

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 체육대회 종목을 소개하려고
- ② 대회 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ③ 학생 회장 선거 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 경기 관람 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 학교 홈페이지 주소 변경을 안내하려고

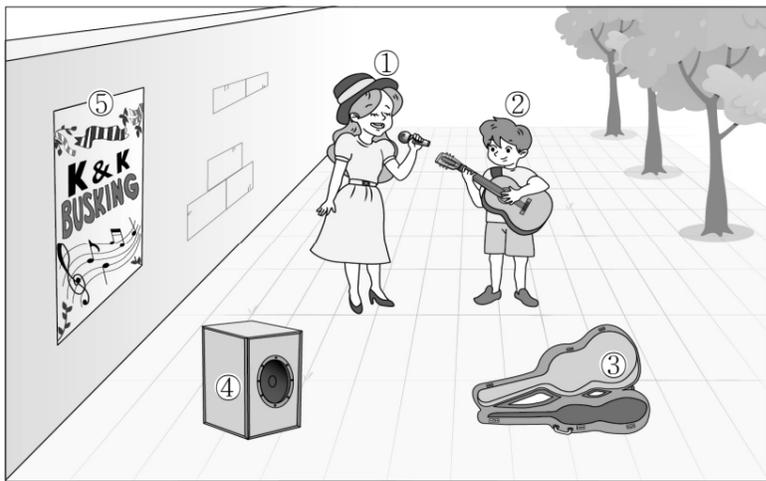
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 산책은 창의적인 생각을 할 수 있게 돕는다.
- ② 식사 후 과격한 운동은 소화를 방해한다.
- ③ 지나친 스트레스는 집중력을 감소시킨다.
- ④ 독서를 통해 창의력을 증진할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 꾸준한 운동은 기초체력을 향상시킨다.

3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 고객 - 우체국 직원
- ② 투숙객 - 호텔 지배인
- ③ 여행객 - 여행 가이드
- ④ 아파트 주민 - 경비원
- ⑤ 손님 - 옷가게 주인

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 초대장 보내기
- ② 피자 주문하기
- ③ 거실 청소하기
- ④ 꽃다발 준비하기
- ⑤ 스마트폰 사러 가기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$60
- ③ \$72
- ④ \$76
- ⑤ \$80

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 록 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 일을 하러 가야 해서
- ② 피아노 연습을 해야 해서
- ③ 할머니를 뵈러 가야 해서
- ④ 친구의 개를 돌봐야 해서
- ⑤ 과제를 아직 끝내지 못해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Eco Day에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 행사 시간
- ② 행사 장소
- ③ 참가비
- ④ 준비물
- ⑤ 등록 방법

9. Eastville Dance Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 처음으로 개최되는 경연이다.
- ② 모든 종류의 춤이 허용된다.
- ③ 춤 영상을 8월 15일까지 업로드 해야 한다.
- ④ 학생들은 가장 좋아하는 영상에 투표할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 우승팀은 상으로 상품권을 받게 될 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 정수기를 고르시오.

Water Purifiers				
Model	Price	Water Tank Capacity (liters)	Power-saving Mode	Warranty
① A	\$570	4	×	1 year
② B	\$650	5	○	1 year
③ C	\$680	5	×	3 years
④ D	\$740	5	○	3 years
⑤ E	\$830	6	○	3 years

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Great. We don't have to wait in line.
- ② All right. We can come back later.
- ③ Good job. Let's buy the tickets.
- ④ No worries. I will stand in line.
- ⑤ Too bad. I can't buy that car.

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Yes. You can register online.
- ② Sorry. I can't see you next week.
- ③ Right. I should go to his office now.
- ④ Fantastic! I'll take the test tomorrow.
- ⑤ Of course. I can help him if he needs my help.

13. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Man: _____

- ① I agree. You can save a lot by buying secondhand.
- ② Great idea! Our message would make others smile.
- ③ Sorry. I forgot to write a message in the book.
- ④ Exactly. Taking notes during class is important.
- ⑤ Okay. We can arrive on time if we leave now.

14. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Woman: _____

- ① Why not? I can bring some food when we go camping.
- ② I'm sorry. That fishing equipment is not for sale.
- ③ I don't think so. The price is most important.
- ④ Really? I'd love to meet your family.
- ⑤ No problem. You can use my equipment.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Violet이 Peter에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Violet: _____

- ① Will you join the science club together?
- ② Is it okay to use a card to pay for the drinks?
- ③ Why don't we donate our books to the library?
- ④ How about going to the cafeteria to have lunch?
- ⑤ Can you borrow the books for me with your card?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

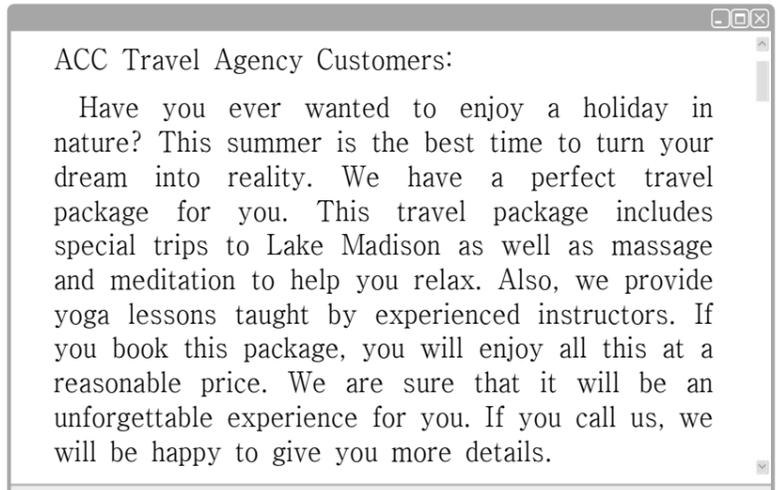
- ① different causes of sleep disorders
- ② various ways to keep foods fresh
- ③ foods to improve quality of sleep
- ④ reasons for organic foods' popularity
- ⑤ origins of popular foods around the world

17. 언급된 음식이 아닌 것은?

- ① kiwi fruits ② milk ③ nuts
- ④ tomatoes ⑤ honey

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 여행 일정 변경을 안내하려고
- ② 패키지 여행 상품을 홍보하려고
- ③ 여행 상품 불만족에 대해 사과하려고
- ④ 여행 만족도 조사 참여를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 패키지 여행 업무 담당자를 모집하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I woke up in our hotel room, it was almost midnight. I didn't see my husband nor daughter. I called them, but I heard their phones ringing in the room. Feeling worried, I went outside and walked down the street, but they were nowhere to be found. When I decided I should ask someone for help, a crowd nearby caught my attention. I approached, hoping to find my husband and daughter, and suddenly I saw two familiar faces. I smiled, feeling calm. Just then, my daughter saw me and called, "Mom!" They were watching the magic show. Finally, I felt all my worries disappear.

- ① anxious → relieved ② delighted → unhappy
- ③ indifferent → excited ④ relaxed → upset
- ⑤ embarrassed → proud

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research shows that people who work have two calendars: one for work and one for their personal lives. Although it may seem sensible, having two separate calendars for work and personal life can lead to distractions. To check if something is missing, you will find yourself checking your to-do lists multiple times. Instead, organize all of your tasks in one place. It doesn't matter if you use digital or paper media. It's okay to keep your professional and personal tasks in one place. This will give you a good idea of how time is divided between work and home. This will allow you to make informed decisions about which tasks are most important.

- ① 결정한 것은 반드시 실행하도록 노력하라.
- ② 자신이 담당한 업무에 관한 전문성을 확보하라.
- ③ 업무 집중도를 높이기 위해 책상 위를 정돈하라.
- ④ 좋은 아이디어를 메모하는 습관을 길러라.
- ⑤ 업무와 개인 용무를 한 곳에 정리하라.

21. 밑줄 친 become unpaid ambassadors가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why do you care how a customer reacts to a purchase? Good question. By understanding post-purchase behavior, you can understand the influence and the likelihood of whether a buyer will repurchase the product (and whether she will keep it or return it). You'll also determine whether the buyer will encourage others to purchase the product from you. Satisfied customers can become unpaid ambassadors for your business, so customer satisfaction should be on the top of your to-do list. People tend to believe the opinions of people they know. People trust friends over advertisements any day. They know that advertisements are paid to tell the "good side" and that they're used to persuade them to purchase products and services. By continually monitoring your customer's satisfaction after the sale, you have the ability to avoid negative word-of-mouth advertising.

- ① recommend products to others for no gain
- ② offer manufacturers feedback on products
- ③ become people who don't trust others' words
- ④ get rewards for advertising products overseas
- ⑤ buy products without worrying about the price

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The promise of a computerized society, we were told, was that it would pass to machines all of the repetitive drudgery of work, allowing us humans to pursue higher purposes and to have more leisure time. It didn't work out this way. Instead of more time, most of us have less. Companies large and small have off-loaded work onto the backs of consumers. Things that used to be done for us, as part of the value-added service of working with a company, we are now expected to do ourselves. With air travel, we're now expected to complete our own reservations and check-in, jobs that used to be done by airline employees or travel agents. At the grocery store, we're expected to bag our own groceries and, in some supermarkets, to scan our own purchases.

* drudgery: 고된 일

- ① 컴퓨터 기반 사회에서는 여가 시간이 더 늘어난다.
- ② 회사 업무의 전산화는 업무 능률을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 컴퓨터화된 사회에서 소비자는 더 많은 일을 하게 된다.
- ④ 온라인 거래가 모든 소비자들을 만족시키기에는 한계가 있다.
- ⑤ 산업의 발전으로 인해 기계가 인간의 일자리를 대신하고 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to believe that we possess a host of socially desirable characteristics, and that we are free of most of those that are socially undesirable. For example, a large majority of the general public thinks that they are more intelligent, more fair-minded, less prejudiced, and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. This phenomenon is so reliable and ubiquitous that it has come to be known as the "Lake Wobegon effect," after Garrison Keillor's fictional community where "the women are strong, the men are good-looking, and all the children are above average." A survey of one million high school seniors found that 70% thought they were above average in leadership ability, and only 2% thought they were below average. In terms of ability to get along with others, *all* students thought they were above average, 60% thought they were in the top 10%, and 25% thought they were in the top 1%!

* ubiquitous: 도처에 있는

- ① importance of having a positive self-image as a leader
- ② our common belief that we are better than average
- ③ our tendency to think others are superior to us
- ④ reasons why we always try to be above average
- ⑤ danger of prejudice in building healthy social networks

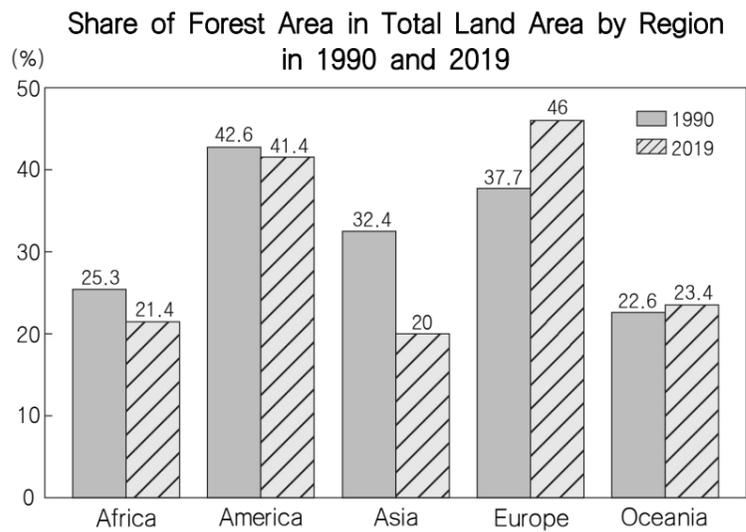
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Few people will be surprised to hear that poverty tends to create stress: a 2006 study published in the American journal *Psychosomatic Medicine*, for example, noted that a lower socioeconomic status was associated with higher levels of stress hormones in the body. However, richer economies have their own distinct stresses. The key issue is time pressure. A 1999 study of 31 countries by American psychologist Robert Levine and Canadian psychologist Ara Norenzayan found that wealthier, more industrialized nations had a faster pace of life—which led to a higher standard of living, but at the same time left the population feeling a constant sense of urgency, as well as being more prone to heart disease. In effect, fast-paced productivity creates wealth, but it also leads people to feel time-poor when they lack the time to relax and enjoy themselves.

* prone: 걸리기 쉬운

- ① Why Are Even Wealthy Countries Not Free from Stress?
- ② In Search of the Path to Escaping the Poverty Trap
- ③ Time Management: Everything You Need to Know
- ④ How Does Stress Affect Human Bodies?
- ⑤ Sound Mind Wins the Game of Life!

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the share of forest area in total land area by region in 1990 and 2019. ① Africa's share of forest area in total land area was over 20% in both 1990 and 2019. ② The share of forest area in America was 42.6% in 1990, which was larger than that in 2019. ③ The share of forest area in Asia declined from 1990 to 2019 by more than 10 percentage points. ④ In 2019, the share of forest area in Europe was the largest among the five regions, more than three times that in Asia in the same year. ⑤ Oceania showed the smallest gap between 1990 and 2019 in terms of the share of forest area in total land area.

26. Gary Becker에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Gary Becker was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania in 1930 and grew up in Brooklyn, New York City. His father, who was not well educated, had a deep interest in financial and political issues. After graduating from high school, Becker went to Princeton University, where he majored in economics. He was dissatisfied with his economic education at Princeton University because "it didn't seem to be handling real problems." He earned a doctor's degree in economics from the University of Chicago in 1955. His doctoral paper on the economics of discrimination was mentioned by the Nobel Prize Committee as an important contribution to economics. Since 1985, Becker had written a regular economics column in *Business Week*, explaining economic analysis and ideas to the general public. In 1992, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in economic science.

* discrimination: 차별

- ① New York City의 Brooklyn에서 자랐다.
- ② 아버지는 금융과 정치 문제에 깊은 관심이 있었다.
- ③ Princeton University에서의 경제학 교육에 만족했다.
- ④ 1955년에 경제학 박사 학위를 취득했다.
- ⑤ *Business Week*에 경제학 칼럼을 기고했다.

27. 2023 Drone Racing Championship에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2023 Drone Racing Championship

Are you the best drone racer? Then take the opportunity to prove you are the one!

When & Where

- 6 p.m. – 8 p.m., Sunday, July 9
- Lakeside Community Center



Requirements

- Participants: High school students only
- Bring your own drone for the race.

Prize

- \$500 and a medal will be awarded to the winner.

Note

- The first 10 participants will get souvenirs.

For more details, please visit www.droneracing.com or call 313-6745-1189.

- ① 7월 9일 일요일에 개최된다.
- ② 고등학생만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 자신의 드론을 가져와야 한다.
- ④ 상금과 메달이 우승자에게 수여될 것이다.
- ⑤ 20명의 참가자가 기념품을 받을 것이다.

28. Summer Scuba Diving One-day Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Summer Scuba Diving One-day Class

Join our summer scuba diving lesson for beginners, and become an underwater explorer!

Schedule

- 10:00 – 12:00 Learning the basics
- 13:00 – 16:00 Practicing diving skills in a pool



Price

- Private lesson: \$150
- Group lesson (up to 3 people): \$100 per person
- Participants can rent our diving equipment for free.

Notice

- Participants must be 10 years old or over.
- Participants must register at least 5 days before the class begins.

For more information, please go to www.ssdiver.com.

- ① 오후 시간에 바다에서 다이빙 기술을 연습한다.
- ② 그룹 수업의 최대 정원은 4명이다.
- ③ 다이빙 장비를 유료로 대여할 수 있다.
- ④ 연령에 관계없이 참가할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 적어도 수업 시작 5일 전까지 등록해야 한다.

33. Someone else's body language affects our own body, which then creates an emotional echo that makes us feel accordingly. As Louis Armstrong sang, "When you're smiling, the whole world smiles with you." If copying another's smile makes us feel happy, the emotion of the smiler has been transmitted via our body. Strange as it may sound, this theory states that _____. For example, our mood can be improved by simply lifting up the corners of our mouth. If people are asked to bite down on a pencil lengthwise, taking care not to let the pencil touch their lips (thus forcing the mouth into a smile-like shape), they judge cartoons funnier than if they have been asked to frown. The primacy of the body is sometimes summarized in the phrase "I must be afraid, because I'm running." [3점]

* lengthwise: 길게 ** frown: 얼굴을 찡그리다

- ① language guides our actions
- ② emotions arise from our bodies
- ③ body language hides our feelings
- ④ what others say affects our mood
- ⑤ negative emotions easily disappear

34. _____ boosts sales. Brian Wansink, Professor of Marketing at Cornell University, investigated the effectiveness of this tactic in 1998. He persuaded three supermarkets in Sioux City, Iowa, to offer Campbell's soup at a small discount: 79 cents rather than 89 cents. The discounted soup was sold in one of three conditions: a control, where there was no limit on the volume of purchases, or two tests, where customers were limited to either four or twelve cans. In the unlimited condition shoppers bought 3.3 cans on average, whereas in the scarce condition, when there was a limit, they bought 5.3 on average. This suggests scarcity encourages sales. The findings are particularly strong because the test took place in a supermarket with genuine shoppers. It didn't rely on claimed data, nor was it held in a laboratory where consumers might behave differently. [3점]

* tactic: 전략

- ① Promoting products through social media
- ② Reducing the risk of producing poor quality items
- ③ Restricting the number of items customers can buy
- ④ Offering several options that customers find attractive
- ⑤ Emphasizing the safety of products with research data

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although technology has the potential to increase productivity, it can also have a negative impact on productivity. For example, in many office environments workers sit at desks with computers and have access to the internet. ① They are able to check their personal e-mails and use social media whenever they want to. ② This can stop them from doing their work and make them less productive. ③ Introducing new technology can also have a negative impact on production when it causes a change to the production process or requires workers to learn a new system. ④ Using technology can enable businesses to produce more goods and to get more out of the other factors of production. ⑤ Learning to use new technology can be time consuming and stressful for workers and this can cause a decline in productivity.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Up until about 6,000 years ago, most people were farmers. Many lived in different places throughout the year, hunting for food or moving their livestock to areas with enough food.

- (A) For example, priests wanted to know when to carry out religious ceremonies. This was when people first invented clocks — devices that show, measure, and keep track of passing time.
- (B) There was no need to tell the time because life depended on natural cycles, such as the changing seasons or sunrise and sunset. Gradually more people started to live in larger settlements, and some needed to tell the time.
- (C) Clocks have been important ever since. Today, clocks are used for important things such as setting busy airport timetables — if the time is incorrect, aeroplanes might crash into each other when taking off or landing! [3점]

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

37.

Managers are always looking for ways to increase productivity, which is the ratio of costs to output in production. Adam Smith, writing when the manufacturing industry was new, described a way that production could be made more efficient, known as the “division of labor.”

- (A) Because each worker specializes in one job, he or she can work much faster without changing from one task to another. Now 10 workers can produce thousands of pins in a day—a huge increase in productivity from the 200 they would have produced before.
- (B) One worker could do all these tasks, and make 20 pins in a day. But this work can be divided into its separate processes, with a number of workers each performing one task.
- (C) Making most manufactured goods involves several different processes using different skills. Smith’s example was the manufacture of pins: the wire is straightened, sharpened, a head is put on, and then it is polished.

* ratio: 비율

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Yet we know that the face that stares back at us from the glass is not the same, cannot be the same, as it was 10 minutes ago.

Sometimes the pace of change is far slower. (①) The face you saw reflected in your mirror this morning probably appeared no different from the face you saw the day before—or a week or a month ago. (②) The proof is in your photo album: Look at a photograph taken of yourself 5 or 10 years ago and you see clear differences between the face in the snapshot and the face in your mirror. (③) If you lived in a world without mirrors for a year and then saw your reflection, you might be surprised by the change. (④) After an interval of 10 years without seeing yourself, you might not at first recognize the person peering from the mirror. (⑤) Even something as basic as our own face changes from moment to moment.

* peer: 응시하다

39.

As children absorb more evidence from the world around them, certain possibilities become much more likely and more useful and harden into knowledge or beliefs.

According to educational psychologist Susan Engel, curiosity begins to decrease as young as four years old. By the time we are adults, we have fewer questions and more default settings. As Henry James put it, “Disinterested curiosity is past, the mental grooves and channels set.” (①) The decline in curiosity can be traced in the development of the brain through childhood. (②) Though smaller than the adult brain, the infant brain contains millions more neural connections. (③) The wiring, however, is a mess; the lines of communication between infant neurons are far less efficient than between those in the adult brain. (④) The baby’s perception of the world is consequently both intensely rich and wildly disordered. (⑤) The neural pathways that enable those beliefs become faster and more automatic, while the ones that the child doesn’t use regularly are pruned away. [3점]

* default setting: 기본값 ** groove: 고랑 *** prune: 가지치기하다

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nearly eight of ten U.S. adults believe there are “good foods” and “bad foods.” Unless we’re talking about spoiled stew, poison mushrooms, or something similar, however, no foods can be labeled as either good or bad. There are, however, combinations of foods that add up to a healthful or unhealthful diet. Consider the case of an adult who eats only foods thought of as “good”—for example, raw broccoli, apples, orange juice, boiled tofu, and carrots. Although all these foods are nutrient-dense, they do not add up to a healthy diet because they don’t supply a wide enough variety of the nutrients we need. Or take the case of the teenager who occasionally eats fried chicken, but otherwise stays away from fried foods. The occasional fried chicken isn’t going to knock his or her diet off track. But the person who eats fried foods every day, with few vegetables or fruits, and loads up on supersized soft drinks, candy, and chips for snacks has a bad diet.



Unlike the common belief, defining foods as good or bad is not ____ (A) ____; in fact, a healthy diet is determined largely by what the diet is ____ (B) ____.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | incorrect | | limited to |
| ② | appropriate | | composed of |
| ③ | wrong | | aimed at |
| ④ | appropriate | | tested on |
| ⑤ | incorrect | | adjusted to |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Early hunter-gatherer societies had (a) minimal structure. A chief or group of elders usually led the camp or village. Most of these leaders had to hunt and gather along with the other members because the surpluses of food and other vital resources were seldom (b) sufficient to support a full-time chief or village council. The development of agriculture changed work patterns. Early farmers could reap 3-10 kg of grain from each 1 kg of seed planted. Part of this food/energy surplus was returned to the community and (c) limited support for nonfarmers such as chieftains, village councils, men who practice medicine, priests, and warriors. In return, the nonfarmers provided leadership and security for the farming population, enabling it to continue to increase food/energy yields and provide ever larger surpluses.

With improved technology and favorable conditions, agriculture produced consistent surpluses of the basic necessities, and population groups grew in size. These groups concentrated in towns and cities, and human tasks (d) specialized further. Specialists such as carpenters, blacksmiths, merchants, traders, and sailors developed their skills and became more efficient in their use of time and energy. The goods and services they provided brought about an (e) improved quality of life, a higher standard of living, and, for most societies, increased stability.

* reap: (농작물을) 베어들이다 ** chieftain: 수령, 두목

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Agriculture Transformed Human Society
- ② The Dark Shadow of Agriculture: Repetition
- ③ How Can We Share Extra Food with the Poor?
- ④ Why Were Early Societies Destroyed by Agriculture?
- ⑤ The Advantages of Large Groups Over Small Groups in Farming

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

A nurse took a tired, anxious soldier to the bedside. "Jack, your son is here," the nurse said to an old man lying on the bed. She had to repeat the words several times before the old man's eyes opened. Suffering from the severe pain because of heart disease, he barely saw the young uniformed soldier standing next to him. (a) He reached out his hand to the soldier.

(B)

Whenever the nurse came into the room, she heard the soldier say a few gentle words. The old man said nothing, only held tightly to (b) him all through the night. Just before dawn, the old man died. The soldier released the old man's hand and left the room to find the nurse. After she was told what happened, she went back to the room with him. The soldier hesitated for a while and asked, "Who was this man?"

(C)

She was surprised and asked, "Wasn't he your father?" "No, he wasn't. I've never met him before," the soldier replied. She asked, "Then why didn't you say something when I took you to (c) him?" He said, "I knew there had been a mistake, but when I realized that he was too sick to tell whether or not I was his son, I could see how much (d) he needed me. So, I stayed."

(D)

The soldier gently wrapped his fingers around the weak hand of the old man. The nurse brought a chair so that the soldier could sit beside the bed. All through the night the young soldier sat there, holding the old man's hand and offering (e) him words of support and comfort. Occasionally, she suggested that the soldier take a rest for a while. He politely said no.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
- ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
- ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 노인은 심장병으로 극심한 고통을 겪고 있었다.
- ② 군인은 간호사를 찾기 위해 병실을 나갔다.
- ③ 군인은 노인과 이전에 만난 적이 있다고 말했다.
- ④ 간호사는 군인이 앉을 수 있도록 의자를 가져왔다.
- ⑤ 군인은 잠시 쉬라는 간호사의 제안을 정중히 거절하였다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.