



01

▶ 8049-0007

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Having a business card is an obvious, but very important, everyday method to get your name, your artwork, and your message out. It's also an easy way for people to access your name at some later date. Amazingly enough, though, most artists don't use them. It's surprising but true that many fine artists are inept at designing anything with type and small graphic elements, especially for themselves. Maybe you think business cards are too businesslike. Try thinking of them as calling cards or, with your artwork on them, as art cards — little gifts you give away. Business cards are too important to your success to avoid. Imagine if you, with your business cards, and another artist, without business cards, meet a dealer or collector at the same time. Which one of you is more likely to be contacted later? It won't matter who's the better artist.

*inept at ~에 서툰

- ① 미술가에게도 명함 사용은 성공에 중요한 요소이다.
- ② 명함의 디자인이 독특할수록 판매 신장에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 순수 미술가는 상업적인 이익을 우선시하지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 받은 명함을 분류해서 잘 관리하면 인맥 관리에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 명함을 디자인할 때는 꼭 필요한 내용만 간결하게 넣어야 한다.

02

▶ 8049-0008

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Active, energetic, rambunctious boys are not bad boys and should not be made to feel so. Boys are naturally active. They have energy to burn. That's why they need avenues where they can be active, burn up that energy, and test their strength. Boys need exercise. It is not a luxury, it is a necessity. Video games don't provide exercise. And neither do television or computers. All boys need to romp and learn that even in rambunctious play, there are rules and order. Through sports and exercise, they learn to control their muscles, control their bodies, and even control their emotions and their minds. As a boy grows older, he can transfer these skills he learns into other areas of his life. He can never learn to control his energy if he is not allowed to experience the fullness of its power.

*rambunctious 미친 듯이 날뛰는 **romp 까불며 뛰놀다

- ① 부모는 자녀와 함께 많은 시간을 보내야 한다.
- ② 남자아이에게는 운동의 기회가 제공되어야 한다.
- ③ 체육 수업을 확대하여 아동 비만을 예방해야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀가 정말로 원하는 것을 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어린이들이 지나치게 경쟁하지 않게 해 주어야 한다.





01

▶ 8049-0012

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The domestication of animals occurred some 10,000 years ago and represented a milestone for the history of human civilization. The origin and sequence of domestication is a hotly debated topic among anthropologists and historians. Richard Bulliet, professor of history at Columbia University, argues that animals were probably first kept in captivity for use in sacrificial rites. This practice allowed ancient civilizations to observe which species were tame enough for use as work animals. Animals, notably cattle, provided labor and locomotion when they were harnessed to plows, sledges, and wagons beginning in about 4000 BC. Thus, animal agriculture was indispensable to accelerating the development of crop agriculture. The flesh and hides of sacrificial animals were routinely consumed by those in the royal house or the priesthood. Eventually, the habit of having the animals under human control at all times provided a constant and consistent food supply ready at hand. It also thereby created the leisure time necessary to societal progress.

*locomotion 이동 **harness 매다, 장착하다

- ① importance of animal labor in food production
- ② limitations on the development of crop agriculture
- ③ organization of sacrificial rites in different cultures
- ④ origin and usefulness of the domestication of animals
- ⑤ use of food animals to gain status and political influence

02

▶ 8049-0013

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Much of what we know about the population processes of animals comes from studies on birds. The reasons are not hard to find, for compared to many other animals, birds are relatively easy to study. Most species are active by day; they are conspicuous and can be recognised by their appearance, songs or calls, which makes them easy to detect and count. In addition, most birds can be trapped and marked with leg rings or other tags. They then become identifiable as individuals, enabling their movements and life histories to be followed, and their survival rates to be calculated. Many species, too, are large enough to carry radio-transmitters or other electronic devices, so that their day-to-day activities and movements can be recorded. When tracked using satellites or geolocator tags, individuals can also be followed on their migrations, wherever on earth they travel. Hardly any other kinds of animals show such an obliging combination of characteristics.

*conspicuous 눈에 잘 띄는 **geolocator 지리적 위치 추적기

- ① ways of creating bird-friendly habitats
- ② bird activities conflicting with human interests
- ③ new technologies for monitoring birds' behaviour
- ④ benefits of birds in the animal population studies
- ⑤ importance of recording the survival rates of birds



01

▶ 8049-0017

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

U.S. manufacturing companies discovered the bright side of decision problems when they were forced by law to eliminate environmentally harmful materials from their operating processes. At first, the companies saw only the negatives — disruptions, higher costs, more paperwork. But then some of them began to see opportunities. Instead of viewing the problem in its narrow and obvious form — How can we get rid of the harmful materials? — they redefined it more broadly: How can we produce our product in the best and most efficient way? As a result, they made breakthroughs in their operations that have actually enabled them to have lower production costs without toxic materials than with them. By changing a problem into an opportunity, they gained an important advantage over their less savvy competitors.

*savvy 전문 지식이 있는, 정통한

- ① Is Green Technology Really Beneficial?
- ② Reframe a Problem: Turn Crisis into Opportunity
- ③ Clarify a Problem Before Looking for a Solution
- ④ How Can Companies Become More Eco-Friendly?
- ⑤ Cost Efficiency: An Important Factor in Making a Decision

02

▶ 8049-0018

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Higher food production, markets for products of all sorts, incentives for inventors, greater ability to communicate ideas, and the scientific method all combined to fuel more and more rapid innovation. Ideas built on ideas, often in surprising ways. Lens-making for eyeglasses let craftsmen work decades longer, even after their eyesight faltered. It also gave birth to telescopes when early inventors discovered that lenses could be placed in front of other lenses to make distant objects appear near. The telescope then gave birth to the microscope. The microscope uncovered the world of microorganisms too small for the eye to see. The discovery of microorganisms, and the ability to look for them on food, in water, and in samples taken from the body, led to the germ theory of disease. That in turn led to modern medicine and longer lives.

*falter 약해지다

- ① The Eyes: Windows to the World
- ② How Do Subsequent Innovations Take Place?
- ③ The Best Innovation Comes from the Simplest Idea
- ④ Innovative Risk Management: Making Smart Decisions
- ⑤ What Are the Great Inventions That Changed Our Lives?



01

▶ 8049-0037

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Few people know very much about why schools exist as they do today; the intellectual traditions that have shaped education (A) seem / seems to be invisible to most observers. This is a strange gap in the knowledge of the public. With physics, most informed laypeople could write a coherent sentence or two about Einstein and Newton. For biology, a page might be forthcoming on Darwin. Even for economics, most could probably say (B) sensible something / something sensible about Keynes and Marx. But for education, most, I think, would struggle to offer anything at all about Dewey or Piaget. It is perhaps this gap in awareness and understanding about what education is and how it has developed (C) what / that has contributed to the lack of creativity about how to improve it.

*laypeople 비전문가들 **forthcoming 준비되어 있는, 마련된

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|
| ① | seem | ..... | something sensible | ..... | what |
| ② | seem | ..... | sensible something | ..... | what |
| ③ | seem | ..... | something sensible | ..... | that |
| ④ | seems | ..... | something sensible | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | seems | ..... | sensible something | ..... | what |

02

▶ 8049-0038

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the best-known examples of ① how social position affects socialization comes from the research of Carol Gilligan. She showed how sociological factors help explain differences in the sense of self ② that boys and girls usually develop. Parents and teachers tend to pass on different cultural standards to boys and girls. Such adult authorities usually define the ideal woman as eager ③ to please and therefore nonassertive. Most girls learn this lesson as they mature. The fact that girls usually encounter more male and fewer female teachers and other authority figures as they grow up ④ reinforcing the lesson. Consequently, much research shows that girls tend to develop lower self-esteem than boys ⑤ do, although it seems doubtful that teenage girls in general experience the decline in self-esteem that Gilligan detected in her early work.



01

▶ 8049-0042

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many animals, including warm-blooded mammals, change body position or posture to help regulate internal temperature. This, too, is a familiar behavior in the cold when animals curl up to ① conserve heat and groups of animals, such as puppies and kittens, huddle together for protection from the cold. The same types of postural ② adjustments are seen in the heat. Retracted postures lessen heat loss to the environment by decreasing the surface area available to exchange heat. They are ③ ineffective when surrounding temperature is much colder than body temperature. Extended postures increase heat loss by increasing the surface area of the body exposed to the environment. They are ④ useful to dissipate heat when the environment is hot but still below the body temperature. However, body ⑤ extension does not work when surrounding temperature is warmer than body temperature, because heat accumulates faster. Hence, physiological strategies, such as sweating, must be called into play.

*retract 움츠리다 **dissipate 소멸시키다

02

▶ 8049-0043

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problem definition is affected by social context in any domain. Individuals can become unable to redefine problems or evaluate progress on current problems due to the attitudes of the group. For example, in an office environment, individuals may be (A) familiar / unfamiliar with a particular computer application for word processing. However, the program eventually may become outdated or unsupported. Initially, the group may simply go through the process of converting files or rewriting documents, rather than (B) retaining / abandoning the program for one that is more appropriate. Here the problem has become not word processing, but rather the word processing program itself. The problem is not particularly difficult to spot, but the ways of the group may be so entrenched that changing programs becomes an (C) acceptable / unacceptable option. In other words, the attitudes of a group can be pervasive in the decision process of the individual.

*entrenched 깊게 뿌리박힌

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| ① | familiar | retaining | acceptable |
| ② | familiar | abandoning | unacceptable |
| ③ | familiar | retaining | unacceptable |
| ④ | unfamiliar | retaining | unacceptable |
| ⑤ | unfamiliar | abandoning | acceptable |



01

▶ 8049-0047

밑줄 친 his[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Charles tried his hardest to encourage Jackson, recognizing that his brother had a low opinion of ① his abilities. But Jackson resisted his help. He refused to show Charles ② his paintings, and instead of hanging them up, used to turn them against the wall. Equally dissatisfied with his sketches, ③ he developed an unfortunate habit of ripping them up. Charles would try to salvage them, collecting the scraps, placing them in a drawer and assuring ④ his brother that his work was worth saving. But it was inconceivable to Jackson that his early work might ever be of interest; ⑤ he didn't even bother to sign or date his paintings.

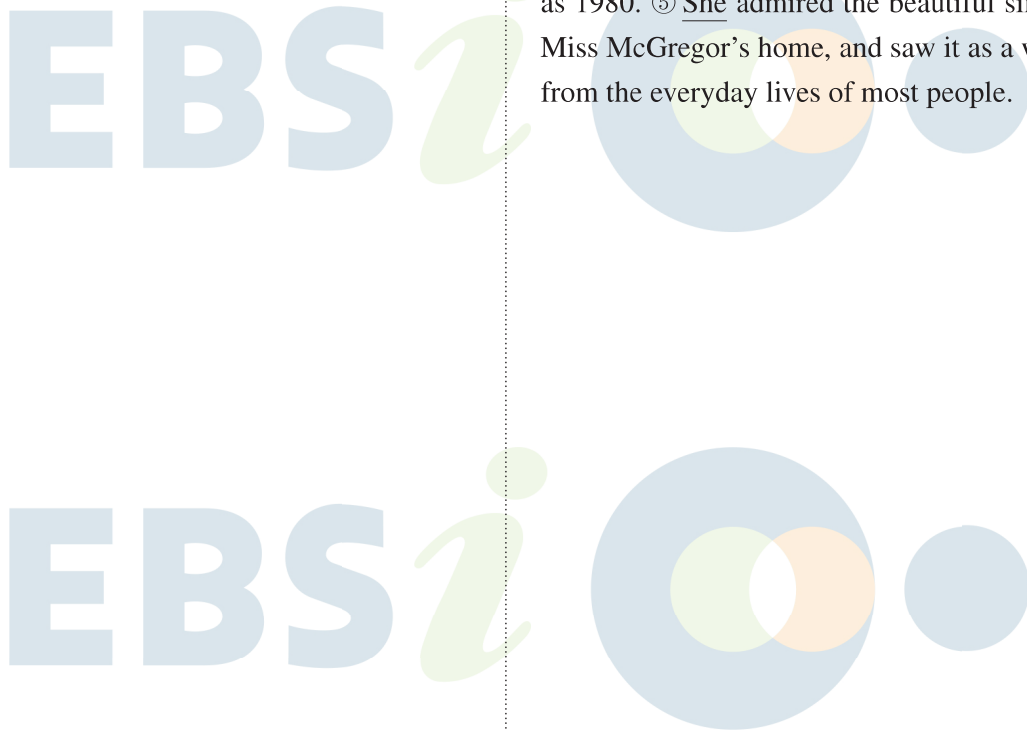
*salvage 지키다, 구조하다

02

▶ 8049-0048

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

As well as the all-important family members, Barbara Hanrahan formed other attachments. When she was in her early teens ① she found excitement in going to her music teacher's house just around the corner. This provoked a deep attachment to her teacher, Miss McGregor, of whom Barbara was so possessive that ② she was upset when another pupil was seen awaiting her lesson. The fascination with Miss McGregor later inspired a wish to write her story — the first outsider to Barbara's family to give ③ her the idea of writing the lives of ordinary, yet to Barbara strange and unique suburban women. She remained attached to Miss McGregor and visited ④ her, armed with a tape recorder, as late as 1980. ⑤ She admired the beautiful simplicity of Miss McGregor's home, and saw it as a world apart from the everyday lives of most people.





01

▶ 8049-0052

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Primate social systems, including those of humans, are implicit social contracts where, in effect, members agree to forgo their immediate self-interests, in order to gain greater benefits, in the long run, by solving some ecological problem more effectively. For most primates, this ecological problem will usually be predation risk. By banding together, individuals reduce their exposure to the risk of being caught by a predator, either because they benefit from a ‘many eyes’ advantage (the time needed to monitor the surroundings for predators can be shared, thus reducing the cost to each individual) or because the presence of many individuals is an effective deterrent to most predators. There is evidence to suggest that, as primate species have colonized more terrestrial and/or more open habitats (where the risk of predation is higher), they have _____.

* forgo (하고 싶거나 가지고 싶은 것을) 포기하다
 ** deterrent 억제하는 것

- ① had more conflicts
- ② evolved larger groups
- ③ eliminated divisions of labor
- ④ sought more individual freedom
- ⑤ risked doing adventurous activities

02

▶ 8049-0053

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Successful learning is possible only if experiences and knowledge are synthesized with new information received in the courses. It means that in the teaching-learning process the student group community is primary, for it is they who play the main role, not the teacher. Students’ activity is one of the most significant requirements toward the training. Spontaneous activity is created in group or teamwork in cooperation with others in a constant exchange of information and the shaping of common opinions. To develop the ability of group cooperation in group work — starting with the experiences of the students participating in training — it is important to analyze and discuss problems together, to set up alternatives, and to give reasons for the decisions reached. In this case the teacher has to help or assist only, and should not give solutions. Education should be basically _____. We have to make the student responsible for his own development in the teaching process.

- ① prejudice-free
- ② process-oriented
- ③ student-centered
- ④ respect-arousing
- ⑤ knowledge-based



01

▶ 8049-0057

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Driving every diversion, from international warfare to international tourism, is the promise of escaping boredom at home, said Pascal in his day: “I have discovered that all the unhappiness of men arises from one single fact, that they cannot stay quietly in their own chamber.” Staring at the ceilings of our quiet bedrooms, with only our thoughts about ourselves and reality, is unbearable. “Hence it comes that men so much love noise and stir; hence it comes that the prison is so horrible a punishment; hence it comes that the pleasure of solitude is a thing incomprehensible.” _____ is solitary confinement, a punishment to be most dreaded. That is why in those moments when we realize we have forgotten our phone, lost it, or let the battery run out, we taste the captivity of a prison cell, and it can be frightening.

- ① To be taken away from our beloved ones
- ② To deal with consistent and unnecessary noise
- ③ To live without any noble and virtuous attitude
- ④ To occasionally hear groundless rumors and news
- ⑤ To be without the constant availability of distraction

02

▶ 8049-0058

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although listeners to a concert may experience a degree of arousal in common, the way in which the music is presented makes possible a greater range of individual reactions than can be expected if everyone is taking part in music which is familiar to them. Some research indicates that there is some measure of agreement between listeners about the emotional significance of particular musical works; but this agreement only applies to the most general features of the work in question. Even on the most public occasions, I cannot be entirely sure that my neighbour is feeling *exactly* what I feel. It is possible, though unlikely, that he is laughing at funerals, sneering at coronations, feeling malice at weddings. At the end of an orchestral concert of music which has no external reference it is more difficult to be sure of what other members of the audience are feeling. We may all applaud enthusiastically, but I cannot be certain that _____.

*arousal 흥분, 자극 **coronation 대관식

- ① we hear what we expect to hear
- ② we are sharing the same experience
- ③ it is proper etiquette for classical music
- ④ the feelings experienced are truly individual
- ⑤ the musicians will truly appreciate the reaction



01

▶ 8049-0062

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In most populations type 1 diabetes accounts for around 5-10% of cases of diabetes and is usually diagnosed in childhood. Untreated, the total absence of insulin leads to ketoacidosis, which can cause loss of consciousness and, without intervention, death. ① More than 90% of people who develop type 1 diabetes carry known genetic markers for the disease. ② Physical activity improves physical fitness which in turn improves insulin sensitivity: those children who are most physically active are likely to need lower doses of insulin compared to those who are less active. ③ Yet, the vast majority of people with genetic markers do not develop type 1 diabetes. ④ It seems clear that exposure to environmental triggers in genetically susceptible individuals is needed. ⑤ At present, with poor knowledge of the environmental triggers of type 1 diabetes, there are currently no effective approaches to its prevention.

*ketoacidosis 케토산증(당뇨병의 합병증)

02

▶ 8049-0063

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Evaluation of the fire hazards of materials is complicated, because so many variables can influence the process. ① These variables include material properties and configurations, environmental conditions, and enclosure effects. ② Consequently, the fire hazards associated with different materials depend not only on their chemical and physical properties, but also on their applications. ③ Smoke alarms should be positioned in the places where fires are most likely to start (e.g. kitchens and living rooms) to pick up smoke in the early stages. ④ For example, textile materials applied to walls and ceilings pose fire hazards and risks different from the same materials used as floor coverings; a Christmas tree fire will cause more severe conditions in a family room than in a hotel ballroom. ⑤ Methods are needed to evaluate the fire hazards of materials, products, and assemblies under a full range of anticipated use conditions.

*configuration (성분의) 구성





01

▶ 8049-0067

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whenever competitiveness is an issue, market area is a key issue. The market for some goods and services is local. For others it is regional, national, or international.

- (A) The reverse is true of plumbing repair. A one-plumber town is a monopoly, even if there are many plumbers elsewhere. By itself, however, the one-plumber situation is not a major problem.
- (B) Plumbing repair is a locally provided service. It may be supplied competitively in some areas, but not in others. Automaking is a global business. The number of auto producers worldwide is important. The number in each specific place is nearly irrelevant.
- (C) If the plumber performs poorly, charges extraordinary rates, or just can't keep up with the demand, the monopoly probably will vanish. Migration and training programs can deliver new plumbers. Except for natural monopolies, monopolies survive only if shielded by high entry barriers.

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

02

▶ 8049-0068

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Young children certainly are not fully rational and autonomous (to the degree of normal competent adults) and thus clearly cannot be held to enjoy the basic Autonomy Right of having their destinies determined by their own choices and decisions.

- (A) Such “fictions” have a way of becoming self-fulfilling prophecies. We shall, of course, want to place limits on such treatment in the interest of the child and pick our instances of fictional autonomy ascription wisely.
- (B) For example, if a small child decides that he does not want to take the penicillin prescribed for a streptococcus infection in his throat, this would be a bad case in which to let his decision prevail in the interest of developing future autonomy.
- (C) However, there is one very good reason for often *treating them as if* they had such a right. Treating children as though they are autonomous aids them in *developing* into genuinely autonomous persons; treating them as responsible persons aids them in *becoming* responsible persons.

*ascription 부여 **streptococcus 연쇄상 구균(球菌)

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



01

▶ 8049-0072

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, rice and corn are mutants, and they have been modified to keep their seeds attached for the purpose of convenient and efficient harvesting.

Rice stalks lower their heads when they are mature and corn kernels remain on the shoots even when they are ripe. (①) This may not seem strange, but, in reality, these types of rice and corn should not survive in nature. (②) Normally, when they mature, seeds should fall down to the ground in order to germinate. (③) Humans have continuously selected and bred such mutants, through breeding technology, in order for these phenomena to occur. (④) These mutant seeds have been spread intentionally, which means that the plants have become artificial species not found in nature, having been bred to keep their seeds intact. (⑤) By nurturing these cultivars, the most preferred seeds are produced.

*kernel 알갱이 **germinate 발아하다 ***cultivar 품종

02

▶ 8049-0073

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

As children grow and develop, parts of the genome activate and deactivate at strategic times and in specific locations.

Your DNA dictates your genetic vulnerabilities. (①) The actual DNA sequence — the genome passed down from grandparents to parents to children — is relatively stable, changing only in rare cases of a mutation. (②) But DNA is more dynamic than anyone previously imagined. (③) This process happens even on a seasonal basis: Many inflammatory conditions worsen in the winter because genes promoting inflammation upregulate and genes suppressing inflammation downregulate. (④) Children’s cells — down to their DNA — respond constantly to changes in the world around them. (⑤) And it turns out that exposures to both natural and man-made compounds can induce epigenetic changes that are also passed down from generation to generation.

*epigenetic 후생적인





01

▶ 8049-0077

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

Containerizing food was important because it helped to create privileged classes and eventually to undermine the communal nature of food gathering and preserving. As Rousseau in the eighteenth century well understood, the ability to preserve a surplus led to private property and to privileges for those controlling the most productive land and largest surplus. This power did not always come from conquest or theft, despite claims of anarchists such as Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. More likely is that elites acquired power from their roles as overseers of the distribution of communal stores, especially of food. Hunters of fish, reindeer, grass seeds, and much else worked more efficiently when organized into groups to dry and preserve these goods. Aggrandizers must have competed for control over this surplus and the collectivities that made it possible. Power and prestige could be consolidated by controlling food stores used to fuel public festivals or emergencies.

*anarchist 무정부주의자

**aggrandizer (권력·부·지위 등을) 확대하려는 사람



People who could (A) surplus food and use it were able to (B) their power and influence.

(A) (B)

- ① decrease reinforce
- ② decrease identify
- ③ purchase share
- ④ store reinforce
- ⑤ store share

02

▶ 8049-0078

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

Other people are by far the most interesting things in the world of the baby. Research shows that infants are fascinated by faces from birth. Indeed, there is a specialized brain system for face processing, which seems to function in the same way in infants and adults. Experiments with neonates and young infants show that faces are always preferred over other stimuli, particularly live, mobile faces. The eyes are especially interesting. Newborn infants prefer to look at faces with eyes gazing directly at them. They dislike looking at faces with eyes that are averted. Babies also react negatively to a 'still face' — an experimental situation in which the mother deliberately suspends interaction with the baby and just looks blank. Presented with a 'still face', babies become fussy and upset and look away. The 'still face' — maternal unresponsiveness — also causes elevated levels of the stress hormone cortisol in some babies.

*neonate (생후 1개월 내의) 신생아

**avert (눈을) 돌리다

***fussy 야단법석하는



According to research, babies are (A) by people's faces from birth, especially with a preference for those that have (B) and eye contact.

(A) (B)

- ① distracted stillness
- ② frightened stillness
- ③ attracted strangeness
- ④ frightened responsiveness
- ⑤ attracted responsiveness



[01~02] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Every group has its preferred name for itself. Do we call someone an American Indian, an Aboriginal Person, or a Native American? Groups generally adopt and promote a term that presents them in a positive way. However, no acceptable term has evolved to refer to the older population, and anyone who writes about older people or speaks to groups about aging faces a dilemma. What should we call people age 65 and over?

I have not found a term that all the older people I meet will accept. This poses a dilemma for someone who needs to write about older people as a group.

Canadians, for example, feel comfortable with the term *seniors*, as in “senior centre.” But in the United States, senior center directors want to find a new term for their organizations. They feel that the word *senior* turns off new generations of older people. Likewise, terms such as *Gruppies* (Graying Urban Professionals) seem silly. M. Beck reports on several other options: “Whoopies (Well-Heeled Older People), OPALS (Older Persons with Active Lifestyles) and Grumpies (Grown-up Mature People).” None of these has caught on.

“The real problem,” Beck says, “is that any term associated with *old* is still considered derogatory.” And until we tackle and overcome our societal rejection of aging, someone will be _____ no matter what term we choose.

If you know some older people, ask them what term they use to describe their age group.

*derogatory (명예·품격 등을) 손상하는

01

▶ 8049-0083

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Can Aging Not Be Conquered?
- ② Show More Respect to Older People
- ③ What Do You Need to Be a Mature Adult?
- ④ What Should We Refer to Older People as?
- ⑤ Senior Centers: Opportunities for Successful Aging

02

▶ 8049-0084

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① relieved
- ② offended
- ③ protected
- ④ delighted
- ⑤ suspected



[01~03] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Many years ago, in 1827, there lived in an almshouse in the old city of Stockholm a little six-year-old girl named Johanna, who had been put in charge of an old woman who, by the way, was none too kind to the girl in her care. When her guardian went out to earn her daily pittance, this little maid was locked in the house to prevent (a) her wandering about; and so the lonesome little Johanna was deprived of the bright sunshine and the sight of the beautiful trees and flowers so beloved by every Swedish heart.

*almshouse 빈민구호소 **pittance 얼마 안 되는 수입

(B)

On caroled the little songstress, perfectly unconscious of her audience, till she was startled by a knock at the door. She could not open it, but some kind neighbor told the fair visitor about the little prisoner. The kind-hearted lady came back afterward and secured the child admission to a school and later to the Royal Theater classes. As the girl grew older her talent developed, until as the “Swedish Nightingale” (b) she was known the world over. Do you recognize in her — Jenny Lind?

*songstress 여가수

(C)

One day she had worked over the little tasks assigned (c) her until she was tired, and oh! how she longed to get out into the open air. But no, the door was locked. No wonder she poured out her childish grief in tears. Soon her sole companion caught her eye, and, taking up her half-starved cat, she rocked her pet until they both fell asleep.

(D)

When she awoke the sun had gone well down. Fearing the scolding (d) she was sure to get when

the old woman came home, the child caught up her work and began to sing in a sweet voice that seemed far too old for a girl of her age. While she went on with her singing it happened that a lady of high rank was passing the house; and so struck was (e) she by the clear, sweet tones that she stopped her carriage to listen.

01

▶ 8049-0090

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)

02

▶ 8049-0091

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

▶ 8049-0092

윗글의 Johanna에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 여섯 살 때 Stockholm에서 살았다.
- ② 노래를 부르다 노크 소리에 깜짝 놀랐다.
- ③ 한 친절함 여성 덕분에 왕립 극장 수업 허가를 확보받았다.
- ④ 고양이를 살살 흔들며 주다 함께 잠들었다.
- ⑤ 자신의 집 앞을 한 여성이 지나갈 때 옛된 목소리로 노래했다.