

2021

대학수학능력같은 수능특강 연습 시험 문제지*^^*~

3교시

특강 영어 영역

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

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

- ① Okay. I'll apply some ice to my ankle now.
- ② No worries. I'll give you a ride to the clinic.
- ③ That's because I couldn't move around at all.
- ④ Sure. I'll go there now to get my bike repaired.
- ⑤ I'm going to wait a bit and see how my ankle feels.

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

- ① I'm sorry. I'm not good at directions, either.
- ② Of course. I can help them enjoy Canadian culture.
- ③ Sure. Take them to a traditional Korean restaurant first.
- ④ Just leave it to me. I'll tell them how to get to the airport.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I'm thinking of getting around Korea by train.

3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 물개의 식성을 설명하려고
- ② 물개가 살기에 적합한 환경을 소개하려고
- ③ 물개가 자주 출몰하는 장소를 알려 주려고
- ④ 물개에게 먹이를 주지 말 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 물개의 공격에 대처하는 방법을 조언하려고

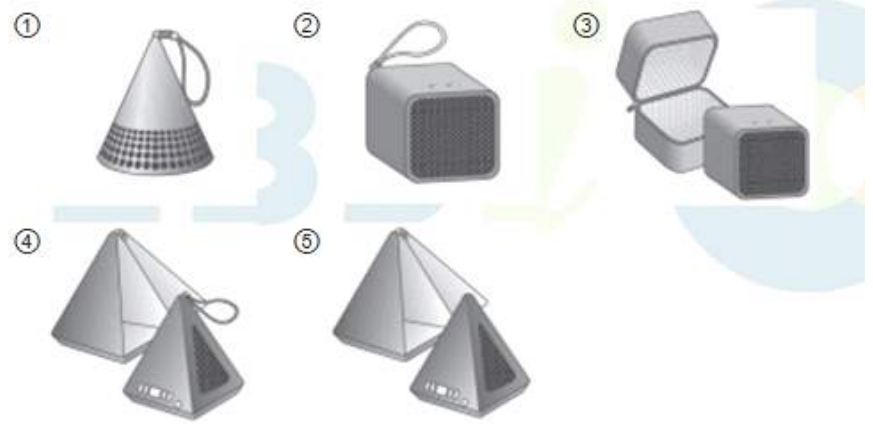
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 학습 계획을 무리하게 세우는 것을 지양해야 한다.
- ② 시험공부는 자신 있는 과목부터 시작하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 수업 시간에 집중하는 것이 가장 중요한 학습 태도이다.
- ④ 시험공부 계획을 세울 때 과목별 순서와 시간을 정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 하루에 한 과목보다는 여러 과목을 공부하는 것이 더 효과적이다.

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

- ① 꽃가게 주인 - 손님
- ② 식물원 직원 - 관람객
- ③ 사진작가 - 광고 기획자
- ④ 패션모델 - 잡지사 기자
- ⑤ 환경미화원 - 정원 관리자

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 블루투스 스피커를 고르시오.



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 회원증 발급하기
- ② 분실물 찾아보기
- ③ 신간 도서 주문하기
- ④ 반납 도서 정리하기
- ⑤ 분실 도서 가격 확인하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 자선야구 경기를 보러 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 입장권을 구할 수가 없어서
- ② 광고 촬영장에서 일을 해야 해서
- ③ 자선기금 모금 활동을 해야 해서
- ④ 유명인사 사인회를 주관해야 해서
- ⑤ 신제품 출시 이벤트에 참석해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54
- ② \$66
- ③ \$75
- ④ \$99
- ⑤ \$120

10. 대화를 듣고, 학교 버스 운전기사 채용에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 면허 소지 기간
- ② 나이
- ③ 신체검사
- ④ 근무 시간
- ⑤ 급여

11. International Sand Art Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 2014년부터 매년 개최되고 있다.
- ② 시로부터 재정 지원을 받고 있다.
- ③ 모래 예술가들이 모래, 물, 나무를 사용해 조각품을 제작한다.
- ④ 올해 4개 국가의 모래 예술가들이 참가할 예정이다.
- ⑤ 대상 수상자는 5천 달러의 상금을 받는다.

영역

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significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to ensure that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

* replicate: 반복하다

- ① 결과 예측을 위해서 확률 통계를 활용해야 한다.
- ② 통계적 유의미성과 실제 중요성을 혼동하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 연구자의 직관을 배제하여 실험의 객관성을 유지해야 한다.
- ④ 충분한 표본 수집을 통해 통계적 유의미성을 확보해야 한다.
- ⑤ 정확한 통계를 얻기 위해서 설문을 과학적으로 설계해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 the stuff of legends가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

You are much more than just a list of your accomplishments. It's not only *what* you do, but *how* you do it that counts in the real scorebook of your life. Making the spectacular diving catch says more about you than the "out" that is recorded in the scorebook. It says you have game. It says you give 110%. Every performance in your life becomes a choice you have to make. Will you do just enough to get by, letting the ball drop in front of you for a base hit? Or will you push yourself to perform like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball? Your special effort will be recorded in the minds and memories of others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect that come from knowing that you gave your very best—even if you don't end up making the catch. That's the stuff of legends.

- ① the real power of old traditions
- ② the moment you set a new score
- ③ the illusion of personal achievement
- ④ the great effort that will be remembered
- ⑤ the time your skill considerably improves

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign. Yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways—just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to make the police officer feel a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role that goes with it. This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of behaving, and communicate clearly to other people what function that person is expected to perform. Our dress and appearance are a sort of uniform as well, whether we like it or not. They are very powerful statements to other people about what to expect from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

- ① 외관은 그 사람의 생각과 감정을 투영한다.
- ② 제복은 착용한 사람에게 자신감을 심어 준다.
- ③ 사람마다 개성에 맞는 옷차림을 할 자유가 있다.
- ④ 사람들은 옷차림을 할 때 타인의 시선을 의식한다.
- ⑤ 복장과 외양은 사람들의 감정, 생각, 행동에 영향을 끼친다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In

the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing. Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be avoided. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

* duct: 덕트(공기와 같은 유체 흐르는 통로)

** drafty: 외풍이 있는 ***draperies: 긴 커튼

- ① tips for choosing the best location for a piano
- ② reasons for hiring a professional piano mover
- ③ considerations when buying a piano for children
- ④ acoustically ideal places for musical performances
- ⑤ factors in determining the frequency of piano tuning

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Aging is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically increased so that older members of society can continue to contribute to the workforce (an economic imperative that has many economic benefits), the working-age population falls at the same time as the percentage of dependent elders increases. As the population ages and there are fewer young adults, purchases of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and appliances decrease. In addition, fewer people are likely to take entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to preserve the assets they need to retire comfortably rather than set up new businesses. This is somewhat balanced by people retiring and drawing down their accumulated savings, which in total lowers savings and investment rates.

* imperative :급선무 ** entrepreneurial :기업가적인

- ① Risks and Opportunities of Early Retirement
- ② The Underlying Causes of Population Decline
- ③ What You Should Consider Before Retirement
- ④ How an Aging Population Affects the Economy
- ⑤ Ways a Society Copes with a Growing Elderly Population

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Plastics Consumption by Industry in 2015

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	146	35.87
Building & Construction	65	15.97
Textiles	59	14.50
Consumer & Institutional Products	42	10.32
Transportation	27	6.63
Electrical & Electronics	18	4.42
Industrial Machinery	3	0.74
Other Market Sectors	47	11.55
Total	407	100

The table above shows global plastics consumption by industry in 2015. ①According to the table, the packaging sector was the largest user of plastics, representing 35.87

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percent of all plastics consumed. The second largest consumer of plastics was the building and construction sector, consuming 65 million tons, which was less than half the amount of plastics used in the packaging sector. ③The textiles sector accounted for 14.50 percent of the total plastics consumption in the world, which made it the third largest user after the packaging and building and construction sectors. ④The amount of plastics usage in the consumer and institutional products sector was 42 million tons, or 10.32 percent of the total plastics consumption, followed by 27 million tons, or 6.63 percent of the total plastics usage, in the transportation industry. ⑤The electrical and electronics sector accounted for 4.42 percent of the total plastics consumption, which was more than half the amount of plastics consumed by the consumer and institutional products sector.

26. Kate Seredy에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

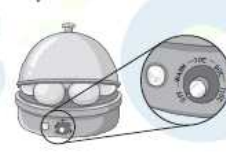
Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, *The Good Master*, after an editor suggested she try writing about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for *The White Stag*, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

* pacifist : 평화주의적인 ** stance : 입장, 태도

- ① 부다페스트 Academy of Arts에서 졸업증서를 받지 못했다.
- ② 1차 세계대전 중 간호사로 3년 동안 복무했다.
- ③ 미국으로 이주하기 전에 전등갓과 인사장에 삽화를 그려 생활비를 벌었다.
- ④ 헝가리에서 보낸 유년기에 관해 책을 써 보라는 제안을 받았다.
- ⑤ 어머니가 해 준 이야기에 바탕을 둔 책으로 1938년에 Newbery Medal을 받았다.

27. Electric Egg Cooker에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Electric Egg Cooker
Amaze Everyone with the Most Delicious Eggs!



Adjustable Temperature Rotation Button

- Set it to 110°C for boiled eggs or egg custard, to 90°C for scrambled eggs, and to 70°C for fried eggs.
- The indicator light switches off after reaching the specified temperature. However, since the egg cooker does not turn off automatically, turn the button to "OFF" manually.

MADE TO LAST: Our egg cooker is made of high quality stainless steel, so it's easy to clean and designed to last.

HANDY BONUS MEASURING CUP: A measuring cup marked with scales is included free, to allow you to conveniently use it to add the desired amount of water.

GET THIS EGG COOKER RISK FREE: Your 100% satisfaction with the egg cooker is our top priority, so it is backed by our 12-month quality warranty policy!

영역

- ① 달걀을 삶으려면 온도 조절 버튼을 섭씨 110도에 맞추면 된다.
- ② 지정된 온도에 도달하면 표시등이 깜박거린다.
- ③ 스테인리스 강철로 만들어져서 닦기 쉽고, 오래간다.
- ④ 눈금 표시가 되어 있는 계량컵이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 품질 보증 기간은 12개월이다.


28. Storytelling Cowboy 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Howdy: the Storytelling Cowboy

Say 'Howdy' to Howdy, your child's new awesome storytelling cowboy friend! With an animatronic mouth and friendly voice, Howdy sparks your child's imagination with fun-filled stories!

Setting up:

1. Ensure the on/off switch is "off"
2. Locate the battery box on Howdy's back and insert two AA batteries.
3. Set the audio volume — between 0 and 5 — using the volume slider.
4. Howdy comes with 4 pre-loaded stories.
 - *The Three Little Pigs*
 - *Jack and the Beanstalk*
 - *The Elves and the Shoemaker*
 - *The Velveteen Rabbit*



How to Play the Stories:

- Press the PLAY button on Howdy's shirt to start the first story. Press it again to move to the next one.
- Squeeze Howdy's right hand to pause and resume the story.
- Download more stories for free from our website www.howdystory.com. Stories are regularly updated.

Caution:

- Ensure the on/off switch is "off" before changing batteries.
- The USB port is only for transferring downloaded files, not for charging.

* howdy 만능(인사말) ** animatronic (영화 제작 등에서 사람의 움직임을 하는 로봇 기술의)

- ① 소리 크기를 1~5단계로 조정할 수 있다.
- ② '아기돼지 삼형제' 이야기는 웹사이트에서 파일을 내려받아야 한다.
- ③ PLAY 버튼을 눌러 다음 이야기로 넘어갈 수 있다.
- ④ 인형의 왼손을 꼭 쥐면 이야기를 잠시 중단할 수 있다.
- ⑤ USB 포트를 통해 충전을 할 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

The term *genius* can be traced back to the Latin word *ingenium*: a natural-born talent. The essence of this talent is seen as original productivity, which ①employs confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. The person who has genius — a brilliant creative power — is also known as a genius. It was not until the Renaissance ② that people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of inspiration as genius. The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas that no one has had previously and, in the words of Immanuel Kant, ③which 'genius must be considered the very opposite of a spirit of imitation'. In addition, Kant established that genius 'cannot indicate ④scientifically how it brings about its product, but rather gives the rule as nature. Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he conceived the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and ⑤communicate the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to produce similar products'.

* precept : 지침, 교훈

영역

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

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic threshold for several species. For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll ②barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's ③warm enough. Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever ④weaker vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the ⑤higher the pitch.

* threshold: , 한계점 ** billow: 물결치다 *** chirp: 짹짹거리다

[31 ~ 34] 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of other motives. The _____ provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to attend. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a gregarious instinct in humans. The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. (However, additionally labeling the observed behavior as an "instinct" creates a tautology that adds nothing to our understanding.) McDougall asks his readers, "What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?" We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

* gregarious 어울리기 좋아하는 **tautology 유의어 반복

- ① social contact ② direct support ③ chain reaction
- ④ peer pressure ⑤ collective wisdom

32. What is the basic idea of sociology? It is this: *Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think.* My Tougaloo College students readily understood that social structure pushed people around. Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' generation both taught architecture and admitted African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers. Then, too, neighbors of theirs—white children—had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier had gone up between them.

My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they _____.

- ① made their society culturally diverse
- ② were open to the sociological perspective
- ③ became vulnerable to rapid social change
- ④ were successful thanks to their intelligence
- ⑤ had no understanding of racial discrimination

33. A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides diverse sources of information and encourages civic participation. The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the concentration of media power. Let's give control to a greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that exist outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of _____.[3점]

- ① the airwaves being used to support the government
- ② citizens rising up to take back control of our media
- ③ young people actively participating in local politics
- ④ conglomerates taking invisible control of our media
- ⑤ ways to help collect donations for media reformation

34. The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This masks the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected to be made indefinitely into the future. _____.[3점]

* timeless 시대를 초월하는

- ① Failures are part of the technological condition
- ② Cycles of success and failure need to be broken
- ③ The greater technological tragedy is not having failures

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Lessons from failures are learned quickly and completely
⑤ Poor designs imply failures to make technological progress

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Movies and cartoons sometimes portray scientists as loners in white lab coats, working in isolated labs. In reality, science is an intensely social activity. Most scientists work in teams, which often include both graduate and undergraduate students. ①And to succeed in science, it helps to be a good communicator. ②Research results have no impact until shared with a community of peers through seminars, publications, and websites. ③However, the communication of scientific knowledge does not automatically lead to problem resolution, unless it is translated into effective public policies and citizen action. ④And, in fact, research papers aren't published until they are vetted by colleagues in what is called the "peer review" process. ⑤ Most of the examples of scientific inquiry described in science textbooks for college students, for instance, have all been published in peer-reviewed journals.

*vet

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

36.

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a variety of bird species. But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be drowned out in the cacophony of voices.

- (A) Unfortunately, it changes constantly, as throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again.
- (B) In order for each singer to be adequately appreciated by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a specific time in the morning. Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. These are relative to sunrise, a precisely definable event.
- (C) So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a genuine replacement for your watch, although each species tends to observe its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

* cacophony: 불협화음 **summer solstice: 하지

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

영역

37.

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise.

- (A) These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds.
- (B) This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.
- (C) One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. [3점]

* premise: 전제 ** elicit: 끌어내다

- 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.

For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task.

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. (①) These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. (②) Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. (③) Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves with their social worlds. (④) In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information. (⑤) Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

* ostracism: 배척 ** retention: 보유

영역

39.

So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years.

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. () Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. (②) If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. (③) If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack. (④) Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. (⑤) When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously. [3점]

* owl over: ~ 강한 인상을 주다 ** obnoxious: 아주 불쾌한
*** appraisal: 평가

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

Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

* saliva: ** browse: (잎 등을) 뜯어 먹다



Recent research has shown that trees are able to recognize (A) and for protection against them, they produce (B).

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① predator attacks | tough leaves |
| ② predator attacks | foul-tasting chemicals |
| ③ foreign plants | foul-tasting chemicals |
| ④ foreign plants | growth hormones |
| ⑤ diseased trees | growth hormones |

8

영역

[41 ~ 42] 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Looking for patterns works because our memories are organized in terms of what psychologists call 'schema'. A schema is a familiar pattern of relationships stored in your memory. That way they form memories so strongly linked that they are recalled more or less as a single unit.

This is so powerful that it doesn't just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters were tested against ordinary chess players to see how accurately they could remember the position of 20 to 25 chess pieces placed randomly on a board after glancing at the board for 5 to 10 seconds. The masters and ordinary players were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. Yet if the pieces were arranged in the form of a(n) _____ (unknown to anyone), the grandmasters and masters could suddenly remember all the positions, while the ordinary players could still manage only 6. It was clear that this was not simply a memory feat — it was due to the grandmasters' and masters' ability to see the positions as a single chunk or schema.

It is clear that the more you develop schema, or patterns, the better you'll remember things. And if you can reduce complex inputs to simple chunks, you'll find you can think about them much more clearly and effectively. As a general rule, if you ever find yourself forgetting anything, it is not because your brain is declining or your memory is receding. It's simply because you are not using the correct memory technique to help you store and retrieve the information.

*recede: ** retrieve:(기억을) 불러오다, 상기하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Chess Masters' Unexpected Errors
 - ② It's Not Your Memory That Counts
 - ③ How Does Your Brain Distort Memories?
 - ④ Develop Schema If You Want Better Memory
 - ⑤ Experience Can Refine Your Memory Techniques
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① game ② circle ③ picture ④ board ⑤ equation

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Cuoi was born to a poor family and he had to work at various jobs to provide for his family. One day, while gathering wood in the forest far from home, Cuoi came upon a tiger cub and picked it up. Then, he heard a frightful growl. It was the mother tiger. Cuoi threw the cub to the ground and scrambled in terror up into the branches of the nearest tree. A moment later the tigress came crashing through the underbrush and growled as she saw the body of her dead offspring. Cuoi, in his haste to escape, had thrown the cub to the ground with such force it had been killed.

*scramble: 움직이다 **underbrush: (큰 나무 밑에 자라는) 덩굴

(B)

One day the tree began to slowly pull (a) itself from the soil and to fly up into the sky. Returning from his chores, Cuoi noticed this and grasped its roots to keep it from flying away. But he was not heavy enough to keep the tree on the Earth. Instead, he was carried with (b) it into the sky. After many days, Cuoi and the tree reached a strange new world—the Moon. Cuoi planted the tree there and sat down to figure out a way out of his predicament; but there was no solution. There on the Moon he has sat waiting, year in and year out, even until today.

* predicament

(C)

On the way home he came upon a dead dog lying by the side of the road. Cuoi then chewed the leaves into a pulp and applied it to the dog's head. After a few minutes the animal was restored to life; (c) it jumped to its feet. Cuoi went back to the banyan tree, uprooted it, and replanted it in his yard. He warned his mother never to dump dirty water where the tree was planted. "Otherwise," he said jokingly, "(d) it will fly away into the sky." Cuoi's mother paid no attention to this warning and continued to dump dirty water near the tree.

(D)

Then, a strange thing happened. The tigress walked to a nearby stream and gathered the leaves from a banyan tree. She chewed them into a pulp which she then applied to the head of the dead cub. Immediately the young tiger jumped to its feet and ran about as if nothing had happened. When the tigress and her cub had disappeared, Cuoi went to the miraculous banyan tree and gathered a handful of (e) its leaves.

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) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① Cuoi는 새끼 호랑이를 땅에 던지고 도망쳤다.
 - ② Cuoi는 달에 바니안나무를 심고 나서 집으로 돌아왔다.
 - ③ Cuoi는 집에 오는 길에 죽은 개를 발견했다.
 - ④ Cuoi의 어머니는 바니안나무 근처에 더러운 물을 버렸다.
 - ⑤ 어미 호랑이는 바니안나무 잎을 씹어서 새끼의 머리에 발랐다.

확인 사항

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