

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

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이제 듣기-말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Usually, only one of two possibilities will result when two people communicate or work together. Either the more negative person will lower the spirits of the more positive person, or the more positive person will somehow lift the spirits of the other. Your best chance of distancing yourself from the effects of negativity is to remain enthusiastic yourself, therefore being part of the solution rather than contributing to the problem. Instead of focusing on how hard it is to be around a negative person, or over-analyzing the reasons why the person is the way he is, try instead to be genuinely enthusiastic about your work and about your life in general. In all likelihood, you will have a significant effect on the negative people you work with. But, even if you don't, you'll be assured of being less adversely affected.

- ① 부정적인 의견의 반영을 요구하려고
- ② 적절한 보상의 필요성을 촉구하려고
- ③ 부정적인 사람의 채용을 경고하려고
- ④ 긍정적인 측면과 부정적인 측면의 고려를 조언하려고
- ⑤ 열성적인 모습의 유지를 당부하려고

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In his book Good to Great, Jim Collins tells the story of Admiral James Stockdale, the highest ranking American prisoner of war in Vietnam. Known for his unbreakable character and resilience, Stockdale described the two defining characteristics of American captives who were most likely to survive the brutal conditions of a Vietnamese prison. First, ① they openly faced and accepted rather than ignored or dismissed the harsh facts of their difficulty. Second, ② they never stopped believing that they would someday get out. In other words, while ③ they did not run away from reality, accepting the brutal truths about their current conditions, ④ they never lost hope which all would work out well in the end. By contrast, both those who believed that they would never get out and those who believed that ⑤ they would be freed within an unrealistically short period of time were unlikely to survive.

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

Actually, the history of intellectual property law fully recognizes the power of Free. It's based on the long traditions of the scientific world, (A)[ which / where ] researchers freely build on the published work of those who came before. In the same vein, the creators of the patent system wanted to encourage sharing of information, but they realized that the only way people thought they could get paid for their inventions (B) [ was / were ] to hold them secret. So the Founding Fathers found another way to protect inventors — the seventeen-year patent period. In exchange for open publication of an invention, the inventor can charge a license fee to anyone who uses it for the term of the patent. But after that term expires, the intellectual property will be [ free / freely ].

- ① which - was - free
- ② where - was - freely
- ③ which - were - free
- ④ where - were - freely
- ⑤ where - was - free

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We should view stress not as an environmental stimulus or as a response but as the interaction of a thinking person and an event. Suppose you ① are stuck in a traffic jam. ② Depending on whether you are late for an appointment or have plenty of time on your hands, you will probably feel very different about your situation. How we interpret an event such as being stuck in traffic ③ is what matters, not the event itself or what we do in response to it. Thus, stress can be defined as a particular relationship between the person and the environment that is regarded by the person as exceeding his or her resources and ④ securing his or her well-being. This definition states that stress is a transactional process between a person and the environment, ⑤ which the person's appraisal of the situation is key, and that unless the situation is considered to be threatening or challenging, stress does not result.

[22~23] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Teenagers love fast food, and, fortunately, some fast-food establishments are offering more nutritious choices than the standard hamburger meal. The gate-keeper can help the teenager choose wisely by delivering nutrition information in a way that is meaningful to the individual teen. Those who are prone to gain weight will often open their ears to news about calories in fast foods. Others attend best to information about the negative effects of an ill-chosen diet on sport performance. Still others are fascinated to learn of the skin's need for vitamins. Rather than dictating a list of dos and don'ts, the wise gatekeeper does more listening than talking. When asked, teens often identify for themselves the factors blocking healthy behaviors, and acknowledging such factors is the first step in eliminating them.

- ① 패스트푸드점은 영양가가 더 높은 메뉴를 제공해야 한다.
- ② 사람들은 잘못 고른 식사의 부정적인 영향에 대해 가장 귀를 기울인다.
- ③ 어른들은 십대들에게 영양 정보를 전달함으로써 현명한 선택을 도울 수 있다.
- ④ 십대들은 종종 그들 스스로 건강한 행위를 방해하는 요인들을 찾아낸다.
- ⑤ 현명한 문지기는 따라야 할 행동 수칙 목록을 불러주는 대신에 말을 들어 준다.

23. Even whether or not we come down with a cold is strongly influenced by the quality and extent of our social network. Cohen and colleagues used nasal drops to expose 276 healthy volunteers to one of two different cold viruses, and then they quarantined the subjects for a week. The researchers measured the extent of participation in 12 different types of social relationships (e.g., spouse, parent, friend, and colleague), as well as other factors, such as smoking and poor sleep quality, that are likely to increase susceptibility to colds. The surprising results were that the greater the extent of social ties, the smaller the chance of catching a cold, even after all other factors were taken into consideration. In fact, those with the fewest social ties were more than four times more likely to catch a cold than those with the greatest number of ties.

- ① 사회적 네트워크의 영향력은 문화에 따라 다르다.
- ② 사회적 관계와 참여의 정도는 밀접한 관련이 있다.
- ③ 바이러스에 관한 연구에는 격리 실험이 중요하다.
- ④ 사회적 관계에 관련된 요인들이 우리 신체 상황에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 적은 사회적 연대를 가진 사람들이 감기에 걸릴 가능성이 높다.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Fundamental to achieving progress towards sustainability is an economy that concentrates on well-being and quality of life for all. Essentially, the economy should be regarded as being linked to the livelihoods of its residents, rather than simply as the production, consumption and possession of commodities. The relationship between the economy, society and the environment needs addressing with the recognition that one cannot exist without the others. Human life, activity and culture depend on their wider environment. At present most economic policies concentrate on the production of greater wealth often measured in terms of monetary value. This ignores the wealth created by the non-market economy of family and community and \_\_\_\_\_ through the production of goods and services.

- ① concentrates on quality of life
- ② recognizes that life depend on their wider environment
- ③ regards economy as being linked to the livelihoods of its residents
- ④ prioritizes profit rather than meeting the human needs
- ⑤ ignore the production of great wealth

25. \_\_\_\_\_ Every deviation from an anticipation tends to weaken subsequent anticipation and thereby undercut the impact of further deviations. A momentary shift in tempo brings a tinge of emotion, but at the price of undermining the overall sequence of rhythmic anticipations that keep a piece moving along. When too many deviations fall together, the listener loses track of the underlying meter and ceases to anticipate coming beats forcefully. Similarly, using too many non-scale tones tends to obscure tonal centers so that harmonic resolutions lose their impact. For composer and performer alike, music-making is always a tug-of-war between the maintenance of underlying musical structure and the indulgence of musical deviations.

- ① Musical expression is forever at odds with musical structure.
- ② Musical deviations is compatible with musical structure.
- ③ Shift in tempo lead to strict musical structure.
- ④ With too much deviation, music becomes incoherent.
- ⑤ Too little deviation makes the music cold and mechanical.

26. The Greek word for burden means : excess burdens," or burdens that are so heavy that they weigh us down. These burdens are like boulders. They can crush us. We shouldn't be expected to carry a boulder by ourselves! It would break our backs. We need help with the boulders – those times of crisis and tragedy in our lives. In contrast, the Greek word for load means "cargo," or "the burden of daily toil." This word describes the everyday things we all need to do. These loads are like knapsacks. Knapsacks are possible to carry. We are expected to carry our own. We are expected to deal with our own feelings, attitudes, and behaviors, as well as the responsibilities God has given to each one of us, even though it takes effort. Problems arise when people act as if their "boulders" are daily loads, and refuse help. The result of this is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① perpetual pain
- ② irresponsibility
- ③ negligence
- ④ responsibility
- ⑤ pleasure

27. Music can transcend time and culture. Music that was exciting to the contemporaries of Mozart and Beethoven is still exciting, although we do not share their culture and society. The early Beatles' songs are still exciting although the Beatles have unfortunately broken up. Similarly, some Venda songs that must have been composed hundreds of years ago still excite the Venda, and they also excite me. I am convinced that the explanation for this is to be found in the fact that at the level of deep structures in music \_\_\_\_\_, although they may not appear in the surface structures.

- ① all the people perceive in the same way
- ② There are a lot of influences by culture
- ③ there are tremendous differences
- ④ there are elements that are common to the human psyche
- ⑤ classical music and popular music have a lot of things in common

28. Today, the world of innovation is far different from what it was a century ago. The days of the solitary inventor are, by and large, gone. To oversimplify, basic ideas bubble out of universities and laboratories in which a group of inventors work together: both major breakthroughs, like understanding the genetic structure of life, and smaller ones, such as advances in mathematics or basic chemistry. \_\_\_\_\_. Academia believes in "open architecture," meaning that the knowledge that research produces should be made public to encourage innovation. The great scientists are driven by an inner quest to understand the nature of the universe ; the extrinsic reward that matters most to them is the recognition of their peers.

- ① Information collaboration should not be made public.
- ② Intellectual property has played little role in promoting basic science.
- ③ The days of the solitary inventor will come again.
- ④ The advances in mathematics are needed.
- ⑤ The extrinsic reward must be emphasized.

[29~30] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. The nineteenth century saw the rise of the "great man" theory of history, which held that the world was shaped by the actions of powerful individuals. Thomas Carlyle defined history as "the biography of great men." This view has many adherents in the contemporary business world. They see corporations as extensions of the CEO's personality and charisma. But a company that is dependent on ( A ) of its CEO is a company that will not ( B ) the CEO's departure. It benefits the company little in the long term if the CEO manages to instill and enforce the right kind of corporate culture, but only by dint of personality and direct intervention. If an organization relies on the exploits of one individual then it is in trouble.

- |   |                        |       |           |
|---|------------------------|-------|-----------|
|   | (A)                    |       | (B)       |
| ① | corporate culture      | ..... | influence |
| ② | the personal greatness | ..... | survive   |
| ③ | organizing ability     | ..... | overcome  |
| ④ | the personal greatness | ..... | emphasize |
| ⑤ | corporate culture      | ..... | face      |

30. The funny thing about waste is that it's all relative to your sense of scarcity. Our grandparents grew up in an age when a long-distance telephone call was an expensive luxury, to be scheduled and kept short. Even today many people find it hard to keep people of that generation on a long-distance call for long - they still hear a meter ticking in their head and rush to finish. ( A ) Our kids are growing up in an age when long-distance is free on their cell phones and they'll happily chat for hours. From the perspective of 1950s telecommunications costs, that's incredibly wasteful. But today, when those costs have fallen to near zero, we don't give it a second thought. It doesn't feel like waste at all. ( B ), one generation's scarcity is another's abundance.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)            |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① But         | ..... | In other words |
| ② However     | ..... | Furthermore    |
| ③ As a result | ..... | Therefore      |
| ④ For example | ..... | Nonetheless    |
| ⑤ Similarly   | ..... | That is        |

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

The essential nature of Socrates' art lay in the fact that he did not appear to want to ① instruct people. On the contrary, he gave the impression of one desiring to ② learn from those he spoke with. So instead of lecturing like a traditional schoolmaster, he ③ commanded. He just asked questions as if he knew nothing. In the course of the discussion he would generally get his opponents to ④ recognize the weakness of their arguments, and they would finally be obliged to realize what was right and what was wrong. Socrates, whose mother was a midwife, used to say that his art was like the art of the midwife. She did not herself give birth to the child, but she was there to help during its delivery. Similarly, Socrates saw his task as ⑤ helping people to 'give birth' to the correct insight, since real understanding must come from within.

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

The creation of a work of art has little in common with what we usually mean by making. It is a (A) [ definite / risky ] business in which the makers never quite know what they are making until they have actually made it. To put it another way, making art is like a game of hide-and-seek in which the seekers are not sure what they are looking for until they have found it. In some cases, it is the bold "finding" that impresses us most; in others, it is the strenuous "seeking." For the non-artist, it is hard to believe that this (B) [ uncertainty / predictability ] is the essence of the artist's work. Whereas artisans generally attempt what they know to be possible, artists are driven to attempt the (C) [ impossible / accessible ]. Art isn't defined by the materials or artistic techniques used by the artist. Rather, art is defined by the artist's willingness to take risks in the quest for bold, new ideas.

- | (A)        | ..... | (B)            | ..... | (C)        |
|------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① definite | ..... | uncertainty    | ..... | accessible |
| ② definite | ..... | predictability | ..... | impossible |
| ③ risky    | ..... | uncertainty    | ..... | impossible |
| ④ risky    | ..... | predictability | ..... | impossible |
| ⑤ risky    | ..... | uncertainty    | ..... | accessible |

[33~34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

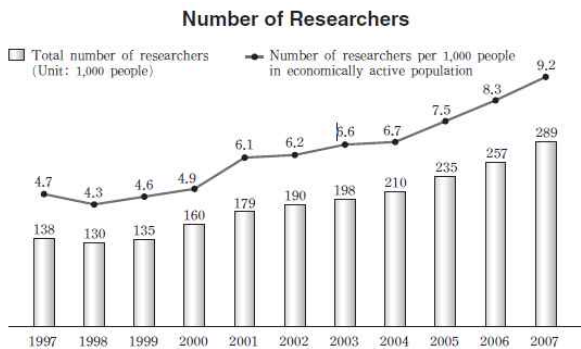
33. Education is a powerful force that can speed up economic growth, improve income distribution, and reduce poverty. It can also improve the quality of life for citizens by contributing to longer life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and a more cohesive national identity. However, attaining these benefits from investing in human capital through education is not automatic. All too often, higher investment in education is not associated with faster economic growth, especially when the system fails to produce the quality of skilled labor required to meet demand or when demand itself is inadequate. Similarly, poor-quality education effectively erodes its returns, leading to high dropout rates, especially among the poor. Finally, rather than enhancing social cohesion, improving health outcomes, and strengthening the future development capacity of a nation, education is sometimes used by vested interest groups to advance particular causes at the expense of the broader public good.

- ① education's contribution to improving the quality of life
- ② attaining benefits from investing in human capital
- ③ various causes of the poor-quality education
- ④ education's negative effect on national development
- ⑤ strengthening the future development capacity of a nation

34. Education has been alleged as a cause of decreasing birth rate in the native white American stock. This, however, is true only in a very qualified sense. While it is a fact, as collected statistics have shown, that if Harvard and other universities depended on children of their alumni for students their attendance would actually decrease in numbers, it is not true that college graduates have had a lower birth rate than the economic and social classes to which they belong. So far as statistics have been collected, indeed, they seem to indicate that the wealthy uneducated are producing fewer children than the educated classes who associate with them. The influence decreasing the birth rate is the high standards of living of the classes.

- ① the education as a cause of decreasing birth rate.
- ② the standard of living as a cause of decreasing birth rate.
- ③ the skin color and birth rate.
- ④ the harmful effect of the local culture.
- ⑤ the low birth rate of college graduates.

35. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the total number of researchers and the number of researchers per 1,000 persons in the economically active population of Korea from 1997 to 2007. ① Although both numbers dropped in the second year in the graph, they started to increase from 1999, and continued afterwards. ② The total number of researchers in 2007 is about twice the number of the first year shown in the graph. ③ The period of 2000-2001 showed the greatest growth in the number of researchers per 1,000 persons, but the number remained almost the same in the period of 2001-2002. ④ The year 2004 is when Korea first had more than 200,000 researchers, and the number of researchers per 1,000 persons in the economically active population surpassed seven persons the next year. ⑤ In the period of 2006-2007, the total number of researchers increased by less than 20,000 persons.

36. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

In India, a new subculture has developed among employees at the international call centers established by multinational corporations. To serve customers in the United States and Europe, the young men and women who work there must be fluent speakers of English. But the corporations that employ them demand more than proficiency in a foreign language; they expect their Indian employees to adopt Western values and work habits, including the grueling pace U.S. workers take for granted. In return they offer incentives such as Western-style dinners, dances, and coveted consumer goods. Significantly, they allow employees to take the day off only on U.S. holidays, like Labor Day and Thanksgiving — not on Indian holidays, like Diwali, the Hindu festival of lights. While most Indian families are home celebrating, call center employees see only each other; when they have the day off, no one else is free to socialize with them.

- ① 다국적 기업은 직원들에게 외국어의 숙달능력만을 요구한다.
- ② 기업들은 인도인 직원들이 자국의 가치관을 유지하는 것을 허용한다.
- ③ 직원들을 인도의 공휴일과 미국 공휴일을 모두 쉴 수 있다.
- ④ 인도의 명절에는 직원들은 쉴 수 없다.
- ⑤ 그들이 쉬는 날은 자유롭게 사람들과 어울릴 수 있다.

37. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A 2001 report reviewed eighty-one research projects conducted over fifteen years and failed to find any new risks to human health posed by genetically modified crops. Genetically modified foods are no more dangerous than “natural” foods because they are not fundamentally different from natural foods. Virtually every animal and vegetable has been “genetically modified” for millennia by selective breeding. Plants do not have any particular desire to be eaten, so they did not go out of their way to be tasty, healthy, or easy for us to grow and harvest. On the contrary, they did go out of their way to prevent us from eating them, by evolving irritants, toxins, and bitter-tasting compounds. So there is nothing especially safe about natural foods. The “natural” method of selective breeding for pest resistance simply increases the concentration of the plant’s own poisons.

- ① 유전자 조작 농산물이 인간 건강에 끼치는 어떠한 위험성도 찾지 못했다
- ② 유전자 조작 식품들은 천연 식품과 달리 인체에 위험하지 않다.
- ③ 모든 동식물은 선택 교배에 의해 수천 년 동안 유전적으로 변형되어 왔다.
- ④ 식물들이 맛있거나 건강에 유익하도록 특별한 노력을 하지 않았다.
- ⑤ 천연 식품에 있어서 특별히 더 안전한 것은 없다.

38. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was allowed to go up alone for much of the time and it was wonderful. How many young men, I kept asking myself, were lucky enough to be allowed to go whizzing and soaring through the sky above a country as beautiful as Kenya? Even the aeroplane and the petrol were free! In the Great Rift Valley, the big game and smaller game were as plentiful as cows on a dairy farm, and I flew low in my little Tiger Moth to look at them. Oh, the animals I saw every day from that cockpit! I would fly for long periods at a height of no more than sixty or seventy feet, gazing down at huge herds of buffalo and wildebeest which would scatter in all directions as I whizzed over. What a fortunate fellow I am, I kept telling myself. Nobody has ever had such a lovely time as this!

- ① anxious and concerned
- ② joyous and excited
- ③ humiliated and helpless
- ④ envious and regretful
- ⑤ disappointed and lonely

[39~40] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. Industrial societies are interested in the practical side of things. They concentrate on what works and ignore the rest. A post-industrial society, however, is concerned with more than just this short-run, heavily pragmatic view. For example, in hospitals today, a great deal of research is being conducted. Medical institutions are collecting all sorts of data on their patients. In many cases, though the data are analyzed, no answer is found. Nevertheless, medical personnel retain this information in a computer; they do not need to find a short-run value for it. Possibly, in the future, researchers will have collected sufficient data from which to propose a theory regarding the causes of and cures for a given disease.

- ① Short-run Value of Information
- ② Causes and Cures for a disease
- ③ Benefit of Pragmatic View
- ④ Characteristics of Industrial Society
- ⑤ Importance of Theoretical Knowledge

40. Mineral resources extracted from the earth's crust are processed into an amazing variety of products that can make our live easier and provide us with economic benefits and jobs. But a number of harmful environmental effects are caused by extracting minerals from the ground and converting them to such products. For example, many newlyweds would be surprised to know that mining enough gold to make their wedding rings produced roughly enough mining waste to equal the total weight of more than three mid-size cars. This waste is usually left piled near the mine site and can pollute the air and nearby surface water. To extract the gold, miners spray a solution of piles of crushed rock.

- ① the influences of extracting minerals on world economy
- ② problems of waste disposal
- ③ harmful effects of extracting minerals
- ④ the largest deposits of minerals
- ⑤ the increasing exports of industrial materials

41. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Advertisers have to find new ways to get television viewers to purchase products and services. ① One of the most popular methods used these days is to place their product in films and make famous stars use it. ② As a result of the development of new technologies which enable people to record television programs on a hard disk and eliminate all commercials, the number of people who watch commercials is decreasing. ③ Advertising agencies pay film companies to have scriptwriters include products they want to push in films and in other media. ④ Thus, the product is integrated into the action of a film and advertisers get the effect of having a famous actor or actress use their product. ⑤ For example, advertisers put a new soft drink into a famous drama and a new backpack into a reality show.

[42~43] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

42. Memory is a very basic aspect of cognition, so we might expect it to operate in much the same manner among human beings everywhere. This is true : No matter where they live and in what culture, people all around the world have the same basic memory abilities.

- (A) For example, in many industrialized societies, students learn as part of their education to remember lists of unrelated terms and practice entering abstract information such as mathematical and chemical equations into their memories.
- (B) This does not mean, however, that memory is unaffected by culture.
- (C) In traditional societies, in contrast, individuals have little if any practice with such tasks. People in these societies, too, commit large amounts of information to memory; but most of it is directly linked to their daily lives.

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

43. In a recent report, people who have to smile for a living were found to be more prone to health problems. Most people need to put on a mask for at least part of the day.

- (A) The key during the recovery period is to be real, fully yourself, to do away with pretense and to allow yourself to feel any emotion that arises.
- (B) The niche can be sharing your feelings with a trusted friend, writing whatever comes to mind in a personal journal, or simply spending time alone in your room. Depending on their constitution, some people may need ten minutes to recover from the emotional deception, while others may need a lot longer.
- (C) The solution to this problem is to find what Brian Little calls a “restorative niche.”

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Instead, they reflect on the meaning of what they see and its implications for the future.

Many people think that television acts as an addictive drug on children—attracting them, stunting their ability to think, and displacing such wholesome activities as book reading and family discussions. ① Another conventional belief about television is that it impairs a child’s ability to think and to interpret the world. ② However, recent research conducted by Daniel Anderson, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts, discredit these assumptions. ③ According to the research, while watching television, children do not merely absorb words and images. ④ Because television relies on cinematic techniques, children learn early how to draw inferences about the passage of time, character psychology, and implied events. ⑤ Even preschoolers comprehend more than just the information supplied on the screen.

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

When you see an apple, how do you know it has seeds inside? You’ve never seen this apple before, but you know about the seeds because you generalize from other apples to this apple; in other words, you put this object in the category *apple*. You can identify the class or category to which an object belongs, even if you’ve never seen that particular example of the object before. A category is a group of objects that have something in common (e.g., *dog* is a category) and an exemplar is an instance of a category (a particular dog is an exemplar of the category *dog*). In other words, things you know from your experience with dogs (it eats, it breathes, it could bite you but probably won’t, it smells when wet) can be applied to any dog.



Your experience allows you to generalize, that is, to ( A ) information gathered from one exemplar to a different exemplar of the same ( B ).

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A)        | (B)               |
| ① prefer   | ..... information |
| ② adapt    | ..... object      |
| ③ exclude  | ..... category    |
| ④ identify | ..... experience  |
| ⑤ apply    | ..... category    |

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

While marketing and engineering require different sets of skills, they are united in their focus on solving a customer problem. The process of creating a product and creating a customer center on solving a problem that the customer has. The practice of these respective crafts often leads to distinctly different thought processes. Engineering focuses on detail and precise calculation, while marketing provides a holistic awareness of events that affect the market. However, there is much in common between the two. Both need to be aware of what is on the horizon, either from a technology or customer-needs perspective. Both are thinking of possibilities for new combinations of materials and devices, or thinking either from the development perspective (engineering) or from the sales perspective (marketing). Both need to be always considering the competition.

Success in today's rapidly changing, technology-driven world requires \_\_\_\_\_ between the engineering and marketing elements of any company. They are two sides of the same coin, separate pictures but of fundamental and equal importance to the whole. Recognition of the essential differences in approach and thought processes of the two, with the complementary nature of each, will lead to more products that succeed in a competitive world economy.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Possibilities for new combinations of materials
- ② Surviving in the Competitive Business World
- ③ Making the Most out of Economic Investments
- ④ Engineering and Marketing : Assets for Economic Success
- ⑤ The Process of Solving A Problem

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① close cooperation
- ② independence
- ③ competition
- ④ separation
- ⑤ review

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

My husband Sam had returned to Kabul. He and I had a joyful reunion, but the stress of the next few weeks all but destroyed that joy. While he was gone, his partner in the well-drilling business had drained the money out of their checking account and left the country. Sam was trying to salvage his business at the same time that I was trying to reopen the beauty school.

(B)

That helped me give a little money to Topekai and the girls, but it certainly wouldn't be enough to run the school once the new class started. One day the girls all came into the school carrying big, overstuffed bags. (a) They sat me down at one of the styling stations, then started pulling out beautifully embroidered napkins, aprons, and pillowcases — all their own work. "You sell these," Topekai said. "Use the money for the beauty school." I started to cry. Here I had come to Afghanistan to help (b) them, but I was so poor that they were selling their needlework to help me.

(C)

I had really been looking forward to having Sam as an ally while I struggled to prepare for the school. He had always been a supporter of the school but was now so testy that he wasn't much help. And it was getting harder and harder to go to the Women's Ministry every day. The Minister's assistants kept asking me if my funding had arrived. I kept assuring (c) them that it was coming any day now. In the meantime, Topekai and three of my best students from the first class came every day to help me.

(D)

I was grateful for the assistance and their companionship, but I also felt terrible that I couldn't pay them. (d) They kept saying, "No problem, no problem," but I knew they were all desperate for a salary. I intended to hire (e) them as teachers once I got funding, but there was still no word from New York about new donations. In desperation, I asked one of the Western women who worked for an NGO in Kabul to spread the word that I was doing hair in the beauty school salon. Customers started to straggle in.



48. 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)

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

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

50. 위 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 남편은 우물 파는 사업을 하고 있었다.
- ② 뉴욕에서 오는 기부금을 받을 수 있었다.
- ③ Kabul에서 미용학교를 운영했다.
- ④ 자신의 강의를 들은 학생들의 도움을 받았다.
- ⑤ 미용학교 미용원 손님들이 주는 돈을 받았다.