

제 3 교시

영어 영역

- I. 50분 시간에 맞춰서 푸시길 바랍니다!
- II. 기출이 EBS보다 더 중요합니다. 꼼꼼히 확인하세요.
- III. 끝까지 가야 이깁니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Supporter:

I am writing to ask you to financially support the Marine Biodiversity Preservation Campaign. Global marine biodiversity is increasingly endangered, and coral reefs are among the most threatened marine environments on Earth. This is particularly true for the reefs in the Coral Triangle Region. With your donation, we can preserve fragile coral reefs around the world. For more information on how to donate, please visit www.marinebio.org/reefs.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Braulio Ferreira

* coral reef: 산호초

- ① 산호초 특별 전시회를 홍보하려고
- ② 환경 보호 지원 정책을 공모하려고
- ③ 산호초 보호를 위한 기부를 부탁하려고
- ④ 해양 생태계 보호 법률 제정을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 산호초 다양성에 관한 연구 결과를 설명하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jonas의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

- ① excited → disappointed ② indifferent → thrilled
- ③ amazed → horrified ④ surprised → relieved
- ⑤ worried → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Assertiveness may seem to some people to be uncharacteristic of counselors. If your picture of a counselor is someone who never disagrees, always "goes along," wants everything to be nice all the time, and only does what other people want him or her to do, this is not a picture of an assertive counselor. Being assertive does not have to mean being disagreeable. Being a counselor does not mean that you should simply be silent when someone tells a racist joke. An assertive counselor would find a way to call that person's attention to the fact that the joke is racist, explaining how it offended the hearer, and suggesting ways similar jokes could be avoided. Being assertive is a highly developed skill — it should fit nicely in the counselor's repertoire of techniques.

- ① 상담사는 상대방의 감정을 해치는 농담을 하지 말아야 한다.
- ② 상담사는 자기 생각을 분명하게 드러낼 줄도 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상담사는 항상 친절한 태도로 상담을 진행해야 한다.
- ④ 상담사는 정기적으로 상담 기술 교육을 받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 상담사는 상담 기록을 철저히 관리해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 **journey edges** 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as **journey edges**. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 ** intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One difference between winners and losers is how they handle losing. Even for the best companies and most accomplished professionals, long track records of success are punctuated by slips, slides, and mini-turnarounds. Even the team that wins the game might make mistakes and lag behind for part of it. That's why the ability to recover quickly is so important. Troubles are ubiquitous. Surprises can fall from the sky like volcanic ash and appear to change everything. That's why one prominent scholar said, "Anything can look like a failure in the middle." Thus, a key factor in high achievement is bouncing back from the low points.

- ① 경영의 전문화는 일류 기업의 조건이다.
- ② 위기 관리에는 전문가의 조언이 필요하다.
- ③ 합리적 소비는 필요와 욕구의 구분에서 비롯된다.
- ④ 폭넓은 인간 관계는 성공의 필수 요소이다.
- ⑤ 실패를 빨리 극복하는 것이 성공의 열쇠이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it's effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management's commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting "where we are going and why" in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people's attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value — for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

* stone mason: 석공 ** cathedral: 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 7 Asia-Pacific Destinations (2018)

Rank	Destination	International Overnight Arrivals (million)	Average Spend per Day (USD)
1	Bangkok	22.8	\$184
2	Singapore	14.7	\$272
3	Kuala Lumpur	13.8	\$142
4	Tokyo	12.9	\$196
5	Seoul	11.3	\$155
6	Osaka	10.1	\$223
7	Phuket	9.9	\$247

The table above shows the top seven destination cities in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 by international overnight arrivals, with additional information on the average spend per day in those cities. ① Bangkok was the top destination in the Asia-Pacific region with 22.8 million international overnight arrivals, immediately followed by Singapore with 14.7 million international overnight arrivals. ② Kuala Lumpur was ranked in third place based on the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was more than \$150. ③ Tokyo was ranked in fourth place for the number of international overnight arrivals, and the average spend per day in this city was \$196. ④ The number of international overnight arrivals in Seoul was larger than that of Osaka. ⑤ Phuket was the only city where the number of international overnight arrivals was less than 10 million, and the average spend per day in this city was \$247.

26. Richard Burton 에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Richard Burton was a highly regarded Welsh actor of stage and screen. He was born in 1925 in South Wales, the twelfth child of a poor miner. Burton was the first member of his family to go to secondary school. Then, he attended Oxford University and later joined the British air force during wartime. After leaving the military in 1947, he made his film debut in 1949, in *The Last Days of Dolwyn*. Richard Burton went on to become a praised actor of stage and screen, who was nominated for an Academy Award seven times, but never won an Oscar. It is well-known that he had a powerful voice overwhelming the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. His final film was an adaptation of George Orwell's famous novel, *1984*.

- ① South Wales 에서 가난한 광부의 12번째 아이로 태어났다.
- ② 전쟁 기간 중 영국 공군에 입대했다.
- ③ 인정받는 연기자가 되어, Oscar 상을 7번 수상했다.
- ④ 힘 있는 목소리를 가졌던 것으로 잘 알려져 있다.
- ⑤ 마지막 영화는 George Orwell의 소설을 각색한 작품이었다.

27. Springfield Science Invention Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Springfield Science Invention Contest

Springfield High School invites all students to participate in the Springfield Science Invention Contest. In this annual contest, you have the opportunity to invent a useful object and show your creativity!

Details

- Judging criteria are creativity and usefulness of the invention.
- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one invention per team.

Prizes

- 1st Place — \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd Place — \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd Place — \$10 gift certificate

Note

- Inventions must be submitted to the science lab by October 1, 2020.

For more information, visit www.hsspringfield.edu.

- ① 매년 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 심사 기준은 발명품의 창의성과 유용성이다.
- ③ 발명품은 한 팀당 두 개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 1등은 50달러 상품권을 받는다.
- ⑤ 발명품은 과학 실험실로 제출해야 한다.

28. KSFF International Exchange Program 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

KSFF International Exchange Program

Are you interested in participating in an international exchange program? The Korea-Singapore Friendship Foundation (KSFF) will send high school students to 6 schools in Singapore. This opportunity will be great for developing a global perspective and lifelong memories.



OPPORTUNITY and DATES

- Each school will host 7 to 10 high school students.
- Two weeks: from September 3, 2018, to September 16, 2018

ACTIVITIES

- Classroom participation and extra-curricular activities
- Visiting tourist sites

ACCOMMODATIONS

- KSFF will arrange for participants to stay with local families.

More information is available at www.ksffexchange.net.

Please note: The application must be completed on our website by June 9, 2018.

- ① 고등학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 2018년 9월 16일부터 2주간 운영된다.
- ③ 관광지 방문 활동을 포함한다.
- ④ KSFF가 참가자를 위해 현지 가정 체류를 주선한다.
- ⑤ 웹 사이트에서 신청을 완료해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Directness and honesty are qualities that our society values ①highly. We expect people to be who they say they ②are and tell us the truth about themselves. Before the advent of computers, anyone who used an ③assuming name was thought to be hiding something disreputable. Inexperienced computer users may continue to feel this way about online contacts. Because so many of the cues ④that we use to evaluate people are missing in cyberspace, computer users need to understand that virtual meeting places are different from face-toface contacts. Until we have good reason to know and trust the people behind the instant message pop-up or the chat room screen, we should remain anonymous and it is not dishonest to ⑤do so.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear to have lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience ①conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have ②elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes ③specific. As society has been flooded by digital technology, it has grown ④harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict. In the ⑤obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, lie nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Ethics itself is not primarily concerned with the description of the moral systems of different societies. That task, which remains on the level of description, is one for anthropology or sociology. In contrast, ethics deals with the justification of moral principles (or with the impossibility of such a justification). Nevertheless, ethics must take note of the variations in moral systems, because it has often been claimed that this variety shows that morality is simply a matter of what is customary and that it thus is always relative to particular societies. According to this view, no moral principle can be valid except in the societies in which it is held. Words such as good and bad just mean, it is claimed, “approved in my society” or “disapproved in my society,” and so to search for an objective, or rationally justifiable, ethics is to search for what is, in fact, a(n) _____.

- ① ability ② belief ③ custom
④ idea ⑤ illusion

32. The manner in which people communicate has some obvious relationship to the way in which their society is organized and governed. In ancient oral societies, people were ruled by unpredictable gods who worked in mysterious ways. When human beings learned how to cast their messages and conversations into written language, they were able to begin to _____. They could record history and discover patterns in the weather, their food sources, and the ways of their enemies. They could take more control of their lives, solve some of nature’s mysteries, and become less dependent on the whims of their gods. This posed a severe challenge to those among them who were priests and holy men and women; obviously these leaders regarded writing as subversive, destructive, and sinful. It didn’t take them long to realize that if they could control the writing, they could regain their power as emissaries of the gods.

* whim 변덕 ** subversive 체제 전복적인
*** emissary 사절, 특사

- ① isolate their rule from their society
② challenge the god to renew the bible
③ describe the unknown as ritual creations
④ depend on the unpredictable relationship
⑤ organize their lives in more rational systems

33. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

34. Although prices in most retail outlets are set by the retailer, this does not mean that these prices _____. On any particular day we find that all products have a specific price ticket on them. However, this price may be different from day to day or week to week. The price that the farmer gets from the wholesaler is much more flexible from day to day than the price that the retailer charges consumers. If, for example, bad weather leads to a poor potato crop, then the price that supermarkets have to pay to their wholesalers for potatoes will go up and this will be reflected in the prices they mark on potatoes in their stores. Thus, these prices do reflect the interaction of demand and supply in the wider marketplace for potatoes. Although they do not change in the supermarket from hour to hour to reflect local variations in demand and supply, they do change over time to reflect the underlying conditions of the overall production of and demand for the goods in question. [3점]

- ① reflect the principle of demand and supply
- ② may not change from hour to hour
- ③ go up due to bad weather
- ④ do not adjust to market forces over time
- ⑤ can be changed by the farmer’s active role

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Say you’re driving down the interstate at sixty-five miles an hour with three friends from out of town, and you suddenly say to them, “Hey, there’s that amazing Pink House!” What happens? Probably there’s a lot of sudden head swiveling, and someone’s elbow ends up in someone else’s ribs, and maybe one of your friends gets a glimpse, but probably nobody really gets a chance to see it (and somebody might not believe you if she didn’t see it for herself!). ① What if you had said instead, “Hey, coming up on the right here in about two miles, there’s an amazing huge neon Pink House: watch for it”? ② They’d be ready, they’d know where to look and what to look for, and they’d see what you wanted them to see. ③ We can protect the community by informing the community of the enemy’s existence through alarms. ④ Writers need to advise their readers in a similar way. ⑤ That advice doesn’t always need to be in a thesis statement or a topic sentence, but it does need to happen regularly so that readers don’t miss something crucial.

* swivel (고개를) 핵 돌리다

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

36.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined.

- (A) This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity – hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease.
- (B) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.
- (C) Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions.

* proliferation 확산

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

37.

Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

(A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.

(B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.

(C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power. [3점]

* clutter: 혼란

- 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.

It is important to recognize that thinking scientifically is not natural or automatic.

Modern science emerged out of traditions that are clearly Western. It seems that the process of sorting into either/or categories can be traced to ancient Greek thought. The process of organizing objects according to whether they have or do not have a particular property, with no intermediate category, is sometimes called Aristotelian. (①) This very formal approach to classifying, unlike the version of classifying we might use in everyday living, makes no allowance for fuzziness. (②) Indeed learning to perceive the world in ways consistent with this dichotomous, observation-based perspective is something we must learn. (③) For some of us, this may seem to be very natural. (④) In actuality it is an extension of the cultural traditions within which we were raised. (⑤) Classifying is an example of a very particular way of thinking that teachers must introduce to students to familiarize them with the culture of science.

* fuzziness 불분명함, 모호함 ** dichotomous 이분법의

39.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. [3점]

* fragment: 조각내다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

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

Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually -15%) figure would then represent "average" performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, "good" performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.



In performance evaluation, we should consider (A) factors affecting the individual's performance rather than (B) figures only.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① contextual | put aside |
| ② contextual | rely on |
| ③ controllable | put aside |
| ④ positive | ignore |
| ⑤ positive | rely on |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
 - ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
 - ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
 - ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
 - ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master’s son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. “Wow, that was quite wonderful,” he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. “I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create,” said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

“Well, did you get permission?” asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. “Um, I’m not sure,” answered Joe without confidence. “(c) You can tell us about it after practice,” Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, “I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert.” Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master’s dislike of crossover music was no secret. “Father,” Joe took a deep breath and continued, “I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don’t you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don’t like it, I will cancel.”

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 - ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
 - ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
 - ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
 - ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
 - ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단들이 대화를 나눴다.

<정답>

18	㉓	25	㉒	32	㉕	39	㉓
19	㉑	26	㉓	33	㉔	40	㉒
20	㉒	27	㉓	34	㉔	41	㉕
21	㉕	28	㉒	35	㉓	42	㉔
22	㉕	29	㉓	36	㉔	43	㉕
23	㉑	30	㉓	37	㉒	44	㉕
24	㉑	31	㉕	38	㉒	45	㉔

번호	출처
18	16학년도 9월 모의고사 18번
19	20학년도 수능 19번
20	16학년도 수능 20번
21	21학년도 6월 모의고사 21번
22	15학년도 수능 18번
23	20학년도 6월 모의고사 23번
24	17학년도 9월 모의고사 23번
25	21학년도 9월 모의고사 25번
26	19학년도 6월 모의고사 25번
27	21학년도 9월 모의고사 27번
28	19학년도 6월 모의고사 26번
29	수능완성 2강 2번
30	수특 영독 5강 8번
31	수특 영독 1강 4번
32	수능완성 Test 2 37번
33	20학년도 6월 모의고사 34번
34	19학년도 6월 모의고사 31번
35	수특 영독 2강 9번
36	수능완성 Test 3 34번
37	19학년도 6월 모의고사 37번
38	수능완성 Test 1 29번
39	20학년도 수능 39번
40	16학년도 수능 40번
41	20학년도 수능 41번
42	20학년도 수능 42번
43	20학년도 6월 모의고사 43번
44	20학년도 6월 모의고사 44번
45	20학년도 6월 모의고사 45번