

제 3 교시

# 영어 영역

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Dear Vincent

I was deeply pained on reading your last letter, to find that notwithstanding my warning you were still allowing the visits and accepting attentions of Gavin. Is it necessary for me to give you all my reasons for saying what discourages Gavin's visits? If it must be so, then I will state plainly why I feel such great uneasiness. I know that Gavin habitually laughs at religion. I have heard him myself say that he didn't believe in God, and boast of his unbelief. How can you expect any principles of virtue from a man who thus casts his sheet anchor away? I beg of you, my brother, therefore, to discourage his visits, which are not creditable to any God-fearing, religious boy, and if he demands any explanation of your conduct show him this letter. Every line accusing him is founded upon my own observation, and I am perfectly willing to have a personal explanation of my motives. Trusting, dear Vincent, that you will heed a warning that sent in the warmest brotherly love and interest,

Your loving brother,

Chris

- ① 남동생이 올바른 예의를 갖추지 못한 것을 책망하기 위해
- ② 남동생에게 Gavin과 어울리지 말 것을 당부하기 위해
- ③ 남동생이 철저한 신앙심을 가질 것을 요구하기 위해
- ④ 남동생이 Gavin에게 사과할 것을 요구하기 위해
- ⑤ 남동생과 Gavin의 관계를 폭로하기 위해

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people believe that an employer seeking to hire ought to be guided only by the job description and the extent to which applicants meet the qualifications. Thus, the "most qualified" applicant ought to be hired. After all, this is what one would want for oneself, should one be a candidate. Anything less seems to be making significant decisions on irrelevant grounds. But is this necessarily so? From the employer's point of view, the job requirements may not be all that matters. Certainly, he/she is looking for someone who can do the job, but he/she may also desire an employee that has a pleasant personality or a quiet demeanor. The employer may be considering the social aspects of the work environment and the effect that a prospective employee, however otherwise qualified, may have on coworkers, not to mention on customers or clients, vendors, and others who might interact with the employee as a representative of the employer's business.

- ① 직원을 채용할 때 자격요건이 전부가 아니다.
- ② 중요한 결정이 무관한 이유에서 나올 수도 있다.
- ③ 다른 사람과의 긍정적 상호관계가 가장 중요한 능력이다.
- ④ 취업에 있어서 성격이나 태도가 일의 수행능력보다 중요하다.
- ⑤ 직무기술서에 따라 가장 자격 있는 지원자가 고용되어야 한다.

20. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of protein in the human body, and each one is a little miracle. By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids (which I am obliged by long tradition to refer to here as "the building blocks of life") in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word. The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long. To spell collagen, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order. But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. But—and here's an obvious but crucial point—you don't make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and this is where the unlikelihoods come in.

- ① correlation of protein and language
- ② strategies for effective protein synthesis
- ③ problem caused by lack of protein product
- ④ miraculous mechanisms of protein synthesis
- ⑤ how to make amino acids composing proteins

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People overestimate their ability to understand why they are making certain decisions. They make up stories to explain their own actions, even when they have no clue about what is happening inside. After they've made a decision, they lie to themselves about why they made the decision and about whether it was the right one in the circumstances. Daniel Gilbert of Harvard argues that we have a psychological immune system that exaggerates information that confirms our good qualities and ignores information that casts doubt upon them. In one study, people who were told they had just performed poorly on an IQ test spent a lot more time reading newspaper articles on the shortcomings of IQ tests. People who had been given a glowing report from a supervisor developed an increased interest in reading reports about how smart and sagacious that supervisor was. \*sagacious 현명한

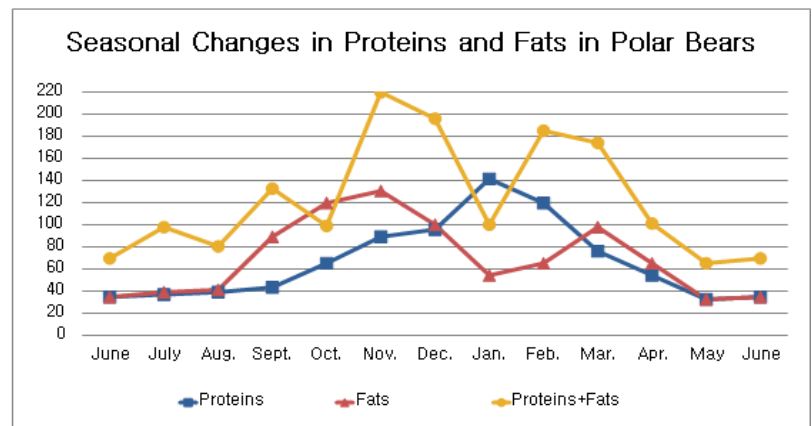
- ① How to Become a Smart and Wise Supervisor among Employees
- ② An Inclination of People to Inflate Their Own Abilities and Decisions
- ③ The Higher IQ Score, The Easier Making Certain Decisions
- ④ Psychological Immune System Explains His/Her Condition
- ⑤ People who Spent More Time on Newspaper Gets High IQ test Score

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nancy Isaac, a lawyer who specializes in helping drug companies bring their products to market, explained that the government also wants to encourage drug manufacturers to create medicines to treat rare diseases, also known as "orphan drugs." In order to provide incentives, drug companies that develop orphan drugs can receive special privileges. One notable incentive is that instead of two to three years of exclusivity, during which the originator of the drug is the only company that can sell it, companies that develop orphan drugs are given seven years of exclusivity. This allows them to sell the medicine without any competition for seven years, which is a huge incentive. This has led to an entire industry of drug companies that specialize in making drugs for rare diseases.

- ① 불치병 문제에 많은 사람들이 관심을 가져야 한다.
- ② 정부가 기업에 압력을 가해 강제로 약을 개발시키고 있다.
- ③ 제약회사들이 불치병을 치료할 수 있는 약의 개발에 힘쓰고 있다.
- ④ 정부가 제약회사들이 희귀병 약을 개발하도록 장려책을 쓰고 있다.
- ⑤ 제약회사의 이윤을 극대화하기 위해서는 희귀병 치료제의 개발에 치중해야 한다.

23. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows how much of proteins and fats there are in average in one polar bear each month. ① Fat content oscillates entire year with its maximum point in November and with its minimum point in summer, May to August. ② Proteins represent a continuous rise to reach their peak in January and then continue to drop until May, with the average upward slope being more gradual than the downward one. ③ The proteins plus fats content reaches top in November, then continuously plummets to the minimum level. ④ The minimum scale of proteins plus fats reaches bottom in May. ⑤ In January, while fats are at the level of 50, proteins reach their peak at that of 140, with the total summation content of both being smaller than that of the earlier month.

24. 관상용 식물에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The most extreme ideological reaction to ornate plants in history occurred in China during the Cultural Revolution. Red Guards smashed flower shops and destroyed privately grown ornamental plants, along with goldfish and pet songbirds, all of which were seen as luxuries and emblems of privilege. New Year's ceremonies, which traditionally involved displays of ornamental plants, were banned. Gardening records were burned, and temples, some of which had ancient irreplaceable plantings, were neglected or razed. At the Beijing Botanic Garden, Red Guards smashed flower beds and greenhouses, and turned the space into a pig farm.

\*Red Guards 홍위병

- ① 관상용 식물에 대한 극단적 이념 반작용은 중국에서 발생했다.
- ② 신년 의식의 관상용 식물의 전시만 유일하게 허락되었다.
- ③ 원예에 관한 기록들은 소각되었다.
- ④ 홍위병은 북경 식물원에서 화단과 온실을 짓밟았다.
- ⑤ 홍위병이 개인적 관상용 식물을 파괴한 이유는 관상용 식물이 사치품과 특권의 상징이었기 때문이다.

25. 여행에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Special Travel

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Weekdays - 09:00 A.M. ~ 07:00 P.M.  
Sundays - 10:00 A.M. ~ 03:00 P.M.

- ① 모든 것이 한 가격에 포함된 여행 패키지를 즐길 수 있다.
- ② 숙박시설이 잘 갖춰진 호텔은 도시의 중심부에 위치하고 있다.
- ③ 전문 여행 가이드가 지역 관광지와 관광 여행을 담당한다.
- ④ 예약하거나 세부 정보를 얻기 위한 전화는 유료이다.
- ⑤ 상담원은 일요일에 오전 10시부터 오후 3시까지 근무한다.

26. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### COOKING CLASS FOR DADDIES

Be an enchanted "Master-Chef" for your family!

World-famous culinary academy "The Cerulean" is launching a new evening cooking class for working daddies! The Cerulean will be offering this brand new cooking programs in discounted prices to all daddies residing in Ontario, the state where the founder of The Cerulean, Malcolm Silverspoon was born.

We will be presenting our participants with easy-to-make recipes which can be made without professional cooking skills or expensive utensils, equipments, etc. For example, from the main dish (lasgna, fajita, shepherd's pie), to the desserts (macaron, mille feuille, eggnog, tarts). Also, we will have our first class with the theme handling the way to use cooking knife, pots, utensils, how to turn on the oven, or even about basic kitchen-safety instructions.

The program will begin on November 2nd and end on February 14th of upcoming year. The class will be held on every Monday and Friday of each week except for December 25th. We will open the class at 7:00 p.m. and it will take about two hours to end each class. Visit [www.culinarycerulean.org](http://www.culinarycerulean.org) for registration . Tuition fee is \$500 for non-Ontario residing daddies, \$350 for Ontario residing daddies.

- ① 요리학원의 설립자는 Ontario에서 태어났다.
- ② 비싼 주방도구가 필요 없는 요리법을 강의한다.
- ③ 첫 시간에는 주방도구의 사용법과 안전사항을 다룬다.
- ④ 강좌는 매주 월요일과 금요일에 휴강이 없이 진행 된다
- ⑤ Ontario 거주자에게는 할인된 수강료가 적용 된다.

27. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A boy walked on Christmas morning with ① his hand in his father's one. ② The boy had been reading a book about the stars and this early morning he had been taking a look now and then up at a sky of clear stars. He turned his face to father's and said, pointing with the loose hand: "③ You know, some of those stars are millions of miles away." And his father, without looking down toward ④ him, gave a sniff, as though he was a funny little fellow, and said: "We won't bother about that now ..." For several blocks, neither of them said a word and the boy felt, while still holding ⑤ his father's hand, that there were millions of empty miles between them.



28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Psychologist Michelene Chi asked physics professors and some Ph.D. students from the physics department and several undergraduate students ① to solve several physics problems. As expected, the professors and Ph.D. students were better at solving the physics problems than ② did the undergraduates. Interestingly, however, the physics experts were not necessarily faster than the undergraduates. Sure, once the professors and Ph.D.s got going on the problem, they were quicker to compute a solution. But Chi also found that the professors and Ph.D.s were slower than the undergraduates to begin to solve the problems. The experts paused before they ever put pencil to paper. They spent a few moments ③ assessing the underlying structure of the problem and figuring out the best physics principle to use. The undergraduates, on the other hand, jumped right into problem-solving, ④ which often got them in trouble. By rushing to start the problem, the undergraduates got ⑤ distracted by irrelevant problem details, which led them astray.

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

Numerous studies have shown that early school start times lead to chronic sleep ① deprivation for many students — with measurable results on many scales, including increases in irritability, sadness, and other emotions. As a result of this growing ② awareness of sleep needs in teenagers, some school districts have taken action. Ten years ago, Minneapolis shifted the start of its seven high schools from 7:15 a.m. to 8:40 a.m. According to the follow-up studies, the change led to a sustained sleep ③ decrease of an average of one hour per night among students. Since critics have argued that students will not sleep more but rather just stay up later, this is an important finding to contradict critics. Moreover, attendance has ④ increased and stayed at a higher level, and student reports of falling asleep in class, of struggling to stay alert and concentrated, and of negative emotional states all show significant ⑤ improvements compared both to the same schools before the change and to other schools with earlier start times.

[30~32] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. Athletes and coaches can do everything in their power to prepare for competition; however, the nature of sport provides too many uncontrollable elements (referees, weather, opposition, equipment, etc.) that can influence the outcome. However, performance, in any discipline, requires engagement. When we shift attention from the task at hand to something that may, or may not, happen in the future (winning/losing), we undermine our ability to perform in the moment. This is when we typically experience momentary lapses in performance due to poor decision making, hindered motor control, or lack of concentration. When our attention shifts to outcome, we also are likely to experience heightened hindering anxiety or, potentially, complacency, both typically having adverse effects on our ability to perform. The ability of an athlete to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ view of the outcome and be fully engaged in performance will be a key determinant of success. This is not discrediting winning, or a striving to win; however, it is important to recognize that maintaining focus on performance in the moment or thoughts drifting to winning/losing, are two different things, and involve different motivations. [3점]

- ① disinterested      ② obsolete      ③ converged  
④ fortified      ⑤ craving

31. People who hold important positions in society are commonly labelled “somebodies,” and their inverse “nobodies” - both of which are, of course, for we are all, by necessity, individuals with distinct identities and comparable claims on existence. Those without status are all but invisible; they are treated insolently by others, their complexities stomped upon their singularities ignored. The impact of low status should not be read in material terms alone. The most serious penalty rarely lies in mere physical discomfort; it consists more often, even primarily, in the challenge that low status poses to a person’s sense of self-respect. Provided that it is not accompanied by humiliation, discomfort can be endured for long periods without complaint. On the same way, the benefits of high status are similarly seldom limited to wealth. We should not be surprised to find many of the already affluent continuing to accumulate sums beyond anything. As much as money, they seek the respect that stands to be derived from the process of gathering it. Yet almost all of us hunger for dignity and if a future society were to offer love as a reward for accumulating small plastic discs, then it would not be long before such worthless items \_\_\_\_\_ in our most craving aspirations and anxieties. [3점]

- ① truly seemed as a remedy for physical discomfort  
② surely banned our heart-deep treasured pleasures  
③ exactly contained the worth of monetary value  
④ sadly did not favor “somebodies”  
⑤ too assumed a central place

32. Aesthetic values spring from the immediate and inexplicable reaction of vital impulse, and from the irrational part of our nature, rather than in rational part. The rational part is by its essence relative; it leads us from data to conclusions, or from parts to wholes; it never secures the data with which it works. If any preference or precept \_\_\_\_\_, it would thereby be declared to be irrational, since mediation, inference, and synthesis are the essence of rationality. The ideal of rationality is itself as arbitrary, as much dependent on the needs of a finite organization, as any other ideal, and also, it can be revised in favor of us, the finite existence. In spite of the verbal propriety of saying that reason demands rationality, what really demands rationality, what makes it a good and indispensable thing and gives it all its authority, is not its own nature, but our need of it both in safe and economical action and in the pleasures of manipulation, rather than in our desire of appreciating sheer level of aesthetic values, which is already sculptured in harden mold. [3점]

- ① dwindled along the favor of its usage, and were changed with its purpose
- ② appeared to be ultimate and primitive, and were seemed as ready-made
- ③ waxed away its own existence with its specialty, the aesthetic appreciation
- ④ mounted its frequency of usage, in the area of comprehending nature
- ⑤ ruined the true aesthetic value by sudden impulse, and stayed unchanged

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Korea and Japan, intergenerational coresidence is the normative expectation. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, other things being equal, the first choice is for parents to coreside with their eldest son. If for some reason that is not possible, then coresidence with the next eldest son is preferred. Put differently, coresidence is the expected normal state of affairs (at least for eldest sons), not a mechanism to cope with emergencies, as in the U.S. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, there are many situations in both Korea and Japan that might lead both generations to decide that living together is not desirable. Perhaps the most common are differences created by changes in economic opportunities for the two generations, as reflected in the extremely rapid educational and occupational shift in Korea over the past two generations. Hence, contemporary Korean parents are likely to have pursued agricultural careers in rural areas, while their children are pursuing manufacturing or service careers in urban areas.

- | (A)            |       | (B)         |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① Likewise     | ..... | Instead     |
| ② For instance | ..... | Similarly   |
| ③ Likewise     | ..... | Therefore   |
| ④ For example  | ..... | Nonetheless |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | ..... | However     |

34. 다음 글에서 나타난 Sophie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sophie watched people crowding past the window in all kinds of bright clothes, people selling souvenirs, people walking on stilts, and she was eager to go out down the Apricot Alley, socializing amongst the people walking on the road. But when she at last put a grey shawl over her grey dress and went out into the street, Sophie did not feel excited. She was perplexed. There were too jostling. Sophie felt as if the past months of sitting and sewing had turned her into an old woman or a semi-invalid. She gather her shawl round her and crept along close to the houses, trying to avoid being trodden on by people's best shoes or being jabbed by elbow in trailing silk sleeves. When there came a sudden volley of bangs from overhead somewhere, Sophie thought she was going to faint.

- ① overwhelmed → amused    ② anticipated → exhausted
- ③ bored → amused              ④ surprised → furious
- ⑤ heartbroken → lonely

[35~36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. In the United States the proportion of infants who were nursed at all by their mothers, and the age at which those nurtured infants were weaned, decreased through much of the 20th century. ① For example, by the 1970s only 10% of American children were being nursed at the age of six months. ② In contrast, among hunter-gatherers not in contact with farmers and without access to farmed foods, infants are nursed far beyond six months, because the only suitable infant food available to them is mother's milk. ③ They have no access to cattle's milk, baby formula, or soft food replacements. ④ Hormones given to milk-producing cattle in their feed and supplementation can also make their way into the milk and powdered formula that infants eat. ⑤ The age of weaning averaged over seven hunter-gatherer groups is about three years old, an age at which children finally become capable of fully nourishing themselves by chewing enough firm food.

\*wean 젖을 떼다

36. Presently, women feel that their traditional roles as child bearers and homemakers must be supplemented with a sense of achievement outside the home. ① Recent studies reflect an increased trend towards the dual income family and projections are for this trend to continue. ② In 1961, 30% of married women were working; in 1978, 38% were employed; by 1981 50% were working and in 1985, 55% held paying positions outside the home. ③ In 1961, only 20% of all two parent families were dual wage families, but by 1986, more than half (53%) of all families were dual earning families. ④ As a result, many children stay home with their parents for a long time. ⑤ In light of the facts that the majority of two parent families in the 1990's have also become dual wage earning families, it is important to examine the effects of such a phenomenon on society in general and in particular.

[37~38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37.

When an animal is injured, the first thing it will do, if it possibly can, is scramble to its feet.

- (A) Emotionally, we do the same thing. Often a person who has just suffered an injury or a devastating shock or loss will answer, "Fine" when asked, "How are you doing?"
- (B) Despite the fact that doing so will probably cause further pain, the instinct to get up drives the animal because the alternative, taking no action to get up, invites predators to come in to kill and eat the defenseless one.
- (C) Just labeling these words as denial misses the deeper truth. The organism, animal or human, is trying not only to look fine in order to avoid attack, but trying to be fine.

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

38.

The people who do become top-level achievers are rarely child prodigies. That is certainly true in business; the early lives of the Welches, Ogilvies, and Rockefellers almost never hint at the success to come.

- (A) Similarly, in no case did the parents of the future champion swimmers foresee their child's eventual achievements. Time and again the story is the same: Even by age eleven or twelve it would have been difficult to predict who the future exceptional performers would be.
- (B) According to his research, all of the twenty-four pianists studied — each a finalist in at least one major international competition — had had lessons "forced upon them," in the words of the study, just the opposite of the kids who seemed driven to sit at the piano as toddlers.
- (C) Looking at more scientific research, this is one of the most notable findings in Benjamin Bloom's large study, which examined performers at the highest level—"people who had achieved national or international recognition before age forty.

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

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

In other words, would time travel let you change the past?

No idea from science fiction has captured the human imagination as much as time travel. What would you do if you had a time machine? You might go to the future and take a vacation in the twenty-third century. You might bring back a cure for cancer. ( ① ) Then again, you might return to the past to rescue a lost loved one. ( ② ) You could kill Hitler and prevent World War II or book passage on the Titanic to warn the captain about the iceberg. ( ③ ) But what if the captain ignored your warning, as he ignored all the other warnings about ice-bergs that received, so that the great ship sank after all? ( ④ ) In short, the notion of time travel to the past can suggest paradoxes. ( ⑤ ) What if, on a trip to the past, you accidentally killed your grandmother before she gave birth to your mother?

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Americans tend to arrange objects on a single scale of value, from best to worst, biggest to smallest, cheapest to most expensive, and are able to express a preference among very complex objects on such a single scale. The question, "What is your favourite colour?" so intelligible to an American, is meaningless in Britain, and such a question is countered by; "Favourite colour for what? A coat? Mittens?" Each object is thought of as having a most complex set of qualities and colour is merely a quality of an object, not something from a colour chart on which one can make a choice which is transferable to a large number of different sorts of objects. The American reduction of complexities to single scales is entirely comprehensible in terms of the great diversity of value systems which different immigrant groups brought to the American scene; some common criteria among the "colour pallet" was very much needed and over simplification was almost inevitable.



Americans' tendency to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ the scale of value system origins from their populational \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, which were their distinctive spectrum.

- | (A)          |       | (B)           |
|--------------|-------|---------------|
| ① abbreviate | ..... | similarities  |
| ② abbreviate | ..... | variances     |
| ③ diversify  | ..... | variances     |
| ④ diversify  | ..... | identities    |
| ⑤ emphasize  | ..... | peculiarities |



[41~43] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There was once a burglar whose son said to himself, "My father is not as young as he once was, and if he should die, who would provide for the family? I must learn the trade from him just in case." The son went to his (a) father and told him of this, and the father agreed to teach him the art of burglary.

(B)

It wasn't long before the son reached home, found his father, and asked him, "How could you be so cruel to me?" The father answered, "Please don't be angry with (b) me. Tell me what happened." The son related the evening's ordeal to his (c) father, who smiled and said, "Very good. You have learned the art!"

(C)

As for the son, he was heartbroken at the cruelty of his father, but he still needed to escape. He made noise from within the chest to invite investigation and once the (d) owner of the house had opened it, the son quickly put out the man's candle and ran. The residents of the house gave chase, but the son threw a rock into a nearby well and escaped while they investigated the sound.

(D)

That night, the burglar and his son broke into a house and found a great chest. The burglar picked the lock, opened it up, and asked his son to look inside for anything valuable. As soon as the son had done so, the (e) burglar locked the chest with the son still inside, pounded on the front door until the residents were awake, and then ran off. Finding nobody at the door and nothing out of place, the owner of the house was greatly mystified.

41. 위 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)

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

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

43. 위 글의 부자에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 아들은 아버지가 젊지 않아서 일을 배워야겠다고 생각했다.  
② 아들은 아버지에게 그가 겪었던 시련에 대해서 말하였다.  
③ 아들은 아버지의 잔혹함에 비통해 했다.  
④ 아버지가 창고의 문을 열어줬을 때 아들은 도망쳤다.  
⑤ 아들이 창고에 들어갔을 때 아버지가 창고의 문을 잠갔다.

[44~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Whatever job you do, if you are in a management or executive role, you will utilize a number of resources. People, money, materials - all are important. In any particular job, one resource may predominate. Ironically, there is only one resource we all have in common: time. And time is a \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone occasionally experiences problems getting everything done, and doing it all in the time available. For some, such problems seem perpetually to exist to one degree or another; others will admit to having moments when things seem to conspire to prevent work going as planned, and a few to living in a state of permanent chaos. However we strive to get the things done in proper time, the master time sternly urges us to hop through the deadline hurdle every single time, like a supervisor. There then comes the holy guardian in the name of time management.

Who then needs to think about time management? Everyone, potentially, can benefit from reviewing how to manage their time effectively. But, alas! In any organization many of the things that actually characterize its very nature make proper time management difficult: hierarchical structures, people, deadlines, paperwork, e-mail, computer problems, meetings, pressures and interactions, both around the organization and externally; all these and more can compound the problems. But don't panic. As we properly carry on the time with articulate, exact, and conspicuous management of chronic-dictator, we would get a serene grace of becoming a super duper "chronomaster" with our works being obedient.

44. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Time: A Key Resource - Opportunities and Difficulties  
② We Cannot Buy Time Even If It is Properly Dealt  
③ Time Management: What to do First and Next  
④ Time Is An Unlimited Resource For Everyone  
⑤ Time: Neither Here Nor There

45. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① master helper  
② merciless boss  
③ decent dictator  
④ grumpy referee  
⑤ diligent employee

\* 확인 사항

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