

2023학년도 EBS 수능완성 실전모의고사 3회

영어 영역

성명	
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수험 번호						-					
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

네 모습 그대로 그래 괜찮아 괜찮아도

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험 시작 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

공란

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Woman : _____

- ① Sure, it will help her eat more vegetables.
- ② Okay. Let's not take those vegetable sticks.
- ③ Well, they don't sell animal snacks in the zoo.
- ④ Right. Dried vegetable sticks don't go bad easily.
- ⑤ I know, but the snacks for kids are too expensive.

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Man : _____

- ① Don't worry. You can use my smartphone.
- ② Good point. Let's take an indoor walk instead.
- ③ Really? I didn't know you had already bought it.
- ④ Great! I'll look online for a smartwatch that suits me.
- ⑤ Right. That's why they're so expensive right now.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Amy가 Brandon에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Amy: _____

- ① I suggest that you read a lot to become a good writer.
- ② Could you help me plan our next meeting schedule?
- ③ Don't forget the saying that slow and steady wins the race.
- ④ If it looks like you'll be late to the meeting, please call me.
- ⑤ The goal should be to share your writing rather than to perfect it.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① home remedies for fruit allergies
- ② popularity of organic skin care products
- ③ benefits of using fruit peels for skin care
- ④ easy ways to add fruits and vegetables to meals
- ⑤ reasons why some fruit peels are not safe to eat

17. 언급된 과일이 아닌 것은?

- ① grape ② orange ③ avocado
- ④ banana ⑤ apple

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Goldman,

After reviewing preliminary plans for the Beaumont Welding Center addition, our architects, Bob Taylor and J. B. Hardwick, think the additional space should be increased by 141 square feet. This additional space will increase the total budget item to \$107,600. This additional space will allow room for three desks, lockers, and file cabinets. The most practical size would be to increase the depth from 10'6" to 12' and the length from 30' to 38', a total of 141 square feet. The original estimate submitted in June was based on \$102 per square foot; therefore, the estimate needs to be increased by \$14,382 (141 ft 2×\$102), plus the 10 percent inflation rate on the entire project. I wanted to let you know about the proposed changes in hopes that we can discuss the issue further at our next meeting.

Sincerely,
Michael Davis
CEO of New Dream

* preliminary: 예비의

- ① 증축 및 예산 계획의 수정이 필요한 것을 알려려고
- ② 미지급된 공사 비용의 지불을 요청하려고
- ③ 건물의 안전 점검 결과를 공지하려고
- ④ 과잉 청구된 공사 비용의 환불을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 공사 비용 절감에 대한 대응책 마련을 지시하려고

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

One afternoon, near New Delhi, Daksha was walking with her infant in her arms along the shore of the Payaswami River. The infant slipped from her grasp, and fell into the flowing water. Daksha screamed; she did not know how to swim. At that time, a group of monkeys were watching from a nearby tree. Suddenly, one monkey leaped from the tree directly into the river and swam toward the baby. Braving the current, the little monkey dragged the human infant to the shore where the mother waited. The monkey placed the child at its mother's feet and scrambled back up into the tree. When she found that her baby was okay, she could finally breathe.

- ① delighted → sorrowful ② frightened → relieved
- ③ thrilled → ashamed ④ inspired → scared
- ⑤ bored → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the entire history of the human race, there has never been, nor will there ever be, anyone just like you. The odds of another human being possessing your unique combination of characteristics and qualities are more than 50 billion to one. This means that you have the potential to do something special or extraordinary with your life; something that no one else can do. However, I must ask: Are you going to do it? It's true that some people are born with rare, unique gifts, but most of us are introduced to life with average talents and abilities. Those individuals that society labels "great" reach high levels of performance by developing their talents to a very high degree in the field of their choice. In other words, your potential lies dormant. It must be identified and developed if you hope to get more out of life. The formula for success is simple: practice a few simple disciplines every day.

* dormant: 잠복한, 비활동성의

- ① 성공 목표는 자신의 수준에 맞게 설정해야 한다.
- ② 다양한 사람을 통해 지식 습득 방법을 배워야 한다.
- ③ 자신만의 고유한 잠재력을 찾아내어 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 자신만의 학습 방법을 찾아서 끊임없이 개선해야 한다.
- ⑤ 성공한 사람 중에서 자신만의 본보기 상을 찾아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 blinding ourselves to other ways of perceiving이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When a scientist coins a metaphor, she adopts it from a cultural source. There is no alternative — scientists simply apply everyday understanding within a specific realm that happens to be foreign to most people. Metaphor, as we know, means understanding one thing in terms of another. And that “other” that a scientist chooses will be something from everyday life that she shares with all of us. Thus, to select a successful metaphor she must draw on an implicit understanding of the larger linguistic ecology in which she is located. Her choice of one metaphor instead of another will reflect her social context as well as her ambitions. Noting that we describe the brain as a computer system, for example, David Edge, formerly a science studies scholar at Edinburgh University, recommended that we “explore the extent and the dynamics of this process by which our imagination comes to be dominated by those very devices which we devise in order to dominate and control our environment and human society.” When this happens, we reinforce the way of perceiving instantiated in those metaphors, perhaps blinding ourselves to other ways of perceiving.

* instantiate: 예시하다

- ① realizing how much those metaphors can be distorted
- ② connecting those metaphors to broader social situations
- ③ effectively embracing the core meanings of those metaphors
- ④ understanding only in the context as presented in those metaphors
- ⑤ not grasping the meanings of metaphors when they are so evident to others

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Motivation and interest are essential ingredients in effective learning. If students are not attracted to a concept or context, learning will almost certainly be limited. It is the student who decides whether or not to engage in concept learning, and this choice is almost always based on the question, “Do I want to learn this stuff?” Students choose to be involved in a topic for a variety of reasons, including interest in the task, rapport with the teacher, perceived value and utility of the knowledge, self-efficacy, and the social climate. This last factor is often ignored when teaching with analogies, but it is important. Classrooms are social settings, and Vygotsky’s learning psychology helps us understand why social interaction is useful and suggests ways teachers can enhance their planning and teaching (e.g., by choosing analogies that are located in a student group’s shared “zone of proximal development”). Social knowledge and experience is the most effective source of teaching analogies, and analogs must be familiar to the students (drawn from their life-world). Simply put, if an analog is not familiar or interesting, it should not be used.

* rapport: 관계, 신뢰감

** zone of proximal development: 근접 발달 영역

*** analog: 비유물, 유사체

- ① 실생활에 적용될 수 있는 학습 개념을 우선 제시하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ② 비유 학습 활동은 개인의 학습 동기과 학생 간의 상호 작용을 활성화한다.
- ③ 비유는 분명한 개념을 전달하지 못하므로 제한적으로 사용하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 학생들의 상호 작용을 촉진하도록 흥미로운 토론 주제를 제시할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 학생들을 가르칠 때 학생의 사회적 지식 및 경험과 관련된 비유를 사용해야 한다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most common world maps in general use for many, many years were Mercator maps or similar projections that were very useful for navigation purposes. Since these projections didn’t distort direction, they could be used to travel easily from one point to another by sailing the compass direction from point of origin to point of destination. This wasn’t the most direct route to take, but for some journeys it was the easiest to follow. On Mercator maps, though, the North and South Poles aren’t the points they really are but rather lines that are as long as the entire circumference of the world. The closer you go to the poles, then, the more area that has to be shown and the more it’s exaggerated. On one Mercator projection that hung in my office, the Antarctic continent is shown to be larger than South America and Africa combined, which it really isn’t. Lies told with these maps are pretty obvious. For example, a map showing polar bear habitat in a nature magazine used a Mercator-type projection that greatly exaggerated the extent of the habitat.

* projection: 투영도, 투영법 * circumference: 원주, 둘레

- ① principles of making Mercator projections
- ② merits and distortions of Mercator projections
- ③ scales and projections as fundamental map features
- ④ exploring expeditions to complete Mercator projections
- ⑤ inaccuracies on maps caused by map-makers’ lack of knowledge

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like all large animals that eat plants, deer have a problem: they can only eat vegetation they can reach. And usually the vegetation available to them has armed itself against plant-eating attack. The usual safeguards include thorns, toxins or simply thick, hard bark, but some trees in central European forests have developed none of these defences. Does this mean the trees’ offspring have to endure every bite from hungry animals without being able to fight back? If you take a good look around the forest, you’ll see how beeches defend themselves. The forest floor around trees that annually shed leaves is noticeably empty of vegetation. Here and there you might find a lonely fern, or a few grasses in a tiny clearing where an ancient giant has fallen, allowing a few rays of sunlight to reach the ground. In general, however, light levels are too low for plants to produce large quantities of sugar, which means that wild plants growing in the forest contain few nutrients in comparison with their relatives growing out in the open. In other words, understory plants are tough and bitter.

* beech: 너도밤나무 * fern: 양치식물 * clearing: 빈터

- ① How Forest Plants Avoid Being Eaten
- ② How Fences to Keep Deer Out Can Backfire
- ③ What Empties the Forest Floor of Vegetation
- ④ How Animals Contribute to Preserving Forests
- ⑤ What Causes Plants to Arm Themselves with Hard Bark

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Nine Countries by Per Capita Amount of E-Waste in 2019

Country	Per Capita Amount		Total Amount (in million tons)
	(in kg)	Rank	
Norway	26.0	1	0.1
the United Kingdom	23.9	2	1.6
Switzerland	23.4	3	0.2
Denmark	22.4	4	0.1
Australia	21.7	5	0.6
the Netherlands	21.6	6	0.4
Iceland	21.4	7	0.008
the United States	21.0	8	6.9
France	21.0	8	1.4

The table above shows the top nine countries which produced the greatest amount of electronic waste (e-waste) per capita in 2019. ① In terms of per capita e-waste generation, Norway led the rankings at 26 kilograms, followed by the United Kingdom, which generated almost 24 kilograms. ② In addition to these top two countries, the other seven countries all produced upwards of 20 kilograms per capita. ③ Of the nine countries, the United States generated the greatest total amount of e-waste, twice as much as that produced in the United Kingdom. ④ Though France ranked eighth in per capita e-waste production, its total e-waste generation was beyond the combined total amount of e-waste of Australia and the Netherlands. ⑤ The total amount of e-waste generated in Norway, the largest per capita e-waste producer, was one fourteenth of that generated in France.

* per capita: 1인당

26. Chico Mendes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1944, the son of one of the 50,000-strong "Rubber Army" who tapped rubber for use in the Allied war effort in World War II, Chico Mendes started work as a rubber tapper at the age of nine. Influenced by priests from the progressive Liberation Theology movement, he helped found a branch of the Workers' Party and became leader of the Rubber Tappers' Union. As large areas of Brazil's rain forest were cleared to make way for cattle ranches, Mendes publicized the tappers' fight to save the forest. He went to Washington, D.C., to persuade Congress and the World Bank that cattle-ranching projects should not be funded. Instead, he proposed that forest areas be protected as "extractive reserves" — public land managed by local communities with the right to harvest forest products sustainably. Cattle ranchers saw his movement as a threat, and a shooting took place, which killed Mendes in 1988. After his death, the first of many such reserves was established, covering 2.5 million acres (1 million hectares) of forest around Xapuri.

* strong: (수사의 뒤에서) 총원[병력]이 ~인

** rubber tapper: 고무 수액 채취자 *** theology: 신학

- ① 9살 때 고무 수액 채취자로 일을 시작했다.
- ② Workers' Party의 지부를 설립하는 것을 도왔다.
- ③ 숲을 구하고자 하는 고무 수액 채취자의 투쟁을 홍보했다.
- ④ 숲을 지역 사회가 공유지로 보호할 것을 제안했다.
- ⑤ 사망 전에 보호 구역이 지정되는 것을 보았다.

27. Rainbow Lantern Speaker에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Rainbow Lantern Speaker

With advanced 5.8 GHz signal technology, Rainbow Lantern Speaker provides the perfect atmosphere for the yard, garden, beach, BBQ, and camping!

Features

- It can be paired wirelessly — no need for apps.
- It produces 25 watts of powerful sound.
- It has a built-in 6,600 mAh rechargeable battery, fully charged within 3 hours, up to 20 hours playtime at medium volume or 10 hours at maximum volume.
- It is splashproof and rainproof.
- The brightness of the lantern can be adjusted to 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% or 100%, with timer settings of 2h, 4h, 6h, 8h or continuous on/off.

Product Information

- Connectivity Technology: bluetooth, Wi-Fi, auxiliary (3.5 mm auxiliary cables included)
- Color: white / sky blue
- Light: 7-color light display
- Audio Output Mode: surround, stereo

- ① 앱 없이 무선으로 연결된다.
- ② 최대 음량에서 20시간까지 재생된다.
- ③ 물 튀김과 빗물로부터 방수가 된다.
- ④ 연결을 위한 케이블이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 7가지 색상의 조명이 있다.

28. Scrap Metal Drive for Homeless Pets에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Scrap Metal Drive for Homeless Pets

Come out and support the animals of the Edmond Animal Shelter. We are collecting scrap metal to raise money for the animals.

Time: 11 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Date: Saturday and Sunday, September 24 and 25

Place: the Edmond Animal Shelter parking lot

Accepted Items

- We are accepting any kind of metal: railings, doors, garbage cans, file cabinets, bicycle frames, pipes, window frames, lawn furniture, tools, washing machines, dryers, stoves, wagons, etc.
- We CANNOT take propane tanks, air conditioners, or refrigerators due to safety issues.

Note

- The scrap service will be handled by David Scrap Processors, Edmond Market's biggest company.
- All proceeds will be used for homeless pets at the animal shelter.

*scarp metal: 고철, 파쇠

- ① 오전에 네 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 주중에 이틀간 진행된다.
- ③ Edmond Animal Shelter의 강당에서 진행된다.
- ④ 안전상의 이유로 에어컨은 받을 수 없다.
- ⑤ 모든 수익금을 동물원의 동물을 위해 쓸 것이다.

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

As maps became more accurate they gained increased political importance. One of the earliest military uses came in England in 1745, after a major coup attempt (A) which / during which the Scots tried to bring back the relatives of a deposed king onto the throne. Following this, British Major General William Roy was charged with the task of mapping Scotland in detail, in the hopes that the maps would help the military better suppress any future uprising. To us, this sounds like a job that would be either utterly boring or uncomfortably dangerous, but Roy came through in the critical situation, creating a set of maps so good that they were (B) using / used for decades. In fact, the Ancient Woodland Inventory of Scotland still depends on them today, and the techniques Roy pioneered (C) are / to be directly linked to the creation of the Ordnance Survey, one of the largest map-making companies in the world.

* coup: 쿠데타 * * * depose: 폐위시키다, 물러나게 하다
* * * throne: 왕위, 왕좌

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ① | which | ..... | using | ..... | are |
| ② | which | ..... | used | ..... | to be |
| ③ | during which | ..... | using | ..... | to be |
| ④ | during which | ..... | used | ..... | are |
| ⑤ | during which | ..... | used | ..... | to be |

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

Ancient civilizations were largely oral cultures, even for some time after the invention of writing. Literacy was ① rare, so written records often held meaning only for the educated classes. But many early societies ② ignored the need for a graphic record of their culture's important events and the stories relating to their religion. Some painting — on the walls of palaces and tombs, for example — ③ served this purpose, but sculpture in stone offered a more permanent and monumental medium for preserving a culture's history, legends, and mythology. Rulers and military leaders were especially ④ eager to be remembered for descendants and to have their likenesses carved in stone in grand, imposing statues. However, a more pictorial form of sculpture — relief — ⑤ introduced the opportunity for presenting complex scenes and extended narratives in a series of panels or a frieze.

* relief: 부조

* * * frieze: 프리즈 (건축물의 외면이나 내면에 붙인 띠 모양의 장식물)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

Chemical reactions do occur in interstellar space, but they are very slow both because it is so cold, and because the concentrations of materials are so low. The surface of Earth, like the Little Bear's porridge, is not too hot, and not too cold, but just right. Thus, chemistry is an Earth-oriented science in the sense that the phenomena it deals with are extremely important on this planet's surface. In fact, the _____ found on Earth are the most complex manifestations of the workings of the laws of chemistry known to exist in nature. No doubt there are other planets associated with other stars where surface temperatures are similarly conducive to chemistry. It is reasonable to think that life of some sort might exist, or might once have existed wherever this is, or once was true, but it is yet to be shown. [3점]

* porridge: 포리지,オート밀(귀리에 우유나 물을 부어 걸쭉하게 죽처럼 끓인 음식)
* * * conducive to: ~에 좋은

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| ① rarest metals | ② water sources |
| ③ living organisms | ④ natural resources |
| ⑤ atmospheric compositions | |

32.

Fragments or 'sherds' of ceramics are often the most durable traces left by a civilization, offering our best window on the values of those who used them. Archaeologists therefore like to _____. There are the Beaker Folk of the third millennium BC, who travelled across Europe, from the Spanish Peninsula and central Germany, reaching Britain around 2000 BC. They came after the Funnel Beaker Culture and the Corded Ware People. Wherever they went, the Beaker Folk left traces of reddish-brown, bell shaped clay drinking vessels. They could have been named the Flint Dagger People or the Stone Hammer People (since they also used these) but somehow pottery is more evocative of a whole culture. We know that the Beaker Folk liked to be buried with a beaker at their feet, presumably for the food and drink they would need in the afterlife.

* sherd: 조각, 파편 * * * evocative: 생각나게 하는, 환기하는

- ① dig up and polish unusual objects
- ② name people after the pots they left behind
- ③ name our ancestors after the hand tools they used
- ④ reason out what material was used for those fragments
- ⑤ study particular vessels according to their preference

37.

The concept of natural selection is the single most important tool in our Darwinian toolkit.

- (A) The only genuine intelligent design found in the biological world comes from us, in the shape of our dogs and cows and other organisms which we've deliberately modified via selective breeding. Beyond that, the apparent intelligent design in nature is a forgery perpetrated by natural selection. Conscious intentions play no role.
- (B) And the most important thing to remember about natural selection is that natural selection creates an illusion of intelligent design, or what Richard Dawkins calls design without a designer. Adaptations look as if they were invented by a conscious agent for a particular purpose: hands for grasping; eyes for seeing.
- (C) But they weren't; Darwin stuck a pitchfork in that hypothesis. The design in nature comes not from a designer but from the mindless accumulation of favorable accidents over vast periods of time. [3점]

*forgery: 위조 *perpetrate: 범하다

- 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.

That does not mean that we have to give up on the idea of providing incentives for teachers; in certain environments, they may be beneficial.

Suppose that the economic agent has several tasks to complete. (①) For example, a teacher (in a school or university) has, on the one hand, to pass on to the student the knowledge necessary to move on to the next class, pass an exam, or get a job. (②) On the other hand, taking a longer-term perspective, the students must be trained to think for themselves. (③) If the teacher is paid based on the success of pupils in their exams, the teacher will focus on exam technique, to the detriment of the students' long-term development, which is much more difficult to measure and thus more difficult to reward. (④) Esther Duflo, Rema Hanna and Steve Ryan have shown, through an experiment conducted in India, that teachers react positively to financial incentives and supervision, with the result that students are absent less often and perform better. (⑤) But we must be very careful not to distort the educational process by introducing incentives that are not well thought out and tested. [3점]

*detriment: 손상, 손해

39.

Oxygen from the atmosphere enters water by a process called diffusion.

Fish and other aquatic organisms require oxygen to live. This oxygen cannot come directly from the oxygen that makes up water (H2O) because this oxygen is bound to two hydrogen atoms. Instead, aquatic organisms depend on dissolved oxygen gas (O2) that enters water from plants and the atmosphere. (①) Plants produce oxygen by a process called photosynthesis in which carbon dioxide, water, and the energy from sunlight are used for plant growth. (②) Oxygen is released as a waste product. (③) This occurs because the concentration of oxygen in the air is greater than that in the water, allowing oxygen in the air to dissolve into the surface of the water. (④) Wind creates waves, which provides more surface area for the diffusion of oxygen to occur. (⑤) Often man-made aerators are installed in lakes to add more oxygen to the water.

*diffusion: 확산 *aerator: 통기 장치

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

Oftentimes logical misconceptions are more pronounced if everyday or familiar examples are used. This is because individuals invariably try to bring their personal knowledge and experiences to the logical task rather than evaluating the validity of the inference as it stands. For example, suppose I declare truthfully, "All taxicabs are yellow. Your car is not a taxicab." Does it logically follow that your car is not yellow? When examining questions of logic, you must ignore external facts. Don't think about the actual color of your particular car. The correct answer is not yes or no, depending on the paint job of your car. Yet some will answer, "Yes, it follows because my car is green." If I give you less knowledge, you might be more logical. Suppose I declare truthfully, "All taxicabs are yellow. My car is not a taxicab." Is it yellow? Now you can't use knowledge about my car because you haven't seen it. It may be easier to come to the correct conclusion, which is, "Maybe, maybe not."



When examining questions of logic, people tend to (A) their personal knowledge and experiences, which can lead to (B) conclusions.

- (A) (B)
- ① apply ----- reasonable
- ② apply ----- invalid
- ③ disregard ----- biased
- ④ disregard ----- definite
- ⑤ disregard ----- predictable

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As Alvin Goldman has explained, empathy has two parts. In day-to-day life, one part is that, by a process of simulation within ourselves, from the flow of an interaction and understanding the concerns of another, we (a) infer what emotion another person is feeling and assign it to that person. The second part, which occurs at the same time, is that we feel the corresponding emotion in our self. Feeling an emotion with a protagonist in fiction has two (b) similar parts. In one part (within our simulation of the story), we come to know a character's concerns and understand what emotions might occur as the character's intentions are affected by events. In the second part, having taken on the character's concerns, we (c) experience corresponding emotions of our own. So, unlike those who find the emotions of fiction (d) paradoxical in seeming to be about something that is not real, this explanation is based on a fundamental psychological process of making mental models of others that is the same in fiction as in the interactions of real life. It enables us to feel with others in empathy. The truer our mental models are, the better. One might even say that by means of its analyses of other people's intentions and their implications, fiction may (e) disturb everyday processes of empathy. A useful piece of evidence here is that Raymond Mar has shown that several parts of the brain that are used to comprehend stories are the same as those used to understand other people.

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Fiction: A Simulator for Experiencing Empathy
 - ② Mental Models: Learning to Think Better
 - ③ The Basic Process of Critical Reading
 - ④ How We Conceal Our Own Emotions
 - ⑤ The Healing Power of Interactions
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)

By the time Cathy reached fourth grade, faith in her ability had plunged considerably. She struggled with learning and felt like the dumb kid in class. Efforts to excel only reminded her that she was a failure. She mentally discounted occasional successes by attributing them more to luck than ability. Psychologists tested her, counselors talked with her, and teachers gave her special attention. (a) She spent most of her time at school feeling badly about herself and avoiding any effort. She was afraid that any attempt on her part would only confirm her feelings of inadequacy.

*plunge: 떨어지다

(B)

Before that event, school aroused feelings of weakness and incompetence. It now awakened a sense of challenge. School work changed from an impossible chasm to a rocky pathway on her journey to becoming a teacher. (b) She felt destined to help others like her, those who experienced frustration with learning. Sixteen years later she graduated with a teacher's certificate and glowing recommendations. Her aunt's comment triggered a

powerfully positive change in Cathy's self-esteem and outlook on life. It made a sudden impact.

*chasm: 구렁텅이

(C)

One day, her favorite aunt, Anny, visited from out of town. Cathy felt special when she was around. The two of them were playing a board game on the living room floor when Anny casually asked Cathy how she was doing in school. Her mood changed immediately and (c) she started to cry. Anny pleaded with her niece to tell her what was wrong. Cathy told Anny that she felt dumb and frustrated with school. She wondered if she would ever add up to anything worthwhile.

(D)

Anny then told Cathy something that she would remember vividly for the rest of her life. (d) She said, "Someone who struggles so hard with school will make a great teacher. Discouraged students need a teacher like you." This simple statement stunned Cathy, instantly changing her mindset. Outwardly, the change didn't seem dramatic. Neither her parents, teachers, friends, nor Cathy herself noticed a big change in her behavior. Inwardly, however, (e) her world changed profoundly.

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. 위글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① Cathy는 이따금씩의 성공을 능력보다는 운 탓으로 더 많이 돌렸다.
 - ② Cathy는 졸업할 때 교사 자격증을 받았다.
 - ③ Anny와 Cathy는 거실에서 보드게임을 했다.
 - ④ Cathy는 Anny에게 자신이 바보 같은 느낌이 든다고 말했다.
 - ⑤ Cathy의 부모님은 Cathy의 큰 행동 변화를 알아챘다.

※ 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하세요!
- “수많은 별이 그랬듯이 / 언제나 같은 자리 / 제 몫의 빛으로 환하게 비출 테니 / 숨기지 말고 너를 보여줄때 편히 / 네 모습 그대로 그려 퀘철아 퀘철아도”

- 디오 (D.O.), 『퀘철아도 퀘철아』