

제 3 교시

영어 영역

50분 시간 재고 푸시길 바랍니다!

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Diane Edwards,

I am a teacher working at East End High School. I have read from your notice that the East End Seaport Museum is now offering a special program, the 2017 Bug Lighthouse Experience. The program would be a great opportunity for our students to have fun and experience something new. I estimate that 50 students and teachers from our school would like to participate in it. Would you please let me know if it is possible to make a group reservation for the program for Saturday, November 18? We don't want to miss this great opportunity. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

Joseph Loach

- ① 단체 관람 시 유의 사항을 안내하려고
- ② 교내 행사에 초청할 강사 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 프로그램 단체 예약이 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 체험 학습 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 견학 예정 인원수의 변경을 요청하려고

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

It was two hours before the paper submission. With the deadline close at hand, Claire was still struggling with her writing. Pressed for time and stuck in a deadlock, she had no idea how to finish the paper. She wasn't even sure whether she could submit it on time. What she found in her paper was scribbled words, half sentences, and a pile of seemingly strange and disjointed ideas. "Nothing makes sense," she said to herself. She looked at her writing and began reading it over and over. All of a sudden and unexpectedly, something was found in that pile of thoughts: the flow and connection of ideas she had not considered while she was writing. From this moment, the ticking of the clock sounded encouraging to her. "Yes, I can do it!" Claire said as she grabbed her pencil again.

\* scribble: 휘갈겨 쓰다

- ① delighted → ashamed
- ② relieved → worried
- ③ nervous → confident
- ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ bored → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: "There is plenty of time. I'll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action." We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing "snap courses," and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: "First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work." And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with "any port in a storm." Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

\* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

\*patronage 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant’s perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

\* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world’s poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

\*mitigation: 완화 \*abatement: 감소 \*subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

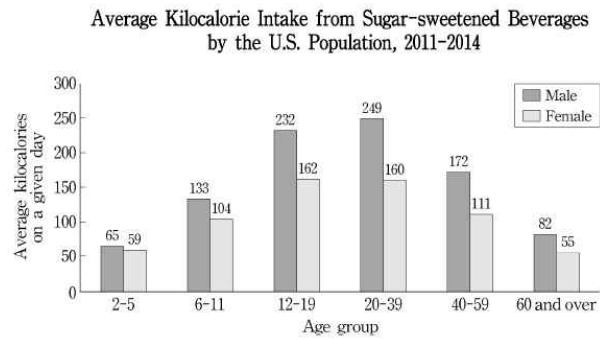
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn’t knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody’s laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

\* rhetoric: 수사(학) \*\* castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community’s Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages by age group and gender on a given day during 2011-2014 in the United States. ① In each age group, males had higher average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages than females did. ② Among the male groups, the group aged 20-39 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ③ Among the female groups, the group aged 12-19 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages, followed by the group aged 20-39. ④ Among the male groups, the group aged 2-5 had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ⑤ Among the female groups, likewise, the youngest group had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages.

26. The Nuer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Nuer are one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, primarily residing in the Nile River Valley. The Nuer are a cattle-raising people, whose everyday lives revolve around their cattle. They have various terms related to cattle, so they can distinguish between hundreds of types of cows, based on color, markings, and shape of horns. They prefer to be called by the names of the cattle they raise. The commonest daily foods for the Nuer are dairy products, especially milk for the young and soured milk, like yogurt, for adults. And wild fruits and nuts are favorite snacks for the Nuer. The Nuer also have a culture of counting only older members of the family. They believe that counting the number of children one has could result in misfortune and prefer to report fewer children than they have.

- ① 주로 Nile River Valley에 거주한다.
- ② 소와 관련된 다양한 용어를 가지고 있다.
- ③ 자신들이 기르는 소의 이름으로 불리는 것을 선호한다.
- ④ 가장 일반적인 일상 음식은 유제품이다.
- ⑤ 어린 자녀의 수를 세는 것이 행운을 가져온다고 믿는다.

27. Best Booth Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

— Gold Rose Flower Festival —

**Best Booth Contest**

The Best Booth Contest is one of the main events of the Gold Rose Flower Festival. Participation in the contest is free of charge, and the best-looking booths will be chosen as winners. Please come and join in the fun!

**Judging Standards**

- Use of this year's "Fantasy" theme
- Design originality
- Votes received by visitors



**Prizes**

- First place: \$200
- Second place: \$100
- Third place: \$50

**Contest Schedule**

- Judging: October 20–21 (Friday & Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Award ceremony: October 21 (Saturday) at 5:00 p.m.

**Contest Registration**

To register your booth, please email the festival manager at [mholden@bbcgrrff.org](mailto:mholden@bbcgrrff.org).

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 심사 기준 중에 디자인 독창성 항목이 있다.
- ③ 1등 상금은 2등 상금의 세 배이다.
- ④ 시상식은 10월 20일 금요일 오후 5시에 열린다.
- ⑤ 이메일로는 부스 등록을 받지 않는다.

28. Glend High School's Family Dinner & Dance에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Glend High School's**

**Family Dinner & Dance**

Join us at our annual event. Enjoy a fun evening with your family and make special lifelong memories!

- When: Saturday, September 7, 6:00 p.m. — 9:00 p.m.
- Where: Glend High School Gym
- Who: students and their family (Students can invite up to four members of their family.)
- Tickets:

- must be purchased in advance at the student council office.
- are \$20 per student and \$25 for each family member.
- include dinner and a 4×6 photo of the family.

- Dress Code: semi-formal for all participants
- ※ There will be a photographer on site to take family photos.

For any questions, email us at [glenddance@glendhs.edu](mailto:glenddance@glendhs.edu).

- ① 9월 7일에 세 시간 동안 진행된다.
- ② 학생은 자기 가족을 네 명까지 초대할 수 있다.
- ③ 입장권은 학생회 사무실에서 사전에 구매해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자의 옷차림에 제약이 없다.
- ⑤ 가족사진을 찍어 줄 사진사가 현장에 있을 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps ①predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is ②when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now ③have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, ④this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand ⑤that it means for two of them to have a special bond

\*consolation 위로, 위안 \*\*reconcile 화해시키다

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

Placing organic products into the global market has a number of implications. Global markets are characterized by the strong role played by corporations in transport, handling, distribution, marketing and sales. Entering into the same markets as conventional agricultural products is likely to result in organic produce being subject to the same economic conditions that have shaped conventional agriculture and made sustainable practices ①unattractive. Organic producers competing in existing global markets will face economic incentives likely to ②build the principles of organic farming. An emerging issue of potentially great concern is challenges brought against nations whose trading preferences run ③counter to such groups as the World Trade Organization. Entry into global markets may offer grounds on which to ④challenge national subsidies for conventional agriculture, but retaliatory challenges against organic farming are likely. A further concern is that global markets are uncertain and often volatile, which has the effect of reducing the security of farming enterprises and can be ⑤added to the economic incentives for larger scale enterprises.

\*retaliatory 보복성(의) \*\*volatile 불안정한

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31.

The most striking characteristic of state public health law — and the one that underlies many of its defects — is its overall antiquity. Certainly, some statutes are relatively recent in origin. However, much of public health law was framed in the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries and contains elements that are 40 to 100 years old. Old public health statutes are often \_\_\_\_\_ in ways that directly reduce their effectiveness and conformity with modern standards. These laws often do not reflect contemporary scientific understandings of injury and disease (e.g., surveillance, prevention, and response) or legal norms for protection of individual rights. Rather, public health laws use scientific and legal standards that prevailed when they were enacted. Society faces different sorts of risks today and deploys different methods of assessment and intervention. When many of these statutes were written, public health (e.g., epidemiology and biostatistics) and behavioral (e.g., client-centered counseling) sciences were in their infancy. Modern prevention and treatment methods did not exist.

\*antiquity 아주 오래됨 \*\*statute 법규

\*\*\*epidemiology 역학(疫學)

- ① outmoded      ② contemporary      ③ eliminated  
④ contained      ⑤ fashionable

32.

Color defines our world and our emotions. It is usually seen before imagery. Our eyes are attracted to color to such an extent that the color of an object is perceived before the details imparted by its shapes and lines. At first glance we do not see the different species of trees present in a summer woodland, but rather see the preponderance of green. The artist, architect, and designer, however, are generally concerned with \_\_\_\_\_. Upon entering a room, we first see the color or colors used in the interior design and then discern the furnishings and artifacts contained within the space. An artwork, be it fine or commercial, is aesthetically pleasing to the viewer when its color usage allows the viewer to see the content of the piece (both color and imagery) together. When this is accomplished, a work's message is conveyed immediately, without a "second look" on the part of the viewer.

\*impart 전하다 \*\*preponderance 압도적으로 많음

- ① making colors more clear in the view  
② discerning colors and imagery within the object  
③ having color and imagery perceived simultaneously  
④ conveying the meaning of the image subsequently  
⑤ providing originality and creativity to the viewer

33.

Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These \_\_\_\_\_ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story. [3점]

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

34.

Rules can be thought of as formal types of game cues. They tell us the structure of the test, that is, what should be accomplished and how we should accomplish it. In this sense, \_\_\_\_\_. Only within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or baseball do the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls make sense and take on value. It is precisely the artificiality created by the rules, the distinctive problem to be solved, that gives sport its special meaning. That is why getting a basketball through a hoop while not using a ladder or pitching a baseball across home plate while standing a certain distance away becomes an important human project. It appears that respecting the rules not only preserves sport but also makes room for the creation of excellence and the emergence of meaning. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment. [3점]

\* inconsequential: 중요하지 않은

- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning
- ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible
- ③ game structures can apply to other areas
- ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules
- ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A determinant of developmental differences in the social effects of television is the amount of information or experience a child has accumulated. As children mature they are exposed to different people, actions, and norms. ① This provides a range of choices when they have an opportunity to perform or opine. ② For example, children who encounter Puerto Ricans only on Sesame Street may learn that interactions with them are always cordial and use that as a model for a first encounter with a live Puerto Rican. ③ In contrast, a child who grows up close to a Puerto Rican enclave will understand much more about the variety of ways in which he or she could interact with Puerto Ricans. ④ It is the education of Puerto Rico that was greatly influenced by the United States where university tuition is expensive. ⑤ Hopefully, Sesame Street will provide information for this child too, but the information will take its place alongside other relevant information rather than providing the single model for interaction.

\*opine 의견을 말하다

\*\*enclave 소수 민족 거주지

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

36.

Ancient cultures traditionally told stories under the stars and around the flickering flames of the campfire.

- (A) Nevertheless, the storytelling potential of constantly evolving social media has much to recommend it as a vehicle for the transmission of cultural information, and any outright rejection of technology and other new avenues of communication for the transmission of American "folklore" is premature and, in the end, unwise.
- (B) There is no denying, however, that in the past half century or so the flickering light around which we gather as clans trends more and more toward the electronic screen, and in recent years these have become increasingly individual and hand-held rather than communal.
- (C) Some cultures still do so to this day, even in the United States of the twenty-first century. Many continue such traditions in backyards, on family trips, and at camp.

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

37.

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual. [3점]

\* sanction : 제재

- 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.

So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. (①) They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. (②) But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. (③) There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. (④) They swim and drift with the ocean currents. (⑤) By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.

\* sea squirt 멍게

\*\* sperm and egg 정자와 난자

\*\*\* tadpole 올챙이

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3점]

\* vocation: 소명 \*\* stature: 수준 \*\*\* render: 주다

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

\* cloak: 망토 \*\* typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ its power to change us.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (A)<br>① fixed<br>② trapped<br>③ standardized<br>④ localized<br>⑤ underestimated | (B)<br>..... share<br>..... activate<br>..... control<br>..... share<br>..... activate |
|--|--|

[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.