

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like many small businesses, we too are feeling the impact of financial crisis in the *Racoon* area, as well as impacts from the necessary efforts being made to prevent the spread of influenza. The cancellation of so many special events in the country, along with cuts to local business and government operations, means we are also taking a financial hit. Therefore, we've eliminated our weekly business news email and business news briefs. Our food/restaurant reviewing businesses are also suspended. I've applied for an emergency grant to continue operations. We're still plugging away on the day-to-day reporting. I'll update this post when anything else changes.

Thank you for your continued interest in *This Is Racoon*.

- ① 새 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ② 사업 축소 현황을 공지하려고
- ③ 바이러스 전파 현황을 설명하려고
- ④ 새로운 사업 후원 방법을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 향후 경제 위기 방지 대책을 촉구하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Jacob의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Somehow, Jacob felt an energy pulling him further and further inside his words. He was sure the words were coming from another source within him. Jacob found the faster his fingers went, the more his heart began to pump. He typed for hours, not eating or leaving his chair. He felt an urgency to get this done. This was going to be a book he would never forget. A whole new world was opening up. He worked long into the lonely hours of the night. Finally, after about a hundred pages of nonstop typing, his finger stopped as abruptly as they started. His mind couldn't think anymore. He fell on his bed with his clothes still on. He slept the rest of the day and into the early evening.

- ① thrilled → tired ② relieved → surprised
- ③ excited → depressed ④ upset → nervous
- ⑤ comforted → horrified

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Teachers' influence on students is second only to that of their parents. So clearly, the responsibility for educating our society rests almost entirely with school teachers. The first thing to know about great teachers is that they are, in the best way, unorthodox. Great teachers' methods and intuitions are different. They don't operate like other teachers, and they don't believe everything they're taught or told. They work by instinct more than even they know, having worked out the strategies and approaches that succeed for them in reaching different students. In an extraordinarily high number of cases, their instincts lead them to the results they want — better educated students.

*unorthodox: 특이한

- ① 각 학교 교사들의 교육 전략은 통일되어야 한다.
- ② 비정상적인 학교 교육은 훌륭한 교사들을 좌절시킨다.
- ③ 교사의 특이한 교육 방식이 아이들을 창의력을 키운다.
- ④ 올바른 교육은 교사가 배운 것을 충실히 전달하는 것이다.
- ⑤ 훌륭한 교사는 자신의 본능을 이용해 좋은 학생들을 양성한다.

21. 밑줄 친 Your mind might hurt for a while이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Unfortunately, the trend in many organizations is to design learning to be as easy as possible. Aiming to respect their employees' busy lives, companies build training programs that can be done at any time, with no prerequisites, and often on a mobile device. The result is fun and easy training programs that employees rave about (making them easier for developers to sell) but don't actually instill lasting learning. The reality is that to be effective, learning needs to be *effortful*. That's not to say that anything that makes learning easier is counterproductive — or that all unpleasant learning is effective. The key here is desirable difficulty. The same way you feel a muscle "burn" when it's being strengthened, the brain needs to feel some discomfort when it's learning. Your mind might hurt for a while — but that's a good thing.

- ① Mobile learning is a new way to access learning content.
- ② Quality learning requires even an uncomfortable feeling.
- ③ Scheduled training programs are desirable for a muscle.
- ④ Easy learning is incompatible with productive results.
- ⑤ Simplified learning does not accompany side effects.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One view held that India's democracy provided the basis for more effectively improving the lots of poorer people. By making representations, mounting protests, amassing public pressure, and mediating with public officials, civil society organizations would help direct policy makers' attentions toward the concerns of the less well-off. Such as a view was presented, for instance, by Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, who concluded a magisterial examination asserting that "the democratic politics of India do offer opportunities for the most deprived Indians 'to reflect on their own strength,' and to demand that the critically important inequalities that ruin the lives of so many people in the country be rapidly remedied." Democracy would help cure the problems of poverty. Democracy, growing stronger, would enable poorer people to climb higher.

- ① 인도에서 시민 사회와 민주주의는 대척점에 서 있다.
- ② 가난은 물질적인 지원을 통해서 해결할 수 있다.
- ③ 민주주의는 끊임없는 투쟁과 혁명을 통해서 완성되었다.
- ④ 인도의 민주주의는 사회 구성원들의 소득을 평준화시켰다.
- ⑤ 인도의 시민 참여적 민주주의는 빈곤층을 개선시킬 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many could find high self-esteem, in the form of moral pride, in working together with others to bring about just social conditions. But for this to occur on a large scale, forms of political solidarity that foster a commitment to the values of justice and mutual respect would need to be strengthened. Consequently, each member of these political associations could have their activities affirmed by the other members, thereby buttressing individual and collective self-efficacy. Provided these alliances produced some concrete political victories and realistic hope for further gains, the result might well be the creation of more constructive social bases of self-esteem than those the ghetto poor sometimes embrace today.

*buttressing: 힘을 실어주다

- ① cohesive and right political structure enhancing self-esteem
- ② creation of self-esteem for who wants a political victory
- ③ high self-esteem from the separation of political powers
- ④ mutual relationships between the rich and the poor
- ⑤ efforts to stabilize the basic hierarchial structure

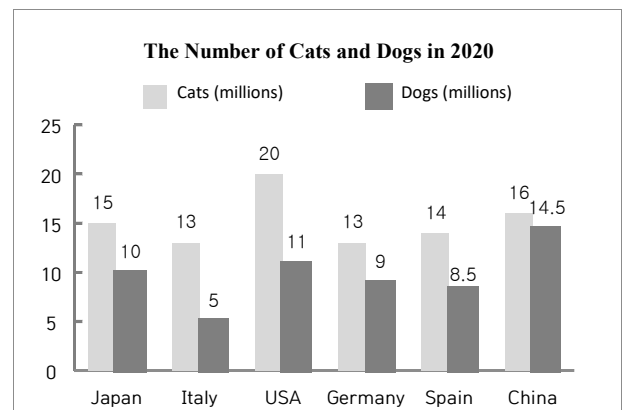
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As COVID-19 infection rates soar to more than 830 people across more than half a dozen nations, researchers are examining China's tendency to consume wild animals and whether that ultimately played a role in the outbreak. Wild animals are especially problematic because their murky provenance makes it difficult to ensure they are free of disease. However, Adam Kamradt-Scott, a professor specializing in global health security, says this way of thinking is often flawed. While scientists first thought that Ebola started with the consumption of bat meat in a village of south-eastern Guinea, they now believe that the two-year-old girl known as Child Zero was likely infected via bat droppings that contaminated an object she put in her mouth. MERS was also primarily spread from live camels to humans through association, rather than the eating of camel meat. It's not simply a matter of the consumption of exotic animals.

*provenance: 유래

- ① China's Failure to Clean Up the Wildlife Trade
- ② Importance of Understanding How Vaccines Work
- ③ Coronavirus Outbreak Could Be Linked to a Bat Soup
- ④ New Coronavirus: Can Spread Between Human Beings!
- ⑤ Virus from Eating Wild Animals?: The Truth Is More Complex

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the number of cats and dogs in 2020. ① Japan had the third largest number of cats among six countries, while the number of dogs Japan had is higher than 9 millions. ② In 2020, the number of cats Germany was same as that of Italy, which was 3 millions lower than that of China. ③ But none of the six countries broke the barrier of the number of 25 millions of cats or dogs. ④ Italy, USA, and Spain had less than 10 millions of dogs, but these countries had more than 10 millions of cats. ⑤ Of the six countries, China is the only country where the number of dogs and cats differs below 2 millions.

26. Kakapo에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The kakapo is the world's largest and most unusual parrot, weighing 8 pounds. Its soft feather is bright green with yellowish underparts. Kakapos are almost totally vegetarian, like all the members of the parrot. They eat a wide range of native and introduced vegetation including shoots, leaves, nuts, berries, fern roots, fungi, moss, and occasionally they find insect larvae. Despite its large, strong wings, which appear adequate for flight, the kakapo can no longer fly because its muscles of wings have completely degenerated. It climbs well, however, using its feet and bill. It is believed that only the female kakapo incubates the eggs and raises the chicks. Kakapos were once very common birds in the forest of New Zealand. Unfortunately, the dogs so enjoyed kakapo hunting that they also did so "largely on their own account."

- ① 세상에서 가장 크고 특이한 앵무새다.
- ② 주로 채식을 하나 때로 에벌레를 섭취한다.
- ③ 날개 근육이 발달되어 있어도 날지 못한다.
- ④ 암컷만이 알을 품고 병아리를 기른다.
- ⑤ New Zealand의 숲에서 흔했으나 개들에게 사냥 당했다.

27. 2020 Northcoast Tree Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020 Northcoast Dance Tour

Date and Time

Every Friday throughout the summer
Tours begin at 3:00pm. Lunch is not served.

Cost

- Adult(ages over 18): \$15
- Children(ages 3-18): \$9
- If a tour is canceled more than 4 days in advance, the buyer will receive a full refund.
- If a tour is canceled less than 4 days in advance, the buyer will receive a 50% refund.
- For groups of more than 10 people, you can have a 10% discount.
- Closed toe shoes must be worn.

Special Program

Jeremy Entremont, the dance artist as well as the author, will provide narrative of all the artworks and will bring copies of his books for purchase and to sign.

For more information, please visit our website.

- ① 여름의 금요일마다 진행된다.
- ② 19세 이상의 성인의 입장료는 \$15이다.
- ③ 전액 환불을 받는 방법은 존재하지 않는다.
- ④ 10명보다 많은 단체 관광 시 10% 할인이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 특별 프로그램에서는 도서 판매도 이루어진다.

28. 2020 Youth Cosmetic Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 Youth Cosmetic Design Competition

Deadline: February 12. 10a.m

Result Announcement: February 21. 10a.m. **The Announcement date can be delayed.*

Register: Participants should use an online registration form placed on the competition website.

We invite students and young writers to write about popular natural cosmetics or design packaging children would like to play with. Participants have to write their entries in 12-point Times New Roman font.

The competition jury will mainly assess creativity, but not assess the topic of story participants will write about. The best two entities in the competition will be awarded with prize money.

**For more information, please visit our website.*

- ① 마감일은 3월 21일이다.
- ② 결과 발표일은 연기되지 않는다.
- ③ 참여자들은 관련 서류를 인쇄하여 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 글의 주제와 창의성 위주로 심사가 이루어진다.
- ⑤ 상위 두 항목이 상금을 받을 것이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To appreciate the long-term benefits of industrialization one does not have to accept its cruelties. One can imagine an alternative history of the Industrial Revolution in ① which modern sensibilities applied earlier and the factories operated without children and with better working conditions for the adults. Today there are doubtless factories in the developing world that could offer as many jobs and still turn a profit while treating ② their workers more humanely. Pressure from trade negotiators and consumer protests has measurably improved working conditions in many places, and it is a natural progression as countries get ③ richer and more integrated into the global community. Progress consists not in accepting every change as part of an indivisible package — as if we had to make a yes-or-no decision on whether the Industrial Revolution, or globalization, ④ are a good thing or bad thing, exactly as each has unfolded in every detail. Progress consists of ⑤ unbundling the features of a social process as much as we can to maximize the human benefits while minimizing the harms.

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

The effect of one's actions on collective consequences, and one's participation in those consequences regardless of one's actions, is relevant because there is a dollar value ① associated with these actions. Furthermore, that dollar value can be ② complicated. When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem less expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will “pay for itself” through its fuel savings. However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles — in sufficient numbers to reduce the demand for gasoline — the cost of gasoline would come ③ down. Then again, so would the ④ cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is affected so greatly by their ⑤ individual actions. It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes' description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges collectively.

*economic scale: 규모의 경제

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Whale sharks are found around the world in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate waters, and their known seasonal aggregations and migratory movements are influenced by factors such as ocean currents, ocean temperature patterns, and patterns of nutrient availability. Previous studies have shown that the distribution and aggregation of whale sharks are associated with physical and biological ocean features relating to food abundance. Indeed, our results show that most inferred foraging occurred in shallower coastal waters, with a significant use of seamounts and ridges, and was significantly related to _____ and levels of plant nutrients in the water. This is in accordance with findings from other locations, where seasonal whale shark aggregations are typically associated with temporary increases in food resources. In the tropical eastern Pacific, biological richness is strongly influenced by the upwelling systems. Scientists examined whale shark movements in relation to areas where warm and cold waters meet in the eastern Pacific and found a strong association between individual movements and the northern equatorial upwelling front, with 80% of shark positions occurring within the front.

- ① productivity ② temperature ③ visibility
④ distribution ⑤ evolution

32. The understanding problem is simply that humans are not really set up to hear logic. People, however, like to hear stories. The reason that people like to hear stories, however, is not transparent to them. People need a context to help them relate what they have heard to what they already know. We understand events in terms of other events we have already understood. When a decision-making heuristic, or rule of thumb, is presented to us without a context, we cannot decide the validity of the rule we have heard, nor do we know where to store this rule in our memories. Thus, the rule we are given is both difficult to evaluate and difficult to remember, making it virtually useless. People who fail to couch what they have to say in memorable stories will have their rules fall on deaf ears despite their best intentions, and despite the best intentions of their listeners. A good teacher is not one who _____, but one who couches his explanations in a memorable (i.e., an interesting) format. [3점]

*heuristic: 발견적 방법 **couch: 표현하다

- ① explains things correctly
② builds an effective argument
③ rejects the logical forms of explanation
④ welcomes the identical perception of a context
⑤ turns a mathematical style into everyday conversation

33. Exotropy is the narrative of ‘a turning outward.’ Exotropy, in this tale, is far more uplifting than simply the subtraction of chaos. Exotropy can be thought of as a force in its own right that flings forward an unbroken sequence of unlikely existences. Exotropy is neither wave nor particle, nor pure energy. It is an immaterial force that is very much like information. Since exotropy is defined as negative entropy — the reversal of disorder — it is, by definition, an increase in order. But what is order? Despite our intuitive sense, we lack a good operational definition of order, which seems to be tied up with complexity. For simple physical systems, the concepts of thermodynamics suffice, but for the real world of cucumbers, brains, books, and self-driving trucks, we don't have useful metrics for exotropy. The best we can say is that exotropy _____.

*thermodynamics: 속임수

- ① is equivalent to the wave of information
② describes us as a machine in the industrial age
③ encounters examination from the negative theory
④ is deeply ambivalent about internality and externality
⑤ resembles information and that it entails self-organization

34. Many people think there's a problem with how we can fit consciousness, or the mind, into a mindless universe. But there's an even deeper problem at the outset of this problem, which is how can we know ourselves as knowers and our position in the universe? Knowing anything about the universe requires being causally in touch with it. We cannot know anything about the universe without intervening in it. We don't know anything relevant about the universe a priori, that is, by just thinking about it. We didn't discover elementary particles of the universe by thinking harder about the composition of physical reality; we had to _____ in order to check whether our understanding of the universe matches the facts. Checking experiments requires causal intervention. The limits of causal intervention are, thus, physical obstacles to human knowledge. Currently, we do not know where exactly (if ever) we will hit a knowledge ceiling. [3점]

*a priori: 선験적으로

- ① construct theoretical models and refine logical frameworks
- ② run experiments and develop the right mathematical tools
- ③ acknowledge cognitive boundaries and work within limits
- ④ rely on philosophical reasoning and intuitive understanding
- ⑤ combine traditional knowledge with modern methodologies

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It appears that Internet customers rarely secure the lowest price. According to a popular price comparison website, 80 percent of Internet customers pay more than they have to. It seems that use of the Internet to obtain better value is restrained by loyalty to particular websites.

- ① Once they are familiar with a site, consumers may return to it later because it is easy to use and saves time.
- ② A consumer might agree that a book might be cheaper elsewhere but still use the online bookstore they're familiar with because of convenience — this convenience can be seen as considerable, as often customers allow trusted sites to store their credit card and delivery details, so purchasing really is a single click.
- ③ Similarly, buyers normally use one online grocer because of the trouble of getting to know another site.
- ④ Apparently, many buyers want to purchase a new product without first seeing what's offered and knowing all money paid will be accounted for.
- ⑤ In short, habits take over.

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

36.

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for *The Atlantic*. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges.

- (A) In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war. This can easily happen in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China.
- (B) Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.
- (C) The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be resolved, nevertheless trigger war.

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

37.

Subsistence refers to how an organism fulfills its need for food, water, and nutrients. Many anthropologists today believe that the most important factor driving the diversity of subsistence behavior in primates is food availability and distribution.

- (A) Some common primate responses to seasonal changes in diet include switching to different food sources, increasing the time spent in search of food, and splitting the social group to spread out the resource demand.
- (B) That is, what's the distribution of food in space, and how does that distribution vary with time? Because, like any species, primates have to eat, the extent to which their foods are available from season to season has important effects on their behavior and anatomy.
- (C) For example, studies show that in lean times, spectral tarsiers (tiny, giant-eyed, super-cute Southeast Asian primates) spend more time traveling in search of food than they do in better times. This change affects all kinds of behavior, including conflict resulting from territorial disputes. [3점]

*lean time: 음식이 희박한 시기

- 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.

However, their absolute levels of exploratory behavior were lower than normal, presumably because the environment available for exploration, lacking peers and other social stimuli, was intrinsically less interesting than that available to nondeprived monkey infants.

One type of social deprivation imposed on rhesus monkey infants involved rearing them with their biological mothers but denying them physical access to other monkeys, especially peers, until later in life. (①) These infants appeared to be developing normal patterns of affective displays during their first 2-3 months of life, including curiosity, secure-base seeking, restraint-induced frustration, and the emergence of social fear. (②) Perhaps for the same reason, the incidence of restraint by their mothers was relatively low, and consequently these infants did not often display frustration at this age. (③) Similarly, fear grimaces entered these infants' repertoires on schedule, but with few if any strangers available, these emotions rarely were exercised. (④) All in all, the emerging patterns of affect appeared to be fairly flat in mother-only-reared infant monkeys. (⑤)

39.

Many Russian accounts which mentioned shamans existed in manuscripts but remained unknown even to Russians until the late nineteenth century.

The word shaman originated from the language of the Tungus, one of the Siberian indigenous groups. (①) Russians were the first to use the word shaman to generalize about Siberian spiritual practitioners. (②) Therefore, some writers mistakenly assume that Russian authors introduced this expression into Western literature and scholarship. (③) In reality, the people who brought the word shaman into Western usage and intellectual culture were the eighteenth century Germanic explorers and scientists who visited Siberia. (④) They used the word *schaman* to familiarize educated European with ecstatic communication with spirits performed by native Siberian spiritual "doctors." (⑤) As a result, Russian-educated people learned about Siberian shamans from original or translated writings of Western explorers of Siberia. [3점]

*encryption: 암호화

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

New psychological research suggests that loneliness can be alleviated by simply turning on your favorite TV show. In the same way that a snack can satiate hunger instead of a meal, it seems that watching favorite TV shows can provide the experience of belonging. For decades, psychologists have been interested in understanding how individuals achieve and maintain social relationships in order to ward off social isolation and loneliness. The vast majority of this research has focused on relationships between real individuals interacting face-to-face. Recent research has widened this focus from real relationships to faux, "parasocial" relationships. Parasocial relationships are the kind of one sided pseudo-relationships we develop over time with people or characters we might see on TV or in the movies. So, just as a friendship evolves through spending time together and sharing personal thoughts and opinions, parasocial relationships evolve by watching characters on our favorite TV shows, and becoming involved with their personal lives, idiosyncrasies, and experiences as if they were those of a friend.



____(A)____ loneliness by watching TV programs can be called a parasocial relationship, and this relationship ____ (B) ____ over time.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| ① Relieving | develops | ② Relieving | ceases |
| ③ Reducing | emerges | ④ Worsening | changes |
| ⑤ Worsening | expands | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Ursula Goodenough is an observer and experimenter. She gave us the important insight into the mystery of diversity. She analyzed published reports on the rate of random genetic mutation in genes of various kinds in many different sexually reproducing species. She noted that in a large number of species there are genes that have mutation-rates much higher than average genes. One of the family is genes involved with the immune system. There is an obvious reason for immune-function genes to (a) mutate rapidly, since they must respond rapidly with production of fresh antibodies to detect and kill invading microbes.

The other rapidly mutating family of genes is involved with sexual mating systems. Nature loves to gamble. Nature (b) thrives by taking risks. She scrambles mating-system genes so as to increase the risk that individual parents will fail to find mates. The increase of risk of sterility of individuals is a part of Nature's plan. She imposes the (c) increased risk on the whole population, so that a rare event will occur with greater probability, when a pair of lucky parents, whose names might happen to be Adam and Eve, are born with matching mating-system mutations. That rare event gives a pair of parents a chance to give birth to a new species. Nature knows how to play the odds. By putting her thumb on the mating-system mutation scale, she increases the risk of sterility of all parents, and increases the chance that a lucky pair will start (d) established species. Nature knows that, in the long run, established species are expendable and new species are essential. That is why Nature is ruthless to the individual parent and generous to the emerging species. Risk-taking is the key to long-term survival and is also the mother of (e) diversity.

*sterility: 불임

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Nature Plays The High-Risk Game!
- ② The Nature Versus Nurture Debate
- ③ Calculated Certainty of The Gambling
- ④ Mating: More Effective When Separated
- ⑤ Big Jumps: Driven by Small Populations

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 답하시오.

(A)

Sometimes it is easy to find yourself in trouble when you don't expect to be. That's what happened to Ms. Teresa Frog living near the lady farmer. When (a) she was small, everyone used to call her Little Tessie Tadpole. Now that she was bigger she preferred Ms. Teresa Frog. Ms. Teresa Frog lived in a pond on a farm. She was a rather adventurous young frog who liked to go exploring.

(B)

Not knowing what to do, she did the only thing that she could do: She kept swimming. (b) She kicked and kicked some more. As she did, she started to notice that it was becoming harder and harder to swim through the cream. At first she thought she was just getting tired, but then she realized that the cream itself was becoming thicker. Her kicking was turning the cream into butter! With this, her hope was restored and (c) she swam harder and stronger. Tired as she was, she joyfully bounced back to the pond. Now she cannot be afraid of the lady farmer.

(C)

One particular day, she found a tempting smell coming from a bucket on the floor. Wanting to taste the cream, she jumped toward the rim of the bucket. The cream was thick and warm. It felt so much nicer than swimming in her cold pond. Even better, it tasted good to drink. (d) She flicked out her long tongue, lapping up several rich mouthfuls. But, after playing for a while and drinking her fill, Ms. Teresa Frog thought it was time to head back to her home in the pond. This was when her trouble began.

(D)

She was stuck. And she didn't know what to do. She could just go on swimming, she told herself. But, although she might enjoy herself for a while, that wouldn't fix her problem. She could wait for someone to come and rescue her, but that might be a long time and, if the farmer found her, (e) she might not be too happy about finding a frog who had just visited the dirty pond swimming in her cream. If she gave up and stopped, she might drown.

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 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Ms. Teresa는 농장에 있는 연못에서 살았다.
- ② 양동이의 크림은 버터로 바뀌었다.
- ③ Ms. Teresa는 연못으로 돌아가는데 성공했다.
- ④ Ms. Teresa는 양동이의 크림을 먹지 않았다.
- ⑤ Ms. Teresa는 크림 안에 갇혔을 때 가만히 있지 않았다.

* 확인 사항

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