

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

1. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 교내 청소 일정을 공지하려고
- ② 학교 시설 공사의 지연에 대해 사과하려고
- ③ 학교 시 교실 창문을 닫을 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 교내의 젖은 바닥을 걸을 때 조심하도록 당부하려고
- ⑤ 깨끗한 교실 환경 조성을 위한 아이디어를 공모하려고

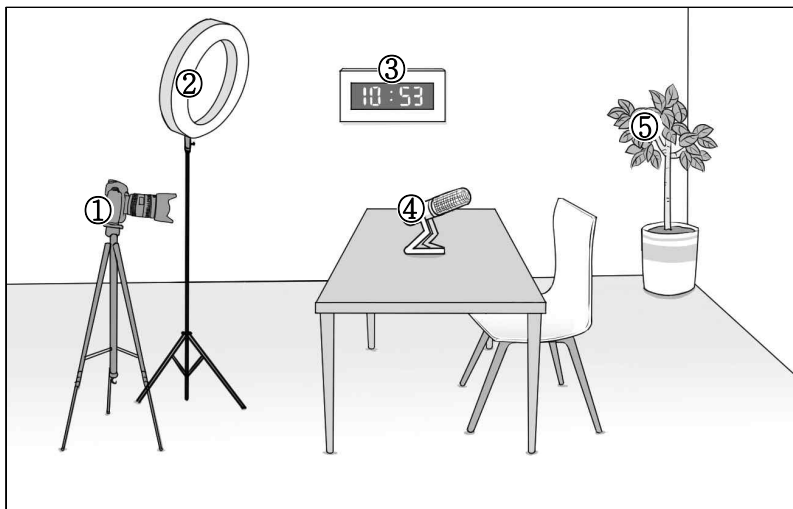
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 짧은 낮잠은 업무 효율을 높인다.
- ② 야식은 숙면에 방해가 될 수 있다.
- ③ 사람마다 최적의 수면 시간이 다르다.
- ④ 베개를 바꾸면 숙면에 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 숙면을 위해 침실을 서늘하게 하는 것이 좋다.

3. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 파티 주최자 - 요리사
- ② 슈퍼마켓 점원 - 손님
- ③ 배달 기사 - 음식점 주인
- ④ 영양학자 - 식품 제조업자
- ⑤ 인테리어 디자이너 - 의뢰인

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 영화 예매하기
- ② 지갑 가져오기
- ③ 시간표 출력하기
- ④ 학생증 재발급받기
- ⑤ 영화 감상문 제출하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$72
- ② \$80
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$100
- ⑤ \$110

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 보고서를 완성하지 못한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 실험을 다시 해서
- ② 제출일을 착각해서
- ③ 주제가 변경되어서
- ④ 컴퓨터가 고장 나서
- ⑤ 심한 감기에 걸려서

8. 대화를 듣고, Spring Virtual Run에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 달리는 거리
- ② 참가 인원
- ③ 달리는 장소
- ④ 참가비
- ⑤ 기념품

9. Family Night at the Museum에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 박물관 정규 운영 시간 종료 후에 열린다.
- ② 행성과 별 모형 아래에서 잠을 잔다.
- ③ 참가자들에게 침낭이 제공된다.
- ④ 6세부터 13세까지를 위한 프로그램이다.
- ⑤ 사전 등록 없이 현장에서 참가할 수 있다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구매할 스마트 워치를 고르시오.

Smart Watches			
Model	Waterproof	Warranty	Price
① A	×	2 years	\$90
② B	○	3 years	\$110
③ C	○	1 year	\$115
④ D	×	2 years	\$120
⑤ E	○	4 years	\$125

11. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Oh, I should get it exchanged.
- ② Sure. I'll order a shirt for you.
- ③ Well, it's too expensive for me.
- ④ No. Please find me a smaller size.
- ⑤ Sorry, but this shirt is not on sale.

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Good. Let's meet around six.
- ② That's okay. I don't like donuts.
- ③ I want to open my own donut shop.
- ④ Don't worry. I can do that by myself.
- ⑤ Thanks for sharing your donut recipe.

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

Man: _____

- ① This coffee place is very popular.
- ② You can stop using plastic straws.
- ③ I'll order drinks when you're ready.
- ④ Your drink will be ready in a minute.
- ⑤ The cups come in various colors and shapes.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Luckily, I didn't get hurt in the accident.
- ② I have enough money to get a new bike.
- ③ You really need one for your own safety.
- ④ You may feel sleepy after biking to school.
- ⑤ We can put our bikes in the school parking lot.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jasper가 Mary에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jasper: _____

- ① Where is the audition being held?
- ② How about writing your own song?
- ③ Let's play a different song this time.
- ④ I think you should be our lead singer.
- ⑤ Don't you think we need more practice?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① eco-friendly toys for pets
- ② roles of toys in pets' well-being
- ③ types of pets' unusual behaviors
- ④ foods that are dangerous to pets
- ⑤ difficulties in raising children with pets

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① cat ② hamster ③ dog
- ④ turtle ⑤ parrot

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear members of Eastwood Library,

Thanks to the Friends of Literature group, we've successfully raised enough money to remodel the library building. John Baker, our local builder, has volunteered to help us with the remodelling but he needs assistance. By grabbing a hammer or a paint brush and donating your time, you can help with the construction. Join Mr. Baker in his volunteering team and become a part of making Eastwood Library a better place! Please call 541-567-1234 for more information.

Sincerely,

Mark Anderson

- ① 도서관 임시 휴관의 이유를 설명하려고
- ② 도서관 자원봉사자 교육 일정을 안내하려고
- ③ 도서관 보수를 위한 모금 행사를 제안하려고
- ④ 도서관 공사에 참여할 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 도서관에서 개최하는 글쓰기 대회를 홍보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Shirley의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On the way home, Shirley noticed a truck parked in front of the house across the street. New neighbors! Shirley was dying to know about them. "Do you know anything about the new neighbors?" she asked Pa at dinner. He said, "Yes, and there's one thing that may be interesting to you." Shirley had a billion more questions. Pa said joyfully, "They have a girl just your age. Maybe she wants to be your playmate." Shirley nearly dropped her fork on the floor. How many times had she prayed for a friend? Finally, her prayers were answered! She and the new girl could go to school together, play together, and become best friends.

- ① curious and excited ② sorry and upset
- ③ jealous and annoyed ④ calm and relaxed
- ⑤ disappointed and unhappy

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At a publishing house and at a newspaper you learn the following: *It's not a mistake if it doesn't end up in print.* It's the same for email. Nothing bad can happen if you haven't hit the Send key. What you've written can have misspellings, errors of fact, rude comments, obvious lies, but it doesn't matter. If you haven't sent it, you still have time to fix it. You can correct any mistake and nobody will ever know the difference. This is easier said than done, of course. Send is your computer's most attractive command. But before you hit the Send key, make sure that you read your document carefully one last time.

- ① 중요한 이메일은 출력하여 보관해야 한다.
- ② 글을 쓸 때에는 개요 작성부터 시작해야 한다.
- ③ 이메일을 전송하기 전에 반드시 검토해야 한다.
- ④ 업무와 관련된 컴퓨터 기능을 우선 익혀야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무상 중요한 내용은 이메일보다는 직접 전달해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 translate it from the past tense to the future tense가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Get past the ‘I wish I hadn’t done that!’ reaction. If the disappointment you’re feeling is linked to an exam you didn’t pass because you didn’t study for it, or a job you didn’t get because you said silly things at the interview, or a person you didn’t impress because you took entirely the wrong approach, accept that it’s *happened* now. The only value of ‘I wish I hadn’t done that!’ is that you’ll know better what to do next time. The learning pay-off is useful and significant. This ‘if only I ...’ agenda is virtual. Once you have worked that out, it’s time to translate it from the past tense to the future tense: ‘Next time I’m in this situation, I’m going to try to ...’.

* agenda: 의제 ** tense: 시제

- ① look for a job linked to your interest
- ② get over regrets and plan for next time
- ③ surround yourself with supportive people
- ④ study grammar and write clear sentences
- ⑤ examine your way of speaking and apologize

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you care deeply about something, you may place greater value on your ability to succeed in that area of concern. The internal pressure you place on yourself to achieve or do well socially is normal and useful, but when you doubt your ability to succeed in areas that are important to you, your self-worth suffers. Situations are uniquely stressful for each of us based on whether or not they activate our doubt. It’s not the pressure to perform that creates your stress. Rather, it’s the self-doubt that bothers you. Doubt causes you to see positive, neutral, and even genuinely negative experiences more negatively and as a reflection of your own shortcomings. When you see situations and your strengths more objectively, you are less likely to have doubt as the source of your distress.

* distress: 괴로움

- ① 비판적인 시각은 객관적인 문제 분석에 도움이 된다.
- ② 성취 욕구는 스트레스를 이겨 낼 원동력이 될 수 있다.
- ③ 적절한 수준의 스트레스는 과제 수행의 효율을 높인다.
- ④ 실패의 경험은 자존감을 낮추고, 타인에 의존하게 한다.
- ⑤ 자기 의심은 스트레스를 유발하고, 객관적 판단을 흐린다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When two people are involved in an honest and open conversation, there is a back and forth flow of information. It is a smooth exchange. Since each one is drawing on their past personal experiences, the pace of the exchange is as fast as memory. When one person lies, their responses will come more slowly because the brain needs more time to process the details of a new invention than to recall stored facts. As they say, “Timing is everything.” You will notice the time lag when you are having a conversation with someone who is making things up as they go. Don’t forget that the other person may be reading your body language as well, and if you seem to be disbelieving their story, they will have to pause to process that information, too.

* lag: 지연

- ① delayed responses as a sign of lying
- ② ways listeners encourage the speaker
- ③ difficulties in finding useful information
- ④ necessity of white lies in social settings
- ⑤ shared experiences as conversation topics

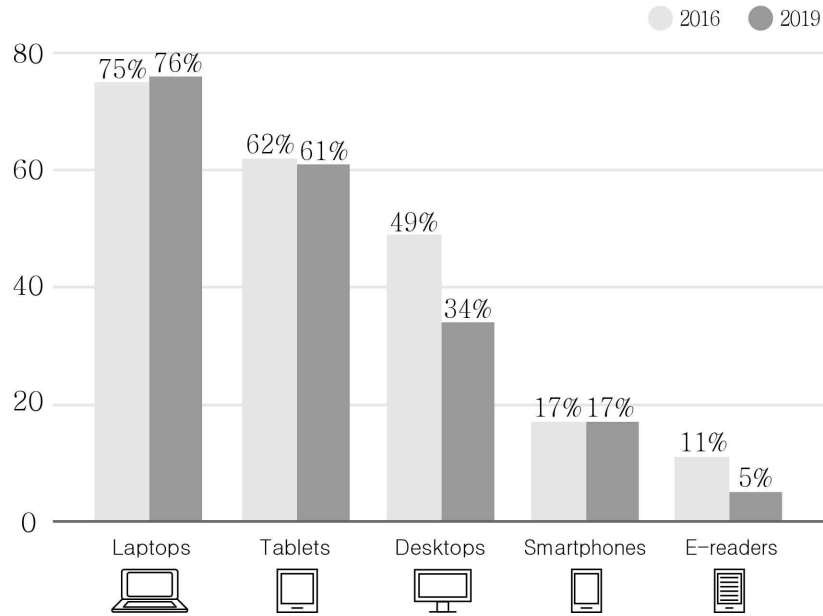
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think, for a moment, about something you bought that you never ended up using. An item of clothing you never ended up wearing? A book you never read? Some piece of electronic equipment that never even made it out of the box? It is estimated that Australians alone spend on average \$10.8 billion AUD (approximately \$9.99 billion USD) every year on goods they do not use—more than the total government spending on universities and roads. That is an average of \$1,250 AUD (approximately \$1,156 USD) for each household. All the things we buy that then just sit there gathering dust are waste—a waste of money, a waste of time, and waste in the sense of pure rubbish. As the author Clive Hamilton observes, ‘The difference between the stuff we buy and what we use is waste.’

- ① Spending Enables the Economy
- ② Money Management: Dos and Don’ts
- ③ Too Much Shopping: A Sign of Loneliness
- ④ 3R’s of Waste: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle
- ⑤ What You Buy Is Waste Unless You Use It

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Devices Students Used to Access Digital Content



The above graph shows the percentage of students from kindergarten to 12th grade who used devices to access digital educational content in 2016 and in 2019. ① Laptops were the most used device for students to access digital content in both years. ② Both in 2016 and in 2019, more than 6 out of 10 students used tablets. ③ More than half the students used desktops to access digital content in 2016, and more than a third used desktops in 2019. ④ The percentage of smartphones in 2016 was the same as that in 2019. ⑤ E-readers ranked the lowest in both years, with 11 percent in 2016 and 5 percent in 2019.

26. Elizabeth Catlett에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Elizabeth Catlett was born in Washington, D.C. in 1915. As a granddaughter of slaves, Catlett heard the stories of slaves from her grandmother. After being disallowed entrance from the Carnegie Institute of Technology because she was black, Catlett studied design and drawing at Howard University. She became one of the first three students to earn a master's degree in fine arts at the University of Iowa. Throughout her life, she created art representing the voices of people suffering from social injustice. She was recognized with many prizes and honors both in the United States and in Mexico. She spent over fifty years in Mexico, and she took Mexican citizenship in 1962. Catlett died in 2012 at her home in Mexico.

- ① 할머니로부터 노예 이야기를 들었다.
- ② Carnegie Institute of Technology로부터 입학을 거절당했다.
- ③ University of Iowa에서 석사 학위를 취득했다.
- ④ 미국과 멕시코에서 많은 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 멕시코 시민권을 결국 받지 못했다.

27. Spring Farm Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Spring Farm Camp

Our one-day spring farm camp gives your kids true, hands-on farm experience.

When: Monday, April 19 – Friday, May 14

Time: 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Ages: 6 – 10

Participation Fee: \$70 per person
(lunch and snacks included)

Activities:

- making cheese from goat's milk
- picking strawberries
- making strawberry jam to take home



We are open rain or shine.

For more information, go to www.b_orchard.com.

- ① 6세 ~ 10세 어린이가 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 참가비에 점심과 간식이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 염소젖으로 치즈를 만드는 활동을 한다.
- ④ 딸기잼을 만들어 집으로 가져갈 수 있다.
- ⑤ 비가 오면 운영하지 않는다.

28. Great Aquarium에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Great Aquarium

Opening Hours: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m., daily
Last entry is at 5 p.m.



Events

Fish Feeding	10 a.m. – 11 a.m.
Penguin Feeding	1 p.m. – 2 p.m.

Ticket Prices

Age	Price
Kids (12 and under)	\$25
Adults (20 – 59)	\$33
Teens (13 – 19)	\$30
Seniors (60 and above)	

* Ticket holders will receive a free drink coupon.

Booking Tickets

- ALL visitors are required to book online.
- Booking will be accepted up to 1 hour before entry.

- ① 마지막 입장 시간은 오후 6시이다.
- ② 물고기 먹이 주기는 오후 1시에 시작한다.
- ③ 60세 이상의 티켓 가격은 33달러이다.
- ④ 티켓 소지자는 무료 음료 쿠폰을 받는다.
- ⑤ 예약은 입장 30분 전까지 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Although there is usually a correct way of holding and playing musical instruments, the most important instruction to begin with is ① that they are not toys and that they must be looked after. ② Allow children time to explore ways of handling and playing the instruments for themselves before showing them. Finding different ways to produce sounds ③ are an important stage of musical exploration. Correct playing comes from the desire ④ to find the most appropriate sound quality and find the most comfortable playing position so that one can play with control over time. As instruments and music become more complex, learning appropriate playing techniques becomes ⑤ increasingly relevant.

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

When the price of something fundamental drops greatly, the whole world can change. Consider light. Chances are you are reading this sentence under some kind of artificial light. Moreover, you probably never thought about whether using artificial light for reading was worth it. Light is so ① cheap that you use it without thinking. But in the early 1800s, it would have cost you four hundred times what you are paying now for the same amount of light. At that price, you would ② notice the cost and would think twice before using artificial light to read a book. The ③ increase in the price of light lit up the world. Not only did it turn night into day, but it allowed us to live and work in big buildings that ④ natural light could not enter. Nearly nothing we have today would be ⑤ possible if the cost of artificial light had not dropped to almost nothing.

* artificial: 인공의

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

31. One of the most important aspects of providing good care is making sure that an animal's needs are being met consistently and predictably. Like humans, animals need a sense of control. So an animal who may get enough food but doesn't know when the food will appear and can see no consistent schedule may experience distress. We can provide a sense of control by ensuring that our animal's environment is _____: there is always water available and always in the same place. There is always food when we get up in the morning and after our evening walk. There will always be a time and place to eliminate, without having to hold things in to the point of discomfort. Human companions can display consistent emotional support, rather than providing love one moment and withholding love the next. When animals know what to expect, they can feel more confident and calm.

* eliminate: 배설하다

- ① silent
- ② natural
- ③ isolated
- ④ dynamic
- ⑤ predictable

32. When a child is upset, the easiest and quickest way to calm them down is to give them food. This acts as a distraction from the feelings they are having, gives them something to do with their hands and mouth and shifts their attention from whatever was upsetting them. If the food chosen is also seen as a treat such as sweets or a biscuit, then the child will feel 'treated' and happier. In the shorter term using food like this is effective. But in the longer term it can be harmful as we quickly learn that food is a good way to _____. Then as we go through life, whenever we feel annoyed, anxious or even just bored, we turn to food to make ourselves feel better.

- ① make friends
- ② learn etiquettes
- ③ improve memory
- ④ manage emotions
- ⑤ celebrate achievements

33. Scientists believe that the frogs' ancestors were water-dwelling, fishlike animals. The first frogs and their relatives gained the ability to come out on land and enjoy the opportunities for food and shelter there. But they _____. A frog's lungs do not work very well, and it gets part of its oxygen by breathing through its skin. But for this kind of "breathing" to work properly, the frog's skin must stay moist. And so the frog must remain near the water where it can take a dip every now and then to keep from drying out. Frogs must also lay their eggs in water, as their fishlike ancestors did. And eggs laid in the water must develop into water creatures, if they are to survive. For frogs, metamorphosis thus provides the bridge between the water-dwelling young forms and the land-dwelling adults. [3점]

* metamorphosis: 탈바꿈

- ① still kept many ties to the water
- ② had almost all the necessary organs
- ③ had to develop an appetite for new foods
- ④ often competed with land-dwelling species
- ⑤ suffered from rapid changes in temperature

34. It is important to distinguish between being legally allowed to do something, and actually being able to go and do it. A law could be passed allowing everyone, if they so wish, to run a mile in two minutes. That would not, however, increase their *effective* freedom, because, although allowed to do so, they are physically incapable of it. Having a minimum of restrictions and a maximum of possibilities is fine. But in the real world most people will never have the opportunity either to become all that they are allowed to become, or to need to be restrained from doing everything that is possible for them to do. Their effective freedom depends on actually _____. [3점]

* restriction: 제약 ** restrain: 저지하다

- ① respecting others' rights to freedom
- ② protecting and providing for the needy
- ③ learning what socially acceptable behaviors are
- ④ determining how much they can expect from others
- ⑤ having the means and ability to do what they choose

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Today's music business has allowed musicians to take matters into their own hands. ① Gone are the days of musicians waiting for a gatekeeper (someone who holds power and prevents you from being let in) at a label or TV show to say they are worthy of the spotlight. ② In today's music business, you don't need to ask for permission to build a fanbase and you no longer need to pay thousands of dollars to a company to do it. ③ There are rising concerns over the marketing of child musicians using TV auditions. ④ Every day, musicians are getting their music out to thousands of listeners without any outside help. ⑤ They simply deliver it to the fans directly, without asking for permission or outside help to receive exposure or connect with thousands of listeners.

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

36.

Almost all major sporting activities are played with a ball.

- (A) A ball might have the correct size and weight but if it is made as a hollow ball of steel it will be too stiff and if it is made from light foam rubber with a heavy center it will be too soft.
- (B) The rules of the game always include rules about the type of ball that is allowed, starting with the size and weight of the ball. The ball must also have a certain stiffness.
- (C) Similarly, along with stiffness, a ball needs to bounce properly. A solid rubber ball would be too bouncy for most sports, and a solid ball made of clay would not bounce at all.

* stiffness: 단단함

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

37.

If you had to write a math equation, you probably wouldn't write, "Twenty-eight plus fourteen equals forty-two." It would take too long to write and it would be hard to read quickly.

- (A) For example, the chemical formula for water is H₂O. That tells us that a water molecule is made up of two hydrogen ("H" and "2") atoms and one oxygen ("O") atom.
- (B) You would write, "28 + 14 = 42." Chemistry is the same way. Chemists have to write chemical equations all the time, and it would take too long to write and read if they had to spell everything out.
- (C) So chemists use symbols, just like we do in math. A chemical formula lists all the elements that form each molecule and uses a small number to the bottom right of an element's symbol to stand for the number of atoms of that element. [3점]

* chemical formula: 화학식 ** molecule: 분자

- 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.

Meanwhile, improving by 1 percent isn't particularly notable, but it can be far more meaningful in the long run.

It is so easy to overestimate the importance of one defining moment and underestimate the value of making small improvements on a daily basis. Too often, we convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. (①) Whether it is losing weight, winning a championship, or achieving any other goal, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earthshaking improvement that everyone will talk about. (②) The difference this tiny improvement can make over time is surprising. (③) Here's how the math works out: if you can get 1 percent better each day for one year, you'll end up thirty-seven times better by the time you're done. (④) Conversely, if you get 1 percent worse each day for one year, you'll decline nearly down to zero. (⑤) What starts as a small win or a minor failure adds up to something much more.

39.

Before a trip, research how the native inhabitants dress, work, and eat.

The continued survival of the human race can be explained by our ability to adapt to our environment. (①) While we may have lost some of our ancient ancestors' survival skills, we have learned new skills as they have become necessary. (②) Today, the gap between the skills we once had and the skills we now have grows ever wider as we rely more heavily on modern technology. (③) Therefore, when you head off into the wilderness, it is important to fully prepare for the environment. (④) How they have adapted to their way of life will help you to understand the environment and allow you to select the best gear and learn the correct skills. (⑤) This is crucial because most survival situations arise as a result of a series of events that could have been avoided. [3점]

* inhabitant: 주민

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

In one study, researchers asked pairs of strangers to sit down in a room and chat. In half of the rooms, a cell phone was placed on a nearby table; in the other half, no phone was present. After the conversations had ended, the researchers asked the participants what they thought of each other. Here's what they learned: when a cell phone was present in the room, the participants reported the quality of their relationship was worse than those who'd talked in a cell phone-free room. The pairs who talked in the rooms with cell phones thought their partners showed less empathy. Think of all the times you've sat down to have lunch with a friend and set your phone on the table. You might have felt good about yourself because you didn't pick it up to check your messages, but your unchecked messages were still hurting your connection with the person sitting across from you.

* empathy: 공감



The presence of a cell phone (A) the connection between people involved in conversations, even when the phone is being (B).

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① weakens | | answered |
| ② weakens | | ignored |
| ③ renews | | answered |
| ④ maintains | | ignored |
| ⑤ maintains | | updated |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As kids, we worked hard at learning to ride a bike; when we fell off, we got back on again, until it became second nature to us. But when we try something new in our adult lives we'll usually make just one attempt before judging whether it's (a) worked. If we don't succeed the first time, or if it feels a little awkward, we'll tell ourselves it wasn't a success rather than giving it (b) another shot.

That's a shame, because repetition is central to the process of rewiring our brains. Consider the idea that your brain has a network of neurons. They will (c) connect with each other whenever you remember to use a brain-friendly feedback technique. Those connections aren't very (d) reliable at first, which may make your first efforts a little hit-and-miss. You might remember one of the steps involved, and not the others. But scientists have a saying: "neurons that fire together, wire together." In other words, repetition of an action (e) blocks the connections between the neurons involved in that action. That means the more times you try using that new feedback technique, the more easily it will come to you when you need it.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Repeat and You Will Succeed
- ② Be More Curious, Be Smarter
- ③ Play Is What Makes Us Human
- ④ Stop and Think Before You Act
- ⑤ Growth Is All About Keeping Balance

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Once upon a time, there lived a young king who had a great passion for hunting. His kingdom was located at the foot of the Himalayas. Once every year, he would go hunting in the nearby forests. (a) He would make all the necessary preparations, and then set out for his hunting trip.

(B)

Seasons changed. A year passed by. And it was time to go hunting once again. The king went to the same forest as the previous year. (b) He used his beautiful deerskin drum to round up animals. But none came. All the animals ran for safety, except one doe. She came closer and closer to the drummer. Suddenly, she started fearlessly licking the deerskin drum.

* round up: ~을 몰다 ** doe: 암사슴

(C)

Like all other years, the hunting season had arrived. Preparations began in the palace and the king got ready for (c) his hunting trip. Deep in the forest, he spotted a beautiful wild deer. It was a large stag. His aim was perfect. When he killed the deer with just one shot of his arrow, the king was filled with pride. (d) The proud hunter ordered a hunting drum to be made out of the skin of the deer.

* stag: 수사슴

(D)

The king was surprised by this sight. An old servant had an answer to this strange behavior. "The deerskin used to make this drum belonged to her mate, the deer who we hunted last year. This doe is mourning the death of her mate," (e) the man said. Upon hearing this, the king had a change of heart. He had never realized that an animal, too, felt the pain of loss. He made a promise, from that day on, to never again hunt wild animals.

* mourn: 애도하다

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 왕은 매년 근처의 숲으로 사냥 여행을 갔다.
- ② 암사슴은 북 치는 사람으로부터 도망갔다.
- ③ 왕은 화살로 단번에 수사슴을 맞혔다.
- ④ 한 나이 든 신하가 암사슴의 행동의 이유를 알고 있었다.
- ⑤ 왕은 다시는 야생 동물을 사냥하지 않겠다고 약속했다.

* 확인 사항

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