

2003학년도 대학수학능력시험 모의평가 문제지

제 4 교시

외국어(영어)

공 통

성명

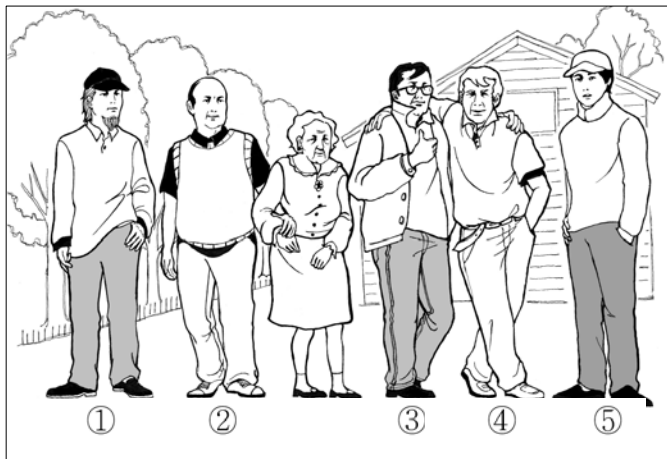
수험번호

1

- 먼저 문제지에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 기입하십시오.
- 답안지에 수험 번호, 응시 계열, 답을 표기할 때에는 반드시 '수험 생이 지켜야 할 일'에 따라 표기하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 2점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있고, 나머지는 모두 1.5점씩입니다.

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 찾는 남자를 고르시오. [1점]



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

- ① 선장과 선원 ② 환자와 의사
- ③ 선생님과 학생 ④ 사진 작가와 모델
- ⑤ 영업 사원과 고객

3. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불해야 할 액수를 고르시오. [1점]

- ① \$25 ② \$40 ③ \$50 ④ \$80 ⑤ \$90

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 사게 될 물건을 고르시오.

- ① 부채 ② 탈 ③ 가방 ④ 인형 ⑤ 티셔츠

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 전화를 건 목적을 고르시오. [2점]

- ① 숙제를 도와 달라고 ② 병 문안을 함께 가자고
- ③ 책을 대신 반납해 달라고 ④ 축구 경기에 같이 가자고
- ⑤ 다른 일자리를 소개하려고

6. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 무엇을 하고 있는지 고르시오. [2점]

- ① 대학 생활 안내 ② 여름 캠프 안내
- ③ 신입 사원 소개 ④ 기숙사 생활 안내
- ⑤ 단체 관광객 모집

7. 대화를 듣고, Judy가 기뻐하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 아버지와 다시 만나서
- ② 친구가 방문하게 되어서
- ③ 외국어를 배우게 되어서
- ④ 외국 여행을 하게 되어서
- ⑤ 친구의 초대를 받아서

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하는 장소를 고르시오.

- ① 수족관 ② 미술관 ③ 뉴시터
- ④ 수영장 ⑤ 양어장

9. 대화를 듣고, 아래 표를 참고하여 어느 수업에 관한 것인지 고르시오. [2점]

Korean Language & Cultural Program

- ① MON ---- Korean Conversation
- ② TUE ---- Traditional Games
- ③ WED ---- Korean Food
- ④ THU ---- Arts & Crafts
- ⑤ FRI ---- Music & Dance

10. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 일요일에 할 일을 고르시오.

- ① 고궁 방문 ② 야구 경기 관람
- ③ 영화 관람 ④ 바닷가 산책
- ⑤ 박물관 견학

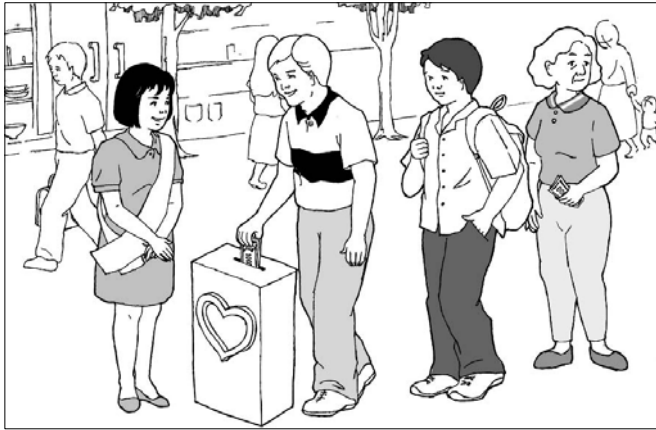
11. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정을 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① happy ② lonely
- ③ peaceful ④ frightened
- ⑤ embarrassed

12. 다음을 듣고, 남자의 제안 내용에 가장 가까운 것을 고르시오. [2점]

- ① 지역 경제를 활성화하자.
- ② 시의 문화 예산을 확보하자.
- ③ 상가 지역의 환경을 정화하자.
- ④ 시민의 참여 의식을 확대하자.
- ⑤ 청소년 문화 공간을 마련하자.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① I appreciate your help.
- ② When was the performance?
- ③ I am so moved by your speech.
- ④ I'm sure it won't be a big problem.
- ⑤ It's very kind of you to help me move in.

15. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [2점]

Woman: _____

- ① No, my feet get dirty really fast.
- ② No, it's located on Easy Avenue.
- ③ Yes, I'll stop by and shop around.
- ④ Yes, I'd like to buy this yellow shirt.
- ⑤ Yes, your brother is a very kind man.

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

Man: _____

- ① I have some good news.
- ② She has been very helpful.
- ③ They could do the planning.
- ④ I can help you in the afternoon.
- ⑤ You can help me design the poster.

17. 다음을 듣고, Steve가 Nancy Brown에게 한 질문으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Steve: Nancy, _____

- ① how can I solve my hearing problem?
- ② who wants to be a famous speaker?
- ③ why don't you go to the radio station?
- ④ what can I do to control my nervousness?
- ⑤ when is the speaker coming to our school?

이제 듣기·말하기 문제는 다 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 They가 가리키는 것은?

They have been in existence for a long time. They were used by the Chinese about 6,000 years ago. Today we live in a world of mass communication and reliable clocks, so it is easy to forget what an essential part of everyday life they used to be. They told people of happy events such as weddings or births or sometimes had to announce unpleasant events such as deaths or funerals. They were also used for giving people warning of an enemy's approach or spreading the good news of victory. In many places today, they are rung to announce that religious services are going to take place.

- ① 마차 ② 종 ③ 해시계 ④ 달력 ⑤ 연

19. 다음 글에 나타난 "I"의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I was looking at the sea in front of the hotel, some tourists were talking to each other. "Isn't this place lovely? It hasn't changed a bit," said one. They laughed, sharing funny memories of their yearly visits. Hearing them, I didn't smile, for I was well aware that Sylvia was gone. Gone was the cottage where we'd made a fire and cooked our food twenty years ago. There were no longer trails where we'd cycled nor grass where we had lain watching the sunset. Remembering our childhood kisses, I felt loss. Now I only saw pink and green stones arranged in patterns around the hotel.

- ① sad ② excited ③ nervous
- ④ comfortable ⑤ embarrassed

20. 다음은 인터뷰의 일부이다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 <보기>에서 골라 짝지은 것 중, 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

Reporter: (A) _____

George: We have very much appreciated their support, but we are disappointed that we didn't give them a better performance tonight. However, we have accomplished a lot for Incheon Twins basketball. We look forward to giving them, hopefully, a much better performance in the game with the Seoul Bears.

Reporter: (B) _____

George: I don't think anybody would have believed that some of the better teams would lose. Some other teams such as the Gwangju Lions and even the Busan Eagles have advanced. It's been a very surprising tournament. And I imagine that there will be more surprises in this Alpha Championship Tournament down the road.

- < 보 기 >
- a. How do you feel about today's game?
 - b. Please say a few words to the fans at home.
 - c. Who do you think will be the MVP?
 - d. How about the remaining games in the tournament?

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

21. 밑줄 친 Can you hold it?을 말한 여자가 의도한 뜻과 남자가 이해한 뜻을 가장 잘 짝지은 것은?

A woman and a man were talking and moving boxes in their office. They had not seen each other for several weeks because they had been on vacation. The man asked the woman about her vacation. With a box in her hands, she told him where she had gone with her family. She explained a lot about what they had done and where they had stayed. She wanted to know about his vacation so she asked him to tell her about it. When he started to explain, the phone behind her suddenly rang and she said, "Can you hold it? I'll get to you in a second." The man said, "Sure, it doesn't look that heavy."

- | | | |
|---------------|------|-------------|
| 여자가 의도한 뜻 | | 남자가 이해한 뜻 |
| ① 기다려 줄래? | ---- | 전화 좀 받아 줄래? |
| ② 기다려 줄래? | ---- | 상자 좀 들어 줄래? |
| ③ 상자 좀 들어 줄래? | ---- | 전화 좀 받아 줄래? |
| ④ 상자 좀 들어 줄래? | ---- | 기다려 줄래? |
| ⑤ 전화 좀 받아 줄래? | ---- | 상자 좀 들어 줄래? |

[22~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. In Europe, science was traditionally considered a part of culture, and a person could devote his life to science as a gentleman and a scholar. Newton, as a fellow of Cambridge University, needed no justification for his study of physics. Gauss, who made brilliant contributions to mathematics in the early 19th century, was supported by a rich nobleman. _____, when science got under way in America, the democratic ideals of the young country demanded direct responsibility to the people and a direct benefit to society. Scientific research was usually supported only if it was part of a practical or technical project.

*justification: 정당화

- ① In contrast ② For example ③ In addition
- ④ In other words ⑤ As a result

23. In an open discussion designed to solve problems, the discussion group leader should give group members a chance to make suggestions before making his own. He must not be afraid of silence. If he talks just to keep things going, he will find he can't stop, and good discussion will not develop. In other words, the more he talks, the more the group will depend on him. If he finds, however, that no one seems ready to begin the discussion, his best opening is to ask for definitions of terms that form the basis of the discussion. By pulling out as many definitions as possible, he can get the group to start

- ① talking ② listening ③ meeting
- ④ defending ⑤ worrying

24. Air does not obey national boundaries. The pollution of other nations, in some cases, ends up in our air. To solve this problem, we have to remember that we live in a world in which the futures of nations are interconnected with respect to basic needs and survival. Any intelligent thought about environmental problems requires _____. Towards this end, we need knowledge of the natural environment of other nations and the people with whom we speak, so that we can understand their traditions and values. Therefore, we should provide education that supplies the necessary background for this type of communication.

- ① excellent health ② global dialogue
- ③ freedom of speech ④ marketing knowledge
- ⑤ economic exchange

25. We have tended to believe that in the past children grew up in extended households including grandparents, parents, and children. However, recent historical research has thrown into doubt the idea that as countries became increasingly urban and industrial, the Western family developed from extended to nuclear. Historians have found evidence that households in pre-industrial Western Europe were already nuclear and they were not transformed by economic changes. Peter Laskett, one of the leading analysts of the pre-industrial family, argues that most households in the past were actually small. Thus, it is not likely that in the past few centuries many families in Europe

- ① worked on farms
- ② lived in rural areas
- ③ moved to the New World
- ④ developed their family values
- ⑤ lived with their grandparents

26. It was a perfect spring day in 1900. The previous night, my family had arrived in a small seaside town for a visit. The town had a wonderful merry-go-round, and I couldn't wait to ride it! That morning, I was dressed and ready to go before anyone else woke up. Finally, full of excitement, my family went to the park where the merry-go-round was. Choosing a horse was hard. I looked at each one and finally picked the prettiest—white with black spots and one front leg lifted high. My horse glided up and down with the organ music. I sat like a proper lady, but inside, I was . . . I wanted to wave and call out to my parents each time I passed. Instead, I just smiled, and they smiled back. They knew how much fun I was having! [1점]

*merry-go-round: 회전 목마

- ① tearful and gloomy
- ② annoyed by the music
- ③ bursting with happiness
- ④ disappointed with the ride
- ⑤ trying to look pretty on the horse

27. 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Jim, I'm sorry to hear that your nephew was in the hospital. I am relieved to hear that he's better now. I know that you made him happy when you brought toys to him. Like you, I am now trying to give toys to the thousands of children in hospitals. You'll love my idea because it will create good publicity for the Toy Makers' Association. I will contact children's hospitals, and volunteers will contact toy manufacturers. I hope you can help me because you are president of the association. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

- ① 불평하려고 ② 사과하려고 ③ 추천하려고
- ④ 조언하려고 ⑤ 요청하려고

28. 밑줄 친 My friend에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

My friend was invited to a garden party where several members of the British Royal Family were going to be present. The invitation said, "Susan Smith and friend," so she could take me. The invitation didn't say anything about what to wear, though, so I decided to wear an old suit. She, however, spent two weeks buying several formal dresses. She also tried on about a hundred hats. Eventually, she found the perfect one, which matched the dress that she had chosen. When we finally arrived at the party, no one was wearing a hat! My friend tore her perfect hat from her head, and quickly hid it behind a tree. She didn't want to be the only woman wearing a hat!

- ① 모자를 벗어 감추었다. ② 파티에 초대를 받았다.
- ③ 모자를 고르느라 고심했다. ④ 격식을 차린 의상을 입었다.
- ⑤ 의상 문제로 필자와 다투었다.

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A man went into a new fruit shop in New York. He picked some oranges but he was (A) shocked / shocking when the shop assistant asked him for \$19.50. He gave the girl a \$20 bill and said, "Your prices are (B) shocked / shocking." Then he left the shop. The assistant ran after him and said, "Sir, you've (C) forgotten / forgetting your change." The man turned around and said, "Oh, you'd better keep it. I stepped on a grape on the way out."

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ① shocked | ---- shocked | ---- forgotten |
| ② shocked | ---- shocking | ---- forgotten |
| ③ shocked | ---- shocking | ---- forgetting |
| ④ shocking | ---- shocking | ---- forgetting |
| ⑤ shocking | ---- shocked | ---- forgotten |

30. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [2점]

It was intended that Newton should carry on running ^① the family farm. However, on the farm he spent most of his time doing nothing but scientific experiments. His ^② mother, noticing this, wisely resolved to send him to the ^③ college at Cambridge. At Cambridge he seems, however, to have had only few interest in other subjects except science ^④ and mathematics. He kept a diary, and we can thus get ^⑤ a fair idea of the course of his education at the college.

31. 다음 글 바로 앞에 올 수 있는 내용으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

This relationship is not limited to animals. Though plants manufacture their own food with sunlight, they are dependent on animal breathing for at least a part of the carbon dioxide(CO₂) that they use as raw material. Supplies of salts that they use to build up their substance can only be maintained through the activities of bacteria breaking down the organic matter left in the soil by other living things. Again, many plants are entirely dependent on animals for the spreading of their seeds.

- ① 생태계의 변화
- ② 박테리아의 역할
- ③ 적자 생존의 원리
- ④ 동식물의 멸종 위기
- ⑤ 동물의 식물에 대한 의존

[32~33] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. One person's garbage might be another's treasure. If you've got a musical instrument lying around your house from your high school days, like a violin or a trumpet, donate it to the music education department at a local school. It may go to the next Beethoven. Put old cellphones to work for the good of the community. Local cellphone services will "recycle" your phones by programming them to dial emergency numbers to provide community safety patrols with direct access to police support. These actions might seem trivial at first but may turn out to be miracles later.

- ① Need for Better Music Education
- ② Small Works That Can Do Good
- ③ Cellphones: A Solution to Emergencies
- ④ Musical Instruments Headed for School
- ⑤ Key to Finding a Genius

33. Imagine that you are unwell and in a bad mood, and your friend is taking you through some lovely countryside. The landscape is beautiful but you're not in the mood to enjoy anything. A few days later you pass the same place and you say, 'Good heavens, where was I that I didn't notice all this?' Everything becomes beautiful when you change. Or you look at the trees and the mountains through windows that are wet with rain from a storm, and everything looks shapeless and out of focus. However, when the storm ceases and the rain stops, and you look out the window, you may say, 'Well, how different everything looks.' We see people and things not as they are, but as we are.

- ① Walking in a Lovely Countryside
- ② Mountain Views Through Windows
- ③ The Same Place at the Same Time
- ④ Changing Minds, Changing Views
- ⑤ Out of Sight, Out of Mind

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

Caffeine sensitivity refers to the amount of caffeine that will produce side effects.

- (①) This amount varies from person to person. (②) On average, the smaller the person, the less caffeine is necessary to produce side effects. (③) However, caffeine sensitivity is most affected by the total amount of caffeine use. (④) People who drink caffeine regularly require higher doses of caffeine to achieve the same effects as someone who doesn't consume it regularly. (⑤) This means that the more caffeine you consume, the more caffeine you need to feel the same effects.

35. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

To some extent, one naturally gets used to constant disturbance. But too much noise really can't be good. Many city residents who live right beneath flight-paths suffer from the loud noise of low-flying aircraft. This situation would be considerably improved if airports were built somewhere in the countryside where people wouldn't be affected. Then the air-traffic over the cities would be reduced, and people wouldn't have to put up with the noise. Also, foreign travelers would prefer to land in the countryside to enjoy the rural scenery.

*flight-path: 비행 경로

- ① 소음 방지 벽을 설치하자.
- ② 비행기의 고도를 제한하자.
- ③ 항공 여행의 질서를 지키자.
- ④ 전원 생활의 조용함을 즐기자.
- ⑤ 도심에서 먼 곳에 공항을 세우자.

36. 인터넷에 대한 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

Today, paths from the information superhighway reach Asia's most distant corners and the benefits go beyond the group of those who can afford personal Internet links. For example, Nepal is linked to the World Wide Web. The result: a few first-aid hospitals in Himalayan villages can use the Internet to talk with doctors in Katmandu. "The real divides are social, economic, and political, and we've known them forever," says an Internet expert in Asia. "With computers we are building a bridge." Though many people say that a wide digital divide could separate computer experts from ordinary people, Asia's rapid Internet growth largely suggests the opposite.

- ① 빈부간의 격차를 심화시킨다.
- ② 정보 수혜자의 폭을 넓혀 준다.
- ③ 의료 정보의 교환을 가능케 한다.
- ④ 소수 민족의 정치 발전에 기여한다.
- ⑤ 정치, 경제, 사회적 혼란을 가져온다.

[37~38] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37. The belief in name brands actually contributes to lack of self-confidence. According to Simon Buckingham, when people buy designer goods, they buy an image created by product advertising. They buy a label that is supposed to signal their worth. Purchasing designer goods enables them to hide behind an image created by someone else, because these purchasers don't have the independence and originality to create their own lifestyles. Designer clothes have the greatest impact on youth. The majority of youth today, who like to wear brand name clothes, express themselves by what they wear on the outside with little on the inside worth displaying.

- ① quality of designer clothes
- ② patterns of brand advertising
- ③ designers of brand name clothes
- ④ different lifestyles among the youth
- ⑤ reason for wearing designer clothes

38. The works of certain artists with their twisting lines, strange scenes and fantastic dreamlike quality appear to be the products of unbalanced minds. Van Gogh, for example, produced a whole body of work while in a mental hospital. Thus, the question of whether madness contributed to his work and might even have been the force behind it may be viewed as a valid one. Where does creativity end and madness begin? Is the line that separates them so thin as to be unrecognizable? These are the questions that must be explored in any study of modern art.

- ① 현대 미술의 감상 방법
- ② 화가의 사회에 대한 기여
- ③ 현대 예술의 경향과 특성
- ④ 인상주의 화가의 작품 세계
- ⑤ 예술적 독창성과 광기의 관계

39. 다음 글이 주는 분위기로 가장 알맞은 것은?

The stream rapidly descended and wound between steep hills before suddenly widening out. Green banks and lovely orchards appeared before us. We heard the song of the laborers as we floated down the river. I lay at the bottom of the boat looking up at the flowing clouds in the blue sky. I drank in a calmness to which I had long been a stranger. The village was behind the lazy branches that were waving in the wind. My gloomy feelings were disappearing. This place had a spirit that was in harmony with man. The charm of this river helped me to forget all of my worries.

- ① festive ② noisy ③ peaceful
- ④ humorous ⑤ frightening

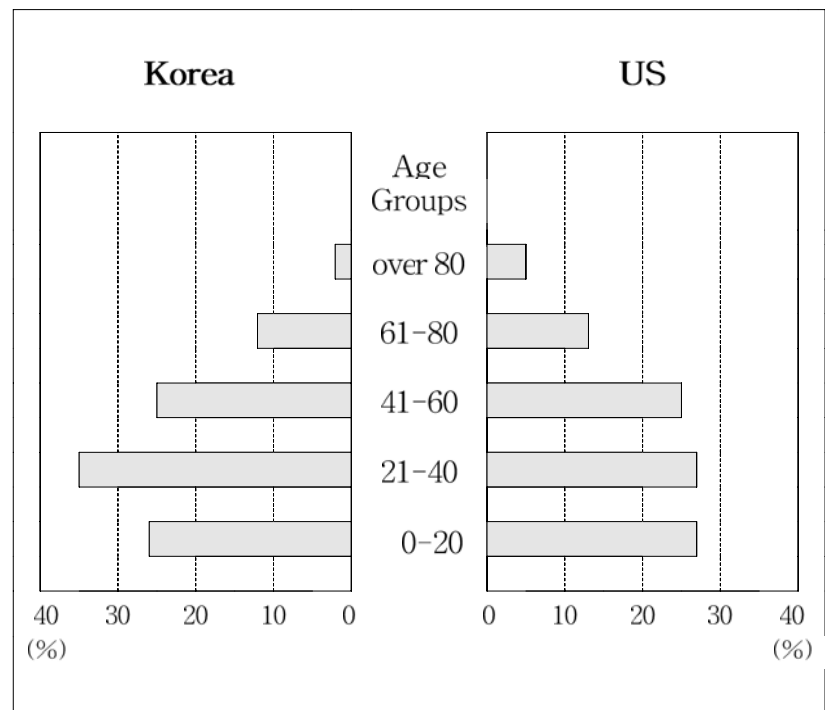
40. 편지에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [2점]

Letter writing began in the ancient world when rulers of nations, separated by distance, needed to communicate. A collection of documents found in Egypt indicates that many rulers in the ancient Middle East kept up individual correspondences with the Egyptian kings. Among the ancient Romans, Cicero wrote often, especially to his friend Atticus. Throughout history, many famous people have written private letters, which have been collected and published. As for publishing letters, a letter as a document becomes the property of the holder. However, the contents remain the property of the sender, who must agree to any publication.

*correspondence: 편지 왕래

- ① 편지 쓰기는 고대 서민층에서 유래했다.
- ② Cicero는 일생동안 거의 편지를 쓰지 않았다.
- ③ 고대 중동 사람들이 쓴 편지는 남아 있지 않다.
- ④ 편지는 쓴 사람의 동의 없이 출판할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 개인적인 목적으로 쓴 편지는 출판되지 않았다.

41. 다음은 한국과 미국의 연령층별 인구 비율을 나타낸 표이다. 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- ① The 21-40 age group is the largest in Korea.
- ② The percentage of people over 80 is larger in the US than in Korea.
- ③ There are fewer people aged 61-80 than aged 41-60 in Korea.
- ④ The percentage of people aged 21-40 is larger in the US than in Korea.
- ⑤ There are about as many people aged 0-20 as aged

21-40 in the US.

42. 다음 글의 필자가 주장하는 내용을 가장 적절하게 나타낸 것은? [2점]

One of the worst things that can happen in your job is when you have completely reduced everything you do to a fixed routine. Lack of variety causes boredom, which signals all you do is routine. This indicates that your job does not require humans but robots instead. Look at your job and find ways to minimize boredom and routine. Review manner, frequency, and purpose for doing your job. Try to find ways of breaking routine and stimulating your mind. It pays to always use your imagination in doing your work. This is what differentiates you from robots and from other humans.

- ① 규칙적인 생활을 하자.
- ② 사무 자동화를 도입하자.
- ③ 업무 패턴을 고정화시키자.
- ④ 기계 사용을 최대한 줄이자.
- ⑤ 창의적인 태도로 일에 임하자.

43. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 나타내고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말로 짝지은 것은? [2점]

Hospices are a special type of health-care institution. They differ from hospitals and nursing homes in a couple of ways. First of all, hospices treat patients suffering from incurable diseases who are not expected to live for more than a year. Hospitals, however, aim to help patients recover from disease, and nursing homes provide long-term care for the handicapped and the elderly. Besides, the hospice's purpose is to help the dying and their families. In contrast, hospitals and nursing homes have limited resources for helping patients' families.



Hospices, (A) other care facilities, are (B) patients with incurable diseases and their families.

- | (A) | ---- | (B) |
|------------------|------|--------------|
| ① in addition to | ---- | suited for |
| ② instead of | ---- | owned by |
| ③ unlike | ---- | suited for |
| ④ in addition to | ---- | designed for |
| ⑤ unlike | ---- | owned by |

44. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

To develop a good relationship with your teacher, keep these points in mind. ① To begin with, get to class on time, with all assignments completed. ② Show an interest in the subjects in which your teacher is obviously interested. ③ If you don't like the food served at school, it will be an unpleasant place. ④ You can also schedule a private conference during your teacher's free period to enjoy more relaxing conversation. ⑤ If you follow these rules, you can be on good terms with your teacher.

[45~46] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

I believe in what I'm doing, both at work and at home with my family, and I think I have a positive attitude towards life. That's why I love working with kids. They are full of energy and give me so much joy. When I run around and play with the kids I teach, I feel happiest. Just imagine the thrill you get when you smile at kids and they smile back. Being with kids always makes me happy, which in turn makes me work harder than ever for them.

(B)

What I love more than anything in the world is writing with the knowledge that somebody wants to read what I'm writing. I find it difficult to write without readers. Writing is like making a garden out of complete wasteland. People reading my work are like the fruit of my effort planting a garden. This not only gives me a wonderful feeling but also allows me to do what I do with full satisfaction.

45. 윗글 (A)와 (B)에서 필자의 직업을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

- | (A) | ---- | (B) |
|----------|------|--------|
| ① 유치원 교사 | ---- | 작가 |
| ② 유치원 교사 | ---- | 정원사 |
| ③ 소아과 의사 | ---- | 작가 |
| ④ 소아과 의사 | ---- | 정원사 |
| ⑤ 소아과 의사 | ---- | 유치원 교사 |

46. 윗글 (A)와 (B)의 공통된 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2점]

- ① Improve Your Writing Skills
- ② Being Happy with Your Work
- ③ Kids: Fruit of My Life
- ④ No Pains, No Gains
- ⑤ The Price of Success

[47~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In addition to the role of joking in problem solving, there is research showing other benefits. David Abramis found that those who felt their work was fun performed better and got along better with co-workers than those who had job satisfaction but did not see their work as fun. According to Dr. Abramis, if you are trying to improve people's performance at work, increase their sense of having a good time at work. A major source of fun at work is joking with fellow workers.

(B)

Recent research suggests that putting people in a good mood by telling them jokes makes them think over problems more inventively. Casual joking at work may thus improve people's effectiveness in their tasks. In her study, Alice Isen, a psychologist at the University of Maryland, found that a comedy film increased people's ability to think more broadly, seeing relationships that they otherwise could not see.

(C)

Jokes also serve an important social function in strengthening bonds between people. By laughing at the same things, people let one another know that they have a similar outlook, without having to say so. This makes jokes especially important when communicating about uncomfortable topics. By laughing at a joke, the listener signals that he shares the same attitude. Jokes seem to play various roles in helping us be more effective.

47. 위의 (A), (B), (C)를 이어 하나의 글로 구성할 때 가장 적절한 순서는? [2점]

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

48. 윗글에서 농담의 역할로 언급되지 않은 사항은?

- ① 업무 능률을 올려 준다.
 ② 생각의 폭을 넓혀 준다.
 ③ 질병 치료에 도움을 준다.
 ④ 대화시 상대방과 동질감을 갖게 한다.
 ⑤ 대화시 거북한 내용을 다룰 수 있게 한다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

You probably wouldn't believe you could read 1,000 books during your lifetime. Yet, Sir William Osler's story may be suggestive. Osler was interested in what people had done throughout history. He knew the only way to find out about the experiences of humanity was to read what had been written. Osler was a busy physician, a teacher of physicians, and a medical researcher. There was no time during the day that did not rightly belong to these occupations except for sleep, meals and bodily functions. However, he decided to read the last 15 minutes before going to sleep. Over his long lifetime, Osler never broke this rule.

In 15 minutes, the average reader reads 20 books a year. You can calculate fifty years of daily 15-minute reading periods to see how many books you get. Osler read a significant library of books outside of his medical specialty. He became an authority on Sir Thomas Brown, a seventeenth century philosopher.

Like Osler, you can find your own daily 15-minute period. Even very busy people can find more than one 15-minute period. There are periods of waiting that we experience daily—waiting for meals, buses, doctors, haircuts, telephone calls, dates, performances to begin, or something else. Now, there is only one thing you need.

*authority: 권위자

49. Osler에 대한 다음 설명 중, 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [2점]

- ① Reading was the best way for him to understand the human experience.
 ② At first, his occupations allowed him no time to read.
 ③ He read a large number of books in his lifetime.
 ④ He established a public library with the books he read.
 ⑤ His reading habit enabled him to become a recognized scholar.

50. 밑줄 친 only one thing you need로 필자가 의도한 것은?

- ① your list of books
 ② your will to read
 ③ your reading skills
 ④ your money to buy books
 ⑤ your interest in history

* 확인 사항

- 문제지와 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.
 ○ 문제지와 답안지를 함께 제출합니다. 답안지는 오른쪽에 문제지는 왼쪽에 놓으시오.