

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.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Cole,

Thank you for your offer of the pharmacist position. The position is attractive to me because I have a strong passion for healthcare and a desire to make a positive impact on patients' lives. As I indicated in our last interview, however, I was disappointed to learn that your company would not be in a position to reimburse tuition costs for my ongoing study toward a Doctor of Pharmacy degree, currently a primary professional goal of mine. On March 14, I was offered another position by a company whose benefits package includes tuition reimbursement. Because I expect these costs to be substantial in the next two years, I have decided to accept this position. I sincerely appreciate the time you have taken and the special interest you have shown in me during the interview. Thank you again for your consideration.

Best regards,
Julie Robinson

* pharmacist: 약사 ** reimburse: 변제하다, 상환하다
*** substantial: 상당한

- ① 약사 직위를 맡아달라는 제안을 거절하려고
- ② 대학원 학비 상환에 대한 도움을 요청하려고
- ③ 약학 박사 학위 취득을 위한 요건을 문의하려고
- ④ 새로운 직위에 대한 인터뷰 참석 의사를 밝히려고
- ⑤ 대학원 학위 과정 입학 허가에 대한 감사를 표하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Captain Hall의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day, Captain Hall, the famous Arctic explorer, went in a small boat to visit a certain island which he wanted to explore. The boat was fastened to a piece of rock on the shore. When he returned from his expedition, he discovered the tide had risen and floated his boat, which was quite out of reach. Captain Hall feared the extreme danger in which he was placed. The boat was the only connecting link between him and the living world, and it was beyond his reach. What was to be done? To swim towards the boat was out of the question in such a climate. He did the only thing that seemed possible. He unwound the thongs that fastened his boots to create a line about twenty feet long. He attached a heavy stone to its end and threw it into the boat, pulling the boat to the shore. It was with unspeakable comfort that Captain Hall once more entered it and felt he was saved from inevitable starvation – saved by a shoe-string!

* arctic: 북극의 ** expedition: 탐험 *** thong: 가죽끈

- ① confused → ashamed ② terrified → relieved
- ③ excited → confident ④ indifferent → cheerful
- ⑤ nervous → disheartened

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes pursuing the truth about some question would be morally worse than not pursuing it. This may be because, as in the case of nuclear weapons research, the answer itself may prove dangerous or harmful. But it may also be because the manner of pursuing that truth is dangerous or harmful, or simply morally wrong independently of its consequences. Consider the Nazi or Tuskegee experiments: it is not the information pursued that is morally bad here, but *the manner in which that information is pursued*. And we need not resort to such dramatic cases. The National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation heavily monitor contemporary scientific research that involves any sort of experiment involving human subjects. In cases where the only way in which we can obtain certain scientific information is harmful to other people, we generally feel – rightly – that the information is not worth pursuing, all things considered. So in deciding whether to pursue a particular line of inquiry, we must first determine whether pursuing that line might conflict with our other values, moral or otherwise.

- ① 가치가 극한으로 대립할 때는 무엇보다도 도덕적 가치를 우선시해야 한다.
- ② 진리 추구를 방해하는 사회적 편견 이면의 복잡한 이해관계를 밝혀내야 한다.
- ③ 잘못된 정보로 인해 지속적으로 큰 혼란이 발생한 경우는 즉각 바로잡아야 한다.
- ④ 진리를 추구할 때는 외부의 개입 없이 독립적으로 탐구하는 태도를 견지해야 한다.
- ⑤ 특정한 방식의 진리 추구가 다른 가치관과 충돌하지 않는지 먼저 살펴보아야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 a circus elephant가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

As parents, we spend countless hours debating on the freedoms we should allow our children. Too much freedom may lead to mischief while not enough may stifle their growth. How much should be allowed? I am always reminded of a circus elephant when in a discussion on freedom. When the elephant is a baby, it learns restriction by being tethered to a small stake with a four-foot piece of chain. The elephant is trained to know that its individual freedom is restricted to that small four feet. As the elephant grows stronger and larger, it still thinks that it has no more freedom outside of those four feet. Although the power to move that stake and run free is immense, it will not attempt to break the stake or the chains because of what it perceives as being able to. Are you a victim of your own restraints as well? Do you not move beyond your four feet circle because you think you are not allowed to? Be bold. Step outside your circle and see if you can grow. Without breakthroughs, there cannot be change.

* mischief: 나쁜 행동[짓] ** stifle: 억누르다
*** tether: (동물을 밧줄로 말뚝에) 매어 놓다

- ① a victor achieving freedom through personal effort
- ② a supporter of absolute freedom in all circumstances
- ③ a thinker who emphasizes responsibility for freedom
- ④ a critic who argues against too much freedom in childhood
- ⑤ a victim whose prior experience restricts his or her freedom

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think about the changes that have taken place in our world over the past 100 years. The first to come to mind are probably the spectacular scientific and technological achievements of the past century – motor vehicles, aircraft, the telephone, radio and TV, computers and genetic engineering. Each new development creates its own demand for legal change. Consider, for example, the vast body of law which has grown up around the motor vehicle: there are regulations governing such matters as the construction and maintenance of motor vehicles, the conduct of drivers on the road and even where vehicles may be parked. Indeed, almost half of the criminal cases tried by magistrates' courts are directly related to the use of motor vehicles. The increasing volume of traffic on the roads and the resulting inexorable rise in traffic accidents have also led to developments in the civil law, especially in the areas of the law of tort and insurance.

* magistrates' court: 치안 판사 재판소
** inexorable: 끊임없는 *** tort: 불법 행위

- ① 법률 제정만으로 사회의 모든 문제를 해결할 수는 없다.
- ② 과학과 기술이 새롭게 발전하면 법도 그에 따라 발전한다.
- ③ 시민 편익을 위한 법 개정으로 사민의 권리를 더욱 보장할 수 있다.
- ④ 새로운 이동 수단의 개발을 통해 당면한 교통 문제를 해결할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 새로운 기술이 반드시 사람들을 행복하게 만들어 주는 것만은 아니다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most effective way to defuse racial ideology is to bring people from different ethnic backgrounds together under conditions that enable them to deal with one another as individuals and discover that ideologies obscure important aspects of people and the realities of their lives. However, this is difficult when teachers, coaches and employers maintain a belief in the myth of black natural physical talent and a lack of cognitive skills. Social scientist Ellis Cashmore illustrates this with an experience of receiving a telephone call from a black journalist writing for a major newspaper. The journalist asked why no one actually expressed what he believed to be an absolute truth: that black athletes have a 'natural edge'. The very fact that a talented black journalist believed this defective theory is evidence to its power and the difficulties in escaping expectations based on racial ideology. When such myths maintain credibility in society, black people are regarded as unsuited to, or unwanted for, study, work and other activities that demand mental rather than physical skills.

* defuse: 완화하다 ** obscure: 보기 어렵게 하다

- ① the influence of media on racial stereotypes
- ② the need for racial diversity in the workplace
- ③ the role of education in challenging racial prejudice
- ④ the importance of sports in promoting racial harmony
- ⑤ the challenge of escaping racial ideology about black people

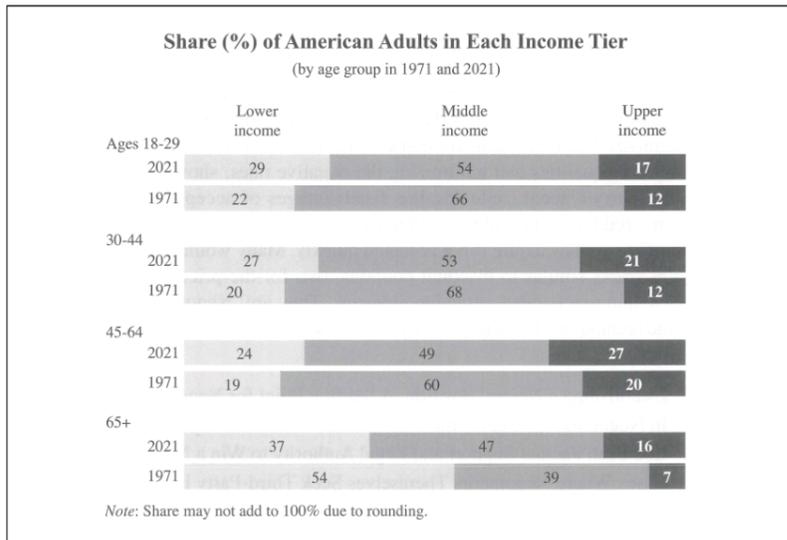
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiators can make options more palatable by enhancing the attractiveness of accepting them. This is a matter of placing emphasis on the positive rather than the negative. In the language of traditional carrot-and-stick tactics for motivating workers, the approach should make the carrot more attractive rather than enlarging the stick. Promises and offers can be made more attractive in several ways: maximizing the attractive qualities and minimizing the negative ones, showing how the offer meets the other party's needs, reducing the disadvantages of accepting the offer, making offers more credible by providing third-party references or factual support, or setting deadlines on offers so they expire if not accepted quickly. Many would argue that these are common sales tricks similar to discount coupons, two-for-the-price-of-one offers, "today only" sales, and extra-added-attraction elements. They are! Negotiators can and should use the same techniques that salespeople use to move their products.

* palatable: 마음에 드는

- ① Establishing a Neutral Position: A Starting Point for Negotiation
- ② In Negotiation, Sweeten the Offer Rather Than Intensify the Threat
- ③ Use Both Factual Support and Legal Authority to Win a Negotiation
- ④ Cases Where Negotiators Themselves Seek Third-Party Intervention
- ⑤ Negotiation as a Process of Distributing a Fixed Amount of Resources

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the share (%) of American adults in each income tier by age group in 1971 and 2021. ① Among American adults ages 18 to 29, the share in the upper-income tier increased by 5 percentage points from 1971 to 2021, whereas their share in the middle-income tier decreased by 12 percentage points during the same period. ② Among the 1971 middle-income tiers, the share of American adults ages 30 to 44 was higher than that of any other age group. ③ In 1971, more than two-thirds of American adults ages 45 to 64 were in the middle-income tier, and in 2021, more than half of the people in that age group were in the same income tier. ④ The share of American adults ages 65 and older in the lower-income tier fell from 54% in 1971 to 37% in 2021, while their share in the middle income tier rose from 39% to 47% during the same period. ⑤ However, American adults 65 and older were the only age group in which more than one-in-three adults were in the lower-income tier in 2021.

* tier: 층, 단계

26. Benny Goodman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Benny Goodman is one of the greatest clarinetists of all time. Born in 1909 in Chicago, he began taking lessons at the age of 10. With a natural inborn talent, he made rapid progress and was soon playing professionally. He was strongly influenced by New Orleans jazz, and it played an important role in his music throughout his life. At 16, he joined the Ben Pollack Orchestra in Chicago, which at the time was one of the top bands in the United States. He was soon making recordings, and it wasn't long before he formed his own band. Although Goodman was relatively well known before 1935, it was the change in his style that occurred in the Palomar Ballroom in Los Angeles that really caused his career to take off. And a few years later, he was playing in Carnegie Hall in New York City. At the time, this was something new for a jazz orchestra. The concert was a tremendous success. After years of appealing only to specialized audiences, jazz had finally broken through and was being accepted by mainstream audiences.

- ① 타고난 재능으로 빠르게 클라리넷을 배웠다.
- ② 뉴올리언스 재즈에 큰 영향을 받지 않았다.
- ③ 16세에 Ben Pollack 오케스트라의 단원이 되었다.
- ④ 음반을 녹음하고 나서 얼마 지나지 않아 자신의 밴드를 결성했다.
- ⑤ 뉴욕시의 카네기 홀에서 연주했다.

27. 2024 Kids' Quilt Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2024 Kids' Quilt Challenge
Are you ready for a fun and exciting challenge?
Then join the Kids' Quilt Challenge and show off your creativity and design skills.

Contest Guidelines

1. The contest is open to all youth ages 15 and under.
2. The contest is limited to the first 50 people who submit a contest entry form.
3. Quilts must be no larger than 45" in diameter. Quilting may be done by hand or by machine.
4. Contest entrants must submit their quilts via postal delivery, and they must arrive by August 9.
5. Quilts will be displayed at The Great Wisconsin Quilt Show, September 5-7.
Winners will be announced at the Show on Saturday, September 7.
6. Cash prizes will be awarded to the top three winners: \$300 for first place, \$200 for second place, and \$100 for third place.

* diameter: 지름

- ① 신청서를 제출하는 맨 처음 50명으로 참가가 제한된다.
- ② 퀼트 작업은 손이나 기계로 해도 된다.
- ③ 참가작은 8월 9일까지 도착해야 한다.
- ④ 수상자는 퀼트 쇼 첫날 발표된다.
- ⑤ 상위 3명의 우승자에게 상금이 수여될 것이다.

28. Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic

The Brownstone House Charity Volunteer Clinic is one of the many initiatives of Brownstone House, a nonprofit organization that focuses on promoting healthy lifestyles. The clinic is staffed by volunteers who provide basic medical care and support to those in need and has served more than 10,000 patients since opening in 2016.

Details

- Open on Saturdays and Sundays, 9 a.m. -1 p.m.
- Where: Room 210 on the second floor of the Brownstone House (555 West Bellfort Avenue)
- Fee: \$8 for first visit and \$5 for each subsequent visit
- The clinic is run by appointment only. To schedule or cancel an appointment, please call Brownstone House during weekdays at 700-123-4567.

Note

- Please do not attempt to contact doctors directly at their private offices or on their cell phones.

For more information, please email us at cyn@brownstonehouseinc.org.

- ① 2016년에 개원한 이래 1000명에 조금 모자라는 환자를 진료했다.
- ② 매주 토요일과 일요일 오후 1시에 시작된다.
- ③ 진료 비용은 무료이다.
- ④ 예약하지 않아도 진료를 받을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 의사의 개인 사무실로 직접 연락해서는 안 된다.

33. The most common situation in which musical equipment becomes an instrument is in live performance. Playing the piano is generally associated with performance in real-time, and computer-based musical instruments are increasingly being played in real-time. For example, laptop computers are increasingly used in performance by live electronic musicians even in preference to keyboard synthesizers, groove boxes, and turntables. One thing that changes in computer performances is that _____.

In acoustic instrument performance the musician's gestures are translated into sound. Many instruments have a one-to-one gesture-to-sound relationship, including the press of the piano or synthesizer key, or the slide of the finger of the guitar fretboard; each translates gesture into a direct audible result. Many electronic and computer-based instruments have a one-to-many gesture-to-sound relationship when a mouse gesture or parameter movement changes the complexity of a rhythmic part, or the timbre and volume of an entire ensemble of musical voices. [3점]

* fretboard: (기타의) 지판 ** parameter: 파라미터, 매개 변수
*** timbre: 음색

- ① the gestural relationship with sound is sometimes less direct
- ② the results can be audio, visual or textual, all in one medium
- ③ musicians can express themselves more clearly using gestures
- ④ it is possible to use the computer as an instrument in classical music
- ⑤ computer music production reduces effort and offers many possibilities

34. Two Northwestern University marketing researchers, David Gal and Derek Rucker, conducted research using framing techniques to make people feel uncertain. For example, they told one group to remember a time when they were full of certainty, and the other group to remember a time when they were full of doubt. Then they asked the participants whether they were meat eaters, vegetarians, vegans, or otherwise, how important this was to them, and how confident they were in their opinions. People who were asked to remember a time of uncertainty were less confident of their eating choices. However, when asked to write their beliefs to persuade someone else to eat the way they did, they would _____ than those who were certain of their choice. Gal and Rucker performed the research with different topics (for example, preferences for a Mac versus a Windows computer) and found similar results. When people were less certain, they would dig in and argue even harder. [3점]

* framing: 프레임(생각의 틀 짜기)

- ① write more and stronger arguments
- ② look for less proof for their opinions
- ③ change their opinions more willingly
- ④ suspect the researchers' motives more strongly
- ⑤ remember less supporting details about their choices

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

In the same way that it is sometimes advisable to take a momentary break, or "fast," from some of our food, beverages, and habits, a media fast may be good for your system. ① Spending a set period of time unplugged can clarify for you the advantages and disadvantages of your media practices. ② Life without electronic devices momentarily separates you from constant distraction, online advertisements, and artificial blue light. ③ You'll have more time for other things, like physical activity, face-to-face interaction, and even solitude. ④ What is most important is to think carefully about what is gained and what is lost when you choose to engage in face-to-face communication, computer-mediated communication, or some combination of the two. ⑤ You'll also have the opportunity to reflect critically on how life in the Communication Age differs from older modes of living and connecting and engaging with the world.

* solitude: 고독

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

36.

To the extent that one can distinguish self-esteem from public esteem, the latter seems to be more important. The overriding motive of narcissists seems to be to obtain social approval from others.

- (A) That is, they spend much of their time and energy seeking ways to get others to admire them. In terms of being liked by others rather than admired, they are somewhat indifferent. That is, narcissists are no more nor less interested than anyone else in being liked.
- (B) For example, if given a chance to tackle a difficult task and find out how good they are, narcissists put forth minimal effort if no one is looking, which is a sign that they do not really care about demonstrating their brilliance to themselves, whereas if others are watching, they put forth maximum effort in order to shine.
- (C) Being admired, however, is extremely important to them. In general, they do not seem overly concerned with proving something to themselves (possibly because they are already privately persuaded of their own good qualities), but they are quite interested in demonstrating their superiority to others.

* overriding: 최우선시되는

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

37.

One obvious area where climbing and philosophy intersect is with regard to the normative dimension of climbing – the ethical or unethical behavior of climbers. Some of the ethical issues in climbing involve a straightforward extension of more general moral principles.

- (A) For these sorts of questions, broader moral rules do not apply in any straightforward way, and climbers must work out for themselves what is right or wrong within the context of climbing.
- (B) For example, it is wrong to lie about your climbing accomplishments because it is generally wrong to lie about accomplishments; it is wrong to needlessly endanger others at the cliff because, more generally, it is always wrong to needlessly endanger others.
- (C) However, other ethical issues involve factors that are unique to climbing and thus cannot be resolved by invoking broader moral rules. Is it wrong to place bolts on rappel? Is it cheating to use pre-placed gear on a traditional pitch? [3점]

* invoke: (법 등을) 적용하다 ** rappel: (암벽에서) 줄을 타고 내려오기
*** pitch: (등반) 구간

- 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.

Equally important to perception, however, is top-down processing, which involves previously acquired knowledge.

Sensation and perception almost always happen together. Researchers, however, have studied each process separately to determine how the two work together. (①) Perception can occur through bottom-up processing, which begins with the physical stimuli from the environment, and proceeds through transduction of those stimuli into neural impulses. (②) The signals are passed along to successively more complex brain regions, and ultimately result in the recognition of a visual stimulus. (③) For example, when you look at the face of your best friend, your eyes convert light energy into neural impulses, which travel into the brain to visual regions. (④) This information forms the basis for sensing the visual stimulus and ultimately its perception. (⑤) As a result, when you look at your best friend's face, brain regions that store information about what faces look like, particularly those that are familiar to you, can help you to perceive and recognize the specific visual stimulus.

* transduction: (에너지 등의) 변환 ** neural: 신경의 *** impulse: 자극

39.

Gender mainstreaming is based on the understanding that all policies have the potential to impact social and demographic groups differently, thus creating and sustaining unequal power relations.

The European Union, since the late 1990s, has embraced gender mainstreaming as its main strategy for addressing gender inequality in policy making. (①) It is defined as the integration of the gender perspective into every stage of the policy process (design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). (②) For example, gender mainstreaming may explicitly consider the experiences of men, such as parental leave as a legal claim for men or labor policies for men in female-dominated occupations (e.g., nursing). (③) Gender mainstreaming can also apply to health care, equally promoting women's and men's health care needs. (④) In many countries, coronary heart disease is defined through a masculine lens, influencing all areas of medical care from prevention to recovery. (⑤) Not only does this lead to overlooking women's heart health needs, but it also may negatively impact men who do not seem to fit the model of hegemonic masculinity. [3점]

* demographic: 인구 통계학의 ** coronary: 관상 동맥의
*** hegemonic masculinity: 헤게모니 남성성

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

Although a traditional textbook drawing suggests that neurons in the brain are happily packed next to one another like jelly beans in a jar, don't let the cartoon fool you: neurons are locked in competition for survival. Just like neighboring nations, neurons stake out their territories and persistently defend them. They fight for territory and survival at every level of the system: each neuron and each connection between neurons fights for resources. As the border wars rage through the lifetime of a brain, maps are redrawn in such a way that the experiences and goals of a person are always reflected in the brain's structure. If an accountant drops her career to become a pianist, the neural territory devoted to her fingers will expand; if she becomes a microscopist, her visual cortex will develop higher resolution for the small details she seeks; if she becomes a perfumer, her brain regions assigned to smell will enlarge.

* stake out: ~을 차지하다 ** cortex: (대뇌) 피질



Neurons constantly (A) with each other for existence, which leads to the (B) of the brain structure based on one's experiences and goals.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① struggle | | unification |
| ② struggle | | personalization |
| ③ connect | | simplification |
| ④ connect | | regeneration |
| ⑤ collaborate | | specialization |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In Singapore, due to road pricing, one can always expect to be able to achieve a speed of 40 miles per hour on the road. While the rich are more likely to afford this, buses can also achieve these speeds, and with the economies of scale of a bus this (a) lowers the per-person trip price for achieving this speed. The full cost of commuting includes not only the out-of-pocket expenditure on gasoline, parking, and road use fees but the value of the lost time. If a commute takes thirty minutes rather than fifteen minutes because of traffic congestion, then the commuter has lost fifteen minutes. Economists have adopted the rule of thumb of (b) valuing such lost time by half of the person's hourly wage. For example, if I earn \$80 an hour and I lose fifteen minutes stuck in traffic, then this costs me \$10 in lost time (.25 x 80 x .5).

To (c) conserve on such lost time due to congestion, cities such as Stockholm, London, and Singapore have adopted road pricing. Drivers in such cities move at higher speeds and save time but must pay more money out of pocket to travel at peak use times. One explanation for why so few cities have adopted road pricing focuses on behavioral economics: people are used to the roads being free. To an economist, this is a (d) puzzling explanation because congested roads cost us valuable time. This time cost means that free roads are not free to use. A second explanation for the (e) agreement to road pricing is that many poor people drive and they prefer to pay for their commute using their time rather than paying a road use fee.

* commute: 통근(하다) ** expenditure: 경비 *** congestion: 정체

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Road Pricing: Is Time More Valuable than Money?
 - ② Varying Compensations for Lost Time on the Road
 - ③ Too Much Administration to Implement Road Pricing
 - ④ Analysis of the Underlying Causes of Road Congestion
 - ⑤ Efforts to Reduce Commute Times: Fighting a Losing Battle
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)

One hot afternoon, little William and his dad were passing through a dusty village road. It was a dry season, so little William thought the whole village road looked lonely and deserted. After walking for a long while, (a) he asked his dad to stop somewhere for a short rest. Looking around, little William and his dad could not find a comfortable place to relax. Unable to find anywhere to rest, they were forced to keep walking under the hot bright sun.

(B)

Unknowingly to little William, his dad let him win. (b) He jumped for joy because he reached the huge coconut tree first. Little William and his dad breathed a deep sigh of relief because they were so exhausted from walking all day. They dropped all that they had with them on the ground and lay down under the huge coconut tree, which protected them from the sun. And they embraced the cool breeze in the air.

(C)

After a few minutes' walk, little William and his dad saw a huge coconut tree far off in the distance that could provide shade from the burning sun, so they started walking faster to reach the tree. "Dad, why don't (c) you race me to the tree?" little William asked his dad. After letting out a short smile, he agreed to the race and, at the count of three, he watched little William take off like a runner.

(D)

Then, they began to feel hungry. Little William looked up towards the huge coconut tree and said, "This huge coconut tree is useless. It doesn't have any coconuts we can eat." "My dear little William," his dad responded, "it is not good to be ungrateful to people and things around us. This tree, which (d) you are calling useless, saved us from the hot sun." Little William gently stood from where he lay and turned towards the tree. (e) He thanked it for protecting them from the sun. The coconut tree began to give little William and his dad a more pleasant wind.

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 어린 William은 마을 길 전체가 쓸쓸하고 황량해 보인다고 생각했다.
 - ② 어린 William은 아빠가 달리기 경주에서 저 준 사실을 몰랐다.
 - ③ 어린 William과 아빠는 모든 짐을 내려놓고 코코넛 나무 아래 누웠다.
 - ④ 아빠는 어린 William이 달리기 선수처럼 잽싸게 출발하는 모습을 지켜보았다.
 - ⑤ 코코넛 나무에는 코코넛이 매우 많이 열려 있었다.

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