

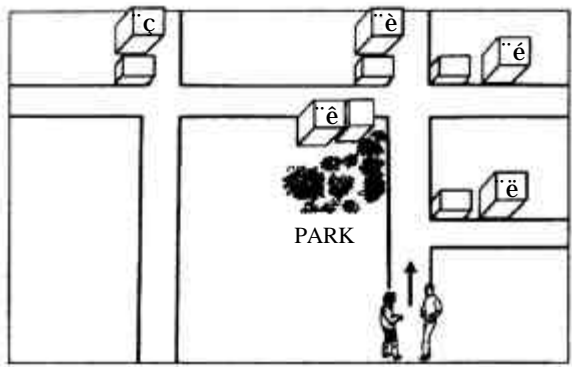
°ø Äë

# ⊃Û±¹³⁄⁴ (⊃μ³⁄⁴) ⊃μ⊃ᵃ

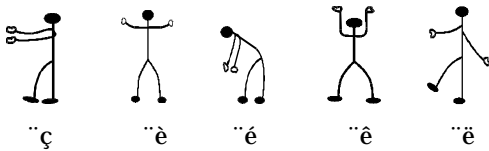
ÄüÄ¼Ϣ⊃ÄÏ

1°ø¹ÄÏ 17°ø±¹Äö´Â μè°í ´äçÏ´Â ¹⊃Ä¹Ä⊃Ï´Û. ¹æ⊃  
 À» ÄB μè°í ´äÀ» ÇÏ±â ¹Û⊃Ï´Û. μè´Â »⊃⊃èÀ° ÇÏ ¹ø  
 ,. ¹æ⊃μè´Û.

1. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, Äöμμ⊃¼ ç⊃ÄÛ°; Äë¾Æ°; ´Â °÷À» °í  
 ,£¼Ä⊃Ä. [1ÄÏ]



2. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, ç⊃ÄÛ°; Äëçø¾B çò μ⊃ÀÛÀ» °í,£¼Ä⊃Ä.  
 [1ÄÏ]



3. ´ÛÀ½ ÄÏ±â ç¹°⊃¼ »çÏ´Â »ÄÏÄç ³-¾¼; °í,£¼Ä  
 ⊃Ä. [1ÄÏ]

°ç sunny            °è rainy            °é cloudy  
 °ê foggy            °ë snowy

4. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, ³²ÄÛ°; ç¼çÏçø çÏ´Â ÄÏÀ-⊃; °í,£¼Ä  
 ⊃Ä.

°ç ÄÏ°; μÏ °³³³¾ÆÄ¼  
 °è Äø·á°ñ°; Äç¼Û·Ï °ñ¼Ä¼  
 °é ÄÏ°ú Äç»ç°; ÄÏ,¾ÆÄ°Ö »Ï¾Æ¼

°è ÄÏ°ú Äç»ç°; ´Û °ÍÀ» ,ø ,ø°ø çø¼  
 °è ÄÏ°; ¾ÆÄμÆ ÄÏ°ú °´çø⊃; °¥ ¼Ä°ÈÄÏ ¾ø¾¼¼

5. ´ÛÀ½° ÄÛμ⊃ ÄÄ´ä±â⊃; ³²°ÛÄø ÄüÈ- »⊃⊃èÀ» ¾Æ⊃²  
 »ç⊃±ÄÏ ,P,ðçÏ °ÍÄ⊃Ï´Û. ÄB,øμÈ °Ï°ðÀ» °í,£¼Ä⊃Ä.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

To : °ç *David*  
 From : °è *Ann Brown*  
 Message : °é *Change appointment to Fri. 5:30*  
 °è *Due to car breakdown*  
 °è *Return her call at 629-7451*

6. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, ³²ÄÛ°; ´Û·Ï ´èç⊃±³°; Äö´Â μμ¼Ä,⊃;  
 °í,£¼Ä⊃Ä.

°ç Atlanta            °è London            °é Paris  
 °è Sydney            °è Washington, D.C.

7. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, μÏ »ç⊃±Äç °ü°è,⊃; °ÏÄà ÄB ³³Ä,³»´Â  
 °ÍÀ» °í,£¼Ä⊃Ä.

°ç husband            wife  
 °è customer            clerk  
 °é dentist            patient  
 °è doctor            nurse  
 °è boss            secretary

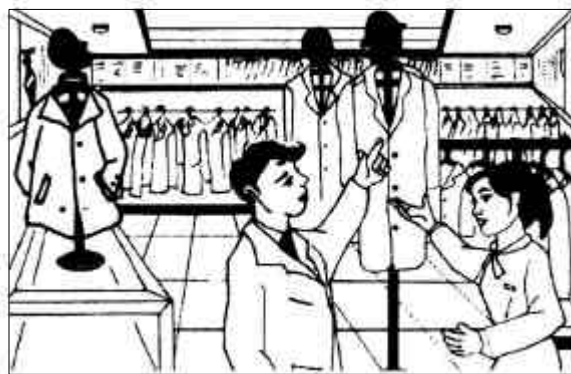
8. ´èÈ-⊃ μè°í, ³²ÄÛÄç ¼ÆÄ±À» °ÏÄà ÄB ³³Ä,³»´Â °Í  
 À» °í,£¼Ä⊃Ä.

°ç lonely            °è relaxed            °é pleased  
 °è frustrated            °è indifferent

9. 'èÈ- ,| µè°í, ¿ÀÛ° | ³²ÀÛ¿ì°Ô ¾À¶² °ÍÁ¹À» ¿Í¹À Áö °í, £¼Ä¿À.

- °ç Taking a day off
- °è Working tomorrow
- °é Giving her a raise
- °ê Working with her mother
- °ë Getting her grandmother a job

10. 'ÙÀ½ ±×,²ÀÇ »öÈ²¿ì °íÀá ÀüÁýÇÑ 'èÈ- ,| °í, £¼Ä¿À.



°ç °è °é °ê °ë

11. 'ÙÀ½ »À» µè°í, '°° | '°±¿ì°Ô ,»¿Í°í ÀÖ¹Áö °í, £¼Ä¿À.

- °ç ¼ÄÇè °µ¶°üÀÌ ÀÀ¼ÁÁÛ¿ì°Ô
- °è °ü±± ¾È³»¿ØÀÌ °ü±±°¿ì°Ô
- °é ±³Àá ¼±»ý°ÔÀÌ ±³»¿ç¿ì°Ô
- °ê °µ¶ÀÌ ¿Íµ¿ ¼±¼ö¿ì°Ô
- °ë ¼±Áí ÁÖÁÍÁÌ ¼Ö°Ô¿ì°Ô

12. 'ÙÀ½ ¶óµð¿À ¹æ¼ÔÀ» µè°í, ¹«¾¿ì °üÇÑ °ÍÁÍÁö °í, £¼Ä¿À.

- °ç winter heating
- °è fruit and vitamin C

- °é prevention of the flu
- °è importance of exercise
- °ë health and cleanliness

13. 'èÈ- ,| 'Ù µè°í, ³²ÀÛÀÇ ,¶Áö, . »¿ì 'èÇÑ ¿ÀÛ ÀÇ ÀÁ¹äÀ, ·Í °íÀá ÀüÁýÇÑ °ÍÁ» °í, £¼Ä¿À.

Woman : \_\_\_\_\_

- °ç Right. It's wrong to take your shoes off.
- °è After a while, you won't feel that way. Believe me.
- °é I agree. There are some strange-looking houses around here.
- °ê It's strange that you feel more comfortable here than at home.
- °ë Why don't you have your shoes repaired? Then you'll feel better.

14. 'èÈ- ,| 'Ù µè°í, ¿ÀÛÀÇ ,¶Áö, . »¿ì 'èÇÑ ³²ÀÛ ÀÇ ÀÁ¹äÀ, ·Í °íÀá ÀüÁýÇÑ °ÍÁ» °í, £¼Ä¿À.

Man : \_\_\_\_\_

- °ç Calm down! I'll do my best.
- °è I could have run out of gas.
- °é Come on. Let's go to that boy.
- °ê You should have missed the train.
- °ë I might have checked on the students.

15. 'ÙÀ½ Ç¥, | °, ,é¼ 'èÈ- ,| 'Ù µè°í, ³²ÀÛÀÇ ,¶Áö, . »¿ì 'èÇÑ ¿ÀÛÀÇ ÀÁ¹äÀ, ·Í °íÀá ÀüÁýÇÑ °ÍÁ» °í, £¼Ä¿À.

Flight Timetable		
Time	Destination	Gate #
8:30	New York	9
8:40	Chicago	10
9:00	Los Angeles	11
9:30	New York	12
9:50	Chicago	13



21. ¿ÜÄ½ ±Ü¿¼ ¹ØÄÛ Ä£ this manÄÇ Ä±¾Ä, ·Ï °¿  
Ää ¾Ë, ÄÄ° °ÍÄ°?

It is important for this man to be honorable and to write about both sides of a problem. If he explains only one side of a story, he is not being just. This man must never change facts to please any person or any group.

It is also important for this man to remember that his duty is to serve his readers. Some of his readers may not like him or may even be angered by his stories. However, it is not necessary for him to please everyone. If his facts are true, that is all that counts.

- ¿ poet                      è judge                      é journalist
- ê accountant            ë novelist

[22-28] °ó Ä-¿¿ µé¾°¥ ,»·Ï °¿Ää ÄüÄýÇÏ °ÍÄ°?

22. It was said that the Chinese used their cats as clocks in the days before the invention of the watch. The pupils of the cat's eyes were believed to gradually change \_\_\_\_\_ with the position of the sun in the sky. At midday they were a narrow line and they gradually became rounder until sunset. [1Ä¿]

- ¿ habits                      è feelings                      é time
- ê schools                      ë shape

23. I was riding my bicycle fast and a truck drove in front of me. When I put on the brakes, my bike stopped, but I didn't. I recall flying over the handlebars and slamming into the road head first, my shoulder hitting the pavement. I was then taken to the hospital and treated. When I woke up, a nurse said, "You're really lucky." showing me my helmet. It was split in half. That could have been my \_\_\_\_\_.

- ¿ head
- è shoulder
- é knee
- ê helmet
- ë injury

24. We begin life as an infant, totally dependent on others. We are directed, nurtured, and sustained by others. Without this nurturing, we would only live for a few hours or a few days at the most. Then gradually, over the following months and years, we become more and more independent - physically, mentally, and emotionally- until eventually we \_\_\_\_\_.

- ¿ are nurtured by our seniors
- è are too immature to be independent
- é are directed and sustained by others
- ê can take care of ourselves, becoming self-reliant
- ë become young enough to be taken care of by others

25. A common belief is that if we find someone who likes to do the same things we do, then we will get along and we will be happy. Participating in activities together is a great start for relationships; however, I am sure you know people who like to do the same things but who don't get along. This is true with individuals who belong to the same social groups, companies, and teams, as well as other organizations. Obviously, it is not a \_\_\_\_\_ alone that creates harmonious relationships.

- ¿ mutual respect
- è humble feeling
- é common interest
- ê sense of achievement
- ë feeling of satisfaction

26. The American economy now exhibits a wider gap between rich and poor than it has at any other time since World War ½±. The most basic reason, put simply, is that America itself is ceasing to exist as an economic system separate from the rest of the world. One can no more meaningfully speak of an "American economy" than of a "California economy." America is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

- °ç an independent economic power
- °è only a region of a global economy
- °é more and more highly industrialized
- °ê richer than any other country in the world
- °ë economically dependent on the state of California

27. Researchers said that playing with a computer will not increase a preschooler's reading scores or train him or her in computer science. But computers have two special qualities that very young kids find irresistible: infinite patience and obedience. Computers are willing to do the same thing over and over. This allows kids to build up self-confidence. Every time they use computers, kids can get a wonderful sense of being good at something. The benefit of computer use to preschoolers is chiefly \_\_\_\_\_.

\*preschooler: ÄëÇDÄü ¾Äµ¿

- °ç sociable
- °è physical
- °é economic
- °ê psychological
- °ë technological

28. It is perfectly normal not to feel good. This does not mean that it is normal to feel rotten all the time, or even to feel bad too often. "All

things in moderation." said the Greeks, and that is the rule for feeling good and bad. A person who feels bad with reasonable regularity will enjoy the occasional period of feeling good far more than somebody who feels \_\_\_\_\_ so often that he is bored by it. [2Ä¿]

- °ç bad
- °è good
- °é terrible
- °ê normal
- °ë reasonable

29. °ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄÇ °ØÄÛ Ä£ "I lost quite a bit." ÄÇ ÄÇ°Ï ·Ï Betty°¿ ÄÇµµÇÑ °Í°ú Sally°¿ Ä³Ä½¿¿ ÄÏÇØÇÑ °Í Ä» °Û, £°Ø Ä¿ÄöÄ° °ÍÄ°?

One day Sally, a American student, went to a party in England. Her English friends, Betty and Joan, were engaged in a serious conversation. She was curious and walked over to them. Approaching them, she overheard Betty say, "I lost quite a bit." As Betty was quite overweight and had been trying to lose weight for some time, Sally wanted to know how much Betty had lost. Breaking into the conversation, she asked, "May I ask how much you lost?" Betty replied rather abruptly, "Fifty pounds or so. I'm not sure exactly how much." Sally was surprised. Later, however, she learned that Betty had lost a lot of money at a fancy department store.

Betty°¿ ÄÇµµÇÑ °Í Sally°¿ Ä³Ä½¿¿ ÄÏÇØÇÑ °Í

°ç µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ÄØÄ ¹ö È·Û	, °ö°°°¿¿ , °ÄÏ ÄÜÄ¿·Û
°è °Ä·Ä¿¿¿ µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ½£·Û	, °ö°°°¿¿ , °ÄÏ ÄÜÄ¿·Û
°é , °ö°°°¿¿ , °ÄÏ ÄÜÄ¿·Û	µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ÄØÄ ¹ö È·Û
°ê , °ö°°°¿¿ , °ÄÏ ÄÜÄ¿·Û	¹Ä·Ä¿¿¿ µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ½£·Û
°ë µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ÄØÄ ¹ö È·Û	¹Ä·Ä¿¿¿ µ·Ä» , °ÄÏ ½£·Û





39. 'ÜÄ½ ±Ü¿¼¼ »¿¶=ÄÏ ¾¶¶² Ä½ÄÄ» , Ö'ÄÄö °áÁ¿ÇÏ  
'Ä ¿äÄÄÄ, ·Ï ¾ð±µ¿Äö ¾ÆÄ° °ÍÄ°? [1Ä¼]

We eat many foods in order to live and grow. We eat grains, vegetables, fruits, nuts, meat, and fish. We are so accustomed to a varied diet that we usually take it for granted that other people also have a variety of foods. Many things determine what foods people eat. Climate plays a part. So does soil. In addition, there are many other factors which play their part, such as the amount of money and crop land available.

''ç °æÀÜÄö , éÄü ''è ¼ÄÄÏ ¿ä¹ý ''é °æÄ|·Ä  
''è ±äÄÄ ''è Ää¾ç

40. 'ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄÇ »¿¿èü ÄÏÄ¼ÇÏ'Ä °ÍÄ°?

Railroads were the unchallenged leader in transportation for a hundred years. But beginning in the early 1900s, railroads faced competition from newer forms of transportation. Today millions of people own automobiles. Buses offer inexpensive services between cities. Airplanes provide quick transportation over long distances. The result has been a sharp drop in the use of trains. Almost all railroads face serious problems that threaten to drive them out of business. But they provide low-cost, fuel-saving transportation. One gallon of diesel fuel will haul about four times as much by rail as by truck. In this view, railroads are the form of transportation that has much to offer when the world is concerned about saving fuel.

''ç Ä¶µµ°¿ ¶®. °° , 'Ü ¿·. áÄÇ È¿Ä²¼¶ÄÏ ¶¾¾Äö'Ü.  
''è 1900³ª'è ÄÈ°ÍÄÏ Ä¶µµ°¿ ÄÖ¿ä ¿î¼¼ ¼ð'ÜÄ, ·Ï  
µÏÄ¿ÇÏ¿'Ü.  
''è Ä¶µµÄÇ °æ¿µ³-Ä° ¿î¿µ°ñÄÇ Äý°·Ä» ÄèÇØ ±Ø¹µÉ  
¼ð ÄÖ'Ü.

''è Ää±äÄüÄÏ Äø, é¿¼¼ Ä¶µµ'Ä 'Ü, ¥ ¿î¼¼ ¼ð'ÜÄ, ·Ï  
'èÄ¼¼¿¾¾¾ÇÑ'Ü.  
''è Ä¶µµ¿Ï °æÄÏÇÏ'Ö µÈ ¿î¼¼ ¼ð'ÜÄ, ·Ï ¼Ä¿èÄ±, °ñ  
Çà±ä ¹× ¹ð¼º°¿ ÄÖ'Ü.

41. 'ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄÇ "He"¿¿ °üÇÑ ¼¾, íÄ, ·Ï ¿Ä¹Ü, ¥ °ÍÄ°?

He is one of the most famous yet mysterious celebrities of recent times. Although he has been silent for more than five thousand years, he has told us much about early European humans. He is the Iceman, the intact mummy found sticking out of the ice by a German couple hiking in the Alps in 1991. He was thought at first to be a modern victim of a hiking accident, but scientific study has proved him to be from the Copper Age.

''ç ¾È. ÄÄöÄö ¾ÆÄ° »¿¿èÄÏ °ÄÄÇ ¾ð'Ü.  
''è ÄÖ±Ü¿¿ ÇÑÄç ÄÏ±ä ÄÖ'Ä ¿·¿¹ÄÏÄÏ'Ü.  
''è Äß¼¼ Ä·. 'ÄÇ , í¹°°¿ Ää¼ÄÄ, ·Ï ¹¿ÇöÄ³'Ü.  
''è µ¶ÄÏÄÏ °Ï°Ï°¿ µÏ»èÄ» ÇÏ'Ü°¿ ¹ß°ßÇß'Ü.  
''è ¾ÆÇÄ¼º¿¿¼ µÏ»èÄ» ÇÏ'Ü°¿ 'ÜÄ£ ÄüÄÏ ÄÖ'Ü.

42. 'ÜÄ½ ±Ü¿¿¿ ³ªÄ, ³ª·Ä "I"ÄÇ ¼Æ, ® »óÄÄ, | °¿Ää ÄüÄý  
È± Ç¥ÇöÇÑ °ÍÄ°?

I'm waiting for my blind date. He appears, sees me, and comes close to me. In a second his brow relaxes, and his eyes brighten. Why is this man suddenly so cheerful? I already know the reason: it's because I'm pretty. And does this little scene make me feel great? Well, yes. But I'm used to it. I've been pretty most of my life. I know this because people tell me-both directly and in more subtle ways. There is no denying the effect of my good looks. As I walk by, man turn and react appreciatively. I haven't figured out why my looks appeal, but I can't escape this kind of attention.



\*blind date: Ä³Ä½ , , ³ª´Ä µÄÄÄ® »ó´ë

- ¨ç self-critical
- ¨è disappointed
- ¨é self-satisfied
- ¨ê angry
- ¨ë self-disciplined

43. ´ÜÄ½ ±Ü¿¿ ³ªÄ, ³ª´Ä ÇÈÄÜÄÇ ¾ÄÄ¿, | °¿ÄÄ ÄüÄýÈ± ÇΥÇöÇŇ °ÍÄ°? [2Ä¿]

My best school report was in the first grade from Mrs. Varulo. First, she told my parents about my amazing physical energy: "Lisa never tires of chasing and punching her classmates." Next, she praised my class participation and active, questioning mind: "After every instruction-even one as simple as 'Please take out your pencils'-Lisa asks 'Why?'" Mrs. Varulo was so impressed with my vocabulary that she commented, "I don't know where Lisa has picked up some of the words she uses, certainly not in my classroom." Somehow she even knew I would become a famous fiction-writer. "More than any other student I have ever had," she wrote. "Lisa is a born liar."

- ¨ç annoyed and bitter
- ¨è ironic and humorous
- ¨é angry and revengeful
- ¨ê regretful and solemn
- ¨ë serious and critical

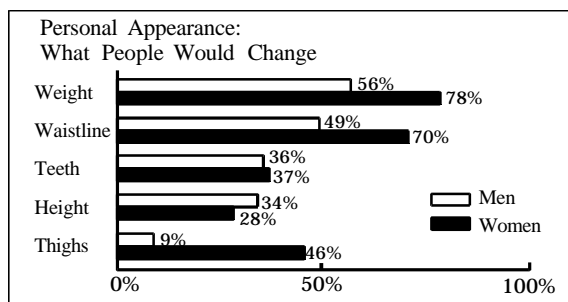
44. ´ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄÇ ÈÄ, SÄ, ·Í °, ¾Ä, °ó Ä- (A)¿Í (B)¿¿ µé¾Ä °¿±â¿¿ °¿ÄÄ ÄüÄýÇŇ °ÍÄ» ¿Ç°Ö Ä¿ÄöÄ° °ÍÄ°?

Every parent knows how crucial the choice of friends is for every child. Childhood friendships tell parents which ways their children are tending. They are important (A) good friendships bring you up, and bad friendships bring you down. (B) it

matters who our children's friends are. And it matters, as examples to our children, who our friends are. Friends should be allies of our better nature.

- (A)            (B)
- ¨ç because--- So
- ¨è when---- So
- ¨é where---- As
- ¨ê since----- But
- ¨ë while----- But

45. ´ÜÄ½ µµÇΥÄÇ ³»¿èÄ» ÄB, ø ÇΥÇöÇŇ °ÍÄ°?



- ¨ç Men would like to change their height more than women.
- ¨è Both men and women are most concerned with their weight.
- ¨é Both men and women are least concerned with their thighs.
- ¨ê Forty-nine percent of men would like to trim their waistline.
- ¨ë Thirty-seven percent of women would like to change their teeth.

46. ´ÜÄ½ ±Ü¿¿¼ ÄüÄ¼ ÈÄ, S°ú °ü°è ¾Ä´Ä ¹®ÄÄÄ°?

Boys and girls speak differently. ¨ç Scientists say that their differences create problems when mothers talk to sons and fathers talk to daughters. ¨è For instance, a mother's good counsel cannot work on her son and fathers often side with their sons. ¨é That doesn't mean, though, that parents and their other-sex child are doomed to miscommunicate with each other. ¨ê As a result, children prefer to talk to

their other-sex parent. "ë Their communication will be more successful if parents respect their other-sex child's different way of speaking.

47. ±ÜAÇ Èà, SÄ, ·Î °, ¾E, ÁÖ¾Ä Áø ¹ÄÄÄÏ µé¾Ä °¿±â¿¿ °¿Äà ÄüÄýÇÑ °÷Ä°?

These essays were then evaluated according to the criteria of purity, truthfulness, elegance, and propriety.

To pass the civil service examinations in ancient China was no easy matter. ("ç) Preparation took years, since candidates were required to know thousands of logographs merely to read the classics. ("è) Furthermore, they had to memorize whole texts. ("é) On the examinations, they wrote essays about particular questions on particular texts. ("ê) These criteria were, however, so vague that candidates had little choice but to try to detect the literary preferences of the examiners. ("ë)

\*logograph: ÇYÄÇ ¹ÄÄÜ(Äí, ÇÑÄÜ)

48. ÜÄ¼Ä° µÏ ÄüÄ÷ ¹¿±¹ ´ëÄë·ÉÄÏ ÇÑ »ÄÏ·Ü. ±× »¿ ¿èÄ» ÇÑ ¹ÄÄÄ, ·Î ¿ä¾ÄÇÖ ¶S, °ó Ä-¿¿ µé¾Ä °¿±â¿¿ °¿Äà ÄüÄýÇÑ °ÍÄ°?

Rutherford B. Hayes: "The strain is hard to bear. It grows harder as time passes."  
"Human nature cannot stand this too long."  
Dwight D. Eisenhower: "I would say that the presidency is probably the most taxing job, as far as tiring of the mind and spirit."  
"The old saying is true, ¿Ä President never escapes from his office."



The presidency of the United States \_\_\_\_\_.

- "ç often leads to disgrace
- "è renders life burdensome
- "é symbolizes the American dream
- "ê is the highest office in the nation
- "ë guarantees the president's popularity

49. ÜÄ¼Ä° ¼¾°è ¿·. - ³a¶ó¿¿¼¾ ÄÏ¾Ä³a°¿ ÄÖ·Ä ÄÏµé ÄÏ·Ü. ±× ÁB ¼°°YÄÏ Ü·Y ÇÏ³a·Ä? [2Ä¿¿]

- "ç The people of Wales struggle through mostly nonviolent means to keep their language and literature alive.
- "è The state of Quebec, Canada, penalized individuals for speaking English and forbade English street signs.
- "é In northeastern Spain, the Catalan language, forbidden during the dictatorship of Franco, has been reinstalled as the official language.
- "ê The republics of Latvia and Lithuania emphasize their ethnic identities and their own languages as they became independent from the Kremlin.
- "ë English is being used more and more in most southeast Asian countries, although it is not the first language of most of the population.

[50- 51] ÜÄ¼ÄÇ (1)Ä° ¼°¾¾ ¼Ä°¿¿¿ Ää·ÐÇÑ »¿¿èÄÏ °¿, (2)·Ä ÄÏ, ¿ä¾ÄÇÑ ±ÜÄÏ·Ü. µÏ »¿¿èÄÏ ÄÏÄ¿ÇÏ µµ·Ï °ó Ä-¿¿ ¾E, ÄÄ° °ÍÄ» °¿, E¾Ä¿Ä.

(1)

Teacher: What do you think is the best way to solve traffic jams in big cities?

Tom: We should get rid of all the cars in the world. And all of us should use bicycles rather than automobiles. Then, we won't have to worry about air pollution, either. I'm convinced that's the best way.

Teacher: I see your point. But, well, I'm afraid that may be too extreme an approach. Don't you think so, Tom?

Tom: Well... I think it's possible. As a matter of fact, I bike to school everyday. That's why I think I stay in shape.

Teacher: Good for you. I'm not against using bicycles. Actually, I'm all for it. I still find your idea out of the question, though. What I'm saying is we can't expect everyone to bike to work or school.

Mary: The way I see it, the major cause is that too many people live in big cities. Un-

less we take action now, traffic congestion will get worse and worse. I know it's easier said than done. But, at least, we have to work out a practicable solution.

Teacher: Your point is well taken. I also think there are simply too many people in big cities. I firmly believe drastic measures should be taken before it's too late. There'll be no simple answer.

▼  
(2)

- The teacher asks the students how to solve traffic jams.
- He disagrees with Tom's idea that \_\_\_\_\_ (A)
- He agrees with Mary's idea that \_\_\_\_\_ (B)

50. °ó Ä- (A)¿i µé¾Ä°i±â¿i °iÄá ÄüÄýÇÑ °ÍÄ°?  
[1Äj]

- ç health is above economy.
- è riding a bike keeps us healthy.
- é pollution results in traffic jams.
- ê we should remove all automobiles.
- ë we don't have to worry about air pollution.

51. °ó Ä- (B)¿i µé¾Ä°i±â¿i °iÄá ÄüÄýÇÑ °ÍÄ°?

- ç we can get a lot of exercise.
- è it is easy to take action now.
- é people want to live in big cities.
- ê there is an easy solution to traffic jams.
- ë overpopulation causes traffic congestion.

[52-53] ´ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄ» ÄÐ°í °¹Ä½¿i ´äÇÏ¼Ä¿Ä.

Once upon a time, the animals organized a school. They adopted a curriculum consisting

of running, climbing, swimming and flying. All animals took all the subjects.

The duck was excellent in swimming, better in fact than his instructor, and made excellent grades in flying, but he was very poor in running. Since he was low in running he had to stay after school and also drop swimming to practice running. This was kept up until his feet were badly worn and he was only average in swimming. But average was acceptable in school, so nobody worried about that except the duck.

The \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ was excellent in climbing until he developed frustrations in the flying class where his teacher made him start from the ground up instead of from the tree-top down. He also developed charley horses from over-exertion and he got poor grades in climbing and running.

The \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ was a problem child. In climbing class he beat all the others to the top of the tree, but insisted on using his own way of getting there. He had to be disciplined severely.

The \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_ started at the top of the class in running, but had a nervous breakdown because of so much time spent in making up for his poor performance in swimming and flying. So he dropped out of school and started his own private school for running and hopping.

\*charley horse: ¼Ð¹BÄÇ ±ÜÄ° °æÄ±

52. ÄÏ ±ÜÄÇ »¿è»ó °ó Ä- (A), (B), (C)¿i µé¾Ä°¥ µ¿¹°ÄÏ °iÄá ¾Ë,Ä°Ô ¹è¿-µË °ÍÄ°?

(A) (B) (C)

- ç rabbit eagle squirrel
- è squirrel rabbit eagle
- é rabbit squirrel eagle
- ê eagle squirrel rabbit
- ë squirrel eagle rabbit

53. ÄÏ ±ÜÄÏ ¼Ä»çÇÏ´Á ¹Û·Î °;Äá ÄüÄýÇÑ °ÍÁ°?

“ç ±ø´ÜÄüÄÏ °Í°, ´Û´Ä Áß¿èÄ» ÁöÁ°´Ä °ÍÄÏ ¹Û¶÷Á÷  
 ÇÏ´Û.  
 “è °¾¼°Ä» ¹«¼ÄÇÏ´Á È¹ÄÏÄüÄÏ ±³Ä°Ä° Áö¾ÇμÇ¾¾  
 ÇÑ´Û.  
 “é ÇÑ °;Äö ÄÏ°, ´Û ¿®· °;Äö ÄÏÄ» °í·ç Äß Çø¾ß  
 ÇÑ´Û.  
 “è ÇÐ¹®¿;´Ä ¿öμμ°; ¾øÄ, ¹Ç·Î ²ÜÁøÇÑ ¿-¼Ä, ÄÏ Äö  
 ¼±ÄÏ´Û.  
 “è °ð°;´ÉÄ» °;´ÉÄ, ·Î ,μé ¼ø Äö´Û´Ä ¼Ä³äÄ» °;Ä°  
 ¾ß ÇÑ´Û.

[54-55] ´ÜÄ½ ±ÜÄ» ÄÐ°í ¹°Ä½¿; ´äÇÏ¼Ä¿Ä.

It was one o'clock and I was hungry.  
 I walked into a restaurant, and seated myself.  
 My table companion rose.  
 "Sir," said he, "do you wish to force your company on those who do not want you?"  
 No, said I, I wish to eat.  
 "Are you insisting on social equality?"  
 Nothing of the sort, sir, it is hunger- and I ate.  
 The day's work done, I sought a hotel. The clerk frowned.  
 "What do you want?"  
 Rest, I said,  
 "This is a white hotel." he said. "We don't keep niggers, we don't want social equality."  
 Neither do I, I replied gently, I want a bed.  
 I walked thoughtfully to the train. I'll take a sleeper through Texas.  
 "Can't sell you one."  
 I only want to hire it, said I, for a couple of nights.

"Can't sell you a sleeper in Texas," he maintained. "They consider that social equality."  
 I consider it barbarism, I said, and I think I'll walk.  
 Walking, I met another wayfarer. He immediately walked to the other side of the road, where it was muddy. I asked his reason.  
 "Niggers are dirty," he said.  
 So is mud, said I. Moreover, I am not as dirty as you.  
 "But you're a nigger, aren't you?" he asked. My grandfather was so called.  
 "Well then!" he answered triumphantly.  
 I gave up.  
 Go on, I said, either you are crazy or I am.  
 \* sleeper: ±âÄ÷ÄÇ Ä§´èÄ-

54. ÄÏ ±Û¿;¼ "I"°; °ÐÄ° ÄÏÄÏ ¾ÆÑ °ÍÁ°?

“ç »ç°í ¼Ä° ±âÄ÷Ç¶, ! »çÄö ,øÇÑ´Û.  
 “è ±æ°Ä, ®¿;¼ ´ð·¿Ï »ç¶÷ Äè±ÐÄ» ´çÇÑ´Û.  
 “é ¼Ä´¿¿;¼ ¼Ä»ç, ! ÇÏÄö ,øÇÏ°í ÄÑ°Û³·´Û.  
 “è »çÈ, Äü æðμ¿; ´èÇø »ý°çÄÏ ´Û, ¶ »ç¶÷Ä» , ,³·´Û.  
 “è ÈèÄÛ¿;¼ ÈÐ¼ÄÄ» ÄèÇÏ·Ä°í ÇÏÄö, , ¹æÄ» ¾ðÄö ,ø  
 ÇÑ´Û.

55. ÄÏ ±ÜÄÇ ¼¼¼»óÄÇ Æ´Ä;Ä, ·Î °;Äá ÄüÄýÇÑ °ÍÁ°?

“ç Áö°-ÄÇ ¹è°æÄ» ÄÛ¼Æ÷ ¹|»çÇÑ´Û.  
 “è »ç°ÇÄ» °£°áÇÏ°í ¾ðÄáÄüÄ, ·Î Ä¼¼ÄÇÑ´Û.  
 “é »óÈ²¿; ´èÇÑ °ð¼®ÄüÄÏ ¼³, íÄÏ ,¹´Û.  
 “è "I"ÄÇ ³, ,éÄÇ °¶μîÄ» »ó¼Æ÷ ±â¼ÄÇÑ´Û.  
 “è °ÝÄ±ÄüÄÏ ¹®Ä¼ Î μ¶ÄÛÄÇ ¹ÝÄÄÄ» Ä-μμÇÑ´Û.