

12. 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적합한 어형을 고르시오.

(13-14) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Most women need to work for financial reasons. And today they have more career options than ever. They are well educated, confident and technologically savvy, and they are entering a labor market that still desperately wants them. According to the Census Bureau, in 1998 nearly 60 percent of all women over 16 worked, compared to 43 percent in 1970. New mothers are, on average, returning to work more quickly: in 1998 nearly 62 percent of mothers with children under the age of 1 were working, up from 31 percent in 1975. And they are having children—or at least planning for them—at an earlier age: Andrea Truncali, 27, says she began thinking about having kids during her first year of medical school, when she learned about the risks of advanced maternal age. Indeed, the new generation places great importance on establishing their families. “These young people on the whole have grown up as children of divorce,” says Sheila Washington. “They may tend to value family more.”

13. 오늘날 여성들에 대한 설명으로 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- ① Most women sacrifice marriage and children to career.
- ② Most women want to work for pleasure.
- ③ Most women are attracted to the idea of not working.
- ④ Most women try to keep balance between family and work.
- ⑤ Most women undergo painful marriage crisis.

14. 1970년이나 1975년에 비교할 때, 1998년의 여성에 대한 특징과 거리가 먼 것을 고르시오.

- ① The number of working mothers with babies has doubled.
- ② More than half of women over 16 years have jobs.
- ③ More women want to have children after they succeed in their job.
- ④ More women are ready to recognize the importance of family.
- ⑤ Women are more qualified in education, thus more confident.

(15-16) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

For 25 years, I have worked with many students like Annie who are behind their classmates in reading skills, and I have found that I can help almost every child learn. Annie’s teacher made an enormous contribution, but she, like other teachers, couldn’t always give so much personal time to one child. That’s why there’s a need for tutors who can teach the students facing the most difficulties. How? By becoming a friend, searching for what they truly care about—their families, pets, hobbies—and then using that knowledge to help them learn to read. That’s what I do. By seeing their feelings expressed on paper, my kids learn a solid base of vocabulary. The process also builds trust, since I make it clear that I will not grade them or reveal to others what they say.

15. 이 글에 대한 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① How to Teach Children
- ② How to Build Trust
- ③ How to Read and Write
- ④ How to Become Friends
- ⑤ How to Grade Students

16. 이 글을 쓴 사람에 대한 설명으로 올바른 것을 고르시오.

- ① She is impatient with children who do not read.
- ② She gives high grades even to retarded children.
- ③ She criticizes teachers since they spoil students.
- ④ She is authoritative to students.
- ⑤ She is a tutor, not a teacher.

① for ② at ③ on ④ of ⑤ out

(22-23) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The shift from boom to depression came gradually and unevenly to Western Europe in the years around 1300. From the early fourteenth century through much of the fifteenth, a number of related trends—shrinking population, contracting markets, an end to the long process of land reclamation, and a creeping mood of pessimism and retrenchment—resulted in a general economic slump and a deepening of social antagonism. These trends were _____ universal. They were less marked in northern Italy than elsewhere, and north of the Alps certain localities, profiting from favorable commercial situations or technological advances, became more prosperous than before. At a time when English towns were generally declining, Coventry and a few others grew wealthy from the rise of woolen cloth production.

22. 위 글에 가장 적합한 제목을 고르시오.

- ① Technological Advances in European Cities in the Late Middle Ages
- ② General Economic Depression in European Cities in the Late Middle Ages
- ③ Prosperous European Cities and Markets in the Late Middle Ages
- ④ Declining European Cities and Shrinking Population in the Late Middle Ages
- ⑤ Different Economic Situations in European Cities in the Late Middle Ages

23. 빈 칸에 적합한 단어나 숙어를 고르시오.

- ① quite ② by no means ③ extremely
- ④ nevertheless ⑤ not merely

(24-25) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Born in poverty, yearning for the sunlight of the Mediterranean world, he laboriously educated himself in Germany and cynically converted to Roman Catholicism to find patrons who would subsidize his life’s mission. Winckelmann was what Freud would later call an exception: deprived and destitute, he felt entitled to extract from the world whatever rewards it held for him, by whatever means he could devise. Looking over the beautiful Roman prospect in 1763, finally having reached one of his destinations, Winckelmann wrote, as Pater quotes him: “One gets spoiled here; but God owed me this; in my youth I suffered too much.” His object, lucidly perceived and fanatically pursued, was beauty. And this beauty, as Pater could not deny, meant the male beauty.

24. 위 글의 내용에 알맞은 것을 고르시오

- ① Winckelmann was seriously committed to Roman Catholicism.
- ② Freud diagnosed that Winckelmann was a person of rare exception.
- ③ Winckelmann tried zealously to attain happiness not allowed to him in his youth.
- ④ Pater could not withhold his admiration for the male beauty in Winckelmann.
- ⑤ Winckelmann finally reconciled with himself, and died in peace in Rome in 1763.

25. 밑줄 친 “One gets spoiled here” 에 대한 설명으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① In Rome Winckelmann was injured that he could not enjoy life any more.
- ② In Rome Winckelmann found himself overindulgent over its beauty.
- ③ In Germany Winckelmann’s poor youth caused him too much pain and suffering.
- ④ In Rome God injured Winckelmann’s sense of beauty to the point beyond healing.
- ⑤ In Rome Winckelmann found himself valueless and useless, and felt miserable.