

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

January 10, 2015

Dear All

Dr. Daniel James, a world authority on the works of John Steinbeck, will give a lecture with a slide show. Dr. James is currently the director of the Harrison Institute, Chicago. The lecture, entitled "The Life and Times of John Steinbeck," will take place Tuesday, January 20, at 8:00 p. m. in the Blue Room of the Downtown Center for Arts.

A reception will follow. This lecture is being given under the auspices of the Friends of American Literature Association and will be in lieu of our monthly meeting.

Sincerely,

Clara Barker

Secretary of the Association

auspice 원조; 길조

- ① 일반 대중을 위한 제임스 박사의 문학 강연회를 홍보하려고
- ② 존 스타인벡의 문학 세계와 해리슨 재단의 관계를 공지하려고
- ③ 본 행사에 초대된 저명인사의 목록을 통보하려고
- ④ 제임스 박사의 강연회에 회원들을 초대하려고
- ⑤ 문학 강연회의 일정변경을 회원들에게 통지하려고

19 다음 글에 드러난 Susan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

She remembered that when she was 6, she was just tall enough to reach the boughs of hawthorn. She had stood on tiptoe, excited to be so far from home alone, breaking off the branches. Thinking her mother would be pleased, she had gathered up the blossoms in her apron, scratching her arms with the thorns. but ignoring it as she thought of her mother's bright eyes. She ran home, always holding her apron. She crossed the meadow, out of breath. She peeped at the glory. It was all there and she hadn't lost one tiny bit of creamy flowers spotted with red. She rushed joyous to the south parlor where her mother sat sewing. She looked up surprised and smiling as Susan ran to her. "Mother, Look what I've brought you, pretty flowers." Then the most bewildering things happened which Susan could not even now explain. Her mother's smile disappeared when she saw the flowers, and her face paled. "Take them out this minute, this very second." She cried. "Don't you know what they mean? Bad luck and worse. They mean death." Susan stared in disbelief. "You must never, never, never, bring these flowers into the house." Mother then threw them all away, over the wall. Susan wept. They all knew to take hawthorn blossom into a house was thought to invite illness and death.

- ① joyful → relieved
- ② anxious → regretful
- ③ happy → disappointed
- ④ worried → confident
- ⑤ regretful → horrified

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Among the attempts to solve education problems, financial incentives for teachers have become more common in recent years. Yet, the concept of merit pay has resulted in disagreement; opponents argue that home and community factors that affect student performance make it impossible to introduce a fair system. Linking teacher bonuses to standardized-test scores has been especially contentious. Motivating students with money has also been on the rise. In 2015 *USA Today* reported that at least a dozen states planned to pay students — most with money from corporate and philanthropic donations — for meeting class-work or test-score standards. However, experiments have found that paying students not for meeting performance expectations but for fundamental actions common to academic success — good behavior, regular attendance, homework completion — produces better results.

- ① 성과급을 지급하는 기준이 최우선선적으로 규정되어야 한다.
- ② 금전적인 인센티브를 이용하여 교육을 개선하는 것은 신중을 요한다.
- ③ 일부 주(州)에서는 공정한 금전적 지원 제도의 도입을 꺼리고 있다.
- ④ 자선단체의 지원이 교육에 있어서 중대한 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ 교사들의 성과급은 학생의 성적에 영향을 미친다.

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

Salt is made up of two elements: sodium and chlorine. The chlorine part of salt isn't that important. It's the sodium that can stir up trouble. We need a small amount of sodium to keep our muscles working and our nerves sending messages throughout the body. But the amount of sodium we actually need is really tiny: about 500 milligrams, or less than a quarter teaspoon of salt. **A little bit goes a long way.** Dietary guidelines in the United States recommend that healthy adults consume no more than 2,300 milligrams of sodium a day. That's about a teaspoonful of salt. Kids ages 9 to 13 should eat no more than 1,500 to 2,200 mg of sodium a day. But the average American eats about twice the recommended daily amount. This worries doctors because too much sodium can cause the body to produce more blood. sodium 나트륨 chlorine 염소

- ① A small amount of salt is unimportant for good health.
- ② Salt in diet has an effect on health gradually.
- ③ A small amount of salt is enough to keep your health.
- ④ The amount of salt must be controlled to maintain your health.
- ⑤ It must be recommended that how much salt we actually need to be healthy

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The whole atmosphere of the world in which we live is tinged by science, as is shown most immediately and strikingly by our modern conveniences and material resources. A little deeper thinking shows that the influence of science goes much farther and colors the entire mental outlook of modern civilized man on the world about him. Perhaps one of the most telling evidences of this is his growing freedom from superstition. Freedom from superstition is the result of the conviction that the world is not governed by caprice, but that it is a world of order and can be understood by man if he will only try hard enough and be clever enough. This conviction that the world is understandable is, doubtless, the most important single gift of science to civilization. The wide-spread acceptance of this view can be dated to the discovery by Newton of the universal sway of the law of gravitation; and for this reason Newton may be justly regarded as the most important single contributor to modern life.

- ① 과학의 시작은 세계를 이해 불가의 대상으로 간주하는 데에서 시작한다.
- ② 여러 가지 현대적이고 편리한 생활 용품들을 만들었던 과학적 사고는 재고의 여지가 있다.
- ③ 탈미신적인 사고는 인간의 사고방식과 과학의 지대한 발전을 가져왔다.
- ④ 과학적인 사고를 통해 인간과 세계를 불가분의 상관관계로 이해하게 되었다.
- ⑤ 뉴턴의 중요성은 중력의 법칙에 대한 합리적인 해석과 과학적 분석의 시작에 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Animal research has been the major contributor to our knowledge about humans. This knowledge includes not only those basic learning processes and motivational systems, such as hunger, thirst, and reproduction, but also the sensory processes of vision, taste, hearing, and pain perception. Studies of animal cognition have provided a comparative and ecological perspective on issues of the human mind and intelligence. Other studies have shown how sensory functions and levels of cognition can depend critically on early experience. Animal research has also contributed to treatment of certain difficult clinical problems such as controlling self-injurious behavior in autistic children and adults, and teaching children who have been tube-fed since birth to eat normally. Animal behavioral research has been fundamental to understanding the range of behavioral effects of psychoactive drugs and environmental toxins.

autistic 자폐성의 psychoactive 항정신성의

- ① Different behaviors between humans and animals
- ② How to apply animal research to the understanding of humans
- ③ Contributions of animal research to knowledge about humans
- ④ Dispute on ethical issues about animal research
- ⑤ Why animal research is essential to understanding humans

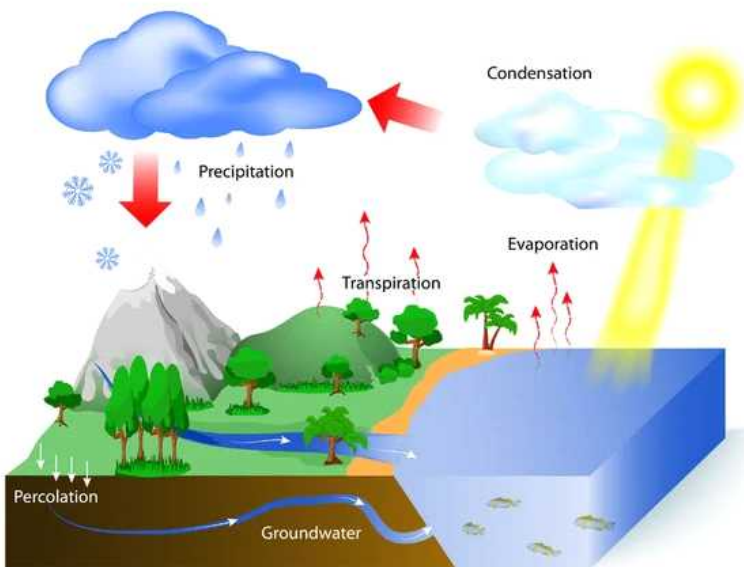
24. 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?

Some biologists are interested in how long different types of animals live. They are particularly interested in why one type of animal lives a long time and another type of animal lives only a short time. Studies show that life span is related to metabolism. Metabolism is the rate at which an organism (a living thing) uses energy. The larger the animal, the longer it lives. This is because larger animals have slower metabolism. Animals with slower metabolism burn energy more slowly and have slower heart rates. For example, an elephant has a heart rate of about 30 beats per minute, and lives a relatively long life of about 70 years. A tiny rat, on the other hand, has a heart rate of about 600 beats per minute, and lives about a year and a half.

- ① How to Elevate Metabolism
- ② How to Slow Down Metabolism
- ③ Heart Beat and Energy Efficiency
- ④ How to Increase Life Expectancy
- ⑤ Size and Life Span

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

25-1



The diagram explains the water cycle. Most of the water in water cycle is in the oceans and seas of the world. ① The sun's energy heats the water, which evaporates. This also happens to water on land, in rivers and lakes, and from the leaves of plants, when it is called transpiration. ② The sun also heats the surface of the planet, which in turn heats the air near the ground. This causes the air to rise, taking the evaporated water with it. As the air rises, it cools, and can no

longer hold as much water. ③ Condensation generally occurs both on land and in the atmosphere. The water condenses back to a liquid, forming droplets, which form clouds. ④ When the drops reach a critical size, they fall from the sky, generally called precipitation, which includes all kinds of water falling out of the sky. ⑤The water falls on the oceans, or on the land, where it runs together in rivers and percolates through the rock on it's way back to the sea. As it travels it is used by humans and all the other animals and plants. The cycle is never ending, going round and round.

droplet n. 물방울 critical size n. 임계 크기

26. 천년인(Millennium Man)에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은?

Fossil bones of the earliest human-like creature yet found have been unearthed in Kenya. They may be our oldest ancestor. The fossilized remains of a new species of hominid, called Millennium Man by his discoverers, are believed to be 6 million years old—more than 1.5 million years older than previous finds. Scientists hope the discovery will plug a crucial gap in early human evolution. A team of French and Kenyan scientists unearthed the first remains in Kenya's Tugen hills on October 25, 2000. Since then, the scientists have found bones from at least five individuals, both male and female. These early chimpanzee-size human ancestors had strong leg bones for walking upright. Their teeth show they ate mainly fruit and vegetables, with occasional meal of meat. Millennium Man may himself have been on a menu; chew marks on a leg bone suggest the work of a big cat.

- ① 천년인은 큰 고양이과 동물들에게 잡아먹혔을 수도 있다.
- ② 천년인은 직립 보행을 했었다.
- ③ 천년인 최초로 발견된 유인원이다.
- ④ 천년인의 주식은 주로 육류였다
- ⑤ 천년인의 몸집은 침팬지 크기였다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance. The body's chemical processes ① that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. Of most importance to the exercising athlete is ② the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, ③ which water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on ④ exposed skin surfaces. An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat ⑤ needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke.

* heat cramp 열 경련

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

Scientific evidence suggests that humans have a biological desire to help others, including strangers. ① Altruistic behavior towards strangers is uniquely human and observed at a very young age. Researchers have shown that children as young as 18 months want to help strangers. When their 18-month-old subjects saw a stranger throw a pencil on the floor, none of them picked it up. ② However, when the same subjects saw someone "accidentally" drop a pencil, nearly all of the children picked it up in the first ten seconds. The researchers say that the results are ③ natural because these children are so young. They still wear diapers and are ④ barely able to use language, but they already show helping behavior. Because altruistic behavior ⑤ appears in children so young, the researchers hypothesize that the human brain is designed to be altruistic.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. While I was on vacation with my parents in New Mexico, my father developed a serious heart problem. He had to be rushed to a hospital in the nearest city, which was Albuquerque. My mother and I were terrified. To add to our problems, we had no place to stay since all the hotels were booked for the State Fair. When Dad asked Mom where we were staying, she didn't want to upset him, so she said, "We haven't settled on a place, but don't worry, we'll find something soon." The wife of the patient in the next bed overheard her. She invited Mom to come out in the hall and said, "I know what the hotel situation is like in this town. You and your daughter can stay in our spare bedroom as long as you like—no charge." We were overwhelmed by her _____ and accepted the invitation at once. There is no way we can repay that dear woman for her extraordinary kindness. She will always be in our prayers.

- ① hypocrisy ② generosity
- ③ indifference ④ patience ⑤ intelligence

32. To erase or not to erase? That is the question in many students' minds after they've penciled in one of those small circles in multiple-choice tests. Folk wisdom has long held that when answering questions on such tests — or on any test — you should trust your first instincts. However, a research instructor has found that students who change answers they're unsure of usually _____. The instructor spent three years compiling and analyzing college students' tests, watching for telltale erasure marks, which would indicate that the student had, indeed, revised his or her answer. What the instructor found was that revised answers were two-and-a-half times as likely to go from wrong to right as vice-versa. This statistic held up even across such variables as sex, age, and race; the subject matter of the tests studied also proved not to be a factor. **(3점)**

- ① fail to pass the test
- ② are likely to answer incorrectly
- ③ improve their scores
- ④ are not whimsical
- ⑤ vary in their age

33. Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought. For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is impossible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking. Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking. And, in general, the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence. Therefore, it can be seen that _____.

- ① logic is more widely used for expressing exact answers than intelligence
- ② there is no precise relationship between logic and intelligence.
- ③ logic must be more relevant to solving various problems than intelligence
- ④ logic and intelligence provide an explanation for the function of the human mind
- ⑤ intelligence and logic are closely intertwined

34.

Professor Iyengar of Columbia University conducted an experiment in which she set up a tasting booth with a variety of exotic gourmet jams at an upscale grocery store. Sometimes the booth had six different jams, and sometimes twenty-four different jams on display. She wanted to see whether the number of jam choices made any difference in the number of jams sold. Conventional economic wisdom, of course, says that the more choices consumers have, _____, because it is easier for consumers to find the jam that perfectly fits their needs. But Iyengar found the opposite to be true. Thirty percent of those who stopped by the six-choice booth ended up buying some jam, while only three percent of those who stopped by the bigger booth bought anything. Why is that? Because buying jam is a snap decision. You say to yourself, instinctively, "I want that one." And if you are given too many choices, if you are forced to consider much more than your unconscious mind is comfortable with, you get paralyzed. Snap judgments can be made in a snap because they are frugal, and if we want to protect our snap judgments, we have to take steps to protect that frugality.(3점) gourmet *n.* 미식가

- ① the less likely they are to buy
- ② the less likely they are to find their preferences
- ③ the more likely they are to ignore their specific needs
- ④ the more likely they are to get confused
- ⑤ the more likely they are to buy

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All of the plants all need air, warmth, water, nutrients, and time to grow. ① Plants continue to grow throughout their entire lives. Just like humans, plants grow from a single cell and develop into a multi-celled organism. But most plants reproduce through seeds. The seed is protected by a hard outer coating called a seed coat. ② Inside the seed is a young plant, called an embryo. A seed also contains food the embryo needs to stay alive. Seeds start to change in a process known as germination. ③ A plant "hatches" from a seed. The seed absorbs water that causes the embryo to grow larger and "hatch" out of the seed coat as it splits open. This allows the baby plant, or embryo, to peek out and change into a sprout. The first part of the sprout to peek out is the roots. ④ After sending out roots, the sprout needs no water and stretches farther to produce flowers and to make seeds. ⑤ They are closely followed by the stem and leaves that push through the soil as the sprout develops into a seedling.

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

36. Nearly every major city in the world provides some form of public transportation. The most common form of public transportation is the bus which has been in use in major cities since approximately 1900.

[A] Also special busses can be chartered for trips to the mountains, to lakes, and to nearby places of historical interests.

[B] This is necessary not only for visitors to the city, but also to provide citizens with low-cost transportation and to help reduce the traffic on streets and highways.

[C] In some cities, the city bus system offers free "mini-bus" service as a convenience to shoppers in the downtown business district.

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

- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

37. Not a lot is known about what causes “ice cream headaches” or “brain freeze.” Scientists know that this type of headache is triggered by cold food or drink hitting the roof of the mouth. One theory suggests that pain is caused because the blood vessels constrict from the cold.

(A) There are two ways to avoid ice cream headaches. One is to eat the ice cream more slowly. The other is to keep the ice cream in the front of your mouth because the back of the mouth is usually associated with these headaches.

(B) Although this type of headache can occur anytime, it is more common during very hot weather. Hot weather and ice cream seem to go together, which is probably the reason why most ice cream headaches occur in the summer.

(C) Scientists do know that the pain reaches its peak somewhere between 25 and 60 seconds after eating or drinking something too cold and that the temperature of the forehead falls by almost 2 degrees. The pain typically lasts from a few seconds to a minute or two. **(3점)**

* constrict v. 수축하다

- 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.

Concerns grow as social media’s influence increases.

① Social media such as Facebook rapidly expanded as smartphones were widely used and communications technology developed. They have increased influence in creating public opinion as a news platform. ② Fake information is being produced and distributed through social media. ③ In the U.S. presidential election, fake news like the pope endorsing one of the candidates became controversial, and problems with fake news are still rampant. ④ News shared on social media sites such as Facebook are hard to filter, and fake news could become a problem anytime. ⑤ Responses on distribution and expansion of fake news and fake information and their influences need to be studied while guaranteeing freedom of speech. Stony Brook University in New York is offering a free six-week online course to distinguish fact from fiction.

rampant 과격함, 만연하는

39.

The spider was able to penetrate skin, and he reported nothing more than a very mild burning sensation from the venom that lasted just a few seconds.

A widespread myth holds that daddy long-legs spiders, known as Pholcids, are the most venomous spiders in the world. ① However, it has been believed that we're only safe from their bite, because their fangs are too small and weak to break through human skin. ② Before proving whether the notion is true or not, a little clarification is needed. Pholcids are venomous predators, and although they never naturally bite people, their fangs are similar in structure to those of brown spiders, and therefore can theoretically penetrate skin. ③ But is Pholcids' venom extremely poisonous? ④ The Discovery Channel show "Mythbusters" stepped in to fill this knowledge void. The team set out to coax a daddy long-legs spider into biting the arm of the show's co-host. Their official conclusion? The myth busted. ⑤ (3점)

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

Atheism is a peculiarly modern phenomenon. Anthropologist James Fraser proposed that scientific prediction and control of nature supplants religion as a means of controlling uncertainty in our lives. This theory is supported by data showing that the more educated countries have higher levels of non belief and there are strong correlations between atheism and intelligence. Atheists are more likely to be college-educated people who live in cities and they are highly concentrated in the social democracies of Europe. Atheism thus blossoms amid affluence where most people feel economically secure. But why? It seems that people turn to religion as a salve for the difficulties and uncertainties of their lives. In social democracies, there is less fear and uncertainty about the future because social welfare programs provide a safety net and better health care means that fewer people can expect to die young. People who are less vulnerable to the hostile forces of nature feel more in control of their lives and less in need of religion.

salve 위안



With economic security people have less _____ for believing in gods and atheism more _____ in a well developed systems.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① hate | thrives |
| ② regard | flourishes |
| ③ reference | fails |
| ④ concern | weakens |
| ⑤ affection | wanes |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the spring of 1918, a deadly flu virus attacked the world. The virus infected as much as 40 percent of the global population. The pandemic became commonly known as the "Spanish Flu" or the "Spanish Lady" in the United States and Europe. Many assumed this was because the sickness had originated from the Iberian Peninsula, but the nickname was actually the result of a widespread ① **misunderstanding**. Spain was one of only a few major European countries to remain neutral during World War I. Unlike in the Allied and Central Powers nations, where wartime censors ② **suppressed** news of the flu to avoid affecting morale, the Spanish media was free to report on it in gory detail. News of the sickness first made headlines in Madrid in late-May 1918. Since nations undergoing a media blackout could only read in depth accounts from Spanish news sources, they naturally assumed that the country was the pandemic's ③ **ground zero**. The Spanish, meanwhile, believed the virus had spread to them from France, so they took to calling it the "French Flu." While it's unlikely that the "Spanish Flu" originated in Spain, scientists are still ④ **sure** of its source. France, China and Britain have all been suggested as the potential birthplace of the virus, as has the United States, where the first known case was reported at a military base in Kansas on March 11, 1918. Researchers have also conducted extensive studies on the remains of victims of the pandemic, but they have yet to discover why the strain that ravaged the world in 1918 was so ⑤ **lethal**.

morale n. 사기, 의욕 gory a. 유혈의; 잔인한 media blackout n. 언론통제

42. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Did the Spanish Flu Pandemic End?
- ② Why Was It Called the Spanish Flu?
- ③ How Were Effective Drugs or Vaccines Developed to Treat This Killer Flu Strain?
- ④ What Caused the Spanish Flu to Spread All over the World?
- ⑤ When Did the Spanish Flu Originate in Spain?

43. 밑줄 친 a -e중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (3점)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When Dunstan Cass left the cottage, Silas Marner was only a hundred meters away. Silas was walking home from the village, where he had gone to buy what he needed for his next day's work. His legs were tired, but he felt almost happy. He was looking forward to supper-time, when (a) he would bring out his gold. Tonight he had an extra reason to hurry home. He was going to eat hot meat and it would cost him nothing, because someone had given him a piece of meat as a present.

(B)

But when (b) he took up the floorboards near the loom and saw the empty hole, he did not understand at once. His heart beat violently as his trembling hands felt all round the hole. There was nothing! He put his hands to his head and tried to think. Had he put (c) his gold in a different place, and forgotten about it? He searched every corner of this small cottage, until he could not pretend to himself any more. He had to accept the truth — his gold had been stolen!

부정문 pretend to 사실이 아닌 것을 주장하다 loom n. 베틀

(C)

He threw off his wet coat, and pushed the meat closer to the fire. As soon as he was warm again, he began to think about his gold. It seemed a long time to wait until after supper, when (d) he usually brought out coins to look at. So he decided to bring out his gold immediately, while the meat was still cooking.

(D)

He had left it cooking over the fire. The door key was needed to hold the meat safely in place, but Silas was not at all worried about leaving his gold in the cottage with the door unlocked. He could not imagine that a thief would find (e) his way through the mist, rain and darkness to the little cottage by the quarry. When he reached his cottage and opened the door, he did not notice that anything was different.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) - (C) - (D) | 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. 밑줄에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 사일러스 마너는 금화를 다른 곳에 둔 것을 기억하지 못했다.
- ② 사일러스 마너가 집을 비운 사이 던스톤 카스가 마너의 오두막을 방문했다.
- ③ 저녁이 되면 사일러스 마너는 숨겨둔 금화를 꺼내서 바라보곤 했었다.
- ④ 사일러스 마너가 물건을 구하러 마을을 방문했을 때 대문을 잠그지 않았다.
- ⑤ 사일러스 마너의 오두막은 채석장 근처 외진 곳에 위치했다.