

잉티즌 공동작업

2017년 3월

고2 모의고사  
변형문제



A small act of kindness goes a long way...!

문제 출제하신

모드니선생님, 호두도사선생님, 순천영샘선생님, 사따남(간지의제왕)선생님

joyful선생님, 바라지선생님, 하즈잉글리쉬선생님, NATALIE선생님,

gary선생님, camusz선생님, 간지의제왕선생님

그리고 편집 모모이제영 선생님 모두 감사드립니다. ^^;



[1703]\_서울\_18번\_응용

1)(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞은 것끼리 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Dear Ms. Rider,

My wife and I have lived at the Spruce Apartments for the past twelve years. As you know, we recently renewed our lease with plans to stay for (A)[other / another] year. In recent weeks, my wife's health has taken a dramatic turn for the worse, and it is now apparent that we must move to an assisted-living facility (B)[which / in which] she can receive the help she needs. As longtime residents, I am writing to ask that we (C)[be / are] released from the new lease. It would be a substantial hardship on us to pay for this apartment as well as an assisted-living facility. We would very much appreciate your consideration for us in this difficult time. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,  
Henry Martin

- | (A)       |       | (B)      |       | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----|
| ① other   | ..... | which    | ..... | are |
| ② other   | ..... | in which | ..... | be  |
| ③ another | ..... | which    | ..... | be  |
| ④ another | ..... | in which | ..... | be  |
| ⑤ another | ..... | which    | ..... | are |

[1703]\_서울\_18번\_응용

2)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Dear Ms. Rider,

My wife and I have lived at the Spruce Apartments for the past twelve years. As you know, we recently renewed our lease with plans to stay for another year. In recent weeks, my wife's health has taken a dramatic turn for the worse, and it is now apparent that we must move to an assisted-living facility where she can receive the help she needs. As longtime residents, I am writing to ask that \_\_\_\_\_. It would be a substantial hardship on us to pay for this apartment as well as an assisted-living facility. We would very much appreciate your consideration for us in this difficult time. I look forward to hearing from

you.

Sincerely,  
Henry Martin

- ① we should pay the monthly rent fee in advance.
- ② you, as a landlord, not threaten to put the rent up.
- ③ you should not make a big fuss in the middle of the night.
- ④ you should not urge us to pay the rent for the time being.
- ⑤ we should be released from the new lease.

[1703]\_서울\_18번\_응용

3)다음 글의 밑줄 친 의미를 참고하여, 아래의 조건에 맞게 빈칸을 완성하십시오.

Dear Ms. Rider,

My wife and I have lived at the Spruce Apartments for the past twelve years. As you know, we recently renewed our lease with plans to stay for another year. In recent weeks, my wife's health has taken a dramatic turn for the worse, and it is now apparent that we must move to an assisted-living facility where she can receive the help she needs. As longtime residents, I am writing to ask that we be released from the new lease. 생활 보조 시설뿐만 아니라 이 아파트의 임대료도 지불하는 것은 저희에게 상당한 어려움이 될 것입니다. We would very much appreciate your consideration for us in this difficult time. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,  
Henry Martin

[조건]

1. 가주어, 진주어구문을 사용할 것
2. as well as를 이용할 것

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_

[1703]\_서울\_19번\_응용

4)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I rode my bicycle alone from work on the very quiet road of my hometown.

(A) He kept following me through the dark, across the field. At last, I got home and tried to reach the bell. The man reached for me. I turned my head around and saw the oddest face in the world.

(B) Suddenly, I noticed a man with long hair secretly riding behind me. I felt my heart jump. I quickened my legs pushing the pedals, hoping to ride faster.

(C) From deep in his throat, I heard him say, "Excuse me, you dropped your bag," giving the bag back to me. I couldn't say anything, but was full of shame and regret for misunderstanding him.

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

[1703]\_서울\_19번\_응용

5)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I rode my bicycle alone from work on the very quiet road of my hometown. Suddenly, I noticed a man with long hair secretly riding behind me. I felt my heart jump. I quickened my legs pushing the pedals, hoping to ride faster. He kept following me through the dark, across the field. At last, I got home and tried to reach the bell. The man reached for me. I turned my head around and saw the oddest face in the world. From deep in his throat, I heard him say, "Excuse me, you dropped your bag," giving the bag back to me. I couldn't say anything, but was full of shame and regret for \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① disregarding him  
 ② misunderstanding him  
 ③ not being on time  
 ④ bursting into a laugh by his look  
 ⑤ wounding him

[1703]\_서울\_19번\_응용

6)글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

I turned my head around and saw the oddest face in the world.

I rode my bicycle alone from work on the very quiet road of my hometown. Suddenly, I noticed a man with long hair secretly riding behind me. ① I felt my heart jump. I quickened my legs pushing the pedals, hoping to ride faster. ② He kept following me through the dark, across the field. ③ At last, I got home and tried to reach the bell. The man reached for me. ④ From deep in his throat, I heard him say, "Excuse me, you dropped your bag," giving the bag back to me. ⑤ I couldn't say anything, but was full of shame and regret for misunderstanding him.

[1703]\_서울\_19번\_응용

7)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I rode my bicycle alone from work on the very quiet road of my hometown. Suddenly, I noticed a man with long hair secretly ①riding behind me. I felt my heart jump. I quickened my legs ②pushing the pedals, hoping to ride faster. He kept following me through the dark, across the field. At last, I got home and tried to reach the bell. The man reached for me. I turned my head around and ③saw the oddest face in the world. From deep in his throat, I heard him say, "Excuse me, you dropped your bag," ④gave the bag back to me. I couldn't say anything, but was full of shame and regret for ⑤misunderstanding him.

[1703] 서울 19번 응용

8) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 의미를 참고하여, 아래의 조건에 맞게 빈칸을 완성하십시오.

I rode my bicycle alone from work on the very quiet road of my hometown. Suddenly, I noticed a man with long hair secretly riding behind me. I felt my heart jump. I quickened my legs pushing the pedals, hoping to ride faster. He kept following me through the dark, across the field. At last, I got home and tried to reach the bell. The man reached for me. I turned my head around and saw the oddest face in the world. From deep in his throat, I heard him say, "Excuse me, you dropped your bag," giving the bag back to me. 나는 아무 말도 할 수 없었지만, 그에 대해 오해한 것에 대한 부끄러움과 후회가 마음속에 가득했다.

[조건]

1. 반복되는 단어는 반드시 생략할 것.
2. 아래 주어진 단어를 사용할 것.

anything, misunderstand (필요시 어형변화 가능)

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 20번 응용]

9) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 쓰시오

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk — for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror.

(A) Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point.

(B) The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help.

(C) When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" — to ourselves or to someone we trust — is much more helpful than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 20번 응용]

10) 다음 밑줄 친 해석을 참고하여 문장을 완성 할 알맞은 어휘를 쓰시오

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk — for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. (A) 우리가 주어진 시점에 느끼는 것을 솔직하게 인정하면서, 자신에게 하는 진실의 말에 대한 저술은 별로 없다. When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" — to ourselves or to someone we trust — is much more helpful than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."

\* pep talk: 격려의 말

(A) 우리가 주어진 시점에 느끼는 것을 솔직하게 인정하면서, 자신에게 하는 진실의 말에 대한 저술은 별로 없다.

⇒ Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point.

[1703 전국 20번 응용]

11) 다음 글에서 어법상 알맞은 표현을 고르시오.

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk — for example, repeating to (A)[us/ourselves] “I am wonderful” when we feel down, “I am strong” when (B)[going/gone] through a difficult time, or “I am getting better every day in every way” each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. (C)[Few/Little], unfortunately, (D)[has/have] been written about real self-talk, (E)[acknowledged/acknowledging] honestly what we are feeling at a (F)[given/giving] point. When feeling down, [said/saying] “I am really sad” or “I feel so torn”—to ourselves or to someone we trust—is much more helpful than (G)[declaring/to declare] “I am tough” or “I am happy.”

\* pep talk: 격려의 말

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

(D) \_\_\_\_\_

(E) \_\_\_\_\_

(F) \_\_\_\_\_

(G) \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 20번 응용]

12) 다음 글의 흐름 상 어색한 어휘를 찾아 바르게 고치시오.(2개 임)

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk — for example, repeating to ourselves “I am wonderful” when we feel (A)down, “I am strong” when (B)going through a difficult time, or “I am getting better every day in every way” each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is (C)strong, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. Little, (D)fortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point. When feeling down, saying “I am really (E)sad” or “I feel so torn”—to ourselves or to someone we trust—is much more helpful than declaring “I am tough” or “I am happy.”

\* pep talk: 격려의 말

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 20-21번 응용]

13) 다음 주어진 글 '[가]' 와 '[나]' 에 공통으로 들어갈 단어를 쓰시오.

[가]

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk — for example, repeating to ourselves “I am wonderful” when we feel down, “I am strong” when going (A)\_\_\_\_\_ a difficult time, or “I am getting better every day in every way” each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest (B)\_\_\_\_\_ it can actually hurt more than it can help. Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly (C)\_\_\_\_\_ we are feeling at a given point. When feeling down, saying “I am really sad” or “I feel so torn”—to ourselves or to someone we trust—is much more helpful than declaring “I am tough” or “I am happy.”

\* pep talk: 격려의 말

[나].

The word sin itself is an interesting concept. It's actually a term from archery, and it means “to miss the mark.” When we commit the “sin” of failing to take care of our bodies (A)\_\_\_\_\_ proper nutrition, exercise, and rest, we're missing the mark of (C)\_\_\_\_\_ life is all about. Businesspeople will tell you (B)\_\_\_\_\_ the individual who is in the best physical shape often wins in negotiations, because he has the physical stamina to see the deal through. One of the reasons world-class golfers are head and shoulders above the other golfers of their era is that they are in so much better shape than the others are. They work out not just on the practice range but in the weight room, which means that they have the strength and stamina to win not just the physical game but the mental game in order to close out their opponents in major tournaments.

\* practice range: 골프 연습장

[1703 전국 21번 응용]

14) 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 글의 알맞은 자리를 고르시오

because he has the physical stamina to see the deal through.

The word sin itself is an interesting concept. It's actually a term from archery, and it means “to miss the mark.” (A)When we commit the “sin” of failing to take care of our bodies through proper nutrition, exercise, and rest, we're missing the mark of what life is all about. (B)Businesspeople will tell you that the individual who is in the best physical shape often wins in negotiations. (C)One of the reasons world-class golfers are head and shoulders above the other golfers of their era is that they are in so much better shape than the others are. (D)They work out not just on the practice range but in the weight room, which means that they have the strength and stamina to win not just the physical game but the mental game in order to close out their opponents in major tournaments.(E)

[1703 전국 21번 응용]

15) 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 해석을 참고하여 알맞은 어휘를 쓰시오

The word sin itself is an interesting concept. It's actually a term from (A)궁술(a\_\_\_\_), and it means “to miss the mark.” When we commit the “sin” of failing to take care of our bodies through proper nutrition, exercise, and rest, we're missing the mark of what life is all about. Businesspeople will tell you that the individual who is in the best physical shape often wins in (B)협상(n\_\_\_\_), because he has the physical stamina to see the deal through. One of the reasons (C)세계 수준의(w\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ ) golfers are head and shoulders above the other golfers of their era is that they are in so much better shape than the others are. They (D)운동하다(\_\_\_\_) not just on the practice range but in the weight room, which means that they have the strength and stamina to win not just the physical game but the mental game in order to close out their (E)상대편 선수들(o\_\_\_\_) in major tournaments.

\* practice range: 골프 연습장

[1703 전국 21번 응용]

- 16) 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

The word sin itself is an interesting concept. It's actually a term from archery, and it means "to miss the mark." When we commit the "sin" of failing to take care of our bodies through proper nutrition, exercise, and rest, we're missing the mark of what life is all about. **(A) Businesspeople will tell you that the individual who is in the best physical shape often win in negotiations, because he has the physical stamina to see the deal through.** One of the reasons world-class golfers are head and shoulders above the other golfers of their era is that they are in so much better shape than the others are. They work out not just on the practice range but in the weight room, which means that they have the strength and stamina to win not just the physical game but the mental game in order to close out their opponents in major tournaments. \* practice range: 골프 연습장

[1703 전국 22번 응용]

- 17) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Introducing recovery in all aspects of my life has transformed my overall experience. In four or five intensive hour-and-a-half sessions, each ② followed by at least fifteen minutes of recovery, I get just about as ③ much done as I did previously in a twelve-hour marathon day. Taking one full day off every week ④ makes me more productive overall rather than less so. And finally, I have come to see vacations as a good investment. Today, like a sprinter, I get as much work ⑤ doing as I did previously like a marathon runner — in a lot less time and with a lot more energy and positive emotions. I spend more time with my family and friends, and when I do, I am more present. There is no magic here; I am simply paying better attention to my human needs.

[1703 전국 22번 응용]

- 18) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Introducing recovery in all aspects of my life has transformed my overall experience. In four or five intensive hour-and-a-half sessions, each followed by at least fifteen minutes of recovery, I get just about as ① much done as I did previously in a twelve-hour marathon day. Taking one full day off every week makes me more ② productive overall rather than less so. And finally, I have come to see vacations as a good ③ investment. Today, like a sprinter, I get as much work done as I did previously like a marathon runner—in a lot less time and with a lot more energy and positive emotions. I spend more time with my family and friends, and when I do, I am more ④ absent. There is no magic here; I am simply paying better attention to my human ⑤ needs.

And finally, I have come to see vacations as a good investment.

Introducing recovery in all aspects of my life has transformed my overall experience. In four or five intensive hour-and-a-half sessions, each followed by at least fifteen minutes of recovery, I get just about as much done as I did previously in a twelve-hour marathon day. ( ① ) Taking one full day off every week makes me more productive overall rather than less so. ( ② ) Today, like a sprinter, I get as much work done as I did previously like a marathon runner—in a lot less time and with a lot more energy and positive emotions. ( ③ ) I spend more time with my family and friends, and when I do, I am more present. ( ④ ) There is no magic here; I am simply paying better attention to my human needs. ( ⑤ )



[1703 전국 22번 응용]

20) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Introducing recovery in all aspects of my life has transformed my overall experience. In four or five intensive hour-and-a-half sessions, each followed by at least fifteen minutes of recovery, I get just about as much done as I did previously in a twelve-hour marathon day. ① Taking one full day off every week makes me more productive overall rather than less so. ② And finally, I have come to see vacations as a good investment. ③ Today, like a sprinter, I get as little work done as I did previously like a marathon runner—in a lot less time and with a lot more energy and positive emotions. ④ I spend more time with my family and friends, and when I do, I am more present. ⑤ There is no magic here; I am simply paying better attention to my human needs.

[1703 전국 23번 응용]

21) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Children sometimes see and say things to please adults; teachers must realize this and the power it implies. Teachers who ① prefer that children see beauty as they themselves do are not encouraging a sense of aesthetics in children. They are fostering ② uniformity and obedience. Only children who choose and evaluate for themselves can truly develop their own aesthetic taste. Just as becoming literate is a basic goal of education, one of the key goals of all creative early childhood programs is to help young children develop the ability to speak ③ secretly about their own attitudes, feelings, and ideas about art. Each child has a right to a ④ personal choice of beauty, joy, and wonder. Aesthetic development takes place in secure settings ⑤ free of competition and adult judgment. \*aesthetics: 미학(美學)

[1703 전국 23번 응용]

22) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Children sometimes see and say things to please adults; teachers must realize this and the power it implies. Teachers who prefer that children see beauty as they themselves do are not encouraging a sense of aesthetics in children. They are fostering uniformity and obedience.

(A) Only children who choose and evaluate for themselves can truly develop their own aesthetic taste.

(B) Each child has a right to a personal choice of beauty, joy, and wonder. Aesthetic development takes place in secure settings free of competition and adult judgment.

(C) Just as becoming literate is a basic goal of education, one of the key goals of all creative early childhood programs is to help young children develop the ability to speak freely about their own attitudes, feelings, and ideas about art.

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

[1703 전국 23번 응용]

23) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Children sometimes see and say things to please adults; teachers must realize this and the power it implies. Teachers who prefer that children see beauty as they themselves do are not ① encouraging a sense of aesthetics in children. They are ② preventing uniformity and obedience. Only children who choose and evaluate for themselves can truly develop their own aesthetic taste. Just as becoming ③ literate is a basic goal of education, one of the key goals of all creative early childhood programs is to help young children develop the ability to speak freely about their own attitudes, feelings, and ideas about art. Each child has a ④ right to a personal choice of beauty, joy, and wonder. Aesthetic development takes place in ⑤ secure settings free of competition and adult judgment.

\*aesthetics: 미학(美學)

[1703 전국 23번 응용]

24) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Children sometimes see and say things to please adults; teachers must realize this and the power it implies. Teachers who prefer that children see beauty as they themselves do are not encouraging a sense of aesthetics in children. They are fostering uniformity and obedience. ① Only children who choose and evaluate for themselves can truly develop their own aesthetic taste. ② That's why some elite parents choose early education system for their children. ③ Just as becoming literate is a basic goal of education, one of the key goals of all creative early childhood programs is to help young children develop the ability to speak freely about their own attitudes, feelings, and ideas about art. ④ Each child has a right to a personal choice of beauty, joy, and wonder. ⑤ Aesthetic development takes place in secure settings free of competition and adult judgment.

\*aesthetics: 미학(美學)

[1703 전국 25번 응용]

25) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Victor Frankl, a famous psychiatrist, ①remained head of the neurology department at the Vienna Policlinic Hospital for twenty-five years. He wrote more than thirty books for both professionals ②and general readers. He met with politicians, world leaders such as Pope Paul VI, philosophers, students, teachers, and numerous individuals who had read and ③inspired by his books. He lectured widely in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia, and Africa; and held professorships at Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pittsburgh. Even in his nineties, Frankl continued ④to engage in dialogue with visitors from all over the world and to respond personally to some of the hundreds of letters he received every week. Twenty-nine universities awarded him honorary degrees, and the American Psychiatric Association ⑤honored him with the Oskar Pfister Award.

\*neurology: 신경(병)학

[1703 전국 25번 응용]

26) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Victor Frankl, a famous psychiatrist, remained head of the neurology department at the Vienna Policlinic Hospital ①for twenty-five years. He wrote more than thirty books for both professionals and general readers. He met with politicians, world leaders such as Pope Paul VI, philosophers, students, teachers, and numerous individuals who ②had read and been inspired by his books. He lectured widely in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia, and Africa; and ③held professorships at Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pittsburgh. Even in his nineties, Frankl continued to engage in dialogue with visitors from all over the world and ④responding personally to some of the hundreds of letters he received every week. Twenty-nine universities ⑤awarded him honorary degrees, and the American Psychiatric Association honored him with the Oskar Pfister Award.

\*neurology: 신경(병)학

[1703 전국 25번 응용]

27) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Victor Frankl, a famous psychiatrist, remained head of the neurology department at the Vienna Policlinic Hospital for twenty-five years. He wrote more than thirty books for both professionals and ①general readers. He met with politicians, world leaders such as Pope Paul VI, philosophers, students, teachers, and numerous individuals who had read and been ②inspired by his books. He lectured ③widely in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia, and Africa; and held professorships at Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pittsburgh. Even in his nineties, Frankl continued to engage in ④disagreement with visitors from all over the world and to respond personally to some of the hundreds of letters he received every week. Twenty-nine universities awarded him ⑤honorary degrees, and the American Psychiatric Association honored him with the Oskar Pfister Award.

\*neurology: 신경(병)학

[1703 전국 25번 응용]

28) Victor Frankl에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Frankl, a famous psychiatrist, remained head of the neurology department at the Vienna Policlinic Hospital for twenty-five years. He wrote more than thirty books for both professionals and general readers. He met with politicians, world leaders such as Pope Paul VI, philosophers, students, teachers, and numerous individuals who had read and been inspired by his books. He lectured widely in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia, and Africa; and held professorships at Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pittsburgh. Even in his nineties, Frankl continued to engage in dialogue with visitors from all over the world and to respond personally to some of the hundreds of letters he received every week. Twenty-nine universities awarded him honorary degrees, and the American Psychiatric Association honored him with the Oskar Pfister Award.

\*neurology: 신경(병)학

- ① Vienna Policlinic Hospital에서 25년간 일했다.
- ② 전문가와 일반 독자를 위한 책을 30권 이상 썼다.
- ③ 교황 바오로 6세와 같은 지도자를 만나기도 했다.
- ④ 매주 받은 수백 통의 편지에 직접 답장을 했다.
- ⑤ 29개의 대학교가 그에게 명예 학위를 주었다.

[1703 전국 25번 응용]

29) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Victor Frankl, a famous psychiatrist, remained head of the neurology department at the Vienna Policlinic Hospital for twenty-five years. He wrote more than thirty books for both professionals and general readers. He met with politicians, world leaders such as Pope Paul VI, philosophers, students, teachers, and numerous individuals who had read and been \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ by his books. He lectured widely in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia, and Africa; and held professorships at Harvard, Stanford, and the University of Pittsburgh. Even in his nineties, Frankl continued to engage in dialogue with visitors from all over the world and to respond \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ to some of the hundreds of letters he received every week. Twenty-nine universities awarded him honorary degrees, and the American Psychiatric Association honored him with the Oskar Pfister Award.

\*neurology: 신경(병)학

(A)

- ① inspired
- ② inspired
- ③ inspired
- ④ frustrated
- ⑤ frustrated

(B)

- publicly
- personally
- angrily
- collectively
- individually

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

30) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

- ① 원고를 출판사에 팔려는 경쟁은 치열하다.
- ② 오류가 없는 원고가 출판을 위해 선택된다.
- ③ 출판사에 보내진 자료 중 소수만이 출판된다.
- ④ 출판을 위한 우선적인 고려사항은 상업성이다.
- ⑤ 경험이 없는 집필자의 책 출간은 극히 어렵다.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

31) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The competition ①to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers ②is ever published. Since so much material is ③being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that ④contains errors stands little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers ⑤who material contains too many mistakes.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

32) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate ①that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. ②Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently ③written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands little chance at ④accepting for publication. Most publishers will not want ⑤to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

33) 다음 글 전체의 흐름과 관련이 없는 문장은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. ❶ Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. ❷ The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. ❸ Any manuscript that contains errors stands little chance at being accepted for publication. ❹ In addition, many publishers are convinced that good journalism should be paid for. ❺ Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

34) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is ①fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very ②selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very ③competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands ④much chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many ⑤mistakes.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

35) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is ①severe. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very ②generous. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very ③adequately written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands ④little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many ⑤errors.

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

36) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very \_\_\_\_\_. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

- ① careless              ② selective              ③ emotional  
④ uneasy              ⑤ biased

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

37) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors \_\_\_\_\_. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

- ① has a lot of room for improvement  
② should be treated carefully when corrected  
③ tends to be turned down almost immediately  
④ stands little chance at being accepted for publication  
⑤ is completely excluded from the chance of being read

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

38) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 아래 조건에 맞추어 완성하시오.

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors \_\_\_\_\_. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers whose material contains too many mistakes.

[조건]

가. 아래 주어진 어구들을 이용할 것

【 for, little, stands, chance, publication, accept, at 】

나. 위에 주어진 한 단어의 형태를 ‘문법적으로’ 적합하게 변형할 것

[1703 전국 28번 응용]

39) 다음 글에서 어법상 잘못된 부분 3개를 찾아 아래 표를 완성하시오.

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is writing, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but be very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stand little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers their material contains too many mistakes.

	틀린 부분	고친 부분
①		
②		
③		

[1703 전국 29번 응용]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Sometimes our \_\_\_\_\_ of ourselves are unreasonably negative. This is especially true for people with low self-esteem. Several studies have shown that such people tend to magnify the importance of their failures. They often underestimate their abilities. And when they get negative feedback, such as a bad evaluation at work or a disrespectful remark from someone they know, they are likely to believe that it accurately reflects their self-worth. People with low self-esteem also have a higher-than-average risk of being depressed. This hurts not only an individual's mental and emotional well-being but also his or her physical health and the quality of his or her social relationships.

40) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Relationship between Low self-esteem And Depression
- ② Positive Aspects of Overestimating Oneself
- ③ Negative Effects of People with Low Self-esteem
- ④ Why People Make Themselves More Negative
- ⑤ How to Increase Self-esteem for Oneself

41) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① feelings          ② intelligences      ③ characteristics
- ④ personalities      ⑤ judgements

[1703 전국 29번 응용]

42) 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

People with low self-esteem also have a higher-than-average risk of being depressed.

Sometimes our judgements of ourselves are unreasonably negative. This is especially true for people with low self-esteem. ( ① ) Several studies have shown that such people tend to magnify the importance of their failures. ( ② ) They often underestimate their abilities. ( ③ ) And when they

get negative feedback, such as a bad evaluation at work or a disrespectful remark from someone they know, they are likely to believe that it accurately reflects their self-worth. ( ④ ) This hurts not only an individual's mental and emotional well-being but also his or her physical health and the quality of his or her social relationships. ( ⑤ )

[1703 전국 29번 응용]

※다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Sometimes our judgements of ourselves are unreasonably negative. (a)This is especially true for people with low self-esteem. Several studies have shown that such people tend to ① minimize the importance of their failures. They often underestimate their abilities. And when they get negative feedback, such as a bad evaluation at work or a ② disrespectful remark from someone they know, they are likely to believe that it ③ accurately reflects their self-worth. People with low self-esteem also have a ④ higher-than-average risk of being depressed. (b)This hurts not only an individual's mental and emotional well-being but also his or her physical health and the ⑤ quality of his or her social relationships.

43) 위 글의 밑줄 친 어휘 중 문맥상 그 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

44) 밑줄 친 (a)와 (b)의 This가 의미하는 것을 위 글에서 각각 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_



[1703 전국 30번 응용]

45) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nurse showed Lina an opening in the side of the incubator. Lina slipped her hand in and touched her daughter's hand.

(A) Lina wiped the tears from her cheeks with the back of her free hand. "You don't have to worry, my little darling," Lina whispered. "I'm going to be right here with you. I can hardly wait to take you home." To her surprise, the baby opened her eyes and grasped Lina's finger. A surge of joy shot through her.

(B) "Probably later today. After the doctor checks her," said the nurse. "It is important that you bond with her. The more you are around her, the better it will be for the baby."

(C) She lightly rubbed the baby's wrist and fingers. Then she turned to the nurse as tears streamed down her cheeks. "When can I hold her?" asked Lina.

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

[1703 전국 30번 응용]

46) 다음 글에서 Lina의 심경의 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

The nurse showed Lina an opening in the side of the incubator. Lina slipped her hand in and touched her daughter's hand. She lightly rubbed the baby's wrist and fingers. Then she turned to the nurse as tears streamed down her cheeks. "When can I hold her?" asked Lina. "Probably later today. After the doctor checks her," said the nurse. "It is important that you bond with her. The more you are around her, the better it will be for the baby." Lina wiped the tears from her cheeks with the back of her free hand. "You don't have to worry, my little darling," Lina whispered. "I'm going to be right here with you. I can hardly wait to take you home." To her surprise, the baby opened her eyes and grasped Lina's finger. A surge of joy shot through her.

- ① relieved    discouraged

- ② joyful → desperate  
③ worried → comforted  
④ indifferent → annoyed  
⑤ regretful → content

[1703 전국 30번 응용]

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The nurse showed Lina an opening in the side of the incubator. Lina slipped her hand in and touched her daughter's hand. She lightly rubbed the baby's wrist and fingers. Then she turned to the nurse as tears streamed down her cheeks. "When can I hold her?" asked Lina. "Probably later today. After the doctor checks her," said the nurse. "It is important that you bond with her. The more you are around her, the better it will be for the baby." Lina wiped the tears from her cheeks with the back of her free hand. "You don't have to worry, my little darling," Lina whispered. "I'm going to be right here with you. (a) I can hardly wait to take you home. (b) To her surprise, the baby opened her eyes and grasped Lina's finger. A surge of joy shot through her.

47) 위 글 밑줄 친 (a)의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① I really can take you home.  
② I never take you home.  
③ I hardly take you home.  
④ I really want to take you home.  
⑤ I have to wait for your taking home.

48) 위 글의 밑줄 친 어구의 어휘를 활용하여 한 단어로 쓰시오.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 30번 응용]

- 49) 다음 밑줄 친 (a)와 (b)에 들어갈 말을 보기에 주어진 우리말의 의미가 되도록 각 두 단어씩 쓰시오.

The nurse showed Lina an opening in the side of the incubator. Lina slipped her hand in and touched her daughter's hand. She lightly rubbed the baby's wrist and fingers. Then she turned to the nurse as tears streamed down her cheeks. "When can I hold her?" asked Lina. "Probably later today. After the doctor checks her," said the nurse. "It is important that you bond with her. (a)\_\_\_\_\_ you are around her, (b)\_\_\_\_\_ it will be for the baby." Lina wiped the tears from her cheeks with the back of her free hand. "You don't have to worry, my little darling," Lina whispered. "I'm going to be right here with you. I can hardly wait to take you home." To her surprise, the baby opened her eyes and grasped Lina's finger. A surge of joy shot through her.

<보기>

당신이 아기 곁에 더 많이 있을수록, 아기에게 더 좋을 겁니다.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 31번 응용]

- 50) 다음 ①~⑥ 중에 어법상 틀린 부분(3개)이 있다. 어법상 올바른 형태로 고치시오.

When Charles Darwin ① **developed** his theory of natural selection, he created a picture of the evolutionary process ② **in which** organismic adaptation was ultimately caused by competition for survival and reproduction. This biological "struggle for existence" ③ **bears** considerable resemblance to the human struggle between businessmen who are striving for economic success in competitive markets. Long before Darwin published his work, social scientist Adam Smith ④ **has** already considered that in business life, competition is the driving force behind economic efficiency and adaptation. It is indeed very striking how similar ⑤ **are the ideas** on which the founders of modern theory in evolutionary

biology and economics ⑥ **based** their main thoughts.

① \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

③ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 31번 응용]

- 51) 다음 주어진 우리말과 어울리는 영어표현을 주어진 단어를 활용하여 각각 적으시오

When Charles Darwin developed his theory of natural selection, he created a picture of the evolutionary process in which ① **유기체의 적응은 결국 생존과 번식을 위한 경쟁에 의해 일어난다**. This biological ② **생존 경쟁** bears considerable resemblance to the human struggle between businessmen who are striving for economic success in competitive markets. Long before Darwin published his work, social scientist Adam Smith had already considered that in business life, ③ **경쟁이 경제적 효율과 적응 이면에 있는 추진력이다**. It is indeed very striking how similar the ideas are on which the founders of modern theory in evolutionary biology and economics based their main thoughts.

① \_\_\_\_\_ (6단어, organismic adaptation, competition, reproduction)

② \_\_\_\_\_ (3단어, existence)

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (10단어, competition, force, adaptation)



[1703 전국 31번 응용]

52) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Charles Darwin developed his theory of natural selection, he created a picture of the evolutionary process in which organismic adaptation was ultimately caused by competition for survival and reproduction.

(A) It is indeed very striking how similar the ideas are on which the founders of modern theory in evolutionary biology and economics based their main thoughts.

(B) This biological "struggle for existence" bears considerable resemblance to the human struggle between businessmen who are striving for economic success in competitive markets.

(C) Long before Darwin published his work, social scientist Adam Smith had already considered that in business life, competition is the driving force behind economic efficiency and adaptation.

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

[1703 전국 32번 응용]

53) 다음 ①-⑥ 중에 어법상 틀린 부분(3개)이 있다. 어법상 올바른 형태로 고치시오.

In 1944 the German rocket-bomb attacks on London suddenly escalated. Over two thousand V-1 flying bombs fell on the city, ① **killed** more than five thousand people and wounding many more. Somehow, however, the Germans consistently missed their targets. Bombs that ② **were intended** for Tower Bridge, or Piccadilly, would fall well short of the city, landing in the less ③ **populated** suburbs. This was ④ **why**, in fixing their targets, the Germans relied on secret agents they had planted in England. They did not know that these agents ⑤ **had discovered**, and that in their place, English-controlled agents were giving them subtly deceptive information. The bombs would hit farther and ⑥ **farther** from their targets every time they fell. By the end of the attack they were landing on cows in the country. By feeding the enemy wrong information, the English army gained a

strong advantage.

- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
Ⓑ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
Ⓒ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 32번 응용]

54) 다음 주어진 우리말과 어울리는 영어표현을 주어진 단어를 활용하여 각각 적으시오

In 1944 the German rocket-bomb attacks on London suddenly escalated. Over two thousand V-1 flying bombs fell on the city, killing more than five thousand people and wounding many more. Somehow, however, the Germans consistently missed their targets. Bombs that were intended for Tower Bridge, or Piccadilly, would ① **한참 못미쳤다**. the city, landing in the less populated suburbs. This was because, in fixing their targets, ② **이것은 독일군이 목표물을 정할 때 그들이 영국에 배치해 둔 비밀 요원들에게 의지했기 때문이었다**. They did not know that these agents had been discovered, and that in their place, English-controlled agents were giving them subtly deceptive information. ③ **폭탄은 떨어질 때마다 목표물에서 점점 더 먼 곳을 맞히곤 했다**. By the end of the attack they were landing on cows in the country. ④ **적에게 잘못된 정보를 제공함으로써**, the English army gained a strong advantage.

- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_ (4단어, well, short)  
Ⓑ \_\_\_\_\_ (11단어, Germans, rely, agent, plant, England)  
Ⓒ \_\_\_\_\_ (14단어, bomb, would, far, every time, fall)  
Ⓓ \_\_\_\_\_ (6단어, by, feed, wrong)

[1703 전국 32번 응용]

55) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1944 the German rocket-bomb attacks on London suddenly escalated. Over two thousand V-1 flying bombs fell on the city, killing more than five thousand people and wounding many more.

(A) By the end of the attack they were landing on cows in the country. By feeding the enemy wrong information, the English army gained a strong advantage.

(B) Somehow, however, the Germans consistently missed their targets. Bombs that were intended for Tower Bridge, or Piccadilly, would fall well short of the city, landing in the less populated suburbs. This was because, in fixing their targets, the Germans relied on secret agents they had planted in England.

(C) They did not know that these agents had been discovered, and that in their place, English-controlled agents were giving them subtly deceptive information. The bombs would hit farther and farther from their targets every time they fell.

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

[1703 전국 33번 응용]

56) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Most people interact with commodities on a daily basis. If you really stop and think about it, most of ①what average people spend their money on revolves around the consumption of commodities. When you wake up in the morning, you ②might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even ③bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses. The prices of these items are dependent on ④those of the physical commodities. For instance, when crude oil prices rise ⑤because increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When excessive heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

[1703 전국 33번 응용]

57) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people interact with commodities on a daily basis. If you really stop and think about it, most of what average people spend their money on revolves around the consumption of commodities.

(A) The prices of these items are dependent on the prices of the physical commodities.

(B) When you wake up in the morning, you might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses.

(C) For instance, when crude oil prices rise because of increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When excessive heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

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

[1703 전국 33번 응용]

58) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A), (B)를 어법에 맞게 고치시오.

Most people interact with commodities on a daily basis. If you really stop and think about it, most of what average people spend their money on revolves around the (A)consume of commodities. When you wake up in the morning, you might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses. The prices of these items are dependent on the prices of the physical commodities. For instance, when crude oil prices rise because of increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When (B)exceed heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 33번 응용]

- 59) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되도록 공란 (A), (B)에 알맞은 단어를 쓰시오.

Most people interact with commodities on a daily basis. If you really stop and think about it, most of what average people spend their money on revolves around the consumption of commodities. When you wake up in the morning, you might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses. The prices of these items are dependent on the prices of the physical commodities. For instance, when crude oil prices rise because of increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When excessive heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

The prices of these items ( A ) on ( B ) of the physical commodities

[1703 전국 33번 응용]

- 60) 다음 글의 밑줄 해석을 아래에 배열된 단어를 사용하여 영작 하시오. (모든 단어는 한번만 사용할 수 있다. 단, 'of', 'the'는 2회만 사용가능)

Most people interact with commodities on a daily basis. If you really stop and think about it, most of what average people spend their money on revolves around the consumption of commodities. When you wake up in the morning, you might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses. (A) 이러한 물품의 가격은 실물의 가격에 의해 좌우된다. For instance, when crude oil prices rise because of increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When excessive heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

commodities / the / these / physical / items / depend / on / prices / of / those

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 34번 응용]

- 61) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our sense of how deprived we are is \_\_\_\_\_. This is an observation that is both obvious and (upon exploration) deeply profound, and it explains all kinds of otherwise puzzling observations. Which do you think, for example, has a higher suicide rate: countries whose citizens declare themselves to be very happy, such as Switzerland, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, and Canada, or countries like Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, whose citizens describe themselves as not very happy at all? Answer: the so-called happy countries. If you are depressed in a place where most people are pretty unhappy, you compare yourself to those around you and you don't feel all that bad. But can you imagine how difficult it must be to be depressed in a country where everyone else has a big smile on their face?

- ① relative      ② absolute      ③ contradictory  
④ ambiguous      ⑤ ironic

[1703 전국 34번 응용]

- 62) 빈칸 (A) - (D)에 들어가기에 적당한 단어를 보기에서 골라 적으시오.

Our sense of how deprived we are is *relative*. This is an observation that is both obvious and (upon exploration) deeply profound, and it explains all kinds of otherwise puzzling observations. ( A ) do you think, for example, has a higher suicide rate: countries ( B ) citizens declare themselves to be very happy, such as Switzerland, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, and Canada, or countries like Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, ( B ) citizens describe themselves as not very happy at all? Answer: the so-called happy countries. If you are depressed in a place ( C ) most people are pretty unhappy, you compare yourself to those around you and you don't feel all that bad. But can you imagine ( D ) difficult it must be to be depressed in a country ( C ) everyone else has a big smile on their face?

<보기> what, why, where, which, who, how, whose

[1703 전국 34번 응용]

63) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Our sense of how deprived we are ①is relative. This is an observation that is both obvious and (upon exploration) ②deep profound, and it explains all kinds of otherwise puzzling observations. ③Which do you think, for example, has a higher suicide rate: countries whose citizens declare themselves to be very happy, such as Switzerland, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, and Canada, or countries like Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, whose citizens describe themselves as not very happy at all? Answer: the so-called happy countries. If you are depressed in a place where most people are pretty unhappy, you compare yourself to those around you and you don't feel all ④that bad. But can you imagine how difficult it must be to be ⑤depressed in a country where everyone else has a big smile on their face?

[1703 전국 35번 응용]

64) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절하지 못한 것은?

Companies would like to enhance employee contentment on the job for several reasons. Job satisfaction increases productivity because happy employees work harder, ①allowing them to produce more at a lower cost. Moreover, in many service organizations, client satisfaction often depends directly on the attitudes of employees, ②who are the company's face for customers. Because people's purchasing patterns are affected by ③how they feel during the buying experience, happy employees matter. When workers are dissatisfied, ④their unhappiness makes the customer's experience worse; as a result, consumers buy less, and company performance suffers. Clearly, it is important for companies to know what makes their employees' job ⑤satisfied.

\*contentment: 만족(감)

[1703 전국 35번 응용]

65) 다음 밑줄 친 ① ~⑤ 중에서 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Companies would like to ①enhance employee contentment on the job for several reasons. Job satisfaction increases productivity because happy employees work harder, allowing them to produce ② more at a lower cost. Moreover, in many service organizations, client satisfaction often depends directly on the attitudes of employees, who are the company's face for customers. Because people's purchasing patterns are ③interrupted by how they feel during the buying experience, happy employees matter. When workers are dissatisfied, their unhappiness makes the customer's experience ④ worse; as a result, consumers buy less, and company performance ⑤suffers. Clearly, it is important for companies to know what makes their employees satisfied with their jobs.

\*contentment: 만족(감)

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Companies would like to enhance employee contentment on the job for several reasons. Job ① \_\_\_\_\_ increases productivity because happy employees work harder, allowing them to produce more at a lower cost. Moreover, in many service organizations, client satisfaction often depends directly on the attitudes of employees, who are the company's face for customers. Because people's purchasing patterns are affected by how they feel during the buying experience, happy employees matter. When workers are ② \_\_\_\_\_, their unhappiness makes the customer's experience worse; as a result, consumers buy less, and company performance suffers. Clearly, it is important for companies to know what makes their employees ③ \_\_\_\_\_ with their jobs.

\*contentment: 만족(감)

[1703 전국 35번 응용]

66) 주어진 빈칸 ㉠,㉡,㉢에 'satisfy'를 알맞은 형태로 각각 써 넣으시오.

- 조건 1. 셋 다 각기 다른 형태로 쓸 것.
2. 필요할 경우 반의어를 사용할 것.
3. 한 단어로 쓸 것.

[1703 전국 35번 응용]

67) 글의 흐름상 어색한 문장을 고르시오.

Companies would like to enhance employee contentment on the job for several reasons. ①Job satisfaction increases productivity because happy employees work harder, allowing them to produce more at a lower cost. ②Moreover, in many service organizations, client satisfaction often depends directly on the attitudes of employees, who are the company's face for customers. ③Client satisfaction is a term frequently used in marketing, which is a measure of how products and services supplied by a company meet or surpass customer expectation. ④When workers are dissatisfied, their unhappiness makes the customer's experience worse; as a result, consumers buy less, and company performance suffers. ⑤Clearly, it is important for companies to know what makes their employees satisfied with their jobs.

\*contentment: 만족(감)

[1703 전국 36번 응용]

68) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절한 것은?

James Francis was born in England and emigrated to the United States at age 18. One of his first ① contribution to water engineering was the invention of the sprinkler system now widely ② is used in buildings for fire protection. Francis's design involved a series of perforated pipes running throughout the building. It had two defects: it had to ③ be turned on manually, and it had only one valve. Once the system was activated by opening the valve, water would flow out everywhere. If the building did not burn down, it would certainly ④ have been completely flooded. Only some years later, when other engineers perfected the kind of sprinkler heads in use nowadays, did the concept become popular. They turned on automatically and were activated only ⑤ what actually needed.

\*perforate: 구멍을 내다

[1703 전국 36번 응용]

69) 다음 밑줄 친 문장을 글의 흐름에 맞게 올바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

James Francis was born in England and emigrated to the United States at age 18. One of his first contributions to water engineering was the invention of the sprinkler system now widely used in buildings for fire protection. Francis's design involved a series of perforated pipes running throughout the building. It had two defects: it had to be turned on manually, and it had only one valve. Once the system was activated by opening the valve, water would flow out everywhere. If the building did not burn down, it would certainly be completely flooded. Only some years later, when other engineers perfected the kind of sprinkler heads in use nowadays, did the concept become popular. They turned on automatically and were activated only when actually needed.

\*perforate: 구멍을 내다

[1703 전국 36번 응용]

70) 다음 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘와 조건에 맞추어 영작하시오.

James Francis was born in England and emigrated to the United States at age 18. One of his first contributions to water engineering was the invention of the sprinkler system now widely used in buildings for fire protection. Francis's design involved a series of perforated pipes running throughout the building. It had two defects: it had to be turned on manually, and it had only one valve. Once the system was activated by opening the valve, water would flow out everywhere. If the building did not burn down, it would certainly be completely flooded. Only some years later, when other engineers perfected the kind of sprinkler heads in use nowadays, 그 개념은 대중화되었다. They turned on automatically and were activated only where actually needed.

\*perforate: 구멍을 내다

concept, popular, become

조건 1. 5 단어로 작성할 것.

2. 필요할 경우 어법에 맞게 어휘를 변형할 것.

→

[1703 전국 36번 응용]

71) James Francis에 대한 이 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

James Francis was born in England and emigrated to the United States at age 18. One of his first contributions to water engineering was the invention of the sprinkler system now widely used in buildings for fire protection. Francis's design involved a series of perforated pipes running throughout the building. It had two defects: it had to be turned on manually, and it had only one valve. Once the system was activated by opening the valve, water would flow out everywhere. If the building did not burn down, it would certainly be completely flooded. Only some years later, when other engineers perfected the kind of sprinkler heads in use nowadays, did the concept become popular. They turned on automatically and were activated only where actually needed.

\*perforate: 구멍을 내다

- ① 물공학에 대한 그의 첫 번째 공헌 중 하나는 현재 방화를 위해 건물에서 널리 사용되는 스프링클러 시스템의 발명이었다.
- ② Francis의 디자인은 건물 전체에 뿔어 있는, 일련의 구멍을 낸 파이프를 포함했다.
- ③ Francis의 디자인은 두 가지 결점이 있었는데, 손으로 켜야 했으며, 단지 '하나'의 밸브만 있는 것이었다.
- ④ Francis의 디자인은 건물이 불에 타버리지 않았을 때는 그 건물을 완전히 물에 잠기게 하였다.
- ⑤ Francis와 다른 엔지니어들은 요즈음에 사용되는 종류의 스프링클러 헤드를 완성하여 스프링클러의 개념을 대중화시켰다.

[1703 전국 37번 응용]

72) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately benefiting the seller as well.

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. ① Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. ② Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create demand for a firm's current products. ③ Clearly, the

needs of the seller are very strong. ④ When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. ⑤ When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

[1703 전국 37번 응용]

73) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

\_\_\_\_\_ is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller are very strong. Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately benefiting the seller as well. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

- ① The advantages of selling and marketing
- ② Meeting the needs of the consumer
- ③ Satisfying the firm's desire
- ④ The difference between selling and marketing
- ⑤ How to succeed the company



[1703 전국 37번 응용]

74) 다음 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 찾으시오.

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used ①to creating demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller ②is very strong. Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately ③benefiting the seller as well. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer ④considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely ⑤being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

[1703 전국 37번 응용]

75) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller are very strong. Marketing, however, focuses on \_\_\_\_\_, ultimately benefiting the seller as well. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

- ① new product development
- ② the needs of the consumer
- ③ increasing the company's revenue
- ④ the supply of the products and services
- ⑤ promotion from a company

[1703 전국 37번 응용]

76) 다음 밑줄친 문장의 단어를 배열하시오

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller are very strong. 그러나 마케팅은 소비자의 요구에 초점을 맞추고 궁극적으로 판매자도 또한 이롭게 한다. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

[ seller / the / needs / ultimately / of / marketing / on / consumer / however / as / the / focuses / well / the / benefiting ]

[1703 전국 37번 응용]

77) 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 어휘의 쓰임이 옳바르지 않은 것은?

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue. Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create ① demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller are very ② strong. Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately ③ benefiting the seller as well. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the ④ unsatisfied needs of the consuming public. When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very ⑤ much selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.

\*revenue: 수익

[1703 전국 38번 응용]

78) 다음 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 찾으시오.

If you apply all your extra money to ① pay off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up ② go further into debt. Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with ③ another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list. On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud ④ that you planned for the auto repair. You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt ⑤ uninterrupting and on schedule. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and ⑥ excited.

[1703 전국 38번 응용]

80) 다음 밑줄 친 부분의 어휘의 쓰임이 옳바르지 않은 것은?

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up going further into debt.

(A) You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt uninterrupted and on schedule. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.

(B) On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair.

(C) Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list.

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

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are ① guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up going further into debt. Let's use an example of an ② unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just ③ added more debt to your list. On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little ④ slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair. You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt ⑤ interrupted and on schedule. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the ⑥ unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.



[1703 전국 38번 응용]

81) 다음 밑줄친 문장의 단어를 배열하시오

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up going further into debt. Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list. On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair. 여러분은 그것에 지불할 돈을 가지고 있으면서도 방해받지 않은 채 예정대로 여전히 빚을 줄여 가고 있을 것이다. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.

[ uninterrupted / and / have / for / cash / you / debt / to / still / pay / you / on / paying / and / down / are / will / it / your / schedule ]

[1703 전국 38번 응용]

82) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up \_\_\_\_\_. Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list. On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair. You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt uninterrupted and on schedule. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.

- ① paying off all you debts.
- ② being relived from debt
- ③ further into debt
- ④ keeping your debt
- ⑤ feeling disappointment at

[1703 전국 38번 응용]

83) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up going further into debt. Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list. On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair. You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt uninterrupted and on schedule. Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.

- ① a plan to avoid debt by appropriate way
- ② the importance of economic concepts since childhood.
- ③ the reason why you need to gather extra money.
- ④ frustration prevention caused by debts.
- ⑤ the effects of saving money on the national economy

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 84) 다음 ①-⑨ 중에 어법상 틀린 부분(5개)이 있다. 어법상 올바른 형태로 고치시오.

A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest ①to study the Navajo culture. Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona ②who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. At luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that ③was resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. Only after everyone ④had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten ⑤were neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad. Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning ⑥what they had eaten. Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion ⑦had influenced by a cultural idea. Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: the ⑧cultural based idea that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat ⑨triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process. \*perverse: 심술궂은

- Ⓐ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ⓑ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ⓒ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ⓓ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ⓔ \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 85) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절한 것은?

①A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture. Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. ②At luncheon parties she was often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. ③Only after everyone had finished

lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad. Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning what they had eaten. Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. ④Not only the process was influenced, it was reversed: ⑤the culturally based idea that rattlesnake meat being a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process. \*perverse: 심술궂은

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 86) 주어진 문장 뒤에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture.

(A) Only after everyone had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad. Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning what they had eaten.

(B) Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: the culturally based *idea* that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process.

(C) Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. At luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. \*perverse: 심술궂은

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

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 87) 다음 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 적절히 배열하시오. (단어 추가 없음, 변형 가능)

A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture. Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. At luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. Only after everyone had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad. Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning what they had eaten. Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: 방울뱀 고기는 먹기에 혐오스러운 음식이라는 문화에 기초한 '관념'이 정상적인 소화의 과정에 극단적인 반전을 촉발했다. \*perverse: 심술궂은

( the normal / is / a / based / reversal / of / idea / disgust / the / culture / thing / to eat / that / rattlesnake meat / triggered / a violent / digestive process ).

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 88) 주어진 단어를 사용하여 밑줄 친 우리말을 영작하시오. (단어 변화 없음, 추가 가능, 11 words)

문화가 우리의 생물학적 과정에 어떻게 영향을 줄 수 있는지에 대한 극적인 예 was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture. Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. At luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. Only after everyone had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad. Invariably, someone would

vomit upon learning what they had eaten. Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: the culturally based *idea* that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process. \*perverse: 심술궂은

( dramatic / example / culture / influence / our / biological processes )

[1703 전국 39번 응용]

- 89) 주어진 단어를 사용하여 밑줄 친 우리말을 영작하시오. (단어 변화 가능, 추가 가능, 16 words)

A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture. Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. At luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. Only after everyone had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that 그들이 방금 먹은 것은 참치 샐러드나 닭고기 샐러드가 아니라 방울뱀고기 샐러드였다. Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning what they had eaten. Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: the culturally based *idea* that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process. \*perverse: 심술궂은

( what / they / just / eat / neither / nor / but / rather / tuna salad / chicken salad / rattlesnake salad )

[1703 전국 40번 응용]

90) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sometimes animals seem unconcerned even when ①approached closely, whereas other times they disappear in a flash when you come in sight. Animals tend to be disturbed by unexpected and unpredictable events; quick movements and ②loud noises are particularly stressful. Animals that are regularly disturbed by visitors are more likely to tolerate your intrusion than ③those that have had little previous contact with humans. In Yellowstone National Park, for example, elk ④living close to the town of Mammoth Hot Springs typically do not flee until cross-country skiers get within fifty feet. In more remote parts of the park, however, elk ⑤taking flight when skiers are as much as a quarter mile away.

\*intrusion: 방해, 침범

[1703 전국 40번 응용]

91) 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 적절한 연결어를 적으시오.

Sometimes animals seem unconcerned even when approached closely, whereas other times they disappear in a flash when you come in sight. Animals tend to be disturbed by unexpected and unpredictable events; quick movements and loud noises are particularly stressful. Animals that are regularly disturbed by visitors are more likely to tolerate your intrusion than those that have had little previous contact with humans. In Yellowstone National Park, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, elk that live close to the town of Mammoth Hot Springs typically do not flee until cross-country skiers get within fifty feet. In more remote parts of the park, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, elk take flight when skiers are as much as a quarter mile away.

\*intrusion: 방해, 침범

(A) \_\_\_\_\_

(B) \_\_\_\_\_

[1703 전국 40번 응용]

92) 주어진 단어를 사용하여 밑줄 친 우리말을 영작하시오. (단어 변화 없음, 추가 가능, 13 words)

Sometimes animals seem unconcerned even when approached closely, whereas other times they disappear in a flash when you come in sight. Animals tend to be disturbed by unexpected and unpredictable events; quick movements and loud noises are particularly stressful. Animals that are regularly disturbed by visitors are more likely to tolerate your intrusion than those that have had little previous contact with humans. In Yellowstone National Park, for example, elk that live close to the town of Mammoth Hot Springs typically do not flee until cross-country skiers get within fifty feet. In more remote parts of the park, however, 스키 선수가 4분의 1마일만큼 멀리 떨어져 있어도 엘크들이 도망간다.

( elk / take flight / when / skiers / much / a quarter mile )

[1703 전국 40번 응용]

93) 다음 글의 내용을 보기와 같이 한 문장으로 요약하려고 할 때 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 본문 중에서 골라 변형하여 넣으시오.

Sometimes animals seem unconcerned even when approached closely, whereas other times they disappear in a flash when you come in sight. Animals are frequently disturbed by unexpected and unpredictable events; quick movements and loud noises are particularly stressful. Animals that are regularly disturbed by visitors are more likely to tolerate your intrusion than those that have had little previous contact with humans. In Yellowstone National Park, for example, elk that live close to the town of Mammoth Hot Springs typically do not flee until cross-country skiers get within fifty feet. In more remote parts of the park, however, elk take flight when skiers are as much as a quarter mile away.

The degree of animals' \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ for the human disturbance depends on the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of their exposure to humans.

■ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. Part of what is invigorating about the creative process is that it can start from humble materials and poor beginnings. There is a term in painting called “working with a limited palette;” a deliberate choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily—less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with existing elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses everyday materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, and has recreated the Mona Lisa with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him — from spaghetti to toy soldiers — as the “paint” for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn’t wait for the perfect tool or circumstances, an artist makes art from what he has around him. The artist sees inspiration where the ordinary person \_\_\_\_\_.

\* invigorating: 기운을 돋우는    \*\* replicate: 모사(模寫)하다

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

94) 위 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 모든 위대한 것들은 사소한 것들로부터 시작된다.
- ② 예술가는 한계나 장애 속에서 예술적 영감을 발견한다.
- ③ 인간은 한계를 극복함으로써 삶의 목표를 이룰 수 있다.
- ④ 적은 수의 색을 가지고도 창조적인 결과물을 만들 수 있다.
- ⑤ 고전 작품을 모사할 때 평범한 재료를 사용하는 것이 좋다.

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

95) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① is encouraged to be more innovative
- ② sees only a limitation or an obstacle
- ③ tries to think as creatively as possible
- ④ start his or her work from trivial materials
- ⑤ feels frustrated but optimistic simultaneously

■ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. Part of what is invigorating about the creative process is that it can \_\_\_\_\_. There is a term in painting called “working with a limited palette;” a deliberate choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily — less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with existing elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses everyday materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, and has recreated the Mona Lisa with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him — from spaghetti to toy soldiers — as the “paint” for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn’t wait for the perfect tool or circumstances, an artist makes art from what he has around him. The artist sees inspiration where the ordinary person sees only a limitation or an obstacle.

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

96) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① embrace the tragic sides of our life fully
- ② reflect an artist’s values about his or her life
- ③ get over many challenges following the process
- ④ start from humble materials and poor beginnings
- ⑤ get inspiration from particular things in our daily life

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

97) 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① ‘제한된 팔레트를 가지고 일하기’는 의도적인 선택이다.
- ② 선택권이 적어지면 예술가는 더 쉽게 일할 수 있다.
- ③ Vik Muniz는 평범한 재료와 특별한 것들을 혼용한다.
- ④ 예술가는 주변에 있는 것으로부터 예술을 만들어낸다.
- ⑤ 예술가에게 그의 영감은 한계나 장애물로부터 온다.

■ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. Part of what is invigorating about the creative process ①is that it can start from humble materials and poor beginnings. There is a term in painting ②called “working with a limited palette;” a(an) \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily — less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with existing elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations ③that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, and ④has recreated the Mona Lisa with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him — from spaghetti to toy soldiers — as the “paint” for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn’t wait for the perfect tool or circumstances, an artist makes art from what he has around him. The artist sees inspiration ⑤which the ordinary person sees only a limitation or an obstacle.

\* invigorating: 기운을 돋우는 \*\* replicate: 모사(模寫)하다

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

98) 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법 상 틀린 것은?

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

99) 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 것으로 적절한 것은?

(A) (B)

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① intentional | abnormal    |
| ② intentional | ordinary    |
| ③ designed    | exceptional |
| ④ accidental  | common      |
| ⑤ accidental  | expected    |

■ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. Part of what is invigorating about the creative process is that it can start from ① trivial materials and poor beginnings. There is a term in painting called “working with a limited palette;” a ② deliberate choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily — less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with ③ potential elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses ④ everyday materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, and has recreated the Mona Lisa with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him — from spaghetti to toy soldiers — as the “paint” for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn’t wait for the perfect tool or circumstances, an artist \_\_\_\_\_. The artist sees inspiration where the ordinary person sees only a limitation or a ⑤ hindrance.

\* invigorating: 기운을 돋우는 \*\* replicate: 모사(模寫)하다

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

100) 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 적절하지 않는 것은?

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

101) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① makes art from what he has around him
- ② can turn special things into ordinary ones
- ③ gets encouraged to do anything he wants
- ④ tries to remove things preventing his journey
- ⑤ makes as many deliberate choices as possible



■ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. (A)창조적인 과정에 있어서 기운을 돋우는 부분은 그것이 시시한 재료들과 보잘것 없는 발단으로부터 시작할 수 있다는 것이다. There is a term in painting called “working with a limited palette;” a deliberate choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily — less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with existing elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses everyday materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci’s Last Supper, and has recreated the Mona Lisa with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him — from spaghetti to toy soldiers — as the “paint” for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn’t wait for the perfect tool or circumstances, (B)\_\_\_\_\_. The artist sees inspiration where the ordinary person sees only a limitation or an obstacle.

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

102) 위 글 빈칸 (A)의 주어진 우리말에 맞게 아래 주어진 어구를 배열하시오. (첫 글자는 대문자로 시작할 것)

is / can / about / that / of / and / part / what / invigorating / from / the creative process / it / start / humble materials / is / poor beginnings

[1703 전국 41-42번 응용]

103) 위 글의 빈칸 (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 아래 조건에 맞추어 완성하시오.

[조건]

가. 아래 주어진 어구들을 반드시 한 번씩 이용할 것

【 has, makes, an artist, he, from, him, around, art 】

나. 문장을 완성하기 위해 필요한 한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 적합한 위치에 넣을 것

[1703 전국 43-45번 응용]

104) 다음을 문장이 들어갈 자장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오

Miss Taglia wanted to encourage her to be more independent.

Miss Taglia realized that she needed to find a new way of dealing with the behavior of one of her first-grade students. ① Lisa cried and didn't want her mother to leave her at school. ② Lisa had taken to clinging to Miss Taglia every morning. ③ She decided to take advantage of an upcoming project for the class, which had a lot of preparation to be done. ④ She talked to Lisa about taking on this job and asked her to choose a partner to help her. ⑤ Lisa was excited about this project and thrilled to be able to choose someone to work with and asked Miss Taglia if Jenny could be her partner.

[1703 전국 43-45번 응용]

105) 다음 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

It was the middle of October, and Miss Taglia realized that she needed to find a new way of dealing with the behavior of one of her first-grade students. Lisa ① had had a very hard time on the first days of school. She cried and didn't want her mother ② to leave her at school. Eventually, Lisa was comfortable with her mother ③ left but ④ had taken to clinging to Miss Taglia every morning. Aside from feeling ⑤ irritated and pressed for time, Miss Taglia wanted to encourage her to be more independent.

[1703 전국 43-45번 응용]

106) 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것을 고르시오

Lisa was excited about this project. She immediately felt important and useful. She was ① thrilling to be able to choose someone to work with and asked Miss Taglia if Jenny could be her partner. Miss Taglia agreed and asked both of the girls ② meeting with her during recess to show them ③ that needed to be done. She reminded them that they would need to come directly to their classroom after getting off the bus the next morning to begin the project.

The next morning, Miss Taglia was pleased to see two smiling faces at her door. It was a different way to begin the day. During that day and the days that followed, Miss Taglia noticed a ④ marked change in Lisa's relationship to her and to the rest of the class. Lisa no longer focused only on her teacher but looked for ways to be ⑤ involving with her classmates.



[정답]

- 1) ②  
 2) ⑤  
 3) It would be a substantial hardship on us to pay for this apartment as well as an assisted-living facility.  
 4) ③  
 5) ②  
 6) ④  
 7) ④ gave를 giving으로 고쳐야 한다. giving의 의미상의 주어는 목적어인 him이기 때문에 분사구문의 형태로 써야 한다.  
 8) I couldn't say anything, but was full of shame and regret for misunderstanding him.  
 9) (B) (A) (C)  
 10) (A)우리가 주어진 시점에 느끼는 것을 솔직하게 인정하면서, 자신에게 하는 진실의 말'에 대한 저술은 별로 없다.  
 Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point.  
 11) (A) ourselves  
 (B) going  
 (C) Little  
 (D) has  
 (E) acknowledging  
 (F) given  
 (G) declaring  
 12) (C)strong, → weak  
 (D)fortunately, → unfortunately  
 13) (A) through (B) that (C) what  
 14) (C)  
 15)  
 (A)궁술(archery)  
 (B)협상(negotiations)  
 (C)세계 수준의(world-class)  
 (D)운동하다(work out)  
 (E)상대편 선수들(opponents)  
 16) wins  
 17) ⑤ → done  
 18) ④ → present  
 19) ②  
 20) ③  
 21) ③ → freely  
 22) ①  
 23) ② → fostering  
 24) ②  
 25) ③ inspired → been inspired  
 26) ④ responding → to respond  
 27) ④ disagreement → dialogue, conversation  
 28) ④  
 29) ②  
 30) ②  
 31) ⑤ who → whose  
 32) ④ accepting → being accepted  
 33) ④  
 34) ④ much → little  
 35) ② generous → selective, picky, choosy, strict  
 36) ②  
 37) ④  
 38) stands little chance at being accepted for publication

39)

	틀린 부분	고친 부분
①	writing	being written
②	stand	stands
③	their	whose

- 40) ③  
 41) ⑤  
 42) ④  
 43) ① (minimize → magnify)  
 44) (a) 자기 자신에 대한 판단이 터무니없이 부정적인 것  
 (b) 자존심이 낮은 사람이 우울해질 위험이 평균보다 높은 것  
 45) ⑤  
 46) ③  
 47) ④  
 48) Surprisingly  
 49) (a) The more (b) the better  
 50) ② which - in which  
 ④ has - had  
 ⑤ are the ideas - the ideas are  
 51) ① organismic adaptation was ultimately caused by competition for survival and reproduction  
 ② struggle for existence  
 ③ competition is the driving force behind economic efficiency and adaptation.  
 ④ keeps life interesting  
 52) ③ ②-③-①  
 53) ① killed - killing  
 ④ why - because  
 ⑤ had discovered - had been discovered  
 54) ① fall well short of  
 ② the Germans relied on secret agents they had planted in England.  
 ③ The bombs would hit farther and farther from their targets every time they fell.  
 ④ By feeding the enemy wrong information  
 55) ③ ②-③-①  
 56) ⑤ because -> because of  
 57) ②  
 58) (A) consumption (B) excessive  
 59) (A) depend (B) those  
 60) (A) The prices of these items depend on those of the physical commodities  
 61) ① 상대적인  
 ②절대적인 ③모순적인 ④모호한 ⑤반어적인  
 62) (A) which (B) whose (C) where (D) how  
 63) ② deep → deeply  
 64) ⑤ 'satisfying'으로 쓰는 것이 적절하다.  
 65) ③ interrupted → affected  
 66) ①satisfaction ②dissatisfied ③satisfied  
 ④는 목적어가 없는 주어가 필요하다. ⑤는 이어지는 문장에서 직원의 불행이 고객의 경험을 악화시킨다 하였으므로 흐름상 '불만족한'이 필요하다. ③는 기업이 직원들을 '만족스럽게'하는 것이 무엇인지 알아야 한다는 내용이 적절하다.  
 67) ③  
 이 글은 직원들의 만족도가 기업에게 중요한 영향을 미친다는 내용으로, ③의 고객만족이라는 용어를 설명하는 글은 흐름상 적절하지 않다.  
 68) ③

①contributions ② used ④ be ⑤ where

69) They turned on automatically and were activated only (when →where) actually needed.

Francis의 디자인의 단점은 물이 모든 곳으로 흘러나온다는 것이었으므로, 다른 엔지니어들이 보완한 것은 오직 필요한 '장소'에만 작동되었다는 것이 흐름상 적절하다.

70) did the concept become popular.

71) ⑤

James Francis 몇 년 후 작업에 참여했다는 내용은 글에 나타나 있지 않다.

72) ④

73) ④

74) ① (to creating → to create),

② (is →are),

④ (considered →are considered)

75) ②

76) Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately benefiting the seller as well.

77) ⑤ (much → little)

78) ① (pay → paying),

② (go → going),

⑤ (uninterrupting → uninterrupted)

79) ⑤

80) ⑤ (interrupted → uninterrupted)

81) You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt uninterrupted and on schedule.

82) ③

83) ③

84) ① to study → studying

③was resembled → resembled

⑤ were → was

⑦ had → was

⑧ cultural → culturally

85) 정답③

① provided → was provided

② was 생략

④ Not only the process was influenced → Not only was the process influenced

⑤ being → is

86) 정답④

87) the culturally based *idea* that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process

88) (a) urban (b) presence (c) frequently

89) what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad.

90) 정답⑤ : taking → take

91) (A) for example (for instance) (B) however

92) elk take flight when skiers are as much as a quarter mile away.

93) (A) tolerance (B) frequency

94) ②

95) ②

96) ④

97) ③

98) ⑤ which → where

99) ② intentional = deliberate 의도적인, ordinary = everyday 일상적인, 평범한

100) ③ potential → existing cf. ① trivial = humble 시시한, ⑤ hindrance = obstacle 장애물

101) ①

102) Part of what is invigorating about the creative process is that it can start from humble materials and poor beginnings

103) an artist makes art from what he has around him

104) ③

105) ③

106) ④