



이 책의 구성과 특징



본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 기준의 달성 정도와 대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력을 측정하는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 다양한 주제·소재 분야의 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 개발되었다. ‘영어 I’과 ‘영어 II’ 교과서를 통해 익힌 기본 개념을 중심으로 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키워 나간다면, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.

» Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 대수능 혹은 모의평가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이하고자 하였다.

02 글의 목적 파악

» Gateway

Carl Stokes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in 1927 in Cleveland, Ohio, Carl Stokes had a hard time ear was a young child, his father died. As he grew up, he held man family. Stokes graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of L exam. He established a law firm in 1962. A few years later, he ran f and lost, but he entered the race again in the next election and w

» Solving Strategies

유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장하고자 하였다.

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 주요 어휘와 매일의 수신자와 발신자 간의 관계를 파악하고, 글의 주제를 추론

주요 어휘	apartment, Vuenna Dog Park, noise, night, complain, i
수신자	Mr. Kayne(Vuenna 에완전 공원 관리자)
발신자	Monty Kim(Cansinghill 아파트 주민)

↓

글의 주제 에완전 공원의 야간 소음 문제 해결

» Academic Vocabulary by topic

주제·소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련하여 읽기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘를 영영 풀이와 예문을 통해 익히고, 간단히 복습해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.

Academic Vocabulary by topic

capability 능력 (the ability to do something)

All employees are treated fairly according to their **capabilities** and achievements. 모든 직원들은 자신의 능력과 실적에 따라 공평하게 대우받는다.

dedicate (시간·노력) 바치다, 헌신하다 (to give all of your energy, time, etc. to some I decided to **dedicate** my life to scientific research. 나는 나의 삶을 과학 연구에 바치기로 결심했다.

characterize 특징짓다 (to be a typical feature or quality of someone or something) His writing is **characterized** by humor and simplicity. 그의 글은 유머와 단순함으로 특징지어진다.

distinctive, 독특한, 특색 있는 (having a quality or characteristic that makes a no

Exercises

각 강에서 다루어지는 문제 유형이나 주제·소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였으며, EBS 우수 문항을 일부 수록하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 따로 떼어 '영단어·숙어'의 별책으로 제시하였다.

Exercises

01 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?
[20004-0002] Dear Mr. Kimberley,

My name is Susan and I work in the accounting department. I am looking to promote someone within our company to the position of accounting department, and I felt a need to write you this letter. I think my department colleague, is an ideal candidate for the position. She never leaves early, and she does excellent work while she is here. me and the rest of our colleagues that she has a natural talent for clients love her and so do we. She is always quick to help with whatever matter what it is. She is a fantastic employee and deserves the position. I regret choosing her. As you are thinking about who might best fit into your department, you will consider Victoria.

Test

실전에 대비하여 자신의 읽기 능력을 스스로 진단해 볼 수 있도록 최신 대수능 체제에 맞추어 3회분의 테스트로 구성하였다. 이 테스트를 통해 지금까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.

Test 1

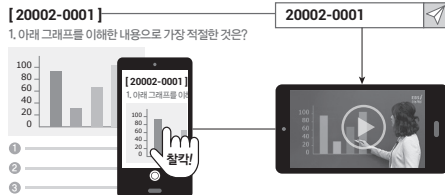
01 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?
[20004-0011] Dear Mr. Jansen

We received your application for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We appreciate your interest. Each year hundreds of students apply for your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. I inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else. In the experience in the industry. Considering that you are a few years younger than those who are also applying, we encourage you to gain more experience before applying again. We hope that your qualifications in the corporate world will greatly benefit your qualifications the next time you apply for the scholarship.



학생 EBS 교재 문제 검색

EBS 단주에서 문항코드나 사진으로 문제를 검색하면 푸덕봇이 해설 영상을 제공합니다.



※ EBSi 사이트 및 모바일, EBSi 고교강의 앱에서 이용이 가능합니다.
※ 사진 검색은 EBSi 고교강의 앱에서만 이용하실 수 있습니다.

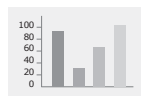


교사 교사지원센터 교재 자료실

교재 문항 한글 문서(HWP)와 교재의 이미지 파일을 무료로 제공합니다.

교재 자료실

- ↓ 한글다운로드
- 🖼️ 교재이미지 활용
- 📄 강의활용자료



※ 교사지원센터(<http://teacher.ebsi.co.kr>) 접속 후 '교사인증'을 통해 이용 가능

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수능특강 영어영역 **영어**



Part

I

www.ebsi.co.kr

유형편

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Kayne,

I am a resident of Cansinghill Apartments, located right next to the newly opened Vuenna Dog Park. As I live with three dogs, I am very happy to let my dogs run around and safely play with other dogs from the neighborhood. However, the noise of barking and yelling from the park at night is so loud and disturbing that I cannot relax in my apartment. Many of my apartment neighbors also seriously complain about this noise. I want immediate action to solve this urgent problem. Since you are the manager of Vuenna Dog Park, I ask you to take measures to prevent the noise at night. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,
Monty Kim

- ① 애완견 예방 접종 일정을 확인하려고
- ② 애완견 공원의 야간 이용 시간을 문의하려고
- ③ 아파트 내 애완견 출입 금지 구역을 안내하려고
- ④ 아파트 인근에 개장한 애완견 공원을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 애완견 공원의 야간 소음 방지 대책을 촉구하려고

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> resident 주민 | <input type="checkbox"/> neighborhood 이웃, 근처 | <input type="checkbox"/> yell 소리 지르다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> disturbing 방해가 되는 | <input type="checkbox"/> immediate 즉각적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> action 조치 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> urgent 긴급한, 시급한 | <input type="checkbox"/> take measures 대책을 강구하다, 조치를 취하다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prevent 막다 | | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 주요 어휘와 메일의 수신자와 발신자 간의 관계를 파악하고, 글의 주제를 추론해 본다.

주요 어휘	apartment, Vuenna Dog Park, noise, night, complain, immediate action
수신자	Mr. Kayne(Vuenna 애완견 공원 관리자)
발신자	Monty Kim(Cansinghill 아파트 주민)



글의 주제	애완견 공원의 야간 소음 문제 해결
-------	---------------------

» Step 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

However, the noise of barking and yelling from the park at night is so loud and disturbing that I cannot relax in my apartment.	야간에 애완견 공원에서 나는 소음이 너무 시끄러워서 쉴 수 없음
I want immediate action to solve this urgent problem.	이 긴급한 문제에 대한 즉각적인 조치를 원함
Since you are the manager of Vuenna Dog Park, I ask you to take measures to prevent the noise at night. I hope to hear from you soon.	애완견 공원의 관리자가 대책을 강구해 줄 것을 요청함

» Step 3 글의 주제와 글의 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

아파트 바로 옆에 새로 생긴 애완견 공원에서 나는 야간 소음으로 인해 아파트 주민이 어려움을 겪고 있으니 그에 대한 대책을 강구해 달라는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '애완견 공원의 야간 소음 방지 대책을 촉구하려고'이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0002]

Can't leave the office or home to volunteer? No problem. Like almost everything these days, there is also a way to volunteer and help others out from the comfort of your living room couch or office chair. Many organizations need help with administrative tasks that can be completed digitally. If you are a computer whiz and are working at a job where you are supposed to look busy even when you are not, "virtual volunteering" might be the way to offer your expertise or mentor someone while still taking care of work at your desk. Our website lists countless virtual volunteering opportunities — go there to find one that suits your interests. With just a computer or phone, you can lend your talents to anything from advocacy and human rights to education and literacy, even to organizations that are not necessarily close to home. Tasks can range from making phone calls to helping "get out the vote" to designing a nonprofit's website. Stop by our website and start virtual volunteering today!

* whiz 명수, 재주꾼, 전문가

- ① 직장에서 단체로 할 수 있는 봉사 활동을 소개하려고
- ② 온라인으로 하는 자원봉사 활동에 참여를 권유하려고
- ③ 재능 기부 봉사 활동을 할 때 주의할 점을 알려 주려고
- ④ 컴퓨터 프로그래밍에 능숙한 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 자원봉사 활동 도중 겪은 어려움에 대해 조언을 요청하려고

02

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0003]

At Metro Bank we try to provide banking facilities of highest quality in order to accurately meet our customers' needs. To do this it is essential that we listen to what our customers have to say. We would like you to help us by giving us your opinion of Metro Bank's services. We are asking an independent market research company, MIC Limited, to interview a number of customers over the next few weeks. MIC Limited is a reliable company, and your individual responses will be kept completely confidential. They will be conducting the interviews by telephone, so an interviewer may telephone you at some point over the next few weeks. Because MIC Limited will choose who to interview, you might not be contacted at all. If you are, we would value your contribution and hope you will be able to help us if asked.

* confidential 비밀의, 기밀의

- ① 시장 조사 업체를 소개해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ② 고객 의견 조사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 설문 조사 대상에서 제외된 이유를 설명하려고
- ④ 은행의 고객 개인 정보 보호 노력을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 시장 분석 결과에 따른 서비스 변경을 안내하려고

03

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0004] Dear Friend,

At Christmas time our auditorium is transformed into a dinner club with festive lights, entertainment, a full course turkey dinner, and, of course, Santa Claus. Our patients and their loved ones have the chance to be together to enjoy themselves in a pleasant atmosphere at this time of year when families should be together. This is Cafe Noel, one of the many special holiday events we at Calvary host for our patients and their families. Calvary Hospital plans Cafe Noel at Christmas time every year. But to continue this unique program we need your help! Your holiday gift of \$15, \$20, \$25, or whatever you can afford at this time, will help us to make the holidays a very special time for our patients and their loved ones. Please send your holiday gift today.

Sincerely,
Patricia A. Cahill
Executive Director

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ① 병원 자원봉사자를 모집하려고 | ② 연말 행사 비용 견적을 알아보려고 |
| ③ 병원 행사를 위한 기부를 요청하려고 | ④ 크리스마스 행사 아이디어를 공모하려고 |
| ⑤ 연말 행사에 환자들의 가족을 초대하려고 | |

04

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0005] Dear Mayor Johnson,

I have always appreciated the open line of communication you keep with your residents, and your willingness to take action on their concerns. I have noticed something else that could improve our city. Although the zoo has been expanded and the Children's Museum recently opened up, our city doesn't have a splash park for children. A splash park would provide kids with a convenient place to get exercise and stay cool in hot summer. And it would be free, benefiting all the families with children. Normally, splash parks are installed in a regular park. I think that the park near the post office would work since it has a lot of room. Your consideration of this proposition would be much appreciated. Thank you for reading my letter. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Stellar Baker

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① 동물원 개장식에 초대하려고 | ② 놀이 시설의 안전 점검을 강조하려고 |
| ③ 어린이 물놀이장의 설치를 제안하려고 | ④ 공원 물놀이장의 보수 공사를 요청하려고 |
| ⑤ 어린이 박물관 이전 필요성을 설명하려고 | |

>>>

Gateway

| 2020학년도 대수능 19번 |

[21005-0006]

다음 글에 드러난 Jonas의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm. He had been looking forward to this field trip. It was the first field trip for his history course. His history professor had recommended it to the class, and Jonas had signed up enthusiastically. He was the first to board the bus in the morning. The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace. Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields. The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him. He had expected to see some old castles and historical monuments, but now he saw nothing like that awaiting him. "What can I learn from these boring fields?" Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

① excited → disappointed

② indifferent → thrilled

③ amazed → horrified

④ surprised → relieved

⑤ worried → confident

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

□ calm 차분한

□ field trip 현장 학습

□ enthusiastically 열광해서, 열성적으로

□ landscape 경치, 풍경

□ fascinating 굉장히 아름다운, 매력적인

□ vast 광대한

□ appeal to ~에게 매력적이다, ~의 관심을 끌다

□ monument (역사적) 건축물, 기념비

□ await 기다리다

□ sigh 한숨, 탄식

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 등장인물이 겪은 사건이나 그가 처한 상황을 파악한다.

- 등장인물인 Jonas가 역사 수업의 첫 현장 학습을 가는 상황이다.

It was the first field trip for his history course.

- 버스가 Alsace로 향하는 동안 경치는 굉장히 아름다워 보였다.

The landscape looked fascinating as the bus headed to Alsace.

- 길을 세 시간 달려 마침내 Alsace에 도착했을 때 Jonas는 끝없이 펼쳐진 농지 외에는 아무것도 보지 못했다.

Finally arriving in Alsace after three hours on the road, however, Jonas saw nothing but endless agricultural fields.

» Step 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

- 버스 창밖을 내다보면서 차분히 있을 수가 없었다.

Looking out the bus window, Jonas could not stay calm.

- 이번 현장 학습을 학수고대하고 있었다.

He had been looking forward to this field trip.

- 들판은 광대했지만 전혀 매력적이지 않았다.

The fields were vast, but hardly appealed to him.

- 이 지루한 들판에서 내가 무엇을 배울 수 있단 말인가?

“What can I learn from these boring fields?”

- 낙담하여 한숨을 쉬며 혼잣말을 했다.

Jonas said to himself with a sigh.

» Step 3 등장인물이 처한 상황과 심경 관련 표현을 종합적으로 고려하여 등장인물의 심경 변화를 판단한다.

- ...▶ 오래된 성과 역사적인 건축물을 볼 것이라고 기대하고 떠난 역사 수업의 첫 번째 현장 학습에서 그것들은 보지 못하고 끝없이 펼쳐진 농지만을 보고서 허탈해하는 Jonas의 심경이 드러난 내용의 글이다. 따라서 Jonas의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ① ‘마음이 들뜬 → 실망한’이다.

② 무관심한 → 신이 난

③ 아주 놀란 → 겁에 질린

④ 놀란 → 안도한

⑤ 걱정하는 → 자신감 있는

Exercises

01

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0007]

Just as I was approaching thirty, I was offered a sponsorship to go to the Ladies Professional Golf Association in the USA and attend their qualifying school. But I was very concerned about my family rather than thinking it was a good opportunity. If I accepted the sponsorship offer, I couldn't continue to work for Mom, to help her out and to earn us some extra income between amateur golf tours. This would mean there would be less money coming in to begin with, though the sponsorship money would support me through qualifying school. Of course, there was a small chance I could make the grade to become a professional, which should lead to higher earning opportunities. It was a risk for us financially. "I don't want to leave you in trouble, Mom." "Never mind about that, daughter. Of course you must do this. It's a wonderful opportunity. We'll manage." She smiled. "We always have up to now, and it's time for you to step out and take the chance." "Are you sure?" "Of course I'm sure. If you don't give it a go, you'll always regret it." I was so glad to receive her support. Thanks to her words, I was able to move on to my goal with a lighter heart.

- ① bored → curious
- ③ anticipating → angry
- ⑤ excited → disappointed

- ② jealous → grateful
- ④ worried → encouraged

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0008]

It was the day when I had the opportunity to attend my first board meeting. I arrived early. It was a great honor that I had been asked to join them as a board member. Their mission was important. The other members were powerful, highly respected women from across the nation. I had heard about their work and their reputations for years. I was finally going to get a chance to meet them. As I walked into the meeting room, someone from the organization was already there, getting ready for the meeting. Caterers were bringing in delicious treats and hot coffee. I looked at the big mahogany table and quickly saw that name tags and binders were already being arranged and placed on the table. I saw my name — with a handwritten note from the president — welcoming me to my first meeting. Quite frankly, I couldn't believe what my eyes were seeing!

- ① calm and relieved
- ③ jealous and ashamed
- ⑤ confused and resentful

- ② guilty and regretful
- ④ excited and delighted

[21005-0009]

* fuss 법석을 떨다

- 04

[21005-0010]

02 · 심경 · 분위기 파악 17

[21005-0011]

밑줄 친 the role of the ‘lion’s historians’가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, ‘Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter’. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the ‘lion’s historians’. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become ‘wrongs’. It’s time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

- ① uncovering the history of a species’ biological evolution
- ② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
- ③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
- ④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
- ⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> glorify 찬미하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> put across ~을 이해시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> unsustainable 지속 불가능한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wetland 습지 | <input type="checkbox"/> wasteland 황무지, 불모지 | <input type="checkbox"/> coastal 연안[해안]의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> disposable 마음대로 쓸 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> accelerate 가속화되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> cut down on ~을 줄이다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violation 침해, 위반 | | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글의 결론 또는 주제문을 통해 글의 요지나 주제를 파악한다.

- 결론: It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

➡ 이제는 인간의 권리와 나머지 환경의 권리 사이에 차이가 없도록 우리의 사고를 변화시켜야 할 때이다.

» Step 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 글의 주제를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항을 파악한다.

문제점	해결책
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 현재 인간의 소비 속도는 전적으로 지속 불가능함 • 인간의 가속화되고 있는 요구를 위해 자연환경을 마음대로 쓸 수 있다고 여김 • 인간의 행동에서 어떤 변화를 요구하는 것은 인간의 권리 침해로 여겨짐 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 환경 저널리스트들은 법을 제정하는 사람들에게 <u>환경에 관한 견해를</u> 이해시켜야 함 • 환경 저널리스트들은 <u>인도 야생 자연의 대변자</u>이어야 함 • 인간의 권리와 나머지 환경의 권리 사이에 차이가 없도록 <u>우리의 사고를 변화</u>시켜야 함

» Step 3 글의 주제와 관련하여 밑줄 친 부분의 함축적인 의미를 추론한다.

...▶ 밑줄 친 부분은 글의 첫 문장에 제시된 속담을 인용하여 환경 저널리스트들이 수행해야 할 역할을 함축적으로 제시하고 있다. 뒤에 이어지는 문장들에서 밑줄 친 부분을 포함한 문장의 Environmental journalists를 They로 지칭하여 그들의 역할을 구체적으로 진술하며 마지막 문장에서 결론을 내고 있다. 그러므로 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '자연을 위해서 (환경 파괴 없이) 지속 가능한 인간 행위로의 변화를 촉구하는 것'이다.

- ① 한 종의 생물학적 진화의 역사를 밝히는 것
- ② 인권에 대한 만연한 침해에 맞서 싸우는 것
- ④ 대변해 주는 사람이 별로 없는 사람들의 역사를 다시 쓰는 것
- ⑤ 환경법 제정자들의 권력을 제한하는 것

Exercises

01

밑줄 친 hold their cards too close to the vest가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0012]

We are often told that there is no innovation without competition, which is absurd given that most of the greatest innovations in science and technology have resulted from the sharing of research across academic silos, national borders, and language barriers. In truth, no great innovations occur in isolation. Personally, I have been asked to sign an awfully large number of nondisclosure agreements from other researchers terrified that their ideas will get out. But in truth, I've found this approach counterproductive. Those who hold their cards too close to the vest are rarely the ones who play the winning hand. It is when we share our findings with people with other areas of expertise or perspectives, or seek feedback about our concept from someone in a different field, or try out our idea with potential users, that suddenly the real potential starts to emerge.

* academic silo (구분되는) 학문 영역 ** counterproductive 역효과를 내는

- ① think of themselves as always right
- ② refuse to share their ideas with others
- ③ are not ready to accept innovative ideas
- ④ steal someone's idea without saying anything
- ⑤ cherish the time they spend with a special person

02

밑줄 친 Muhammad must go to the mountain이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0013]

A family from Israel who moved to Northern California was amazed by the isolation they experienced when they moved into their San Francisco neighborhood. They had lived in a kibbutz, where they experienced a strong sense of community in every sense of the word. "When we moved here," said the father, "it was culture shock! People nodded and smiled with a brief hello coming and going, and then disappeared into their own dwelling, and we wouldn't see them again for days at a time. One night, my wife suggested that if the mountain wasn't going to come to Muhammad, then Muhammad must go to the mountain. It was at that point that we realized we had a gift to bring to our neighbors — the gift of community!" Over the next few months, the family organized a block party, a neighborhood yard sale, and an open house brunch. Each was a big success. People became friends, and the connections snowballed. A small baby-sitting co-op began in the neighborhood, as well as a family neighborhood cleanup event that took place at the beginning of each season on a Saturday morning.

* kibbutz 키부츠(이스라엘의 생활 공동체) ** co-op 협동조합

- ① the family should go back to their hometown
- ② problems of the community can be postponed
- ③ the family should first approach the neighbors
- ④ cooperation is essential for the protection of nature
- ⑤ the cause of the neighborhood conflict must be removed

03

[21005-0014]

밑줄 친 behind the open door several differences are hidden이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It may sound rather trite to say that the first function of the picture is to show its object. But the object of the picture is not always the one you think it is. It's obvious through the photographs the journalist brings back from the field that he shows the situation he witnessed. Through the paintings he produces the painter shows his subject as much as his own sensibility; and the film maker through the film he makes can also show his own vision of the world. Thus, through these few examples you can understand that behind the open door several differences are hidden. But perhaps that's not the main thing. In fact, whether it's fictional or informative, it is very rare that the picture isn't accompanied by a comment, however incomplete it may be, that specifies its meaning or context. It may be a title in the case of a painting, an article of several hundred words in the case of a press photo or the outlines of a scenario in the case of a film.

* trite 진부한

- ① artists are sensitive to changes of the environment
- ② visual art includes the underlying message of its creator
- ③ painstaking efforts are required in the creation of artwork
- ④ it is necessary for artists to hide their intentions in their works
- ⑤ there are several differences between paintings and photographs

04

[21005-0015]

밑줄 친 that shoe best fits the species who possesses feet to wear it이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

To destroy a whale is a monumental denial of life and merely one symbol of the human species' rather recent hatred for the world. We have named one whale "killer." But that shoe best fits the species who possesses feet to wear it. Whales are more appreciated than ever, and whale watching yields more lucre than killing does. In that appeal to our self-centeredness lies their best hope. But even if all of us gain the emotional and intellectual maturity to finally divest ourselves from harming them, we may yet lose them in an ocean of plastics, chemicals, fishing tangles, spinning propellers, speeding hulls, and noise. All whales now have trouble competing with the aquatic primate for the fishes of the seas. The more humans fill the world, the more we empty it.

* lucre 이득 ** hull (배의) 선체

- ① whales are the top predators in the ocean
- ② humans kill whales, not the other way around
- ③ humans can prevent whales from being harmed
- ④ whales have evolved to survive harsh conditions
- ⑤ as a species, humans are like all other life forms

05

밑줄 친 practice a form of technological silence가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0016]

There are people who do not obsessively go after the latest digital devices, taking their time before changing hardware. There are even some people who have developed a taste for “vintage” technology, not only for vintage decoration or fashion. None of these cases reveal an ultimate or total renouncement of technology, but rather a temporary interruption of its use or a preference for a slower pace. We consider it appropriate to include in this list the so-called *slow movement*, with its taste for slowness and tranquility, since often technologies are used precisely to speed up some processes in life. The movement was born as an alternative to fast food, but quickly it spread to other realms of life. Whoever chooses slowness may indeed practice a form of technological silence. In this path of slowness we also find the many forms of meditation, whether traditional or new, that are so fashionable nowadays and that can be seen as a way to temporarily refrain from technology.

* renouncement 단념 ** refrain 삼가다

- ① take a break from using technology
- ② disconnect oneself from work temporarily
- ③ learn how to fix common technology issues
- ④ relate to the designs and fashions of the past
- ⑤ combine technologies with traditional activities

06

밑줄 친 “an equal number of words as of things”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0017]

Modern scientific writing in English began in the 17th century, with authors such as Francis Bacon, Robert Boyle, and Isaac Newton. This period was characterized by intense debates over the nature of language generally. At issue was the presumed power of words to control knowledge, as Bacon put it, to “force and overrule the understanding, throw all into confusion, and lead men away into numberless empty controversies and idle fancies.” Bacon was thus the first to claim revolt against Elizabethan styles of writing (which, of course, included Shakespearean drama); these, he said, pulled a veil between the intellect and the world. To advance knowledge, especially “the new experimental philosophy,” there was a simple, direct, and unadorned form of speech needed. This would lift the veil and provide “an equal number of words as of things.”

* revolt 반발 ** unadorned 꾸밈이 없는

- ① an ideal language for creative writing
- ② plain and clear descriptions of the world
- ③ a linguistic outlet for emotionally charged ideas
- ④ opportunities for collaborative work among authors
- ⑤ underlying reasons for using writing rather than speech

07

[21005-0018]

밑줄 친 our relationship with nature is, and always was, less romantic이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

That so many species now live alongside us in human-modified environments, whether on intensive farmland in Britain or in regenerating forest in Costa Rica, is not to say that any human society, past or present, has ever lived in ‘harmony’ with nature. This is absolutely not the case. The harmonious coexistence of humans and the rest of nature in the distant past is a romanticized and largely fictional notion. Present-day conservation often attempts to re-create these idealized ecosystems, for example by the reintroduction of hunter-gatherer-style burning of vegetation in America, Africa and Australia, and by reinstating now uneconomic medieval farming and forestry practices in Europe and Asia. In truth, our relationship with nature is, and always was, less romantic. We eat nature. We take up space that wild nature would otherwise occupy. We have used whatever technologies have been available to us at a particular time to consume or oust wild creatures, often with great success. As a consequence, we are living through a time of extinction.

* reinstate 복원하다 ** oust 내쫓다

- ① humans have failed to be in harmony with the natural environment
- ② the human-nature relationship is inseparable from its cultural context
- ③ humankind is simply a part of nature and its effect on nature is natural
- ④ human pressure on nature has gradually declined since the medieval period
- ⑤ advancing conservation and human development is not an either-or proposition

08

[21005-0019]

밑줄 친 our sin will find us out이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Emerson said, “What you are speaks so loudly that people can’t hear what you say.” Of course, one of the greatest principles of effective advertisement copy writing is to believe yourself what you are trying to make others believe. Somebody asked me in the marketing course I was giving at New York University, “What do you think is the first requirement for success in advertising?” I said, “Good health.” That is nothing to laugh about. I can’t conceive how a dyspeptic could write good mincemeat copy or a man with rheumatism could write about the joy of riding over mountain roads in an automobile. You have to have good human equipment to enjoy the things you are trying to sell or you can’t make other people enjoy them. I believe the public has a sixth sense of detecting insincerity, and we run a tremendous risk if we try to make other people believe in something we don’t believe in. Somehow our sin will find us out.

* dyspeptic 소화 불량인 사람 ** mincemeat 다진 고기

- ① bad health will lead to poor decisions in times of crisis
- ② we will lose opportunities to cooperate with our colleagues
- ③ consumers are not inclined to purchase low-quality products
- ④ copywriters are always faced with a temptation to exaggerate
- ⑤ people will see whether we are honest or not in our advertisements

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> unsustainable 지속 불가능한 | <input type="checkbox"/> draw on ~을 이용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> overdrawn 초과 인출된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> account 계좌 | <input type="checkbox"/> affordable 적절한 값으로 구할 수 있는 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bankrupt 자금 불능으로 만들다, 파산시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> balance sheet 대차 대조표 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inherit 물려받다 | <input type="checkbox"/> prospect 가망, 전망 | <input type="checkbox"/> collect on ~을 상환받다, ~을 수령하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get away with ~을 모면하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> challenge ~에 이의를 제기하다 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 주제를 추측한다.

- Many present efforts / our generation
 - our children / future generations
 - are simply unsustainable / draw too ~ to be affordable far into the future / will inherit the losses / can never collect on our debt
- ➔ 현세대와 미래 세대, 그리고 현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식의 영향에 관한 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, '현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식이 미래 세대에 끼치는 영향'이 글의 주제임을 알 수 있다.

» Step 2 주제에 대한 필자의 생각을 확인하면서 요지를 추론한다.

- 인간의 진보를 지키고 유지하며, 인간의 욕구를 충족시키고, 인간의 야망을 실현하고자 하는 현세대의 노력들[환경 자원 사용 방식]은 지속 불가능함(Many present efforts ~ are simply unsustainable)
 - 현세대의 환경 자원 계좌를 과다 인출하여, 먼 후세에는 적절한 값으로 구할 수 없음(They draw too ~ to be affordable far into the future)
 - 현세대의 그 노력들[환경 자원 사용 방식]은 미래 세대에게 손실을 물려줄 것임(They may show profit on ~ but our children will inherit the losses.)
- ➔ 요지 추론: 현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식은 지속 불가능하고 미래 세대에게 손실을 물려주게 된다.

» Step 3 결론을 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

- 결론: 현세대의 낭비적인 환경 자원 사용이 남긴 빚을 미래 세대는 상환받을 수 없다.(~, but they can never collect on our debt to them.)
- ...▶ 따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.'이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0021]

Unless we are very, very careful, we doom each other by holding onto images of one another based on preconceptions that are in turn based on indifference to what is other than ourselves. This indifference can be, in its extreme, a form of murder and seems to me a rather common phenomenon. We claim autonomy for ourselves and forget that in so doing we can fall into the tyranny of defining other people as we would like them to be. By focusing on what we choose to acknowledge in them, we impose an insidious control on them. I notice that I have to pay careful attention in order to listen to others with an openness that allows them to be as they are, or as they think themselves to be. The shutters of my mind habitually flip open and click shut, and these little snaps form into patterns I arrange for myself. The opposite of this inattention is love, is the honoring of others in a way that grants them the grace of their own autonomy and allows mutual discovery.

* doom 불행한 결말을 맞게 하다 ** tyranny 횡포, 폭정 *** insidious 서서히 퍼지는

- ① 개인의 사생활은 반드시 존중되어야 한다.
- ② 타인에 대한 지나친 관심을 지양해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 의견을 명확하게 주장할 수 있어야 한다.
- ④ 갈등 해결을 위해 상대방의 의견을 경청해야 한다.
- ⑤ 상대방의 자율성을 존중하며 서로 관심을 가져야 한다.

02

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0022]

Designing, building, operating, upgrading, and eventually retiring infrastructure projects is an expensive process. As aging infrastructure is repaired and retrofitted, and as new infrastructure is constructed, incorporating future risks from climate change impacts into their design, construction, and operation must become routine. Failing to take those risks into account will likely lead to increased maintenance and operating costs and shortened service life. Failing to screen projects for climate resilience will lead to more waste and more infrastructure collapse. The stronger infrastructure required may come with a significant upfront cost. But employing thoughtful design strategies can allow for making relatively modest resilience investments now, while still planning for more extreme events down the road. This approach could well be cheaper than having to retrofit the infrastructure from scratch if conditions worsen beyond expectations.

* retrofit 개보수하다 ** resilience 회복력 *** upfront 선행 투자의

- ① 사회 기반 시설 사업에 대한 투자를 다각화해야 한다.
- ② 노후화된 사회 기반 시설을 사전에 파악하여 관리해야 한다.
- ③ 기후 변화에 대해 국제 사회의 대대적인 대응 노력이 필요하다.
- ④ 환경을 고려한다면 사회 기반 시설의 지나친 확충은 불필요하다.
- ⑤ 사회 기반 시설 사업에 기후 변화가 가져올 위험이 고려되어야 한다.

03

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0023]

All musics have a history, and all music changes, has always been changing, though at various rates and not always in the same direction. It would be foolish to assume that the music of India, because it is largely melodic and without harmony, somehow represents an “earlier stage” through which Western music has already passed, or that Europeans, in the days when they lived in tribes, had music similar to that of Native Americans. Musics do not uniformly change from simple to complex. Each music has its own unique history, related to the history of its culture, to the way people adapt to their natural and social environment. The patterns we may discern in the world’s music history usually have to do with the relationships of cultures to one another. Thus, in the twentieth century, as Western-derived culture has affected most others, most non-Western musics now show some influences of Western music. However, the results of this influence vary from culture to culture.

- ① 화음의 다양성은 서양 음악에서 중요한 가치를 가진다.
- ② 대중매체의 영향으로 세계의 대중음악이 유사해지고 있다.
- ③ 음악 발전을 위해 소수 민족의 음악을 보존할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 사회의 문화적 규범은 도입된 음악에 대한 평가를 좌우한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 그것이 속한 문화의 특성에 따라 각자 고유하게 변화한다.

04

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0024]

Archaeology is a mode of production of the past. This would seem to be recognised by those many archaeologists and textbooks that talk at length of archaeological techniques — archaeology seen as technology. The past has left remains, and they decay in the ground. According to their interest, an archaeologist works on the material remains to make something of them. So excavation is invention/discovery or sculpture where archaeologists craft remains of the past into forms which are meaningful. The archaeological ‘record’ is, accordingly, not a record at all, but made, not given, ‘data’. ‘The past’ is gone and lost, and *a fortiori*, through the equivocality of things and the character of society as constituted through meaning, never existed as a definitive entity ‘the present’ anyway. An archaeologist has a raw material, the remains of the past, and turns it into something — data, a report, set of drawings, a museum exhibition, an archive, a television programme, evidence in an academic controversy, and perhaps that which is termed ‘knowledge of the past’. This is a mode of production.

* excavation 발굴 ** a fortiori 더더구나 *** equivocality 다의성

- ① 유물의 고증에는 그 사회의 과학 발달 수준이 반영된다.
- ② 발굴한 유물의 철저한 고증은 고고학 연구의 출발점이다.
- ③ 고고학은 유물 연구를 통해 유의미한 과거를 만들어 낸다.
- ④ 고고학은 인간의 과거 모습을 드러내어 인간 본성을 밝힌다.
- ⑤ 고고학자는 유물을 연구할 때 자기 관점에 매몰되면 안 된다.

05

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0025]

An educational institution that I have been associated with recently went through a particularly traumatic time when the credibility of the administration was questioned by the faculty and staff. Various organizational consultants were interviewed to facilitate a “healing” process. Most of the consultants spoke of making the necessary structural changes to create a culture of trust. The institution finally hired a consultant whose attitude was that organizational structure has nothing to do with trust. Interpersonal relations based on mutual respect and an atmosphere of goodwill are what creates a culture of trust. Would you rather work as part of a school with an outstanding reputation or work as part of a group of outstanding individuals? Many times these two characteristics go together, but if one had to make a choice, I believe that most people would opt to work with outstanding individuals.

* traumatic 힘겨운, 마음고생이 되는

- ① 대인 관계 능력 향상을 위한 교육 프로그램에 적극 참여하라.
- ② 직원의 사기 진작을 위해 다양한 형태의 직원 복지 정책을 마련하라.
- ③ 조직 운영에 관한 자문을 받을 때 자문 위원의 자질을 반드시 검증하라.
- ④ 교육 기관의 운영 효율성을 높이기 위해 조직 구조 개선을 최우선으로 하라.
- ⑤ 조직 내 신뢰 문화 형성을 위해 구조 개선보다 개인 간 관계 형성에 힘쓰라.

06

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0026]

We all have been blessed with intellect. It is up to us to develop what we have been given. The true intellectual does not gloat in what she knows, for no one has the capacity to know everything, and only the fool pretends otherwise. Knowledge has no finish line. Instead, as with life, it is merely a perpetual marathon full of potential and pitfalls. Intellect is not to be celebrated; it should be constantly and humbly improved. The more one learns, the more one understands that he or she actually knows very little. Mastering one topic means very little in the sense that an infinite amount of new topics remain alive and waiting to be tackled. There is no better way to travel the journey of life than with a book held greedily in hand.

* gloat 흠족해하다 ** pitfall 위험

- ① 지식 습득 과정은 자율적이어야 한다.
- ② 집단 지성을 통해 독선을 벗어나야 한다.
- ③ 다양한 지식 습득 방법을 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 추구하는 지식은 가치 중립적이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 끊임없이 겸허하게 지식 향상을 추구해야 한다.

07

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0027]

Much of the written evidence historians of ancient times must use is the equivalent of what our legal system calls “hearsay.” It comes from writers who lived long after the events that they relate and often contains much local folklore and tradition that may or may not be accurate. Furthermore, sometimes the level of “hearsay” between the “witness” and the original event is even greater. The writings of some ancient authors survive only in quotations from their work by other ancient figures. The history of Egypt written by Manetho, an Egyptian priest of the early third century BCE, is known only through such quotations. The same is true for the work of the Hellenistic Babylonian priest, Berossus. Thus, not only were these authors writing long after the events they were describing, but we also have the added problem of trying to decide whether or not they were quoted correctly. Obviously, the historian has to analyze such sources with great care and seek independent validation of their testimony from archaeology or other texts.

* hearsay 전문(傳聞), 전해 들은 말

- ① 과거 인류의 삶을 연구할 때 다양한 출처의 전문을 활용해야 한다.
- ② 고대사를 연구할 때 글로 쓰인 증거 자료를 분석하고 확인해야 한다.
- ③ 역사 서적을 저술할 때에는 독자들에게 친숙한 용어를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 역사적 사실을 평가할 때 상호 모순되는 사료는 가급적 배제해야 한다.
- ⑤ 역사 연구의 신뢰성을 얻기 위해 연구자의 주관적 시점을 최대한 배제해야 한다.

08

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0028]

Ordinary citizens are often keen to blame minority or culturally oppressed groups for their problems or failures. Often this can be explained by ignorance or fear. If we do not know or understand the culture of a minority or oppressed group, it is easy to see its behaviour as unacceptable or ‘uncivilised’ and therefore not worthy of consideration or respect. Only when we come to understand another culture’s ways can we start to realise that it is, like ours, only human and neither totally wrong nor totally right. It should be a part of a journalist’s role to give readers the information they need to reach sensible decisions, not to play on their fears and prejudices. If journalists tell people only what they expect to hear about minority or oppressed groups then the debate about their position in society is not advanced. It is part of the journalist’s duty to help advance society’s awareness of such problems by providing people with a wider truth than their existing prejudices.

- ① 기자는 독자의 다양한 의견을 경청하여 기사에 반영해야 한다.
- ② 언론은 어떤 사건이든지 신속하면서도 정확하게 보도해야 한다.
- ③ 시대의 변화에 따라 다문화 사회의 특성을 인정하고 수용해야 한다.
- ④ 독자는 언론이 제시하는 정보를 비판적으로 받아들이는 습관을 길러야 한다.
- ⑤ 기자는 소수 집단이나 문화적으로 억압받는 집단에 대한 사회적 인식 제고에 힘써야 한다.

[21005-0029]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

* decency 예의 ** inert 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> competent 유능한, 능력 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> agent 행위자 | <input type="checkbox"/> qualify 자격을 주다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> decent 예의 바른 | <input type="checkbox"/> nurture 양육, 교육 | <input type="checkbox"/> grasp 이해하다, 파악하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> context 환경, 상황, 배경 | <input type="checkbox"/> oversimplified 지나치게 단순화된 | <input type="checkbox"/> nonsensical 말이 안 되는, 터무니없는 |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글에서 반복적으로 제시된 핵심 개념을 파악한다.

competent moral agents 유능한 도덕적 행위자 / acquire a bit of decency 얼마간의 예의를 습득하다 /
moral agents 도덕적 행위자

➡ 핵심 개념 1: 도덕성(morality)

genes, development, and learning 유전자, 발달, 학습 /
the interaction between nature and nurture 본성과 양육 사이의 상호 작용

➡ 핵심 개념 2: 유전자, 발달, 학습, 본성 대 양육(nature vs. nurture)

» Step 2 핵심 개념 혹은 핵심 개념들의 관계에 대해 필자가 제시하는 견해를 찾는다.

The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, ~ 하지만 본성과 양육 사이의 상호 작용은 매우 복잡하며 ~

Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. 세포, 유기체, 사회 집단, 문화에 의해 제공되는 환경이 없으면, DNA는 비활성 상태이다.

Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. 유전자와 환경은 아이들의 도덕적 발달 과정, 또는 다른 어떤 발달 과정도, 본성 '대' 양육이라는 견지에서 논의될 수 있다고 생각하는 것이 말이 안 되게 하는 방식으로 상호 작용한다.

A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off. 인류의 도덕적 진화와 발달에 대한 완전한 과학적 설명은 매우 요원하다.

» Step 3 핵심 개념과 필자의 견해를 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론해 낸다.

인간의 도덕성은 선천적이지 않으며 삶의 어느 시점에서 본성과 양육 혹은 유전자와 환경 사이의 매우 복잡한 상호 작용을 통해 형성되는데, 그러한 도덕적 진화와 발달 과정이 매우 복잡하여 이에 대한 완전한 과학적 설명이 매우 요원하다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '도덕적 발달에 있어서 유전-환경의 복잡한 상호 작용'이다.

- ① 문화적 관점에서 바라본 인간 도덕성의 진화
- ② 유전자의 진화 과정 연구에서의 어려움
- ③ 아이들을 도덕적 행위자로 교육해야 할 필요성의 증가
- ④ 발생 생물학에 있어서의 본성 대 양육 논쟁

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0030]

Our addiction to criticizing others is a huge block to effectively giving feedback. When we criticize, even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to be labeled “wrong.” Most people get defensive when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, defensive people block messages. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not an effective communication strategy. And it doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something like, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

- ① importance of accepting other people’s feelings
- ② criticism as a barrier to effective communication
- ③ key components of providing constructive criticism
- ④ factors influencing responsiveness to peer feedback
- ⑤ need for including constructive criticism in feedback

02

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0031]

The competitive arena is, by its very nature, difficult, unpredictable, and uncontrollable. Despite their best efforts, athletes can never prepare for every eventuality that may occur in competition or control everything that may influence their performances. Routines offer a structure within which to prepare for performance and the flexibility to adjust to the uncertain nature of competition. Because routines are not inviolate, but rather provide a guide for athletes to follow, they can also be readily altered to fit the demands of a unique or unexpected competitive environment. Unforeseen changes in the competitive setting, such as weather, unexpected opponents, late arrival, insufficient warm-up space, and broken or lost equipment, can have a disturbing and disruptive effect on athletes before a competition. Athletes often perform below expectations because they are unable to respond appropriately to these occurrences or become unsettled mentally (e.g., lose motivation or confidence, get distracted, or experience anxiety). Athletes with well-organized yet flexible routines will be better able to respond positively to these challenges, keep calm, and maintain a high level of performance.

* eventuality 만일의 사태 ** inviolate 어길 수 없는

- ① the necessity of flexible routines for athletes
- ② the role of training in preparing for a competition
- ③ the difficulty of developing effective sport routines
- ④ the reasons athletes should have high expectations
- ⑤ the effects of sports participation on social adjustment

03

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0032]

We tend to think of myths as rather silly old stories about the adventures and misadventures of gods, warriors, and demons, invented by primitive people to explain a world they could not understand in our modern, scientific sense. But it is a mistake to dismiss these stories as trivial and old-fashioned, with no more important meaning for humanity. Scholars such as Joseph Campbell and Claude Lévi-Strauss have shown that common themes in myths from many diverse cultures speak to us about the universal concerns of all people and about ways of thought that all humans share. As we move increasingly toward a unified world — a global village, as it has been called — it is important to see how much basic human nature we all share. The systematic study of mythology reveals important points about the human psyche, about universal human motivations, fears and thought patterns.

- ① the most common mythological themes across cultures
- ② the fundamental traits of human nature and psychology
- ③ the importance of studying myths to understand human nature
- ④ the difference between mythological stories and historical facts
- ⑤ the complexity and difficulty of scientific inquiry into mythology

04

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0033]

When we think of medieval Europe, there is a tendency to think primarily in terms of what is visible today: the buildings and cathedrals, the literature and the scholastic philosophy. Yet what is of equal importance, particularly from the standpoint of the rise of modern science, is the fact that medieval culture was a mechanically sophisticated culture, even if little remains today of their machines. For example, Albertus Magnus, the teacher of Aquinas, is rumored to have had a robot in his laboratory that could raise a hand and give a greeting. The story is no doubt apocryphal, but there was in any case a great interest in machines, even if science itself was primitive and qualitative. What is clear is that the spread of mechanical clock technology was underway by the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is also clear that there was a multiplicity of machines at this time with clockwork mechanisms, ranging from monastic alarms, musical machines, and astronomical simulators to striking clocks.

* apocryphal 출처가 의심스러운 ** monastic 수도원의

- ① different factors that led to the rise of medieval Europe
- ② positive influences of medieval philosophy on architecture
- ③ common problems of religious societies of the Middle Ages
- ④ broad interest in mechanical technology in medieval Europe
- ⑤ popular reasons people in the Middle Ages disliked technology

[21005-0034]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The “biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis” by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton’s time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

* indigenous 토착의 ** niche 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> invasion 침입 | <input type="checkbox"/> species 종(種) | <input type="checkbox"/> global-scale 세계적 규모의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> biodiversity 생물 다양성 | <input type="checkbox"/> consequence 영향, 결과 | <input type="checkbox"/> ecosystem 생태계 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ecological 생태학[계]의 | <input type="checkbox"/> invasibility 피침 가능성, 침입받을 가능성 | <input type="checkbox"/> hypothesis 가설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mechanism 방법, 기법 | <input type="checkbox"/> beside ~ 이외에도, ~에 더하여(besides) | <input type="checkbox"/> probability 존재할 확률, 개연성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> competitor 경쟁자 | <input type="checkbox"/> establish 확고히 자리 잡다 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 내용을 추측한다.

invasions, communities, species, biodiversity, ecological

▶ ‘침입, 군락, 종, 생물 다양성, 생태학[계]’ 등의 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, 글이 ‘군락의 생물 다양성과 종의 침입’을 다루고 있음을 알 수 있다.

» Step 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 군락의 생물 다양성과 종의 침입에 대한 필자의 견해를 파악한다.

■ 도입

- 비토착종에 의한 자연 군락 침입은 중요한 환경 문제임(Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems.)
- 군락 침입과 생물 다양성의 관계를 이해하는 것이 최근 생태학 연구의 주요 초점임(understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research)

■ 요지: Elton의 ‘생물 다양성-피침 가능성 가설’은 높은 다양성이 군락의 경쟁적인 환경을 증가시켜 비토착종의 침입을 더 어렵게 만든다는 것을 보여 줌(The “biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis” by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade.)

■ 부연

- 흔히 관찰되는 다양성과 피침 가능성 사이의 역관계(the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility)
- 다양성이 있는 군락:
 - 생태적 지위가 비어 있을 가능성은 감소하고 침입 성공을 막아 주는 경쟁자들의 존재 확률은 증가함(the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success)
 - 자원을 더 완전히 사용하여 침입자가 자리 잡는 것을 제한함(use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish)
 - 종이 빈약한 군락보다 생태적 지위가 더 광범위하여 더 안정적임(more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities)

» Step 3 선택지를 분석한 다음, 글의 요지를 정확하게 담고 있는 제목을 선택한다.

- ① 더 많은 비어 있는 생태 공간을 개척하라!
- ② 생태계의 수호자: 다양성이 침입을 저지한다
- ③ 모든 것을 쥐면, 모든 것을 잃는다: 종이 빈약한 생태계의 필요성
- ④ 생물 다양성-피침 가능성 가설 검증에서의 난제
- ⑤ 다양성의 딜레마: 더 경쟁적일수록 덜 안정적이다

▶▶ Step 2에서 확인한 글의 요지를 가장 정확하게 담고 있는 제목은 ②이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0035]

Many of us tend to feel uncomfortable making requests of anyone beyond our “inner circle” of family and close friends. But in doing so we vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “weak ties” — our acquaintances and people we don’t know very well. Weak ties are extremely valuable because they are the bridges between social circles. Novel information, new solutions to problems, and other resources travel across these bridges. We also vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “dormant ties” — the connections we once had that we haven’t maintained. For example, most people wouldn’t even consider reaching out to a high school classmate they haven’t seen in twenty-five years to ask for a job lead; we assume such attempts to reconnect would be rejected, or that our former classmate would resent our reaching out only to ask for a favor. But most people in your past would actually welcome hearing from — and helping — you, according to organizational researchers. The passage of time doesn’t erase a shared history of understanding, emotions, and trust.

* dormant 휴면기의, 활동을 중단한

- ① Maintain Bridges Beyond Your Inner Circle
- ② How to Manage Your Ties with Close Friends
- ③ Why People Ask Their Acquaintances for Help
- ④ The Closer You Get, the More You Will Be Trusted
- ⑤ Why Your Relationships Between Family Members Are Valuable

02

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0036]

Many times our greatest growth periods come through the experience of pain. Those of us who have experienced a dark time in life through serious illness or emotional trauma know the opportunity it brings for enormous wisdom and insight. Sometimes we have to experience the contrast of darkness in order to find the light. Indeed, there are lessons within our lives that may be much more apparent in the darkness of our despair because we focus more intensely when there are fewer things to see. It is like walking into a dark room — at first we can see nothing, yet after our eyes have had a chance to refocus, we begin to see particular items in the room even though the room is still dark. Likewise, we can have some very profound insights about areas of our life that need improvement while we are quietly lying in bed recovering from an illness, away from our hectic daily routines.

* hectic 몹시 바쁜

- ① What You See Can Fool You
- ② Let Go of What You Can’t Change
- ③ Look on the Bright Side of Your Life
- ④ Dark Times Are When We Really Grow
- ⑤ Pain Is the Primary Enemy We Should Fight Against

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0037]

Privacy has not always characterized American families. Before the 19th century, people felt free to enter others' homes and tell them what to wear and how to treat their children. The development of the value of family privacy and autonomy emerged with the separation of home and work and the growth of cities during the late 19th century. Innovations in the amenities available within the home over the years — indoor plumbing, refrigerators, telephones, radios, televisions, central air conditioning, home computers, tablets, and smart speakers, for example — have all increased the privacy and isolation of American households. Our need to leave home for entertainment, goods, or services has been considerably reduced. Air conditioners, for instance, allow us to spend hot, stuffy summer evenings inside our own homes instead of on the front porch or at the local ice cream shop. With the Internet, text messaging, social media, and home shopping cable networks, family members can survive without ever leaving the privacy of their home. The institution of family has become increasingly self-contained and private.

* amenities 생활 편의 시설

- ① Real Challenges of Ensuring Privacy at Home
- ② Financial Stability Maintains Strong Family Networks
- ③ Being Online: Social Benefits Versus Privacy Concerns
- ④ Ways the Development of Household Gadgets Enhances Daily Life
- ⑤ Increased Privacy of American Family with Technological Innovation

04

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0038]

Social media — and the possibility of connecting people across the globe through communication and information platforms — may seem like a tool for tolerance because technology enables people to see and participate in worlds beyond their own. We often identify teens, in particular, as the great beneficiaries of this new cosmopolitanism. However, when we look at how social media is adopted by teens, it becomes clear that the Internet doesn't level inequality in any practical or widespread way. The patterns are all too familiar: prejudice, racism, and intolerance are pervasive. Many of the social divisions that exist in the offline world have been replicated, and in some cases amplified, online. Those old divisions shape how teens experience social media and the information that they encounter. This is because while technology does allow people to connect in new ways, it also reinforces existing connections. It does enable new types of access to information, but people's experiences of that access are uneven at best.

* cosmopolitanism 세계주의

- ① The Pros and Cons of Social Networking for Teens
- ② Can Online Degrees Reduce Global Inequalities in Education?
- ③ Social Media and Teen Depression: The Two Go Hand in Hand
- ④ Are Your Teen's Communication Problems Due to Social Media Use?
- ⑤ Offline Social Divisions Mirrored in and Magnified on Teens' Social Media

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top Ten Origin Countries of International Students
(School Years 1979–1980 and 2016–2017)

School Year 1979–1980		School Year 2016–2017	
Country	Number	Country	Number
Iran	51,000	China	351,000
Taiwan	18,000	India	186,000
Nigeria	16,000	South Korea	59,000
Canada	15,000	Saudi Arabia	53,000
Japan	12,000	Canada	27,000
Hong Kong	10,000	Vietnam	22,000
Venezuela	10,000	Taiwan	22,000
Saudi Arabia	10,000	Japan	19,000
India	9,000	Mexico	17,000
Thailand	7,000	Brazil	13,000
Other countries	129,000	Other countries	311,000
Total	286,000	Total	1,079,000

• Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

The tables above show the top ten origin countries and the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in two school years, 1979–1980 and 2016–2017. ① The total number of international students in 2016–2017 was over three times larger than the total number of international students in 1979–1980. ② Iran, Taiwan, and Nigeria were the top three origin countries of international students in 1979–1980, among which only Taiwan was included in the list of the top ten origin countries in 2016–2017. ③ The number of students from India was over twenty times larger in 2016–2017 than in 1979–1980, and India ranked higher than China in 2016–2017. ④ South Korea, which was not included among the top ten origin countries in 1979–1980, ranked third in 2016–2017. ⑤ Although the number of students from Japan was larger in 2016–2017 than in 1979–1980, Japan ranked lower in 2016–2017 than in 1979–1980.

□ origin country 출신국

□ international student 유학생

□ school year 학년도

□ table 표

□ enroll 등록시키다

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 표의 제목 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 표의 제목: Top Ten Origin Countries of International Students → 상위 10개 유학생 출신국
- 표의 내용: 1979~1980학년도와 2016~2017학년도 상위 10개 유학생 출신국 비교 제시

» Step 2 글의 도입부를 통해 표의 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The tables above show the top ten origin countries and the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in two school years, 1979–1980 and 2016–2017.

- ➔ 위 표는 1979~1980학년도와 2016~2017학년도의 두 학년도에 미국의 단과 대학과 종합 대학에 등록한 상위 10개 출신국과 유학생의 수를 보여 준다. (미국의 단과 대학과 종합 대학에 등록한 시기별, 국적별 유학생 수 파악)

» Step 3 표와 선택지 내용의 일치 여부를 비교한다.

- ① 2016~2017학년도의 유학생 총수는 1979~1980학년도 유학생 총수보다 세 배가 넘었음: 1979~1980학년도 총 유학생의 수는 286,000명이고, 2016~2017학년도 총 유학생의 수는 1,079,000명으로 세 배가 넘었음
➔ 일치
- ② 이란, 타이완, 나이지리아는 1979~1980학년도 유학생의 상위 3개 출신국이었는데, 그중 타이완만이 2016~2017학년도 상위 10개 출신국 목록에 포함됨: 1979~1980학년도 이란, 타이완, 나이지리아 유학생은 각각 51,000명, 18,000명, 16,000명으로 상위 3개국이었지만, 2016~2017학년도에는 타이완만 22,000명으로 상위 10개국에 포함됨
➔ 일치
- ③ 인도 출신 학생 수는 1979~1980학년도보다 2016~2017학년도에 스무 배가 넘었으며, 인도는 2016~2017학년도에 중국보다 순위가 더 높았음
➔ 불일치 ➔ 인도 출신 학생 수는 1979~1980학년도에 9,000명이었고 2016~2017학년도에 186,000명으로 스무 배가 넘었으나, 2016~2017학년도에 중국은 351,000명으로 인도보다 더 순위가 높았음
- ④ 대한민국은 1979~1980학년도에는 상위 10개 출신국에 포함되지 않았는데, 2016~2017학년도에는 순위가 3위였음: 1979~1980학년도에 대한민국은 표에 없지만, 2016~2017학년도에 59,000명으로 3위였음
➔ 일치
- ⑤ 일본 출신 학생의 수는 1979~1980학년도보다 2016~2017학년도에 더 많았으나, 일본은 1979~1980학년도보다 2016~2017학년도에 순위가 더 낮았음: 일본 출신의 학생 수는 1979~1980학년도에는 12,000명으로 5위였으며, 2016~2017학년도에는 19,000명으로 8위였으므로 유학생의 수는 늘었지만 순위는 하락함
➔ 일치

...▶ 따라서 ③이 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

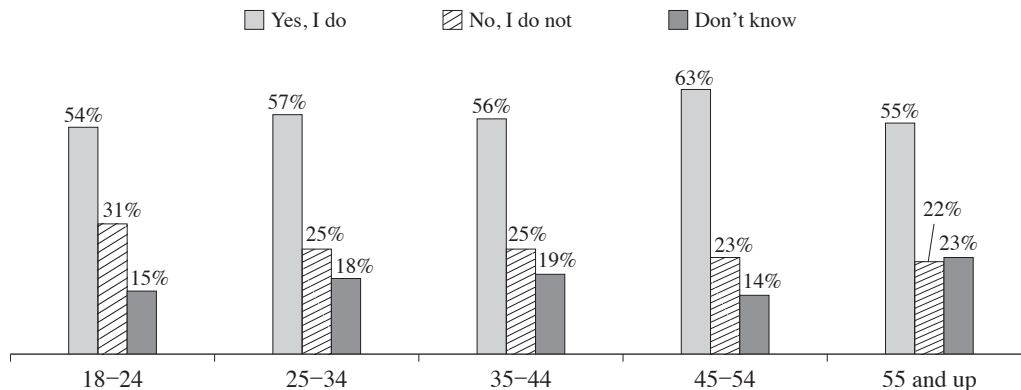
Exercises

01

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0040]

How U.S. Adults from Different Age Groups Responded When Asked If They Believed in Soulmates in 2020



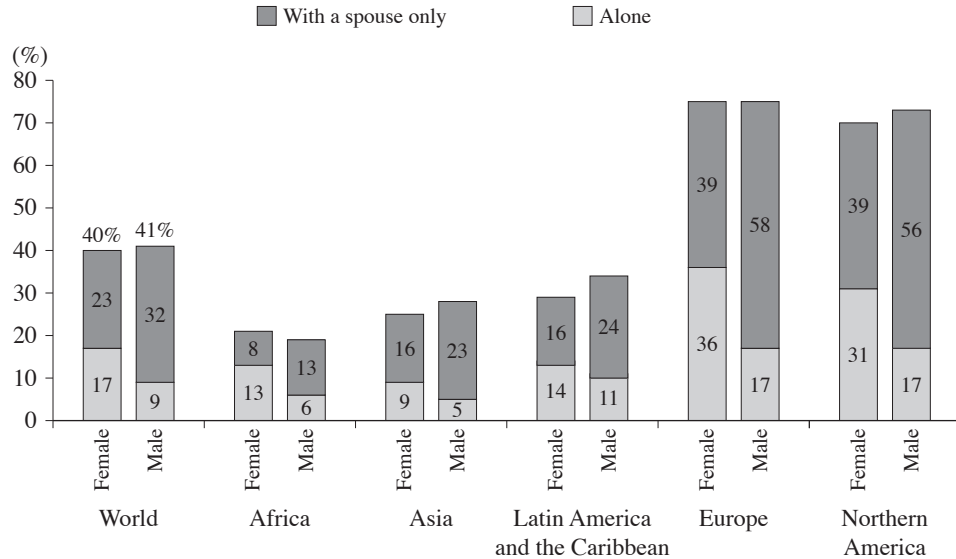
The above graph shows how U.S. adults responded when asked if they believed in soulmates, by age group, in 2020. ① In all of the age groups, more than half the people surveyed responded that they believed in soulmates, with the 45–54 age group having the highest percentage of yes answers and the 18–24 age group having the lowest. ② When it came to disbelieving in soulmates, the percentage of people in the 25–34 age group was the same as that of people in the 35–44 age group. ③ The percentage of respondents who stated they didn't believe in the existence of soulmates was the highest in the 18–24 age group and the lowest in the 55 and up age group. ④ The percentage of people who said that they didn't know if they believed in the existence of soulmates was below 20% in all age groups except the 55 and up age group. ⑤ The percentage point gap between the respondents who said they believed in and didn't believe in the existence of soulmates was the smallest in the 35–44 age group.

02

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0041]

Percentage of Men and Women Aged 60 Years or Over
Living Independently by Region (2010)



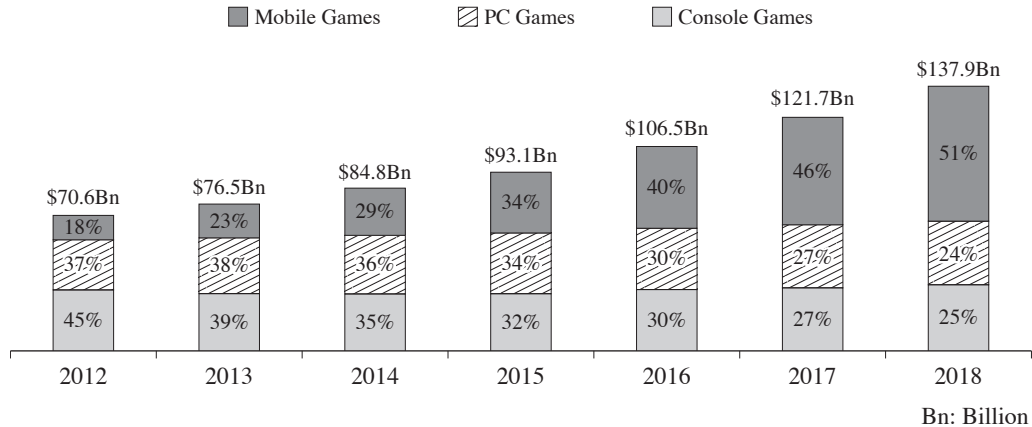
The above graph shows the percentages of elderly men and women (aged 60 or over) living independently (alone or with a spouse only) in 2010 by region. ① Globally, 40% of elderly women and 41% of elderly men lived independently after age 60. ② Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean had lower percentages of elderly men and women living independently than the world average. ③ Europe had the highest percentages of elderly men and women living independently, immediately followed by Northern America. ④ The percentage of elderly men living independently was higher than that of their female counterparts in each of the regions, except in Europe. ⑤ The percentage of elderly women living alone was lower than that of elderly women living with a spouse only in each of the regions, except in Africa.

03

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0042]

2012–2018 Global Games Market
Revenues per Segment



The above graph shows the revenues of the global games market per segment from 2012 to 2018. ① The total revenues of the global games market steadily increased from \$70.6 billion in 2012 to \$137.9 billion in 2018. ② During this period, mobile games grew from the smallest segment to the biggest, eventually taking up more than half of the total revenues of the entire global games market in 2018. ③ While the revenue of mobile games was less than half of that of console games in 2012, it was more than that of console games in 2015. ④ The revenue of PC games was 30% or more of the total revenues for 5 years before it dropped to under 25% in 2017. ⑤ While console games generated the most revenue among the three segments in 2012, their proportion of overall revenues continuously shrank thereafter.

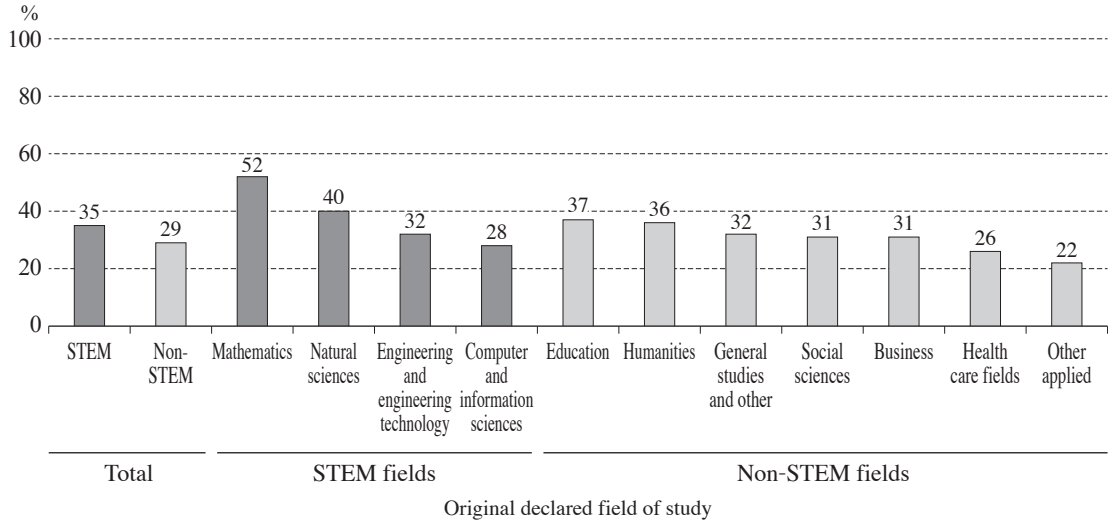
* revenue 수입

04

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0043]

**Percentage of 2011–12 Beginning Postsecondary Students
Who Ever Changed Majors in the US**



Note: STEM is an acronym for the fields of science, technology, engineering and math.

The graph above shows the percentages of postsecondary students who ever changed majors within 3 years of initial enrollment, by original declared field of study. ① Whereas 35% of students who had originally declared a STEM major changed their field of study, 29% of those who had originally declared a non-STEM major did so. ② Mathematics majors changed majors at a higher rate than students in any other field across both STEM and non-STEM majors. ③ Among students in STEM fields, those majoring in engineering and engineering technology changed majors at a lower rate than did students majoring in computer and information sciences. ④ Among students in non-STEM fields, students who started out to study education were the likeliest of all to change their majors: 37% of those who initially declared education as their major ended up majoring in something else. ⑤ Among students in non-STEM fields, students in other applied fields had the lowest major change rate, at 22%, followed by those in health care fields, at 26%.

>>>

Gateway

| 2016학년도 대수능 25번 |

[21005-0044]

Protogenes에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Known for his devotion to each of his paintings, Protogenes was an ancient Greek painter and a rival of Apelles. He was born in Caunus, on the coast of Caria, but lived most of his life in Rhodes. Little else is known of him. But there are some accounts of his paintings. The *Ialysus* and the *Satyr* were the most well-known among his works. Protogenes spent approximately seven years painting the *Ialysus*, a depiction of a local hero of a town in Rhodes. After remaining in Rhodes for at least 200 years, it was carried off to Rome. There later it was destroyed by fire. Protogenes worked on the *Satyr* during Demetrius Poliorcetes' attack on Rhodes from 305 to 304 B.C. Interestingly, the garden in which he painted the *Satyr* was in the middle of the enemy's camp. Protogenes is said to have been about seventy years of age when the *Satyr* was completed.

- ① 고대 그리스 화가였다.
- ② 일생의 대부분을 Rhodes에서 지냈다.
- ③ *Ialysus*를 그리는 데 대략 7년을 보냈다.
- ④ 적진과 멀리 떨어진 곳에서 *Satyr*를 그렸다.
- ⑤ *Satyr*를 완성했을 때는 약 70세였다고 전해진다.

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> devotion 몰두, 전념 | <input type="checkbox"/> coast 해안 | <input type="checkbox"/> account (자세한) 이야기, 기술 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> approximately 약, 대략 | <input type="checkbox"/> depiction 묘사, 서술 | <input type="checkbox"/> complete 완성하다 |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 지시문과 글의 도입부 내용을 통해 주제를 확인한다.

Known for his devotion to each of his paintings, Protogenes was ~.

➔ 자신의 그림 하나하나에 대한 몰두로 알려진 화가 Protogenes에 관한 글이다.

» Step 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 글의 내용을 추측한다.

- ① 고대 그리스 화가
➔ an ancient Greek painter
- ② 일생의 대부분을 Rhodes에서 지냄
➔ most of his life, in Rhodes
- ③ *Ialysus*를 그리는 데 대략 7년을 보냄
➔ seven years, paint the *Ialysus*
- ④ 적진과 멀리 떨어진 곳에서 *Satyr*를 그렸음
➔ far away from the enemy's camp, paint the *Satyr*
- ⑤ *Satyr*를 완성했을 때는 약 70세였음
➔ seventy years of age, complete the *Satyr*

» Step 3 글에 담겨 있는 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당되는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

- ① ~ was an ancient Greek painter and a rival of Apelles.
➔ 고대 그리스 화가였으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
- ② ~ was born in Caunus, on the coast of Caria, but lived most of his life in Rhodes.
➔ 일생의 대부분을 Rhodes에서 살았으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
- ③ ~ spent approximately seven years painting the *Ialysus*, ~.
➔ *Ialysus*를 그리는 데 대략 7년을 보냈다고 했으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
- ④ Interestingly, the garden in which he painted the *Satyr* was in the middle of the enemy's camp.
➔ *Satyr*를 그린 정원이 적진 한가운데에 있었으므로 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.
- ⑤ ~ is said to have been about seventy years of age when the *Satyr* was completed.
➔ *Satyr*를 완성했을 때는 약 70세였다고 전해지므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

...▶ 따라서 ①, ②, ③, ⑤는 글의 내용과 일치하고, ④는 일치하지 않는다.

Exercises

01

Nhoma Safari Camp에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

[21005-0045]

Nhoma Safari Camp is a tented camp in the remote northeast of Namibia, the ancestral land of the Ju/'hoansi Bushmen, offering an intensive and authentic Bushman experience. The accommodation is comfortable and consists of ten safari tents with bathrooms and hot-water showers. In the mornings guests go hunting with the tribal hunters, looking for springhare and porcupine or foraging for veldt foods if there are no tracks. They will even learn how to make arrow poison and traditional hunting equipment. Afternoons can be spent watching the Ju/'hoansi make their traditional crafts, such as ostrich eggshell jewellery, and playing traditional games. In the evenings there are elephant or giraffe dances, which have been performed by healers to cure the sick and relieve tension within the community for thousands of years. The local community benefits economically from sharing their activities with the guests, and the camp provides them with medicines and transport to a clinic 90 km away.

* forage 찾아다니다 ** veldt 초원

- ① 나미비아의 중부 지역에 위치한 캠프이다.
- ② 사파리 텐트에 욕실은 팔려 있지만 온수는 제공되지 않는다.
- ③ 방문객은 오후에 부족의 사냥꾼과 함께 사냥 활동을 하게 된다.
- ④ 부시먼 치료사의 코끼리 춤과 기린 춤은 비교적 최근에 생겼다.
- ⑤ 부시먼 부족 사회에 의약품과 병원으로의 이송을 제공한다.

02

America Reads에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

[21005-0046]

America Reads is a national service program that was established after the results of a number of research studies revealed that American students who cannot read well by the fourth grade have higher drop-out rates and more difficulty achieving success in their lives. The goal of America Reads is to make certain that every child in the United States can read well by the end of the third grade. America Reads trains volunteers as reading tutors. Volunteers can be parents, teachers, students, senior citizens, and other professionals. These volunteers help individual children and families, support classroom activities, and organize community reading initiatives. America Reads tutors can be involved in classrooms, after-school programs, Head Start programs, early childhood programs, and reading with children at home. In addition, America Reads supports nondirect service programs that support and benefit literacy activities, including book drives, coordinating parental involvement projects, and fixing up school libraries.

- ① 독서 능력이 학업 성취도에 미치는 영향을 연구하는 프로그램이다.
- ② 모든 미국 아이들이 4학년 말까지 글을 잘 읽을 수 있게 하는 것이 목표이다.
- ③ 자원봉사자들을 독서 개인 지도 교사가 되도록 교육한다.
- ④ 개인 지도 교사들은 방과 후 프로그램에 참여할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 학교 도서관 수리와 같은 간접적 지원 프로그램은 지원하지 않는다.

03

[21005-0047]

San Antonio YMCA Gymnastics Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

San Antonio YMCA Gymnastics Program

The San Antonio YMCA Gymnastics Program is an instructional program offered year-round, and classes start the first Monday & Thursday of each month. The program engages children in a wide variety of activities designed to promote physical growth.

Day and Time	Fees
Mondays or Thursdays Beginner Gymnastics: 5:00 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.	Members: \$30/month Non-members: \$45/month
Mondays Advanced Gymnastics: 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.	Members: \$40/month Non-members: \$55/month
* Private Lessons — by appointment only	Members: \$25/hour Non-members: \$40/hour

Location: San Antonio YMCA, 420 N. Center St., Pottsville, PA 18241

Notes

- Each class begins with a fifteen-minute warm-up with the instructor.
- Participants must be at least 4 years old.
- Registration is required one week prior to the first class.

For more information, please visit our website at www.sanantonioymca.com.

- ① 수업은 매달 마지막 주 월요일과 목요일에 진행된다.
- ② 초급반의 한 달 수업료가 회원은 40달러이다.
- ③ 개인 강습은 예약제로만 이루어진다.
- ④ 모든 수업은 20분의 준비 운동으로 시작한다.
- ⑤ 등록한 당일 바로 수업에 참여할 수 있다.

04

[21005-0048]

School Canteen Mural Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

School Canteen Mural Design Competition

THEME: Good Food, Good Mood

Design a mural on all sides of the school canteen! This competition is open to all Westwood High School students and faculty members.

Rules:

Incorporate spaces for blackboards and notice boards on the south and east walls. Blackboards do not have to be square or rectangular in shape — use different shapes if you want.

Prizes:

\$100 gift certificate for the winner

\$30 gift certificate for two other finalists

- Pick up your mural design sheets from the school office.
- The deadline to submit designs is Friday, September 17, 2021.
- One submission per person is allowed.
- The mural competition winner will have their design recreated on the walls of the canteen by local spray artist JAXSON.

* canteen 매점 ** mural 벽화

- ① Westwood 고등학교의 학생만 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 철판 모양은 여러 다른 모양으로 디자인할 수 있다.
- ③ 수상자에게 현금이 지급된다.
- ④ 1인당 두 점까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 우승자는 자신의 디자인을 직접 매점 벽면에 그린다.

05

[21005-0049]

Save BIG with a Museum Membership!에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Save BIG with a Museum Membership!

Choose a Providence Children's Museum membership that suits your family and enjoy unlimited admission and all the privileges of membership for an entire year.

Family Membership (\$125)

- A year of unlimited admission for up to four people at Providence Children's Museum
- \$50 off birthday parties
- 10% off museum merchandise
- Invitations to exhibit openings, special events and member-exclusive programs

Family Plus Membership (\$175)

- A year of unlimited admission for up to six people at Providence Children's Museum
- Includes all the great benefits of a Family Membership PLUS discounted admission to nearly 200 children's museums nationwide

For questions about memberships, contact us at member@provkidsmuseum.org or (401) 273-3457.

- ① 가족 회원권 회원은 생일 파티 시 10퍼센트 할인을 받을 수 있다.
- ② 가족 회원권 소지자는 회원 전용 프로그램에 초대받을 수 있다.
- ③ 가족 플러스 회원권은 8명에게 박물관 연간 무제한 입장권을 제공한다.
- ④ 가족 플러스 회원권 회원은 전국 약 200개의 어린이 박물관에 무료로 입장할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 회원권 문의는 전화로만 가능하다.

06

fennel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0050]

Fennel, a member of the carrot family, was cultivated in Europe throughout ancient times and the Middle Ages. The fennel whose stalk and seed were eaten by the Greeks and Romans was the original wild form native to southern Europe, and is known as “bitter fennel.” Its seeds were used in seasoning mixtures and its stalks in stews and pickles. As early as the ninth century A.D. a distinction was made between bitter and sweet fennel, with the latter being the one especially favored in medieval cookery. The stalk was frequently added to vegetable and meat dishes, and the seed dried, sugar-coated, and eaten as a breath freshener at the end of a meal. Physicians classified fennel as dry and warm, and described it as good for the eyes, for the movement of the bladder and bowels, and for the flow of milk. It was recommended for colds and digestive problems.

* stalk 줄기 ** bladder 방광 *** bowel 장, 창자

- ① 고대와 중세 동안 내내 유럽에서 재배되었다.
- ② 그리스인과 로마인들은 야생 품종의 줄기와 씨앗을 먹었다.
- ③ 서기 9세기에 쓴맛이 나는 것과 단맛이 나는 것으로 구분 지어졌다.
- ④ 씨앗은 건조되고 설탕이 입혀져 구강 청량제로 사용되었다.
- ⑤ 의사들은 건조하고 차갑다고 분류했다.

07

Werner Bischof에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0051]

Werner Bischof is regarded as one of the foremost international photojournalists of the post-war era. In 1942, he joined the editorial staff of the Swiss magazine *Du*, working primarily as a fashion photographer. In 1945, he travelled all over Europe to document the destruction left by war. He joined the “Magnum” group in 1949. Although the change to photojournalism forced Bischof to alter his work methods, he nonetheless retained his sensitivity for technical perfection. In 1951 he received an assignment from the American *Life* magazine to travel to the hunger-stricken areas of Bihar and to north and central India. The resulting photographic essay *Famine in India* brought Bischof his first international success. In later years Bischof travelled to places such as Japan, Hong Kong, Indochina and Korea, where he was fascinated by children who, despite poverty and war, demonstrated remarkable resilience. One of Bischof’s best-known children’s photographs is *Boy Playing the Flute near Cuzco, Peru*. Bischof made that photograph only a few days before his fatal accident in the Peruvian Andes.

- ① 전후 시대의 가장 중요한 국제 보도 사진가 중의 한 명으로 여겨진다.
- ② 1945년에 전쟁의 상흔을 기록하기 위해 유럽 전역을 여행했다.
- ③ Bihar 지역을 다녀오라는 *Life* 잡지사의 요청을 거부했다.
- ④ 아시아 여행 중에 가난과 전쟁에도 회복력을 보여 주는 아이들에게 매료되었다.
- ⑤ 페루 안데스산맥에서의 사고 전에 *Boy Playing the Flute near Cuzco, Peru*를 찍었다.

08

[21005-0052]

Treehouse Academy Kids Night Out에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Treehouse Academy Kids Night Out

Looking for a fun night out for your child? Sign them up for Treehouse Academy Kids Night Out!

Children will enjoy supervised play on gymnastics equipment, trampolines, and tumble tracks. The evening will be filled with fun games, pizza, a movie and more. Groups are welcome, so your child can bring their friends!

Important details:

- For children aged 4 to 14 years old
- Select Saturday nights from 5:30 pm to 9:00 pm.
- Each child must wear a shirt and shorts. No jewelry is allowed to be worn.
- Register online or by calling Treehouse Academy.

Cost:

- Individual: \$45 per child
- Group discount (2 or more): \$30 per child

- ① 게임, 피자, 영화를 즐길 수 있다.
- ② 4세에서 14세 어린이가 대상이다.
- ③ 토요일 밤에 진행된다.
- ④ 장신구 착용이 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 2인 이상 단체의 참가비는 아이당 45달러이다.

09

[21005-0053]

Evans High School 2021 Reading Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Evans High School 2021 Reading Challenge

The Evans High School 2021 Reading Challenge encourages students to find a love of reading for leisure and pleasure and enables them to experience quality literature. It is not a competition but a challenge for each student to read, to read more and to read more widely.

The Reading Challenge starts on Monday, March 1st and ends on Friday, August 27th. It is open to students of grades 8 to 10.

Students must read a total of 20 books: Minimum 15 books from the Reading Challenge booklist and maximum 5 books of personal choice. Books that are on the Reading Challenge booklists have been labelled with stickers to help students identify them.

Please visit our website or see Ms. Duncan in the library for assistance to sign up.

- ① 학생들이 양질의 문학 작품을 경험하게 하도록 한다.
- ② 3월 1일에 시작해서 8월 27일에 끝난다.
- ③ 8~10학년의 학생들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ④ Reading Challenge 도서 목록에서 최소 20권을 읽어야 한다.
- ⑤ 도서관의 Duncan 씨에게 등록 시 도움을 받을 수 있다.

10

[21005-0054]

2022 Polar Bear Plunge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Polar Bear Plunge*Show your bravery by walking, running or crawling into the freezing winter waters!***Date and time:** Sunday, February 6 – The first plunge is at 10 AM.**Place:** Woodstone Lake Beach

All money raised will benefit Therapeutic Adventures, a non-profit that provides opportunities for those with disabilities and illnesses to experience the outdoors through camps and adaptive sports clinics.

Cost: \$25 per person. The first 50 participants will receive a long-sleeved Polar Bear Plunge shirt.

Prizes will be awarded for most money raised (by individual & by team), biggest team, and best costume. Prizes include ski passes and mountain bike passes at Massanutten Resort!

Registration: Minimum age to participate is 10 years old. Plunge participants may register as individuals or as a team. Teams must have a minimum of 3 participants. No team registrations will be taken on the day of the plunge. Register online at MasResort.com.

* plunge 수영하기, (물속으로) 뛰어들기

- ① 모은 돈 전부를 비영리 단체에 기부할 것이다.
- ② 선착순 50명에게 긴소매 셔츠가 지급될 것이다.
- ③ 팀원의 수가 가장 많은 팀에게는 상품이 제공될 것이다.
- ④ 참가할 수 있는 최소 제한 연령이 있다.
- ⑤ 3명으로 구성된 팀은 행사 당일에도 등록할 수 있다.

>>>

Gateway

| 2021학년도 대수능 29번 |

[21005-0055]

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are strict. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to thorough examination by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions ① associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised ② it. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains ③ deeply problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know ⑤ what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

* consent 동의 ** anatomy (해부학적) 구조 *** physiology 생리적 현상

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> regulation 규정, 규제 | <input type="checkbox"/> strict 엄격한 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informed consent 고지(告知)에 입각한 동의 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> submit ~ to ... ~으로 하여금 ...을 받게 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> oversee 감독하다 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> functionally 직무상으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> restriction 규제, 제한 | <input type="checkbox"/> associated with ~과 관련된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sidestep (대답·문제 처리를) 회피하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> presumably 아마, 짐작건대 | <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hazard 위험 | <input type="checkbox"/> devise 고안하다, 생각해 내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> drawback 문제점, 결점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> generate 초래하다, 만들어 내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> derive 얻다, 끌어내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> typical 대표적인, 전형적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atypical 이례적인 | | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글의 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

인간을 대상으로 하는 실험은 엄격한 규제를 따라야 하는데, 자기 자신을 대상으로 하는 실험의 경우, 이러한 규제를 피할 수 있다는 장점이 있으나, 이러한 실험에는 위험이 여전히 존재하며 실험 결과가 제한적이라는 문제점이 있다.

» Step 2 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 문법성을 판단한다.

① 분사의 형태

Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions associated with experimenting on other people.

분사구의 수식을 받는 명사구 the restrictions가 associate의 대상으로 해석되므로 과거분사 associated가 분사구를 이끌 ➔ OK

② 대명사

They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised it.

대명사 it은 the experiment를 대신함 ➔ OK

③ 부사

Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains deeply problematic.

형용사 problematic을 수식하는 부사 deeply를 사용함 ➔ OK

④ 술어 동사의 수 일치

One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists does nothing to reduce it.

동명사구인 knowing that it exists가 주어이므로 술어 동사를 단수 형태인 does로 수 일치시킴 ➔ OK

⑤ 명사절을 이끄는 접속사

Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

know의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절이 와야 하는데, 절의 필수 요소인 주어와 보어가 모두 갖춰져 있어 what의 역할이 없음 ➔ Step 3

» Step 3 어법상 틀린 것으로 생각되는 ⑤를 정밀하게 분석하여 답을 확정한다.

Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know what the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

know의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절이 필수 요소를 모두 갖추었고, or와 더불어 선택적인 의문을 나타내고 있으므로, what 대신 whether로 절을 이끌어야 함

...▶ ⑤의 what을 whether로 고쳐야 한다.

Exercises

01

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0056]

Multilingual realities arise in a number of ways. Immigrants, whether settlers or invaders, bring languages into contact and sometimes, as with imperialist and colonial expansion, it is unnecessary for many people to physically move; their language may make its presence felt through military, religious, or economic force (A) requiring / required relatively small numbers of soldiers, merchants, bureaucrats, and missionaries. Some cultures have had more explicit policies here than have others, but all imperial powers have, directly or indirectly, made their languages attractive and sometimes (B) necessary / necessarily to conquered or colonized groups. The languages of expansionist regimes often become intertwined with pragmatic advantage and cultural prestige at a local level, and these factors often long outlive the original dominating influence: the continued adherence to European varieties which exists in former colonial areas (C) is / are an example here.

* regime 체제 ** intertwine 밀접하게 관련시키다

(A)		(B)		(C)
① requiring	.....	necessary	.....	is
② requiring	.....	necessarily	.....	is
③ requiring	.....	necessary	.....	are
④ required	.....	necessarily	.....	are
⑤ required	.....	necessary	.....	are

02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0057]

A graduate student in history has a paper to write on the French Revolution. Her grandfather is a professor of history, and when he did his Ph.D., ① it was a lot of work to pull together even ten citations for a midterm paper. For the student, every paper and book she has ever read on the French Revolution is ② instantly available in her e-memory. Besides the main text and four papers she is using in class, she pulls up another twenty-three references that she has encountered over the years. She is able to refresh her memory on ③ a few points and use several quotes from the old papers. ④ That would have taken her grandfather a full day at the library takes her just an hour. Not only is her paper stronger, but her memory of the subject has been ⑤ reinforced, and her big-picture understanding is broader.

* citation 인용(문)

03

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0058]

There is no question that a large amount of communication among humans is intentional, but much unintentional signaling takes place as well. For example, in many cultures, someone (A) given / giving a friendly greeting to another person raises his or her eyebrows for a moment. This facial gesture is called “eyebrow flashing.” Unless we make a conscious effort to think about it, we are not aware of having performed an eyebrow flash. Even the receiver may not be aware of having seen the eyebrow flash, (B) despite / although the fact that it is a very important aspect of the greeting and alters the receiver’s interpretation of the words spoken at the time. As Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt has demonstrated, greetings made without the eyebrow flash are interpreted as less friendly even when the spoken words are identical. People in some cultures do not eyebrow flash, and this can create unintentional difficulties in intercultural communication. There are many other examples of what is called nonverbal communication in humans, most of (C) them / which are both signaled and received unintentionally.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | given | ..... | despite | ..... | them |
| ② | given | ..... | although | ..... | them |
| ③ | given | ..... | despite | ..... | which |
| ④ | giving | ..... | although | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | giving | ..... | despite | ..... | which |

04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0059]

Humanity’s shared evolutionary history means that all human bodies are alike, and so too are all human minds; Dylan Evans calls this the *psychological unity of humankind*. Not only are the six basic emotions universal, they are also instinctual and innate biological responses ① over which we have little conscious control. This means that we are hard-wired to respond to certain stimuli in certain ways. Our brains automatically appraise our experiences as they occur and create emotional responses to correspond with ② that unconscious appraisal. This means that these emotional responses occur without us ③ having thought about them. Paul Ekman talks about *autoappraisers*, the automatic appraisal mechanisms which occur unconsciously in response to visual, auditory and sensory triggers, and create the physiological responses we call emotions. Basically this means that when ④ confronted by something which we find threatening, humans unconsciously respond in particular physical and emotional ways. The sensations we experience as anger are the physiological preparations the body makes in order to protect ⑤ it.

* appraise 평가하다

05

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0060]

At any given time, the experts in a society determine the nature of current understanding. One who understood physics in Aristotle's time applied a different body of principles in a different way from one who understood physics in a Newtonian age, and the breakthroughs (A) associated / were associated with relativity theory and quantum mechanics have brought about further alterations in the contemporary understanding of the physical world. Understanding about the world of people does not evolve in so dramatic a fashion; Sophocles is far closer to Shakespeare than Aristotle (B) is / does to Galileo. Yet just as the wise elder possesses deeper insights into human nature than does the bright youngster, knowledge obtained from social and cultural studies (C) have / has altered our notions of the human individual and of human society. For example, in light of psychoanalytic discoveries, a developed understanding of human behavior involves recognition of unconscious motivation.

* quantum mechanics 양자 역학

(A)		(B)		(C)
① associated	.....	is	.....	have
② associated	.....	is	.....	has
③ associated	.....	does	.....	have
④ were associated	.....	is	.....	has
⑤ were associated	.....	does	.....	have

06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0061]

Although the prevalent emotional tone of infant-directed talk is warm and affectionate, parents of older infants vary ① it to convey important information. For example, a mother's "No" uttered with sharply falling intonation tells the baby ② that the mother disapproves of something, whereas a cooed "Yeesss" indicates approval. The same intonational qualities are used by mothers ③ to signal approval and disapproval across languages, from English to Italian to Japanese. That infants use the intonation of their mothers' messages to interpret meaning was clearly established by Anne Fernald in a series of clever experiments. In one, 8-month-old infants were ④ presenting with an attractive toy, and their mothers either said "Yes, good boy" or "No, don't touch." Half the statements of each type were said in a cooing, encouraging tone of voice and half were said in a sharp, prohibitive tone. The infants played with the toy more when their mother's tone of voice was encouraging, regardless of ⑤ what she actually said.

* prevalent 일반적인 ** coo 정답게 속삭이다

07

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0062]

What employees want is to be stretched beyond their day-to-day tasks. No matter (A) how / what inexperienced people are, they need to be challenged to grow. Finding small ways to test their skills and expand their experiences helps people grow. In some companies there are slack-time lists that allow people (B) take / to take on different tasks outside their everyday work when things are slow or they're waiting for direction. These tasks are important but not urgent. It might be to build on a collection of data or research work, all things that you'd love to accomplish if only you had the time. This way you can keep your staff (C) productive / productively when there are lulls in the schedule. Anybody can add to the slack-time list; it simply needs to be approved by someone in authority to make sure the tasks are worth performing.

* slack-time (탈것·식당 등의) 한가한 시간 ** lull 비는 시간, 일시적인 중단

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|
| ① | how | ..... | take | ..... | productive |
| ② | how | ..... | to take | ..... | productive |
| ③ | how | ..... | to take | ..... | productively |
| ④ | what | ..... | take | ..... | productive |
| ⑤ | what | ..... | to take | ..... | productively |

08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0063]

Our love affair with shopping began in ancient Rome, the city ① that became 'the centre of the world's commerce'. More than one million people lived in Rome by the third century AD. In order to feed this unprecedented population, vast warehouses and markets ② were needed, such as the fruit and vegetable market at the *Forum Holitorium* and the cattle market at *Forum Boarium*. But the Romans were not satisfied with food alone. The specialist shops whose window displays catch our eye on Main Street or in the mall ③ making their first appearance in Rome, where there were shops for books, for precious stones and furniture. Rome even had the first supermarkets (known as *horrea*). Many Romans lived in *tabernae*, consisting of one or two rooms which opened ④ directly on to the street and which, as well as homes, doubled as shops or workrooms. Indeed, ⑤ look around the alleys and squares of old Rome today and you will see that there are still many shops that open on to the street, often without glazing or doors, and which are sealed at night using shutters.

* glazing 창유리, 판유리

[21005-0064]

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

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called “bias.” It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ lacked the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

* bandwagon effect 편승 효과

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> demonstrate 입증하다, 보여 주다 | <input type="checkbox"/> measurement 측정, 측량 | <input type="checkbox"/> relativity 상대성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subconsciously 잠재의식적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> adjust 조정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> match 일치하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intentionally 의도적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> conventional wisdom 일반 통념, 널리 받아들여지는 생각 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글의 앞부분을 읽으며 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

글의 중심 소재 → 편승 효과가 일어나는 방식(how the bandwagon effect occurs)

» Step 2 글의 논리적인 흐름을 따라가며 문장 간 또는 문장 내에서 문맥상 근거를 파악하여 밑줄 친 낱말의 적절성을 판단한다.

- ① quantities: 빛의 속력 측정의 역사 → 빛의 속력은 과학에서 가장 빈번하고 면밀하게 측정된 물리량 중 하나임
 ◀ 빛의 속력은 빈번하게 측정된 (물리)량이며 빛의 속력의 양이 높거나 혹은 낮았다는 구체적인 예가 이어져야 자연스러우므로 적절하다.
- ② opposite: 1870년부터 1900년까지 모든 실험에서 너무 높은 속력이 발견됨 → 1900년부터 1950년까지 모든 실험에서 너무 낮은 속력이 발견됨
 ◀ 모든 실험에서 너무 높은 속력이 발견되었다는 문장 뒤에 그 반대 현상이 일어나서 너무 낮은 속력이 발견되었다는 내용이 이어져야 자연스러우므로 적절하다.
- ③ match: 실험자들이 자신들이 예상한 것과 일치하도록 잠재의식적으로 실험 결과를 조정함 → 예상과 결과가 일치하면 유지하고 결과가 부합하지 않으면 버림
 ◀ 실험자들이 자신들의 예상과 실험 결과가 일치하도록 조정했기 때문에 결과가 일치하면 유지하고 그렇지 않으면 버렸다는 내용으로 이어져야 자연스러우므로 적절하다.
- ④ influenced: 편승 효과의 발생 원인 → 일반 통념에 의해 영향을 받았기 때문
 ◀ 문장의 앞부분에서 편승 효과는 실험자들이 의도적으로 부정직하게 굴어서가 아니라고 했으며, 예상한 결과는 유지하고 그렇지 않으면 버리는 현상은 일반 통념을 따르는 데서 기인한 것으로 볼 수 있으므로, 일반 통념에 의해 영향을 받았기 때문이라는 내용은 적절하다.
- ⑤ lacked: 편승 효과의 패턴이 바뀌는 조건
 ◀ 편승 효과는 실험자들이 예상과 일치하는 결과만을 유지했기 때문에 발생했던 것으로, 편승 효과의 패턴은 예상된 것이 아닌 실제로 측정된 것을 보고할 용기를 결여했을 때가 아니라 용기를 가졌을 때 바뀌었음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 lacked는 문맥상 적절하지 않다.

» Step 3 문맥상 적절해 보이지 않는 ⑤ lacked의 대안을 생각해 보고 문맥을 점검하여 답을 확정한다.

일반 통념에 의해 영향을 받아 예상한 대로 결과를 조정할 때 편승 효과가 발생하며 이러한 편승 효과의 패턴이 바뀌는 것은 누군가가 예상된 것 대신에 실제로 측정된 것을 보고할 용기를 가졌을 때일 것이므로, ⑤의 lacked(결여했다)를 had(가지고 있었다) 정도의 낱말로 바꾸어야 한다.

Exercises

01

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0065]

Social loafing is thought to occur because of a diffusion of responsibility in groups. When group members work together on a single task and it is (A) easy / difficult to determine who is working hard and who is not, responsibility for the outcome is diffused—or shared—over the entire group. Whether the outcome is considered a success or a failure, group members share the credit relatively equally. This decreases the incentive for any individual to work hard because there is only a (B) close / loose connection between their individual effort and the outcome for the group. Extra effort may have little or no effect on the outcome for the group and will have absolutely no effect on the credit for the outcome that an individual receives (as long as the individual *appears* to be trying hard). The result is a kind of free-rider problem whereby each individual slacks off a little bit, and in the end the performance of the entire group (C) improves / suffers.

* diffusion 분산, 확산 ** slack off 게으름을 부리다

(A)		(B)		(C)
① easy	.....	close	.....	improves
② easy	.....	loose	.....	suffers
③ difficult	.....	loose	.....	improves
④ difficult	.....	loose	.....	suffers
⑤ difficult	.....	close	.....	improves

02

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

[21005-0066]

Animals in the wild see humans as a threat and are usually fearful of human contact. This is an important survival instinct in animals for whom staying away from humans is ① vital to their survival. In a captive setting where animals are dependent on humans for all their welfare and are exposed all day to hundreds of visitors, fear of humans over a ② prolonged period may be harmful to the animal's health and mental wellbeing. Long-term experience of fear may result in ③ poor mental health, manifest in self-harm, conditioned helplessness or displaced aggression on cage mates. A highly ④ fearful animal will hide, become helpless and depressed and may even sustain wounds through trying to escape from the contact with humans. Simple daily occurrences such as feeding and cleaning can be ⑤ enjoyable for both the animal and the keeper.

* captive 감금된

03

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0067]

Needless to say, an artist might clarify her feelings by just focussing on them mentally. That is, it is at least (A) conceivable / controversial that one could get clear on one's emotional state simply by thinking about it. The emotion, then, would be clarified but not externalized. Yet could an artwork exist entirely, so to speak, inside someone's head? This would appear to violate our ordinary understanding of art which regards an artwork as a public affair. It would also seem (B) consistent / inconsistent with the notion of expression which fundamentally rests on the idea of something "inside" being brought "outside." Thus, in order to block cases of completely mental artworks, the expression theorist should add that the process of the clarification and transmission of emotions should be secured by means of lines, shapes, colors, sounds, actions and/or words. This (C) denies / guarantees that an artwork is, at least in principle, publicly accessible — that it is embodied in some publicly accessible medium.

(A)		(B)		(C)
① conceivable	.....	consistent	.....	denies
② conceivable	.....	inconsistent	.....	guarantees
③ conceivable	.....	inconsistent	.....	denies
④ controversial	.....	inconsistent	.....	guarantees
⑤ controversial	.....	consistent	.....	denies

04

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

[21005-0068]

The economy of life produces astonishing outcomes. Among these is sting autotomy, the horrible process in which a stinging insect self-eviscerates, leaving its stinger embedded in the target's flesh. This ① suicidal behavior troubled Charles Darwin as he formulated his theory of natural selection. He pondered how killing oneself could ② promote passing fitness via descendants to future generations. An insect's self-evisceration could provide strong evidence ③ against his theory. Amazingly, even though Gregor Mendel's genetics, much less the modern concept of DNA, were unknown to Darwin, he came up with essentially the correct answer. By ④ endangering the reproduction of your close relatives, mainly nestmates, your lineage would be passed down via relatives, because of your selfless sacrifice. Sting autotomy ⑤ maximizes the pain and damage of a sting, thereby aiding in the defense of the colony against large predators.

* autotomy 자절(일부 동물이 위기를 벗어나기 위해 몸의 일부를 스스로 끊는 일) ** self-eviscerate 자기 몸의 일부를 떼어 내다

05

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0069]

What is the profile of our emotional life as we age? Despite the image of older people as cranky or resentful of the young, Laura Carstensen, a researcher of aging at Stanford University, shows that our daily emotional experience is actually (A) enhanced / decreased with age. Typically, older people experience more positive emotions than negative ones in daily life. The experience isn't purely "happy." Rather, our emotions grow richer and more complex over time. We experience more (B) separation / co-occurrence of positive and negative emotions, such as those poignant occasions when you get a tear in the eye at the same time you feel joy, or feeling pride at the same time you feel anger — a capacity we call "emotional complexity." These mixed emotional states help us avoid the dramatic ups and downs that younger people have, and they also help us exercise more control over what we feel. Mixed emotions are (C) easier / harder to manage than purely positive or purely negative emotions. Thus, emotionally speaking, life just feels better. Better control over emotions and increased complexity means more enriched daily experiences. People with more emotional complexity also have a longer healthspan.

* cranky 짜증을 내는, 까다로운 ** poignant 가슴에 사무치는

(A)		(B)		(C)
① enhanced	.....	separation	.....	easier
② enhanced	.....	co-occurrence	.....	easier
③ enhanced	.....	co-occurrence	.....	harder
④ decreased	.....	separation	.....	harder
⑤ decreased	.....	co-occurrence	.....	easier

06

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

[21005-0070]

Towns and cities in developing countries are unable to provide housing, infrastructure and services in pace with their population growth, which is typically much faster than it ever was in Europe. The result is ① unplanned slums without basic services, where conditions are miserable. This encourages politicians and donor agencies to regard urbanization as ② negative. But the growth of slums is neither an inevitable consequence of urbanization, nor can it be blamed only on the lack of financial resources. Slums are also the ③ products of failed policies, bad governance, inappropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, unresponsive financial systems, corruption, and not least, a lack of political will. Some governments even ④ compound the problems by limiting access to land and services for low-income migrants. But policies focused on stopping migration or compelling people to leave urban areas — even through massive evictions — are ⑤ effective. This hounding of the poor has instead made their life even harder.

* eviction 퇴거 ** hound 쫓아내다

07

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0071]

Is value neutrality possible? Many sociologists believe it is impossible to set aside personal values and retain complete objectivity. They caution readers, rather, to understand that sociological studies may, by necessity, (A) contain / exclude a certain amount of value bias. It does not discredit the results but allows readers to view them as one form of truth rather than a singular fact. Some sociologists attempt to remain uncritical and as objective as possible when studying cultural institutions. Value neutrality does not mean having no opinions. It means striving to (B) embrace / overcome personal biases, particularly subconscious biases, when analyzing data. It means avoiding skewing data in order to match a predetermined outcome that aligns with a particular agenda, such as a political or moral point of view. Investigators are ethically obligated to report results, even when they (C) confirm / contradict personal views, predicted outcomes, or widely accepted beliefs.

* skew 왜곡하다 ** align 동조하다

(A)		(B)		(C)
① contain	.....	overcome	.....	confirm
② contain	.....	embrace	.....	confirm
③ contain	.....	overcome	.....	contradict
④ exclude	.....	embrace	.....	contradict
⑤ exclude	.....	overcome	.....	confirm

08

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

[21005-0072]

Technology does not exist in isolation. It emerges out of specific economic, social and political contexts. But technological ① change can make certain things possible, or more or less likely. Technology was no threat to newspapers in the 1980s when computer typesetting and direct input ② revolutionised the industry, transforming the economics in the direction of huge potential increases in profitability. That ‘new technology’ era allowed for enormous growth in the size of newspapers (pagination) with the resultant potential for ③ shrinking advertising revenues. The current digital revolution allowing for the delivery of words, pictures and sound through screens and a vast (limitless) ④ increase in the amount of information available through this medium is of course a challenge to newspapers, but not necessarily a terminal threat. It is that challenge newspapers are addressing now, in various ways, with varying investment and varying creativity and imagination. There is undoubtedly a lot of ⑤ gloom to be found in newspaper offices these days, but that is not the whole story. It is also an exciting time for newspapers. Newspapers are not on death row.

>>>

Gateway

| 2021학년도 대수능 32번 |

[21005-0073]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment _____. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to *avoid* similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
- ② is decreased by diverse means of survival
- ③ places a limit on this strategy
- ④ makes the world suitable for individuals
- ⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> rationale 논리적 근거, 근본적 이유 | <input type="checkbox"/> assess 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> survivability 생존 가능성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> turn out to be ~인 것으로 판명되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> deadly 치명적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> function 기능, 직능, 역할 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> associate with ~과 함께하다, ~과 어울리다 | | <input type="checkbox"/> in short supply 공급이 부족한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> species 종 | <input type="checkbox"/> sort 유형, 종류 | <input type="checkbox"/> place a limit on ~을 제한하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> carrying capacity (환경) 수용력, 적재량[능력] | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet 식단 | <input type="checkbox"/> rational 합리적인, 이성적인 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 소재를 파악한다.

비슷한 친구를 선택하는 것에는 논리적 근거가 있는데, 이는 주어진 환경에서 생존하기 위한 하나의 전략과 관련됨
(Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment ~.)

➡ 소재: 생존 전략으로서의 비슷한 친구 사귀기

» Step 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 필자가 대조적으로 설명하고 있는 두 가지 관점을 파악한다.

- 인간은 생존 전략으로 비슷한 개인들과 함께하고자 하는 욕구를 진화시켜 옴(~ humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently.)
- 이러한 생존 전략은 다양한 유형의 환경에 사는 종에게 특히 유용함(This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments.)
- 그러나 자원이 매우 한정되어 있는 경우에는, 특정 장소에 사는 개인이 모두 똑같은 것을 할 수 없음(If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing ~.)
- 이런 경우, 합리적인 전략은 오히려 자신의 종의 비슷한 구성원들을 ‘피하는’ 것임(A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to *avoid* similar members of one's species.)

➡ 두 가지 관점: 비슷한 구성원들과 함께하려는 전략 vs. 비슷한 구성원들을 피하려는 전략

» Step 3 도입과 전개 부분을 통해 파악한 두 가지 관점을 상기하면서 빈칸 내용을 추론한다.

인간은 자신이 살아가는 환경에서 발생할 수 있는 위험 속에서 생존 가능성을 높이기 위해 자신과 비슷한 사람들과 함께하려는 욕구를 진화시켜 왔으나, 환경의 수용력이 제한되는 경우, 즉 한정된 자원을 공유해야 하는 경우에는 비슷한 구성원을 오히려 피하는 것으로 생존 전략이 수정될 수 있음

...▶ 환경의 수용력에 따라, 비슷한 구성원들과 함께하려는 생존 전략이 오히려 이들을 피하는 전략으로 수정될 수 있다는 내용이므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ ‘이 전략을 제한한다’이다.

- ① 공동체의 예상 수요를 초과한다
- ② 다양한 생존 수단에 의해 감소된다
- ④ 세상을 개인들에게 적합하게 만든다
- ⑤ 비슷하지 않은 구성원들과의 사회적 유대를 방해한다

Exercises

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0074]

Many people are uncomfortable about sharing their values. They view the individual as the sole judge of what is right and what is wrong. This thinking leads to a personal and situational view of ethics, namely, “what I do is my own business.” In this kind of culture, it is difficult to confront people when their values differ from those of the organization. In the book *Habits of the Heart*, Robert Bellah and his associates explore the dangers of rampant individualism in our society. They suggest that if individualism is America’s greatest strength, it may also be its greatest weakness if taken too far. When _____ asserts itself at the expense of the broader community, then it becomes a problem.

* rampant 만연한

- ① sacrifice
- ② neutrality
- ③ uncertainty
- ④ risk-taking
- ⑤ self-interest

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0075]

The division of the world into rich and poor paralleled the division of the world into coffee drinkers, overwhelmingly concentrated in the industrialized global north, and coffee workers, even more concentrated in the predominantly agricultural and perpetually “developing” global south. As the most valuable agricultural product of the world’s poorest regions, coffee has played a central role in shaping this divide. In the last 150 years, coffee has become an exceptionally valuable commodity — exports are now worth over \$25 billion a year, and retail sales many times more — that is a virtual monopoly of the world’s poorest nations. Coffee is not just one of the most important commodities in the history of global capitalism, as is commonly claimed — it is one of the most important commodities in the history of global _____.

- ① health
- ② warming
- ③ inequality
- ④ competition
- ⑤ cooperation

[21005-0076]

* prawn 새우

- 04

[21005-0077]

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05

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0078]

In explaining others' actions, we frequently commit the fundamental attribution error. We attribute others' behavior so much to their inner dispositions that we discount important situational forces. The error occurs partly because our attention focuses on the person, not on the situation. A person's race or sex is vivid and gets attention; the situational forces working on that person are usually less visible. Slavery was often overlooked as an explanation for slave behavior; the behavior was instead attributed to the slaves' own nature. Until recently, the same was true of how we explained the perceived differences between women and men. Because gender-role constraints were hard to see, we attributed men's and women's behavior solely to their innate dispositions. The more people assume that _____, the stronger are their stereotypes and the greater their acceptance of racial inequities.

- ① humans are innately judgmental
- ② human traits are fixed dispositions
- ③ actions define people's gender roles
- ④ dispositions are a product of nurture over nature
- ⑤ situational behaviors have an enormous influence

06

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0079]

Even though philosophy is a communal enterprise dedicated to exploring our justification for using the criteria we use to distinguish between, for example, moral and immoral actions, truth and falsity, reality and appearance, and more, philosophical discourse _____. So a philosopher might put forward "correspondence to reality" as a criterion for distinguishing a true belief from a false one. In order to determine whether that is an adequate criterion, other philosophers would critically discuss that proposal, and one might criticize it by pointing out that we have no means of telling whether or not an idea corresponds to reality because our access to reality is always mediated by our ideas. And that's exactly how a philosophical discussion develops, with all the parties to it advocating their own point of view (although they can jump ship and switch to the other side!) at the same time that they are committed to jointly figuring out the correct answer to the question.

- ① proceeds by argumentation
- ② requires using precise terms
- ③ takes place by using analogies
- ④ has nothing to do with the real world
- ⑤ focuses on accepting rather than creating ideas

07

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0080]

Robert Putnam, a Harvard political scientist, Cass Sunstein, a respected legal scholar and a former senior official in the Obama administration, and Eli Pariser, the director of MoveOn.Org, are among those who warn that cable and web-based media are creating and reinforcing a series of identity ghettos. Their argument is a variant of the old “selective exposure” thesis: we choose to be exposed only to media that _____. Their concern is that as people congregate in their own comfortable media enclaves, the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with those who have different views is vanishing. Political activists, hockey fans, and followers of every imaginable show, game, music video, or celebrity all gravitate not to great public spaces, but to the limited and protected confines of their own groups. As Pariser argues, “By definition, a world constructed from the familiar is a world in which there’s nothing to learn.” For Pariser, the danger is that “you can get stuck in a static, ever-narrowing version of yourself — an endless you-loop.” In the end, “the user has become the content.”

* ghetto 고립 집단, 빈민가 ** enclave 고립된 장소

- ① present distorted images of the world
- ② promote tensions among the audience
- ③ reinforce the views that we already have
- ④ emphasize the importance of collective thinking
- ⑤ fall under quality standards defined by authorities

08

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0081]

Social infrastructures that _____ tend to discourage interaction and the formation of strong ties. One recent study, for instance, shows that a day care center that encourages caregivers and parents to walk in and wait for their children, often inside the classroom and generally at the same time, fosters more social connections and supportive relationships than one where managers allow parents to come in on their own schedules and hurry through drop-off and pickup so they can quickly return to their private lives. Because much of our hard infrastructure—highways, airports, food supply chains, and the like—is designed to promote better circulation of people or vital resources, it can accelerate the trend of social atomization. Think, for example, about the contrast between a village where everyone gets their water from the same well and a city where everyone gets their water from faucets in their private homes.

- ① invade privacy
- ② promote efficiency
- ③ foster competition
- ④ require consistency
- ⑤ increase interdependence

09

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0082]

Learning to work with color has many similarities with learning how to cook. A good recipe is no guarantee of success, but the secret of a first-rate outcome is often in preparation. The cook must constantly sample, taste, and make adjustments. The colors in a scene can be thought of as the ingredients that make up the picture; their arrangement and mixture will determine the final result. Two cooks can start off with the same ingredients yet each produce a completed dish that tastes quite different from the other. Simply by making small changes in quantity, one of the ingredients will lose its identity while another becomes more dominant. Cooking teaches that a successful meal involves more than reading a recipe. The same holds true for a photographer. _____ cause shifts in dominance, which can alter the entire feeling or mood of the picture. Also remember that properly presented food/photographs show that the cook/photographer has thought about every stage of the dining/visual experience, and set the psychological stage for the diner's/viewer's response.

- ① Contexts in which photos are shown
- ② Viewers' preferences for particular colors
- ③ Interactions between color and texture of food
- ④ Changes in color placement within a composition
- ⑤ Attempts to use familiar subjects in the compositions

10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0083]

In thinking about ancient foragers, modern models loom large. They are a lens through which the remains of ancient lives have been interpreted. This poses a methodological problem, for ancient and modern foragers are profoundly different. Despite these differences, we can use modern data to answer important questions about ancient lives. In favorable cases, we can correct for the differences between ancient and modern foraging worlds. In particular, in considering the cooperative foraging model of human life history, modern data offer a *conservative test*. The ancient-to-modern transition would tend to reduce the significance of a class of important features of ancient forager lifeways, ones that make cooperation more important. So if we still find those features playing a role in the lives of modern foragers, we can reasonably _____.

* forager 수렵 채집인 ** loom large 크게 다가오다

- ① project them back onto the lives of ancient foragers
- ② compare them to see which feature is most decisive
- ③ find ways to make those foragers prosper economically
- ④ conclude how healthy the lives of ancient foragers were
- ⑤ understand them as a discontinuation of ancient techniques

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0084]

It is entirely reasonable to suppose that religion, despite its flaws, has been one of the great humanising movements of recent European history. It was religion, not secular thought, that advanced the view that nature is founded on a deep rationality. Among the greatest defenders of reason in philosophical thought were Anselm and Aquinas, who believed that since God created the universe through the *Logos*, the divine wisdom, the universe must be supremely rational. It is no accident that modern science took root and flourished in a basically Christian society. Copernicus was a canon of the Catholic Church. Kepler studied the heavens believing that they manifested the wisdom and beauty of God. Newton formulated the laws of nature in the belief that the wise author of nature must have ordered the cosmos in accordance with rational and comprehensible principles. An important motivating force in science is the belief that there are comprehensible, elegant and mathematically beautiful laws in nature. It did not have to be that way — unless _____.

* secular 세속의, 비종교적인 ** canon (성당) 참사회 회원

- ① every creation is of equal value ② we ourselves are intelligent beings
- ③ there is a supremely rational creator ④ that belief is supported by scientific facts
- ⑤ the laws of nature are denied by religion

12

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0085]

Cholera, a horrific disease acquired by drinking water contaminated with infected fecal matter, was more than a symbol of an interconnected globe. It was a physical presence. Its dramatic and sudden arrival in Europe in 1831 threw many into fits of fear; it signaled to some the arrival of a new plague. Some people fled, just as they had during plague epidemics; others stayed. Fear of cholera _____. In 1831, as cholera made its way through Russia, the anxious English awaited its arrival. Newspapers, pamphlets, and rumor spread fear of the disease. But Dr. James Johnson, editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, cautioned the press in a letter to *The Times*: “It will hardly be doubted that the terrible malady cholera phobia rages at this moment, epidemically, through every spot of the British Isles. ... The cholera phobia will frighten to death a far greater number of Britons than the monster itself will ever destroy by his actual presence.”

* fecal matter 대변 ** fit (감정의) 폭발침, 발작 *** malady (만성적인) 병

- ① was politically used as a means to control people
- ② was at times out of proportion to the actual threat
- ③ was seldom effective in preventing it from spreading
- ④ led to comparisons of countries' ability to cope with it
- ⑤ often aroused a nationwide consciousness of public health

>>>

Gateway

| 2019학년도 대수능 35번 |

[21005-0086]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could.

① Some painters made practical use of the invention. ② There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③ But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④ Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤ Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

* render 표현하다 ** configuration 배치

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> photography 사진술 | <input type="checkbox"/> come along 나타나다 | <input type="checkbox"/> crisis 위기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> imitate 모방하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> practical 실용적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> Impressionist painter 인상파 화가 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in place of ~ 대신에 | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape 풍경 | <input type="checkbox"/> by and large 대체로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> representation 표현 | <input type="checkbox"/> reproduction 복제 | <input type="checkbox"/> abstract 추상적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inward 내부의 | <input type="checkbox"/> spatial 공간의 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 요지를 추측한다.

- photography, painting, painter, crisis, challenge
- 사진과 그림, 화가에 관한 어구들이 위기, 도전의 개념과 함께 제시되고 있다. 또한, The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could.라는 문장을 통해 사진이 회화보다 자연을 묘사하는 기능이 더 뛰어남을 나타낸다.
- ➡ 글의 요지: 자연을 모방하는 기능에 있어 회화보다 더 뛰어난 사진은 자연을 모방하는 회화의 기능을 변화시켰다.

» Step 2 글의 요지와 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

- 문장 ① ➡ 화가가 자연을 잘 모방하는 사진의 특성을 인정하고 이것을 오히려 그림을 그릴 때 이용했음을 기술하고 있어 흐름이 자연스러움
- 문장 ② ➡ 문장 ①의 구체적인 예시로 인상파 화가가 사진을 사용한 방식을 설명하므로 유효함
- 문장 ③ ➡ 사진의 특성이 회화가 자연 외에 다른 것을 표현하게 하였다는 내용으로 글의 요지와 연계됨
- 문장 ④ ➡ 화가가 자연을 모방하는 데 더 초점을 맞추었다는 내용이므로 글의 흐름과 관계가 없음
- 문장 ⑤ ➡ 사진이 현실을 모방하는 데 탁월해 화가는 현실을 그대로 그리기보다 내면에 초점을 맞추고 상상하는 것을 그렸다는 내용이므로 글의 요지와 연관이 있음

» Step 3 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 문장 ④의 부적절함을 확인한다.

도입부 + 요지	자연을 모방하는 기술이 더 탁월한 사진의 등장으로 위기에 처한 회화
↓	
전개 1	사진의 특성을 실용적으로 이용하는 화가들(문장 ①)
↓	
예시	피사체를 사진으로 대신한 인상파 화가들(문장 ②)
↓	
전개 2	회화의 기능을 자연을 그대로 모방하는 것에서 추상화하는 것으로 변화시킨 사진(문장 ③)
↓	
부연	현실을 그대로 묘사하기보다 내면이나 상상에 중점을 두고 그것을 표현하는 화가들(문장 ⑤)

...▶ 따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은 ④이다.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0087]

As scientific knowledge has substantially expanded, our approach to knowledge may have changed: the earlier naive beliefs in undeniable truths have given way to the contextualization of knowledge, dramatically expressed as the end of grand narratives.

① This is evident in the changing approaches towards expert knowledge, from full trust in the skills of the expert to a reserved trust, which places a higher burden of judgement on the individuals and the society. ② A major shift from ‘science’ to ‘research’ is identified in the production of scientific knowledge. ③ Scientific knowledge allows us to develop new technologies, solve practical problems, and make informed decisions — both individually and collectively. ④ According to this shift, knowledge becomes less final and more open to change. ⑤ Science was associated with ‘certainty, coldness, aloofness, objectivity, distance, and necessity’, but research was, in contrast, ‘uncertain; open-ended; immersed in many lowly problems of money, instruments, and know-how’.

* aloofness 냉담함 ** immerse 몰두하게 하다

02

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0088]

The early modern readers of travel accounts were likely to be interested in the descriptions of far-off peoples and places, but travel literature has also historically served to promote “national, religious, and cultural identities.” ① Simon Schama has suggested that the struggle to control the sea was an important aspect of the emerging Dutch identity; an identity won through transformative ordeals. ② Stories describing Dutchmen persevering in the face of tremendous difficulties, gave the Dutch something similar to a heroic epic that formed the essence of what it meant to be Dutch in the seventeenth century. ③ Through stories like those presented in travel literature, the Dutch represented themselves by creating a type of heroic myth. ④ Travel literature has always been associated with the construction of utopias which were founded on the idea of unknown lands. ⑤ This was a “myth” in the sense of “a popular conception of a person or thing which exaggerates or idealizes the truth,” rather than a completely fictitious story.

* ordeal 시련

03

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0089]

You may notice that certain smells make it harder for your baby to calm down and enter into a state of shared attention with you. ① If you're wearing a strong perfume or after-shave lotion, does he turn his head away when you approach him? ② If you suspect that your child may have sensitivities or may be underreactive to various smells, try putting different foods or fragrances near his nose and see if he recoils or frowns with annoyance or fails to show any reaction at all. ③ It's a good idea to check out your baby's olfactory (smelling) responses, since smell and taste are close sensory cousins. ④ Odors come from molecules in the air that stimulate receptors in the nose; if an organism does not have a receptor for that particular odor molecule, for that organism, the odor has no smell. ⑤ Some children with hypersensitivities to smells can't handle food if it is too pungent, while others may need stronger odors and tastes to help them tolerate certain food groups.

* recoil 움찔하다 ** pungent 자극적인

04

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0090]

In a political debate, you feel that the other side just doesn't get your point of view, and if they could only see things with your clarity, they would understand and fall naturally in line with what you believe. ① They must not understand; because if they did, they wouldn't think the things they think. ② By contrast, you believe you totally get their point of view and you reject it. ③ You don't need to hear them elaborate on it because you already know it better than they do. ④ That's why you have to rely on those people who support your position in order to win the debate. ⑤ So each side believes it understands the other side better than the other side understands both its opponents and itself.

* clarity 명확성 ** opponent (논쟁의) 반대자

05

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0091]

We're all prone to overestimate our abilities as well as our power to control our destiny. ① People have a false sense of security on the highway because they consider themselves above-average drivers and expect their skill to protect them, even though many accidents are caused by factors beyond their control. ② Similarly, when asked how long it will take to complete a project, people typically underestimate the time because they're too confident in themselves and don't allow for delays beyond their control. ③ Positive emotions broaden people's perspectives and enable them to build skills that help them flourish both personally and professionally. ④ This "optimism bias" causes people to underestimate the risk of some types of negative events in their own lives. ⑤ They're fully aware that something bad can happen — in fact, they often have an unrealistically high expectation that it will happen — but they tell themselves it will happen to someone else.

06

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0092]

Elections are an important part of political systems in many countries, both for governments and for many groups within and between countries. ① People vote for the leaders of their national government and their local government, their staff representatives on the boards of large organizations, and the leaders of their professional societies. ② Voting is believed to deliver representatives who are anchored somewhat to the wishes of their electorate, and as such voting is seen as a vital input in discovering the material interests of the voting population. ③ Voting is therefore something that governments generally wish to encourage, and policymakers may be asked to recommend interventions that would increase voter turnout. ④ Everyone who has the right to vote in an election can file a complaint concerning errors in the election. ⑤ Some countries, such as Australia, fine citizens who do not vote, and others simply set up polling places and entreat people to come.

* electorate (전체) 유권자 ** entreat 간청하다

07

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0093]

Cultures are tricky. Once people believe in one, they will find it difficult to accept evidence that challenges it. ① An internal logic is at work, a selective interpretation of evidence, a tendency to interpret experience in line with what people already believe. ② If we are able to step back from what we believe for a moment and see culture for what it really is, we will recognize that what we all believe is in large part the product of our social life; therefore, those who disagree with our basic beliefs are neither fools nor free actors. ③ The culture of an organization is a powerful reason why individuals do not freely seek their personal truths. ④ They are usually a part of a social world that sees reality differently from us. ⑤ What they believe may or may not be truer than what we believe; but all of us should not be as tempted to be certain that we have the truth.

08

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0094]

As for medieval thinkers, it was taken as an unquestionable fact that the heavens were perfect, and therefore all motion in heaven had to display perfection, and thus be circular; there was no scope for irregularities within the heavenly spheres. ① This belief caused terrible problems when it came to observing the orbits of the planets and their retrograde motion — somehow what was observed had to be resolved in terms of perfect circles. ② Although medieval thinkers were logical, they used deductive logic. ③ In other words, they started with principles and theories (e.g. the heavenly spheres are the realm of perfection; perfect and eternal motion is circular) and then deduced what observations ought to follow. ④ When the medieval person looked up to the stars and planets, he or she saw meaning and significance, because the Earth was at the centre of the universe. ⑤ This was in stark contrast to inductive arguments, as used by later science, where evidence is gathered as the basis for framing a theory.

* retrograde 역행하는 ** deductive 연역적인

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

- (A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.
- (B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.
- (C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved.

* repercussion 영향, 반향 ** aggregate 집합의

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| □ measure 대책, 조치 | □ promote 증진하다, 촉진하다 | □ efficiency 효율 |
| □ cost effective 비용 효율이 높은 | □ fundamental 근본적인 | □ perspective 관점 |
| □ household 가정 | □ gas bill 가스 요금 | □ competitiveness 경쟁력 |
| □ productivity 생산성 | □ contribute to ~에 이바지하다 | □ externality 외부 효과 |
| □ take ~ into account ~을 고려하다 | □ macroeconomic 거시 경제의 | □ dependence 의존(도), 의존(성) |
| □ poverty 빈곤, 부족 | □ calculation 산정, 계산 | □ reduction 절감(액), 감소(량) |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 주어진 글을 통해 글의 소재와 핵심 어구를 파악하고 내용 전개 방향을 예측한다.

주어진 글 → '에너지 효율을 위한 투자에서 비용 효율은 근본적인 필요조건이다'라는 것에 관한 내용임을 파악하고 비용 효율에 대해 어떻게 전개될지를 예측

» Step 2 주어진 글로부터 전개되는 내용을 바탕으로 연결 어구와 지시어, 반복되는 어구 등을 활용하여 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

(C) → **However**, the calculation of **such cost effectiveness** is not easy: ~.

- 연결어 **However**는 주어진 글에서 언급한 '비용 효율이 에너지 효율을 위한 투자에 근본적인 필요조건이다'라는 내용과는 대조적인 '비용 효율성의 산정은 쉽지 않다'라는 내용의 문장을 연결하는 역할
- **such cost effectiveness**는 주어진 글의 **cost effective**를 이어서 설명함

(B) → There are **significant externalities** to take into account and there are also **macroeconomic effects**.

- (C)에서 '비용 효율성을 산정하는 것은 단순히 사적 비용을 살펴보고 그것을 달성된 절감액과 비교하는 일이 아니다(it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved)'라고 한 내용을 구체적으로 발전시켜, 비용 효율성을 산정할 때 고려할 점들을 **significant externalities**, **macroeconomic effects** 등으로 설명함

For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on **macroeconomic issues** ~.

- 국가의 에너지 효율 수준을 높이는 것은 집합적 차원에서 거시 경제적 문제에 긍정적 영향을 미침

» Step 3 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽고 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

(A) → And **this** has direct repercussions at **the individual level**: ~.

- (B)에서 언급한 '국가의 에너지 효율 수준을 높이는 것(improving the level of national energy efficiency)'을 지시어 **this**로 가리키며, 이것이 개인적 차원에서는 어떤 영향을 미칠 수 있는지 설명함

Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.

- 연결어 **Finally**로 시작되는 문장에서 에너지 효율을 높이는 것이 궁극적으로 경제에 어떻게 기여할 수 있는지를 설명하며 글을 마무리함

...▶ 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

Exercises

01

[21005-0096]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The performance of individuals in your reference groups can affect your self-esteem.

- (A) They may also sometimes engage in *upward social comparison*, in which they compare themselves with people who are doing much better than they are. At first glance, this might not seem sensible, and, for some people, it can be discouraging, but upward social comparison can also create optimism about improving our own performance.
- (B) For example, if being good at science is important to you, knowing that someone in your reference group always scores much higher than you on science tests can lower your self-esteem. To protect their self-esteem and make themselves feel better, people sometimes compare themselves with those who are not as good, a strategy called *downward social comparison*.
- (C) We may tell ourselves, “If they can do it, so can I!” Or we might tell ourselves that the superior performer is not really similar enough to be in our reference group or even that the ability in question is not that important to us.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

02

[21005-0097]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Turkey provides a good example of very deliberate language planning designed to achieve certain national objectives and to do this very quickly.

- (A) Since only 10 percent of the population was literate, there was no mass objection to the changes. It was possible to use the new script almost immediately in steps taken to increase the amount of literacy in the country.
- (B) In the late 1920s Atatürk deliberately adopted the Roman script for his new modern Turkish. This effectively cut the Turks off from the Islamic past and directed their attention toward both their Turkish roots and their future as Turks in a modern world.
- (C) When Kemal Atatürk (*ata* ‘father’), the ‘father of the Turks’, established the modern republic of Turkey, he was confronted with the task of modernizing the language. It had no vocabulary from modern science and technology, was written in an unsuitable Arabic orthography, and was strongly influenced by both Arabic and Persian.

* orthography 철자법, 맞춤법

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

[21005-0098]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine you have just returned from a seventh-grade field trip. You had to take pictures of six different kinds of leaves/needles from trees and identify them. The teacher was giving out hints and information as the class walked through the forest.

- (A) Back in class the teacher shows pictures the students have taken and the class has to guess the species. Audio is played back to indicate the correct answer. This memorable field trip sticks with you.
- (B) You recorded what you thought you were seeing as you took the pictures. This leaf is prickly. That one is smooth. This one smells like turpentine. You compared notes with your friends and figured out that a couple were wrong, so you added new audio recordings to the pictures, correctly identifying the trees.
- (C) Years later, when you are forty years old and find yourself telling your daughter about the scaly quality of a cedar, the sounds and sights from that old field trip are what come into your mind — and you bring them up to show your daughter.

* prickly 꺼끌꺼끌한 ** turpentine 테레빈유(특히 페인트를 희석하는 데 사용함)

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

04

[21005-0099]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To reduce the waste of inspection (and checking) in the office, everyone has to play by a new set of rules — in essence, a new paradigm. This begins with an understanding that defects are caused by the way work is performed.

- (A) Think, for example, of the time and effort expended by the people performing the inspections and the number of inspection reports that they generate. These reports must be read, responded to or acted upon, and then filed or stored, creating more waste.
- (B) If work is performed correctly, inspections are not needed. Generally, the inspection process exists only because of a fear of mistakes made during the work process. Inspections reveal defects only after they have already occurred.
- (C) Stated another way, inspections discover waste. The inspection process itself does not add value; in fact, it becomes another form of waste. Moreover, this new form of waste is often multilayered.

* expend (많은 돈·시간·에너지를) 들이다[쏟다]

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

05

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0100]

There are inevitably times when people care more about justice being visited upon the overprivileged and powerful than about becoming better off themselves. Following the 2010 British Petroleum (BP) oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, BP set about compensating local fishermen with out-of-court settlements totaling several billion dollars.

- (A) Either way, this fisherman was expressing something that is incomprehensible from the rationalist perspective of economics. It is a demand that English political philosopher Thomas Hobbes would have understood — that the force of the law should apply to all equally — but which an increasingly technocratic governing class often can't.
- (B) Viewed unkindly, this is a demand for vengeance. More sympathetically, it shows that principles of justice and fair punishment are as valid within the economy as anywhere else, and cannot be balanced using money alone.
- (C) But for one shrimp producer from Grand Isle, Louisiana, this wasn't what he wanted. "I want my day in court," he said. "If they can get off with just paying the money — well, they've got plenty of money, they are not really going to learn a lesson."

* technocratic 테크노크라시의(많은 권력이 과학 기술 전문가에게 집중되는) ** vengeance 복수, 앙갚음

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

06

[21005-0101]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The contamination pathway in the first known case of an outbreak associated with imported mangoes is particularly paradoxical. In 1999, 78 people in 13 US states became ill from a common strain of *Salmonella enterica*; 15 patients were hospitalized and two died.

- (A) The treatment was required to meet US standards barring produce carrying the Mediterranean fruit fly — standards the Europeans did not impose. The farmer had adopted the hot water treatment to avoid employing cancer-causing pesticides to fight off the fruit flies.
- (B) Investigators traced the mangoes back to a farm in Brazil. They discovered that, surprisingly, no Europeans who had consumed mangoes from the same farm were affected. Investigators deduced that the mangoes destined for the US had probably absorbed the microbe as a result of a hot water treatment used to fight off fruit flies.
- (C) But investigators discovered that dipping the mangoes in hot water, then submerging them in cool water before packing initiated a process in which gases inside the fruit contracted, drawing in contaminated water. So steps that the farmer had taken to clear the mangoes of insects without using carcinogens had ultimately provided an entree for the pathogen.

* deduce 추론하다 ** carcinogen 발암 물질 *** pathogen 병원균

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

07

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0102]

Increasing urbanization, particularly in the developing world, complicates the issue of secure and inexpensive food supplies.

- (A) Unfortunately, cheap food leads to the impoverishment of rural populations as well as to environmental degradation. Historically, the initial response to agricultural “development” has been a dramatic reduction in rural populations through migrations to cities, a process that poses huge risks of social unrest in countries like China.
- (B) Urbanization increases the demand for surplus food production from the countryside and, consequently, the pressure on rural areas to produce more. To avoid high food prices and urban unrest, most governments subsidize food prices. This has been true throughout history.
- (C) While this transition took a century or more in developed countries, it is happening much faster in many developing countries. Recently it has become apparent that market prices for agricultural goods can no longer support rural populations. This problem is accentuated as rural populations see the standard of living of urban populations rising and wish to emulate it.

* subsidize 보조금을 주다 ** emulate 모방하다

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

08

[21005-0103]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1994 the small desert village of Sefidabeh in southeastern Iran was utterly destroyed by an earthquake.

- (A) The fault was so deep that it had created no obvious signs of its existence on the surface, such as a tell-tale scarp, and so hadn't been previously identified by geologists. In hindsight, the only sign was an unremarkable, gently-folded ridge running alongside the town, which had slowly been built up over hundreds of thousand years of earthquake movements.
- (B) The settlement had grown here because this continual tectonic up-thrusting maintained springs at the base of the ridge—the only water source for miles around. The tectonic fault had created the conditions allowing life in the desert, but it also had the potential to kill.
- (C) The curious thing was that Sefidabeh is exceedingly remote: one of the few stops on a long trade route to the Indian Ocean, it's the only settlement for 100 kilometres in any direction. And yet the earthquake seemed to target the village with unusual precision. It turns out that Sefidabeh had been built right on top of a thrust fault lying far underground.

* scarp 급경사, 비탈 ** tectonic 지체 구조적 *** thrust fault 총상단층

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

[21005-0104]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work—both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. (①) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. (②) This is well known and understood. (③) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. (④) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. (⑤) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else.

* infringe 침해하다 ** prosecute 기소하다

Words & Phrases in use

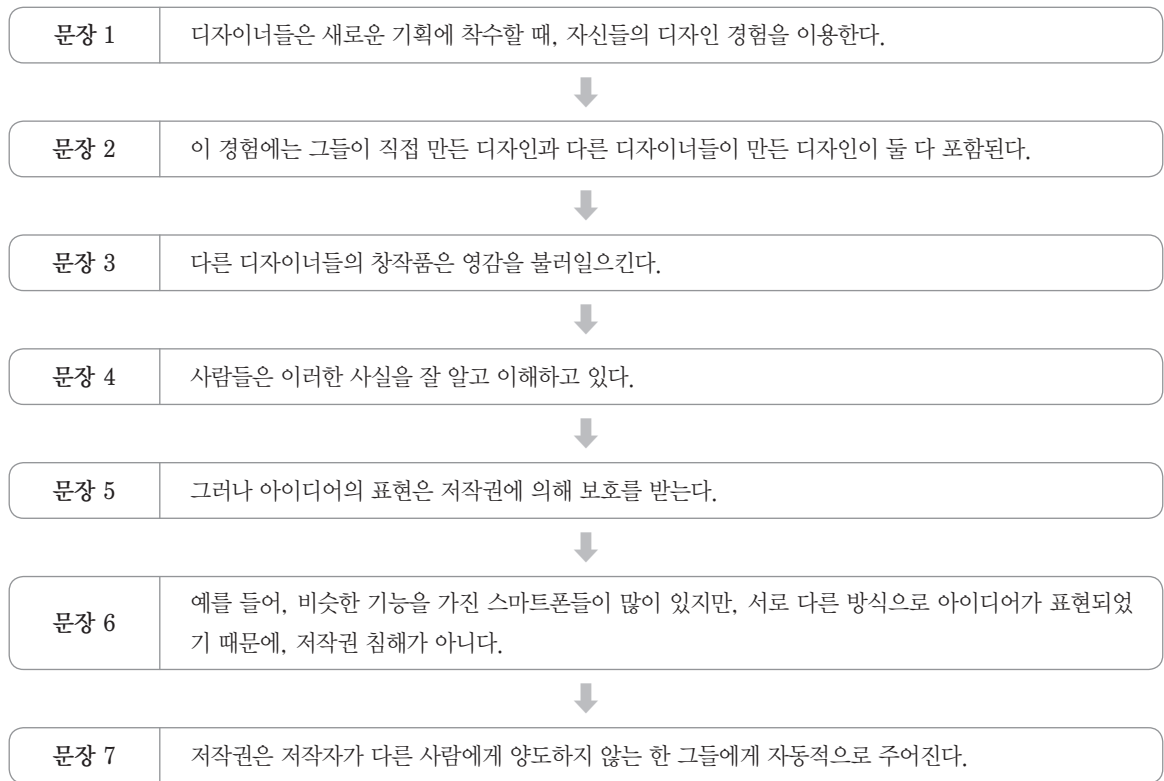
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> copyright 저작권; 저작권으로 보호하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> cover 보호하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> draw on ~을 이용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> approach (일·문제 등에) 착수하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> spark 불러일으키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> inspiration 영감 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lead to ~을 야기[초래]하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> take ~ to court ~을 고소[고발]하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> numerous 수많은, 무수한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> functionality (전자 장치의) 기능 | <input type="checkbox"/> represent 해당[상당]하다, 나타내다 | <input type="checkbox"/> infringement 침해 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> automatically 자동적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> invest ~ in ... ~을 ...에게 주다[맡기다] | <input type="checkbox"/> author 저작자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sign ~ over to ... ~을 ...에게 양도하다 | | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글의 주제와 요지를 포함한 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

- 글의 주제: 아이디어 보호와 관련된 저작권의 개념
- 글의 요지: 디자이너들이 다른 디자이너들의 창작품에서 영감을 얻을 때, 하나의 아이디어는 저작권의 보호를 받는데, 이때 저작권은 아이디어 그 자체가 아니라 아이디어의 표현을 보호한다는 점을 유의해야 한다.

» Step 2 글의 주제와 요지를 염두에 두고 읽으면서 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 파악한다.



» Step 3 주어진 문장과 주어진 문장 앞뒤에 있는 문장의 단서를 활용하여 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고른다.

주어진 문장은 저작권이 아이디어 그 자체가 아니라, 아이디어의 표현을 보호한다는 점에 유의해야 한다는 내용이다. 문장 4까지는 디자이너들이 자신이 직접 디자인한 경험뿐만 아니라 다른 디자이너들의 창작품을 통해서도 영감을 얻으며 이는 잘 알려져 있다는 내용이고, 문장 5에서 그러나 아이디어의 표현은 저작권에 의해 보호받고 있음을 설명한다. 문장 6에서는 모두 비슷한 기능을 가진 스마트폰이 많지만, 그 아이디어가 서로 다른 방식으로 표현되어 왔으므로 이는 저작권 침해에 해당하지 않는다는 내용이 기술되고 있어, 주어진 문장의 구체적인 예를 제시하고 있다.

…▶ 그러므로 주어진 문장은 문장 5와 문장 6 사이의 ④에 들어가야 한다.

Exercises

01

[21005-0105]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

That's a lot like what your brain can do.

While you may think of your brain as a product of your genes and mostly unchanging, growing until you reach a certain age and then unaffected by your lifestyle and environment, the reality is that your brain is always in a state of change. (①) In addition to all of the functions your brain orchestrates, it has the ability to “clean house” to eliminate connections between brain cells no longer in use. (②) Imagine if your closet could clean itself out, disposing of any clothes you haven't worn in a while and automatically refilling itself with new clothes based on your changing preferences and desires. (③) Every second of every day your brain assesses the connections between brain cells to determine if they have been used in a while. (④) If they haven't, it dismantles them to make room for new connections. (⑤) If they are in use, it strengthens these connections for future use.

* dismantle 해체하다

02

[21005-0106]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

He pointed to the ground beneath us, telling us that the stones we were standing on were actually bones of a rather common species of dinosaur, but that his interest lay in only rare samples.

As a young man, I went on a recreational fossil hunt in the Badlands of Alberta, a famous dinosaur site in Canada. (①) My friend and I wandered around the barren lands looking for dinosaur bones. (②) After several unsuccessful hours, near giving up, we met a fellow bone-hunter and inquired about his luck. (③) Stunned, we looked down at what we thought were merely common rocks, loosely embedded in the weathered soil. (④) He reached down, grasped one of the loose stones, rolled it around in his fingers as he examined it and said, “This looks like part of a rib from an Edmontosaurus.” (⑤) Now that a clearer idea of what to look for emerged, our hunting improved measurably.

* weathered 풍화된

03

[21005-0107]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet the participants' belief that one was an indulgence — “heaven in a bottle,” the label noted — while the other was a healthier choice had powerful effects on their bodies' response to the shakes.

Our beliefs about food affect not only the choices we make, but also our *biology*. (①) Researchers at Yale University gave study participants two shakes: one was labeled a high-fat, 620-calorie “indulgent” shake, the other a low-fat, 130-calorie “sensi-shake.” (②) In fact, the two shakes were identical. (③) Levels of ghrelin, a hormone that stimulates appetite, rose steeply in anticipation of drinking the “indulgent” shake and then fell sharply afterward, indicating that the drink was satisfying. (④) With the “sensible” shake, ghrelin levels stayed relatively flat or rose only slightly in anticipation, and they did not fall steeply afterward, indicating that the drink was not satisfying. (⑤) The shake contents were the same, but participants' beliefs changed their appetite-regulation hormones.

* indulgence 탐닉, 호사

04

[21005-0108]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In a post-industrial society, however, the average family can no longer be self-sufficient.

Before the Industrial Revolution, formal education used to be a luxury reserved for specific classes of people. Families with high social standing would send their children to school, while children from families of lower status would learn what they needed at home or, more rarely, from tutors. (①) In these cases, the children would be taught those things that the family needed. (②) There was little need for the average person to learn anything but what it took to run their own homes. (③) Whatever was needed could be produced at home, or traded for with other families. (④) This produces an environment where, for those who are a part of that society, the world can no longer be successfully navigated with nothing but primary abilities in one's arsenal. (⑤) Rather, this industrialized world requires secondary knowledge, which is typically acquired in a formal educational setting, like a school.

* arsenal 보고(寶庫), 무기고

05

[21005-0109]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. (①) In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship. (②) A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. (③) This greeting is governed by strict norms. (④) Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. (⑤) Norms like these make it easier to “live with others” in a relatively harmonious way.

06

[21005-0110]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Similarly, understanding the individual self only really makes sense in terms of the groups to which they are connected.

Harvard's Nicholas Christakis says that when you take a bird's eye view of humans through the prism of social networks, the picture of both the individual and the group changes. He draws the analogy with graphite and diamonds. (①) Both materials are made of carbon atoms but it is the way these individual atoms are connected that determines why one material is soft and dark and the other is hard and clear. (②) The layered lattice arrangement of graphite carbon atoms means that it shears easily, whereas the highly interconnected arrangement of diamond carbon atoms means that it is as hard as — well, diamonds, of course. (③) Therefore, when it comes to carbon atoms, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. (④) To extend the carbon metaphor, when we are well connected, we are more resilient because there is safety and strength in numbers. (⑤) Alone, we are more vulnerable and weaker.

* graphite 흑연 ** lattice 격자, 격자 모양의 것 *** shear 부러지다

07

[21005-0111]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

At the end of their senior year, the differences between the students are likely to be much greater than they were originally.

Just as people do not stand idly by and let random situations happen to them, so social situations do not let every person enter them. (①) The choice between West Point and Berkeley is only available to students who performed well in high school and on college entrance exams. (②) For many situations, a person needs certain characteristics to enter. (③) The high school freshman who is taller than average may be recruited for basketball training, for example, whereas a friend who is better than average at mathematics and sciences may be recruited for honors classes. (④) And small initial differences between people may get even larger as situations (such as basketball training sessions and honors classes) exaggerate them. (⑤) Thus, situation and person mutually shape and choose one another in a continuing cycle.

08

[21005-0112]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Perhaps they tried to disguise the metallic taste with strong herbs and spices, or perhaps their sense of taste was so poor due to lead poisoning that the only way that they could taste anything was to make it incredibly highly flavoured.

The Romans used many highly flavoured herbs and spices, and it seems that they liked their food to have a highly complex and strong taste. One of the reasons for this might involve, but not overcome, a food safety issue. The Romans used lead to line many of their cooking and storage vessels. (①) A lot of their food was quite acid and therefore dissolved the lead. (②) It is clear from studies on Roman bones that they had a high body burden of lead, and indeed many of them must have been suffering from chronic lead poisoning. (③) One of the symptoms of lead poisoning is altered taste, often with a metallic taste in the mouth. (④) Their desire for highly spiced food, for whatever reason, had a good knock-on effect. (⑤) Many herbs and spices contain antibacterial chemicals, and so their inclusion at high concentrations in Roman food probably reduced pathogen levels.

* line ~의 안벽을 붙이다 ** pathogen 병원균

[21005-0113]

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

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a “temporal advantage” after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.

* upfront 선행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor more _____ (A) _____ outputs, fossil fuels are more _____ (B) _____ than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① immediate | ..... | competitive | ② available | ..... | expensive |
| ③ delayed | ..... | competitive | ④ convenient | ..... | expensive |
| ⑤ abundant | ..... | competitive | | | |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> organism 유기체 | <input type="checkbox"/> discount 평가 절하하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> output 생산(물) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> associated with ~과 관련된 | <input type="checkbox"/> input 투입 | <input type="checkbox"/> incorporate 포함하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> assess 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> alternative 대체(의), 대안(의) | <input type="checkbox"/> investment 투자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> extraction 추출 | <input type="checkbox"/> proportion 비율, 부분 | <input type="checkbox"/> relative 상대적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> apply 적용하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> storability 저장성 | <input type="checkbox"/> transportability 운송 가능성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> temporal 시간의 | <input type="checkbox"/> account for ~을 설명하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> preference 선호 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consumption 소비 | <input type="checkbox"/> return 수익 | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 요약문과 선택지를 먼저 훑어봄으로써 글의 주제를 추론해 보고 중심 내용에 대한 단서를 확보한다.

이 글은 현재 이용할 수 있는 생산물을 선호하는 경향으로 인해, 사람들이 화석 연료를 재생 가능 대체 에너지보다 더 선호한다는 것을 설명하는 내용이다.

» Step 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

글의 요지

사람들은 현재 이용할 수 있는 생산물보다 (시간상으로) 멀리 떨어져 있는 것을 평가 절하하는 경향이 있어서 재생 가능 대체 에너지보다 화석 연료를 선호한다.

글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 예

→ 재생 가능 대체 에너지에 대한 화석 연료의 '시간적' 이점

- 생산: 많은 비율의 에너지 생산이 훨씬 더 빨리 가능하다(a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner).
- 투입: 추출 과정에 더 큰 비율의 투입이 적용되고 선행 투자되지는 않는다(a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront).

» Step 3 글을 읽으면서 파악한 요지를 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 선택지에서 고른다.

- (A) 사람들은 불확실한 미래와 관련된 위험에 기초하여 현재 이용할 수 있는 생산물을 (시간상으로) 멀리 떨어져 있는 것보다 선호하는 경향이 있으므로, 더 즉각적인 생산물을 선호한다는 것을 알 수 있다. → **immediate**(즉각적인)
- (B) 더 즉각적인 생산물을 선호하는 사람들의 경향을 고려하면, 주로 추출 과정에 투입이 이루어져 빠른 생산이 가능한 화석 연료가 재생 가능 대체 에너지보다 더 경쟁력이 있음을 알 수 있다. → **competitive**(경쟁력이 있는)

...▶ 그러므로 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

Exercises

01

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

[21005-0114]

The impact of climate change on animals and plants interacts with habitat loss and fragmentation. This is because the main effect of climate change is to shift the area of where any one species can live successfully. In a warming world, this habitable space moves either polewards across the landscape, to the North or South, or up in elevation, with species living higher up mountains than ever before. This happens because the area where the mean temperature is 15°C, for example, shifts in these directions under global warming. Survival then depends on whether a particular species can move, and if so, whether there is a suitable pathway for the movements to happen. Neither of these things can be assumed, and where habitats become too fragmented, a suitable pathway for organisms to move to other areas becomes less of a realistic possibility.

* fragmentation 단편화



When a species' habitable space is shifted under the effect of climate change, survival depends on the ____ (A) ____ of the species and the availability of a route to new areas, the latter of which ____ (B) ____ where habitats become too fragmented.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① vitality | ..... | changes |
| ② mobility | ..... | decreases |
| ③ adaptability | ..... | decreases |
| ④ cooperation | ..... | increases |
| ⑤ reproduction | ..... | increases |

02

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

[21005-0115]

If you have an activity where the results are nearly all skill, you don't need a large sample to draw reasonable conclusions. A world-class sprinter will beat an amateur every time, and it doesn't take a long time to figure that out. But as you move toward the luck side on the skill-luck continuum, you need an ever-larger sample to understand the contributions of skill (the causal factors) and luck. In a game of poker, a lucky amateur may beat a pro in a few hands but the pro's edge would become clear as they played more hands. If finding skill is like finding gold, the skill side of the continuum is like walking into Fort Knox, where the U.S. gold reserves are housed: the gold is right there for you to see. The luck side of the continuum is similar to the tedious work of panning for gold in the American River in California; you have to do a lot of sifting if you want to find the nuggets of gold.

* continuum 연속(선) ** sift 가려내다 *** nugget 덩이



When we try to understand the outcomes of an event on the skill vs. luck continuum, a more _____ (A) _____ sample size is required for events on the luck side since the outcomes are less _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① limited | ..... | satisfactory |
| ② limited | ..... | predictable |
| ③ diverse | ..... | variable |
| ④ extensive | ..... | predictable |
| ⑤ extensive | ..... | variable |

03

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

[21005-0116]

A paradox of human culture is that many of the technological and biomedical breakthroughs that revolutionized how and how long we live have been strongly opposed at their inception. This is true not only of those who may not understand the science behind each breakthrough, but of scientists — a fact alluded to by the physicist Max Planck: “a new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it.” Most of us are alive today only because we have benefited from the innumerable advances in public health and medicine over the last century, from vaccines and antibiotics to modern surgical techniques and cancer therapies. Yet most transformative biomedical advances have met with significant resistance, from vaccines to organ transplants and in vitro fertilization, and today the same holds true for stem-cell research.

* inception 초기 ** antibiotics 항생제 *** in vitro fertilization 시험관 수정



Technological and biomedical advancements, when introduced initially, have encountered strong _____ (A) _____ not only from lay people but even from scientists, but they have eventually been accepted as the _____ (B) _____ shift of a society takes place.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| ① alteration | ..... | generational |
| ② alteration | ..... | attitudinal |
| ③ competition | ..... | institutional |
| ④ opposition | ..... | generational |
| ⑤ opposition | ..... | institutional |

04

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

[21005-0117]

Finding themselves existentially homeless in the real world, many have found the experience of community online, especially in the form of social networks. The influence of online communities has drastically increased with the ubiquity of digital connectivity afforded by smartphones. The logic of modern technology drives addiction to digital distraction such that our immediate concerns are often ignored for the sake of minor matters that are magnified in importance. A state of semi-distractedness seems to permeate most of our existence within the digital twenty-first century. True individual character is vanishing because we are expected to flexibly redefine ourselves to consistently changing conditions. Mediated and representational existence contributes to the perceived flatness of reality by creating a numbness in the soul, which makes it difficult to perceive the differences of quality and gravitas between experiences.

* permeate 퍼지다, 스며들다 ** gravitas 진지함



Absorbed in online communities, people are liable to dismiss their real-world problems and lose their _____ (A) _____ as well as fail to _____ (B) _____ reality as it is.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① imagination | ..... | face |
| ② concentration | ..... | create |
| ③ individuality | ..... | express |
| ④ concentration | ..... | reveal |
| ⑤ individuality | ..... | recognize |

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum 추(鍾) ** metacognition 초(超)인지 *** aerodynamics 공기 역학

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0118] ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
 ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
 ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
 ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
 ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0119] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

» Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hands-on 직접 해 보는, 실천하는 | <input type="checkbox"/> engage in ~에 참여하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> manipulate 조작하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> comprehension 이해 | <input type="checkbox"/> component 요소 | <input type="checkbox"/> phrase 문구 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ingredient 요소, 성분 | <input type="checkbox"/> minds-on 고도의 사고를 하는 | <input type="checkbox"/> instructional 교육의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> uncertainty 불확실성 | <input type="checkbox"/> evaluate 평가하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> preconception 예견, 예상, 선입견 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> extend 이르다, 미치다, 연장되다 | | |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 글의 전반적인 흐름을 파악한다.

통념	지식이 '직접 해 보는' 활동에서 비롯됨
↓	
반론	'직접 해 보는' 탐구 요소가 지나치게 강조됨
↓	
요지	'직접 해 보는' 활동 이후에 '고도의 사고를 하는' 활동을 통해 경험을 이해하게 해야 함
↓	
결론	지식은 '직접 해 보는' 활동 경험을 이해하는 것에서 비롯됨

» Step 2 글의 내용을 종합적으로 파악하여 제목으로 적절한 선택지를 고른다.

기존의 과학 교육에서는 '직접 해 보는' 활동이 지식의 원천이라는 믿음이 있었지만, 결국 '직접 해 보는' 활동과 경험을 넘어 이해를 형성하는 것에서 지식이 비롯된다는 내용의 글이므로, ⑤ '과학 수업에서 '고도의 사고를 하는' 학습을 시작하라'가 글의 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① 창의력의 원천으로서의 '직접 해 보는' 활동 | ② 활동 지향의 학습이 과학 교육에 들어오다! |
| ③ 과학 수업에서 학생들이 가장 좋아하는 것을 알아내라 | ④ 즐거움과 학습: 분리되었을 때 더 효과적이다 |

» Step 3 글의 맥락에 맞게 어휘의 적절성을 파악하여 문맥에 맞지 않는 말을 고른다.

- (d) 과학 활동에서, 활동 이후에 개념을 재창조하는 것을 통해 학생들은 지식을 명확하게 이해할 수 있게 된다는 글의 흐름이 되어야 하므로, 밑줄 친 (d)의 **Uncertainty**(불확실성)는 **Clarity**(명확성) 정도의 말로 바꿔 써야 한다.
- (a) 과학 활동에 참여하는 것과 사물을 조작하는 활동은 서로 일맥상통하는 것이므로 **manipulating**을 사용한 것은 적절하다.
- (b) 지식은 물질 자체와 물질을 갖고 하는 활동에 있는 것이 아니라, 물질을 가지고 해 본 활동에 대한 사고와 초인지에 있다는 흐름이어야 하므로, **inherent**를 사용한 것은 적절하다.
- (c) 기존의 과학 교육에서 빠진 것은 '고도의 사고를 하는' 부분이라는 흐름이므로, **missing**을 사용한 것은 적절하다.
- (e) 과학 교육에서 학생들의 지식과 이론은 '직접 해 보는 활동'을 넘어 '고도의 사고를 하는' 활동에서 비롯된다는 흐름이므로, **extends**를 사용한 것은 적절하다.

Exercises

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the Bavarian town where my grandfather lived, people often had difficulties in sleeping and woke up from nightmares, which made them dread falling asleep again. The cause of this (a) widespread suffering was common knowledge: a witchlike being, with hairy hands and feet, called the Trud. In the night, while you slept, she would sit on your chest so heavily that you could barely breathe. She particularly liked to plague pregnant women and deer. In Bavaria and Austria there was an elaborate folklore of stories about men and women suffering the torments of the Trud, some even being killed by suffocation. As with other folklore, it was (b) hard to refute the reality of the Trud, since so many adults had encountered her. Rational arguments against her existence proved ineffective or were thrust aside.

All that (c) changed during World War II, when soldiers were put up in towns all across Bavaria. They took quarter in farmhouses and shared meals with the host family and their servants. Over dinner, some farmer complained about waking up in the night out of breath because the Trud was, once again, sitting on his chest. The soldiers at the table had never heard of the Trud before and began to chuckle. The locals insisted on the truth of their story, but the soldiers responded with bursts of laughter. After a few outbursts, the embarrassed locals (d) kept talking about the Trud for fear of being ridiculed. The silent farmers may have continued to believe in her existence, but the fact that they no longer dared to tell the stories in public erased the Trud from the (e) collective memory of the following generations. Today, few in Bavaria have heard of the Trud, and nightmares are attributed to other causes.

* suffocation 질식 ** refute 반박하다 *** take quarter in ~에 묵다

01

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0120]

- ① Being Realistic: The Secret to Effective Storytelling
- ② A Tragedy That Happened in a Town During Wartime
- ③ The Causes of Nightmares Are External, Not Internal
- ④ Memories of Individuals Linked Across Time and Space
- ⑤ The Power of Ridicule to Erase a Common Shared Belief

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

[21005-0121]

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because children are regarded as a fulfilling experience, not a source of honor, service, or family continuity, modern people are often satisfied with one or two. Of course, this decision may represent a compromise with the career goals of the parents, something that was (a) rarely a consideration when the mother stayed at home. But there is also the sense that one or two children are (b) sufficient to provide the fulfilling experience of parenthood. This evolving attitude toward parenthood also changes the basic way that parents relate to their children. Rather than being a means of continuing the family or serving the regime, the act of parenting, and the resulting emotional bond with the child, is regarded as a (c) valuable experience in its own right. While the results of parental upbringing continue to matter in the new morality, the experience itself matters to an equal or greater extent. The conflict that many people experience between parenting and career fulfillment stems from (d) replacing this emerging attitude toward parenting as an experience with the increasing recognition that all people are entitled to fulfill themselves through their occupational careers. For women, it often means that they want to spend less time with their children than their premodern predecessors, while for men it means that they want to spend more time. Both (e) dilemmas, combined with the emphasis on parenting as an experience, lead to the uniquely modern notion of quality time.

* regime 체제 ** predecessor 조상

03 읽글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0122] ① How to Relate to a Troubled Child
 ② Children Live on Receiving Love, Not Gifts
 ③ Better Parents Make a Better World for Children
 ④ Fulfillment Comes from Within, Not from Outside
 ⑤ The Challenge of Being a Parent: Juggling Kids and Work

04 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0123] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

05~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is a common view that farm animals would not even exist unless we bred them: better for them to lead a confined life than no life at all. It is commonly asserted that animals like cows, pigs, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese benefit merely by being allowed to exist. The British philosopher and fox-hunting enthusiast Roger Scruton, for example, makes the curious argument that “Young animals have been slaughtered without compunction from the beginning of history,” as if slavery and racism and the abuse of women were not also practiced from the beginning of history. Since when does the practice of something over time confer moral rectitude? He goes on to say, “Most of the animals which graze in our fields are there because we eat them.” They could still be there, grazing in our fields at a sanctuary, if we did not eat them, but of course their numbers would be fewer. But it does not seem a sound philosophical point to say that somebody or something owes its very existence to our desire to exploit it, as if that confers some special moral right upon us. He concludes, “It seems to me, therefore, that it is not just permissible, but positively right, to eat these animals whose comforts depend upon our doing so.” But their comfort need not depend upon our eating them; we could decide that their comfort was important in and of itself, without reference to _____. *This* is the true moral position, not the one emerging exclusively from self-interest.

* compunction 거리낌, 죄책감 ** rectitude 올바름, 청렴

05

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0124]

- ① Moral Dilemmas Surrounding Hunting Animals
- ② A Newly Emerging View: Animals as Moral Agents
- ③ Humanistic Views on Animals as Creatures That Feel
- ④ Uphold the Right of Animals to Live, Don't Eat Them!
- ⑤ Animals' Horrible Conditions Within the Meat Industry

06

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0125]

- ① the history of our mistreatment
- ② any benefit that we might derive
- ③ our desire to breed them as pets
- ④ legal restrictions put against them
- ⑤ their willingness to pursue freedom

07~08 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Imagine that knowledge is many pieces of unconnected strings and loose and detangled fabric. Imagine that human beings are born with an infinite amount of fabric strings located in various places throughout their minds. Reading (a) allows each metaphorical string to awaken as if given new life. The awakened strings then connect with other strings. As the connections continue, they also blossom with unimaginable color, hence creating a glorious cognitive tapestry.

Accordingly, people that do not read develop tapestries that are one-dimensional and devoid of color. This occurs because their strings are only affected by everyday life experiences. They become a blank slate, enslaved and limited to the ordinary observations of their local surroundings. They become (b) trapped by the people, buildings, and cultural rites into which they were born. They cannot see outside of themselves. The non-reader's world is thereby limited to only what they physically experience first-hand. Surroundings become the (c) servant of the non-reader because it is the non-reader's only link to what is within reach.

Conversely, the reader's tapestry is permeated with texture and volume because the reader's everyday experiences are only a (d) minute segmentation of what has been learned. Learning, for the reader, is not limited to what can be seen, but to what can be conjured in the realm of imagination. The reader learns from what is mindfully and emotionally absorbed. Like the elegant frescos of Michelangelo and Bramante, the strings of the reader create a lasting and extraordinary effect that carries with them the ability to change the world. They are not restricted to a given street corner or attached to a specific country hillside, for the reader can skip through time, dance through galaxies, and stroll through places unvisited. Altogether, the great reader's tapestry (e) expands with every new book until knowledge spills over into an unquenchable thirst for more new information.

* tapestry 태피스트리(여러 가지 색실로 그림을 짜 넣은 직물) ** be permeated with ~으로 충만하다

*** unquenchable 채울 수 없는

07 읽글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0126] ① What Makes Reading Difficult?
 ② How to Improve Your Reading Skills
 ③ Does Reading More Equal Reading Better?
 ④ The Secret to Success: Early Reading Experiences
 ⑤ The Powerful Impact of Reading on the Reader's Minds

08 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0127] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, “Do you know what a Cabbage White is?” “Yes, (a) I learned about it in biology class. It’s a beautiful white butterfly,” Olivia answered. “Right! But it lays its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why don’t you help me to pick the caterpillars up?” Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly agreed and went back to the house to get ready.

* caterpillar 애벌레

(B) The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be laughing at (b) her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was losing the battle, but she fought on. (c) She kept filling her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom disappeared. Feeling exhausted and discouraged, she asked Grandma, “Why don’t we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?”

* wriggle 꿈틀거리다

(C) Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how vast it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the endless cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in despair. Grandma smiled at her and said, “Don’t worry. We are only working on this first row here today.” Relieved, (d) she and Ellie started on the first cabbage.

(D) Grandma smiled gently and said, “Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies help us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower.” Olivia realized (e) she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn’t wish to disturb the natural balance of the environment. Olivia now saw the butterflies’ true beauty. Olivia and Ellie looked at their full buckets and smiled.

* pollen 꽃가루

01

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

- [21005-0128] ① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
 ④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0129] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0130] ① 할머니는 Olivia와 Ellie에게 도움을 요청했다.
 ② Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡지 않았다.
 ③ Olivia에게 양배추밭은 마치 전쟁터 같았다.
 ④ Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭이 얼마나 드넓은지 새삼 깨달았다.
 ⑤ 할머니는 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워 주었다.

» Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cabbage white 배추흰나비 | <input type="checkbox"/> make fun of ~을 놀리다 | <input type="checkbox"/> cabbage patch 양배추밭 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> exhausted 지친 | <input type="checkbox"/> discouraged 낙담한 | <input type="checkbox"/> armed with ~을 갖춘 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in despair 절망하여 | <input type="checkbox"/> wrestle with ~과 싸우다 | <input type="checkbox"/> disturb 방해하다 |

Solving Strategies

» Step 1 주어진 글 (A)를 읽고, 글 (B), (C), (D)의 첫 문장을 통해 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

글 (B): The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them.

➡ 애벌레를 잡기 시작한다는 글 뒤에 와야 함

글 (C): Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma.

➡ 할머니와 함께 있다가 준비물을 챙기기 위해 잠시 할머니를 떠나는 글 뒤에 와야 함

글 (D): Grandma smiled gently and said, “Why wrestle with Mother Nature?”

➡ 두 자매가 대자연과 싸우려고 하는 글 뒤에 와야 함

» Step 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

(A)에서 할머니가 Olivia와 Ellie에게 애벌레 잡는 것을 도와 달라고 했고, 자매가 준비물을 챙겨서 할머니에게 다시 갔다는 내용을 제시하는 (C)의 첫 문장이 이어지는 것이 적절하다. 양배추밭의 크기에 놀란 Olivia가 Ellie, 할머니와 함께 애벌레를 잡기 시작했다는 (C)의 마지막 문장 다음에, 애벌레들이 꿈틀거렸다는 내용을 제시하는 (B)의 첫 문장이 이어져야 자연스럽다. 전쟁터 같은 양배추밭에 지치고 낙담한 Olivia가 할머니에게 나비를 모두 없애는 게 어떨지 묻는 (B)의 마지막 문장에 이어, 할머니가 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워 준 내용의 (D)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.

» Step 3 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문제를 푼다.

- (a), (b), (c), (d)는 Olivia를 가리키지만, (e)는 Olivia의 할머니를 가리킨다.
- (A)에서 “So, why don’t you help me to pick the caterpillars up?”이라고 할머니가 말한 후 Olivia와 Ellie는 집에서 양동이를 준비해 와서 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡기 시작했으므로 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ②이다.

Exercises

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Karen was working in a small corporation. It was a cozy work environment, and everybody knew everybody else. She liked her job and was fortunate to work under the supervision of an easygoing supervisor, who trusted her and allowed her enough space to fulfill her tasks with pleasure. However, not everyone was as fortunate as Karen. Linda, one of (a) her oldest colleagues, had been transferred to a department that was known as “The Drill Station.”

(B)

On a sunny Monday morning, Karen spontaneously decided to pick a rose from her garden and take it to her old colleague Linda. She was hoping to unexpectedly brighten her old friend’s day. (b) She entered the office and said, “Here, Linda, for a wonderful woman, who deserves to receive this token of appreciation. This is for all the things you are and all that you do.” Karen soon found that she had greatly underestimated the effect of (c) her gesture. She saw her friend’s eyes tearing up, and realized that she could not have done anything better on this particular day.

(C)

Several months later, Karen had to run an errand near Linda’s workstation, and her old friend gestured her to come closer. Linda proudly pointed to a dried rose that was decorating (d) her desk. It was the same rose Karen had offered her a while ago. She said, “I wanted to thank you again, Karen. I kept your rose because it makes me realize that there are people who appreciate me for who I am and what I do, and it helps me through difficult days here at work.” This was the moment when Karen realized the importance of giving unexpectedly.

(D)

A few years ago, the department where Karen, Linda, and other coworkers had spent many fun experiences together had to be closed, and some people were placed in different departments. Linda was transferred to this central office, where a team of haughty supervisors was demanding tasks to be fulfilled in near-impossible times. The few times that Karen visited Linda at her new workstation, (e) she could tell that her old friend was overworked and stressed out.

* haughty 오만한

01

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

- [21005-0131] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

02

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0132] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0133] ① Karen의 상관은 Karen이 업무를 하기에 충분한 자유를 주었다.
 ② 어느 월요일에 Karen은 자기 정원에서 장미를 꺾었다.
 ③ Karen은 Linda의 눈물을 보고 Linda에게 실수했다는 것을 깨달았다.
 ④ Karen은 Linda의 근무 장소 근처에서 볼일이 있었다.
 ⑤ 몇 년 전에 Karen과 Linda가 함께 근무하던 부서가 폐쇄되었다.

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Douglas Mauer, a young teenager from a small town in Missouri, had been feeling ill for several days. His temperature was stuck at 103 degrees and he was suffering from flu-like symptoms. His parents finally took (a) him to a hospital, where blood tests revealed one of the most agonizing reports that any parent can receive: Douglas had leukemia.

* leukemia 백혈병

(B)

A friend stopped by the Brix Flower Shop in St. Louis to purchase a unique floral arrangement for Douglas. “I want it to be extra special,” she stated. “It’s for (b) my friend who has leukemia.” “OK,” promised the florist, “I’ll make it as bright as I can.” When it arrived, it was beautiful to behold. Douglas opened the card from (c) his well-wisher, read it, and offered a polite word of thanks. Then his eyes spotted a second envelope. Where did it come from?

(C)

He carefully opened it and read: “Douglas, I work at Brix Flower Shop. I took this order. I had leukemia when I was seven years old. I am now twenty-two. My heart goes out to you. God bless you. Laura.” (d) The youth’s face lit up. His mother declared, “For the first time since he started his treatment, he has received some hope.” A simple card from someone he’d never met gave him a ray of hope that he, too, could win the battle. Often it is the little extra things we do that make such a difference: loving actions, encouraging words, a note of hope.

(D)

During the next forty-eight hours, the youngster endured many tests and chemotherapy. His mother stayed at his bedside for five days. His doctor was quite frank: The young man’s condition was very serious. (e) He would need chemotherapy treatments for the next two years. Side effects would cause him to lose all his hair and his body would be bloated. As you might expect, desperate Douglas began to slip into a deep depression.

* chemotherapy 화학 요법 ** bloated 부은, 부풀어 오른

04

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

- [21005-0134] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

05

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0135] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

06

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0136] ① Douglas는 독감과 비슷한 증세를 보이고 있었다.
 ② Douglas의 친구는 Douglas를 위해 꽃 장식을 사러 갔다.
 ③ Douglas는 두 장의 카드를 받았다.
 ④ 꽃 가게 점원은 22세에 백혈병에 처음 걸렸다.
 ⑤ Douglas의 어머니는 5일 동안 아들의 병상을 지켰다.

07~09 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Sam was an 8-year-old boy who was known as a “behavior nightmare.” He was commonly referred to by teachers, parents, and students alike as a bully and deviant. His English was poor and his schoolwork terrible. He was a big boy for his age and had very little parental support or guidance. His Grade 2 teacher despaired of him and in many ways was even afraid of him. (a) She would start each day expecting trouble and knew she would have to punish him in some way for his unruly behavior. Sam was beginning to be her worst nightmare.

* deviant 정도를 벗어난 아이 ** unruly 제멋대로 구는

(B)

The principal asked her not to resign for at least 6 months and took a measure that nobody expected. (b) She immediately promoted Sam to Grade 4. The result was nothing less than astounding. In his new environment, Sam was with students that he admired. There was no one smaller around for him to bully. Most important, the teacher and students had entirely different expectations of his behavior. These expectations were reflected in the classroom structures (rules and resources) and norms.

* astounding 믿기 어려운

(C)

Being a very professional and caring teacher, (c) she struggled with Sam for half the year, but finally broke down and demanded the principal do something about him. While discussing the situation with the principal, she drew on her past experience and training. She suggested placing him under in-school isolation, developing an individual behavioral management program for him, getting some medical tests, and, if all else failed, expelling him on the grounds that he was a danger to others in his class. She claimed that if action was not taken, (d) she would consider resigning.

(D)

Because Sam was experiencing difficulty with classwork at his new level, the principal also asked his previous teacher if (e) she would help him with his reading at the homework center. Now the “special” treatment he received was not brought on by his attention-seeking, negative behavior, but by his need to learn to read. The teacher was able to see Sam in an entirely new light. Through being able to teach him to read, she also restored her own self-confidence.

07

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

- [21005-0137] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

08

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0138] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0139] ① Sam은 나이에 비해 큰 아이였다.
 ② 교장 선생님은 누구도 예상하지 못한 조치를 취했다.
 ③ 2학년 선생님은 반년 동안 Sam을 지도하려 애썼으나 허사였다.
 ④ 2학년 선생님은 조치가 취해지지 않을 경우 사임도 고려하겠다고 했다.
 ⑤ 관심을 끌기 위한 행동으로 인해 Sam은 특별 대우를 받았다.

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When I was young I longed to own my own pony, but it wasn't to happen until I was in my twenties. However, children and animals have a special bond if they love each other, and I wasn't short on opportunities to learn this. My dad knew a man who lived about ten miles from us. He always had a pony or two around the place and would let me ride a little pony of his called Jigsaw. (a) He was very pretty, quite small but very strong and lively.

(B)

To get to this place he'd had to cross two major roads and make his way through acres of woodland and farms. The fact that (b) he'd ended up in my backyard without anyone seeing him was really odd. Although he'd been acting wild with the man who was trying to catch him, he calmed immediately as I walked up to him and tamely allowed me to put a halter on him. Why did he run away? How did he end up there? Had he been trying to find me? I really think he had.

* halter 고삐

(C)

I loved him, and we certainly bonded, but I'd only been going to ride him for a couple of weeks when his owner rang with some sad news: Jigsaw had broken out of his paddock and vanished. It was very odd that a pony would run away from his secure home, but it seemed as if (c) he had. I persuaded my dad to drive me around in the car near to where Jigsaw lived in the hopes that we'd come across him, but we didn't.

* paddock 작은 방목장

(D)

The police were informed but nobody came forward to say they'd found (d) him. It was a mystery. A few days later I was out walking and passed by a yard behind a café, about half a mile from where I lived. Through the open gateway I could see a man trying to corner a pony. I couldn't believe my eyes: it was Jigsaw! The man saw me looking and called out to ask if I knew of anyone who'd lost a pony. Even (e) he couldn't believe it when I told him the pony had come from the town ten miles away.

10

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

- [21005-0140] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

11

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0141] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0142] ① 필자는 아버지 지인의 조랑말인 Jigsaw를 타곤 했다.
 ② 필자는 Jigsaw가 자신을 찾아왔다고 생각한다.
 ③ 필자는 자기 아버지와 함께 Jigsaw를 찾아다녔다.
 ④ 경찰은 Jigsaw가 있는 곳을 알아냈다.
 ⑤ 한 남자가 Jigsaw를 구석으로 몰고 있었다.



수능특강 영어영역 **영어**



Part

II

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**주제
·
소재편**

[21005-0143]

Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

- ☐ initially 처음에
- ☐ combine 결합하다
- ☐ invade 침공하다
- ☐ manage to do 용케도[어떻게든] ~하다
- ☐ translate (다른 언어로) 옮기다, 번역하다

Academic Vocabulary by topic

distinctive 독특한, 특색 있는 (having a quality or characteristic that makes a person or thing different from others)

Good visuals and diagrams are this magazine's most **distinctive** features.

훌륭한 시각 자료와 도해가 이 잡지의 가장 독특한 특징이다.

figure 인물 (someone who is important or famous in some way)

Tony was the dominant **figure** in British politics in the 1990s.

Tony는 1990년대 영국 정치에서 가장 유력한 인물이었다.

reputation 평판, 명성 (overall quality or character as seen or judged by people in general)

Carl did not have a good **reputation** in his hometown.

Carl은 자신의 고향에서 좋은 평판을 가지지 못했다.

stimulate 자극하다, 고무하다 (to encourage something to happen, develop, or improve)

The government should do more to **stimulate** investment in the south.

정부는 남부에 대한 투자를 자극하기 위해 더 많은 것을 해야 한다.

considerate 사려 깊은, 배려하는 (thinking about the rights and feelings of other people)

It was very **considerate** of you to wait for me. 네가 나를 기다려 준 것은 매우 사려 깊었다.

committed 헌신적인, 열정적인 (loyal to a belief, organization, or group, and willing to work hard for it)

Children need warm and **committed** parents. 아이들은 따뜻하고 헌신적인 부모를 필요로 한다.

narrative 이야기, 서술 (a story, or an account of something that has happened)

The novel contains too much dialogue and not enough **narrative**.

그 소설에는 너무 많은 대화가 포함되어 있고 이야기는 충분히 포함되어 있지 않다.

outstanding 뛰어난, 훌륭한 (extremely good)

It was an **outstanding** performance by a talented young actor.

그것은 재능 있는 젊은 배우의 뛰어난 공연이었다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

narrative

stimulate

outstanding

reputation

considerate

- Samuel is known to be a(n) _____ physicist.
- Somerset Maugham was a master of _____.
- Oliner has an international _____ as a wildlife biologist.
- Our boss is always polite and _____ towards her employees.
- Parents should give their children books that can _____ them.

Exercises

01

White Buffalo Calf Woman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0144]

Over two thousand years ago, out of the skies in the sacred Black Hills of the Sioux came a young woman. Carried by a cloud, she brought for the Sioux people a sacred bundle containing a pipe. The young woman stayed with her people for four days. She taught them seven ceremonies about personal purification, marriage, child rearing, and other important moments in her people's lives. After the four days, the young woman, now known to her people as White Buffalo Calf Woman, returned to the sky. Leaving her pipe, named by her people as the White Buffalo Calf Pipe, she asked them to take care of it until her return. How would her people know when she would come back, they asked. She told them to watch for the birth of a white buffalo. It would be during this time she would come back to purify the world. Until this day, her people, waiting her return, have kept the White Buffalo Calf Pipe. In Wisconsin, in 1994, a baby white buffalo was born. To those who know this ancient story, it was the miracle they were waiting for.

* Sioux 수족(아메리카 원주민의 한 종족)

- ① 구름에 실려 하늘에서 Black Hills로 내려왔다.
- ② Sioux 족에게 일곱 가지 의식을 가르쳤다.
- ③ 나흘 동안 Sioux 족과 함께 머무른 후 하늘로 돌아갔다.
- ④ Sioux 족에게 자신이 남긴 물건을 소중히 간직하라고 했다.
- ⑤ 오늘날 Sioux 족은 그녀가 남긴 White Buffalo Calf Pipe를 보존하고 있지 않다.

02

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0145]

On a visit one evening to Nathaniel Hawthorne and his wife, Herman Melville, *Moby-Dick* author, told them a story of a fight he had witnessed on an island in the South Seas, in which one of the Polynesian warriors had wreaked havoc among his foes with a heavy club. Striding about the room, Melville demonstrated the feats of bravery and the desperate drama of the battle. After he had gone, Mrs. Hawthorne thought she remembered that he had left empty-handed, and wondered, "Where is that club with which Mr. Melville was laying about him so?" Mr. Hawthorne maintained that he must have taken it with him, and indeed a search of the room revealed nothing. The next time they saw him, they asked him what had happened to the club. It turned out that there was no club; it had simply been a figment of their imagination, conjured up by the vividness of Melville's narrative.

* wreak havoc 큰 해를 입히다 ** figment 꾸며 낸 것, 허구

- ① Narrative: The Power of Melville's Novels
- ② The Lifelong Friendship of Two Great Novelists
- ③ Imagination Can Be the Best Source of Great Stories
- ④ House Owners' Creative Way of Entertaining Their Guests
- ⑤ Melville's Storytelling That Made Something out of Nothing

03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0146]

About twenty years ago, Ray Anderson, the late CEO of the ① immensely successful carpet manufacturer, Interface, had what he described as an epiphany. Here he was, with more money ② than he or his heirs would know what to do with, when he realized that his company was poisoning the environment. Carpet making is (or was) a petroleum-intensive industry and his company's environmental footprint was huge. Anderson wondered what good it would do ③ to leave his grandchildren great wealth if the price of accumulating that wealth was an uninhabitable planet. So Anderson resolved to transform every aspect of his company's operations, ④ moving to achieve a zero footprint goal by 2020. He assumed ⑤ what the development of new production processes and a commitment to pollution control would cost money — a lot of it. But he was willing to sacrifice the bottom line to achieve a social good.

* epiphany 깨달음, 통찰 ** bottom line 이익, 최종 결과

04

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0147]

Mirror neurons were first discovered by a group of researchers at the University of Parma in Italy in 1996. This discovery is considered one of the biggest neuroscientific breakthroughs in recent times. It completely changes our understanding of how the brain works.

- (A) One of the researchers standing near the monkey picked up a raisin and popped it into his mouth. As the monkey watched him, the monkey's brain fired in exactly the same way as if the monkey himself had picked up and eaten the raisin. Simply watching the movement triggered the same brain activity as the actual event.
- (B) This phenomenon had never been demonstrated before. In 2005, this same Italian team found that when people listened to stories about other people doing something, the listeners' brains fired as if they themselves were actually doing what was described in the stories.
- (C) The discovery came through a serendipitous event known as the raisin incident: Italian scientists were observing a monkey's brain activity during various physical movements. The team decided to take a break.

* raisin 건포도 ** serendipitous 뜻밖에 재미있는

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

[21005-0148]

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

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

* agonize 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to ____ (A) ____ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human ____ (B) ____ from an evolutionary perspective.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① securing | ..... | freedom | ② sharing | ..... | interaction |
| ③ identifying | ..... | exploration | ④ sharing | ..... | prosperity |
| ⑤ securing | ..... | survival | | | |

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> irrational 비이성적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> capuchin monkey 흰목꼬리감기원숭이 | <input type="checkbox"/> margin 한계, 극한, 최저한도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paleontologist 고생물학자 | <input type="checkbox"/> drought 가뭄 | <input type="checkbox"/> on the verge of ~의 직전에 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> starvation 아사, 기아 | <input type="checkbox"/> downturn 감소 | <input type="checkbox"/> reserve 비축물 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> upturn 증가 | <input type="checkbox"/> anthropologist 인류학자 | <input type="checkbox"/> hunter-gatherer 수렵 채집인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hyperabundant 매우 풍부한 | <input type="checkbox"/> priority 우선순위 | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

conscience 양심, 가책 (the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character)

James should have looked into his **conscience** before criticizing others.

James는 다른 사람들을 비난하기 전에 자신의 양심을 들여다봐야 했다.

contemplate 고려하다, 곰곰이 생각하다 (to view or consider with continued attention)

Many people nowadays **contemplate** going overseas for vacation.

요즘 많은 사람들은 휴가를 위해 해외로 나가는 것을 고려한다.

literate 글을 읽고 쓸 줄 아는 (able to read and write)

Being in command of a language is different from being **literate** in the language.

어떤 언어를 구사하는 것은 그 언어를 읽고 쓸 줄 아는 것과는 별개이다.

nurture 키우다, 보살피다 (to take care of, feed, and protect someone or something)

The coach led the team to achieve victory by **nurturing** the players' self-esteem.

그 코치는 선수들의 자존감을 키움으로써 팀이 승리하게 만들었다.

occupy 점령하다 (to take or hold possession or control of)

Japanese troops **occupied** the city of Nanjing in eastern China on December 13, 1937.

일본군은 1937년 12월 13일 중국 동부의 난징 시를 점령했다.

premise (주장의) 전제 (a proposition antecedently supposed or proved as a basis of argument or inference)

Writers should be able to explain the basic **premise** of their arguments.

글을 쓰는 사람들은 자신들의 주장에 대한 기본 전제를 설명할 수 있어야 한다.

tribute 공물, 조공 (a payment by one ruler or nation to another in acknowledgement of submission)

The king received **tribute** in gold from the people who lived on the island.

왕은 그 섬에 사는 사람들에게서 금으로 공물을 받았다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

contemplate

literate

occupied

nurtured

premise

1. Not every child should be _____ to become a leader.
2. The French army _____ the colonial areas after the governor surrendered.
3. Children tend to _____ the universe and how it works.
4. It is possible that the _____ of the argument is true.
5. Applicants should be _____ in Spanish and have field experiences.

Exercises

01

[21005-0149]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But, even those authors who deny that emotions are essential usually find a place for them in moral psychology.

Almost all major ethical theories in Western philosophy implicate the emotions in one way or another. (①) In some of these theories, emotions are essential to morality, and in others they are not. (②) This is true even for Kant, who is notorious for arguing that morality depends on reason rather than sentiment. (③) In Kant's system, reason tells us that we follow the moral law, but acting from the moral law begins with respect for the law, which is constituted by respect for persons, which is a natural consequence of recognizing the dignity of each person as a law-governed agent. (④) In addition to respect, Kant claims that moral judgments are accompanied by moral feelings. (⑤) It is difficult to find a philosopher who does not think emotions are important to morality.

* implicate 관련[연루]시키다

02

[21005-0150]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One factor that may partially explain the rise of philosophy among the Greeks may lie in the special characteristics of Greek religion and mythology. In Greek culture, just as in India and China, religion and poetry existed long before philosophy as a recognizable activity. Educated Greeks absorbed religion not only through cultic worship but also through the Homeric epic poems and later in the tragedies of such playwrights as Aeschylus and Sophocles. Greek religion as presented in these poetic forms embodies many tensions and sometimes seems to present outright contradictions. The gods are presented as immortal and noble, to be worshiped and honored, but they are also described as engaging in behavior that seems far from honorable. To a thoughtful person, Greek religion left many questions about the nature of the gods and their relation to the world unanswered, and this perhaps contributed to the growth of philosophical reflection as well. Certainly from the earliest period, we see Greek philosophers questioning and correcting the religious traditions handed down to them.

* cultic 제례적

- ① Unique Characteristics of Greek Mythology
- ② Portrayals of Greek Gods in Modern Literature
- ③ Academic Traditions That Nurtured Great Greek Philosophers
- ④ Questions and Answers: The Essence of Philosophical Journeys
- ⑤ Questioning the Gods Led to the Development of Greek Philosophy

03

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

[21005-0151]

The place of women in aboriginal culture has been interpreted in many different ways. Ethnocentric European travelers ① mistakenly described these women as degraded and passive servants of the men. The seemingly sharp gender divisions in the activity spheres of aboriginal society made it ② difficult for anthropologists to obtain a balanced picture. Early anthropologists were mostly men who necessarily observed male culture and talked to male informants. These male anthropologists were also quite ③ comfortable with the male superiority view because it corresponded closely to their own Victorian biases. Victorian anthropologists considered women in general to be spiritually ④ inferior and even described them as “profane,” whereas men were seen as “sacred.” More recent fieldwork by female anthropologists working with aboriginal women ⑤ confirmed the picture by showing that these women have a very active secret ritual life and exercise considerable autonomy in domestic affairs.

* aboriginal 호주 원주민의 ** ethnocentric 자민족 중심적인 *** profane 불경스러운

04

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0152]

Heidegger used the term *Dasein* — “being there” — for the being that exists. He rejected the idea that _____. Instead, he developed a *phenomenological* view, in which our understanding of things is always in relation to ourselves. For example, if you put on a jumper, it is because the jumper will keep you warm, or you think it will look good on you. It is not because the jumper is made of twisted yarn and is a few millimeters thick. This applies to knowledge, too. We might read a book about politics because it interests us, or because understanding politics helps us make sense of what we see happening around us. We see it in terms of a tool, or satisfying a need. Heidegger saw the *Dasein* (principally the human “being”) as completely immersed in and part of the world that defines it. No separation between consciousness and environment is possible. “Being *there*” means that “there” — our context — is the defining aspect of “being”. We are not shut off from the world in an enclosed mind — which Heidegger calls the “cabinet of consciousness”.

* phenomenological 현상학의 ** yarn 실, 방적사

- ① consciousness has evolved through exposure to nature
- ② philosophy has access to the inbuilt structure of reality
- ③ human beings absolutely determine their own existence
- ④ there is an external world separate from a conscious observer
- ⑤ religion has provided the reason for the existence of human beings

[21005-0153]

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term “sustainability” widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing “green” products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

* buzzword 유행어 ** abreast 나란히



While the term “sustainability,” in the initial phase, was popular among those who _____ (A) _____ to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would _____ (B) _____ their pro-environmental thoughts.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① pretended | ..... | actualize | ② pretended | ..... | disregard |
| ③ refused | ..... | realize | ④ refused | ..... | idealize |
| ⑤ attempted | ..... | mask | | | |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> conference 회의 | <input type="checkbox"/> term 용어 | <input type="checkbox"/> sustainability 지속 가능성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intend 의도하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> public relations 홍보 (활동) | <input type="checkbox"/> attempt 시도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> institution 기관 | <input type="checkbox"/> organization 단체, 조직 | <input type="checkbox"/> corporation 기업 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vice president 부사장 | <input type="checkbox"/> official 임원, 관리 | <input type="checkbox"/> carbon emission 탄소 배출 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eco-conscious 환경 (보호) 의식이 강한 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

conserve 보존하다, 아껴 쓰다 (to prevent land, water, or other natural resources from being damaged or destroyed)

To **conserve** water and prepare for the future challenges, many industrial facilities are beginning to look at water conservation strategies.

물을 보존하고 미래의 난관에 대비하기 위해서, 많은 산업 시설은 물 보존 전략을 살펴보기 시작하고 있다.

ecosystem 생태계 (all the plants and animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another)

An **ecosystem** consists of a community of organisms together with their physical environment.

생태계는 유기체의 물리적 환경과 더불어 그들의 군집으로 구성되어 있다.

contaminate 오염시키다, 더럽히다 (to make something dirty, polluted, or poisonous by adding a chemical, waste, or infection)

The millions of tons of plastic waste produced annually break down into tiny pieces that **contaminate** our water. 매년 발생하는 수백만 톤의 플라스틱 쓰레기는 우리의 물을 오염시키는 매우 작은 조각들로 분해된다.

extinction 멸종 (the situation when an animal, plant, or language no longer exists)

With species fast disappearing, the world needs a single target for fighting **extinction**.

종들이 빠르게 사라지면서, 세계는 멸종과 싸우기 위해 단일한 목표를 필요로 한다.

sustainable 지속 가능한 (using methods that do not harm the environment)

Sustainable tourism is attracting enormous attention today throughout the world.

지속 가능한 여행은 오늘날 전 세계적으로 엄청난 관심을 끌고 있다.

ecological 생태상의, 생태계[학]의, 생태학적인 (relating to the environment and the way that plants, animals, and humans live together and affect each other)

An **ecological** footprint is the measure of the human demand on earth's ecosystems and environment.

생태 발자국은 지구의 생태계와 환경에 대한 인간의 수요를 나타내는 척도이다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

contaminate

ecological

extinction

ecosystem

conserve

1. We should _____ water as it is a precious natural resource.
2. _____ problems are causing great damage to our environment.
3. Climate change is predicted to accelerate species _____ rates across the globe.
4. The bacteria from the raw chicken can _____ the cooked meat.
5. Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of a(n) _____ that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0154]

Each autumn millions of salmon swim from the Pacific Ocean and head for the west coast of North America in search of a river mouth. Salmon don't swim upstream on just any river — they return to the same place ① where they were born. It makes sense that predators like eagles and bears eagerly await the return of the salmon each year, but the fish are just as ② important as a source of nutrition for the forests of the region. No, trees of the Pacific Northwest don't have teeth, but when fish are dragged out of the river and partially eaten by other animals, the remains ③ to be left lying around on the ground. After they decay, nutrients are absorbed into the soil of the forest floor. There, roots from the great trees draw the nutrients upward, ④ nourishing the trees. This is one of the reasons why the trees of the coastal regions of the Pacific Northwest ⑤ get so big.

02

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0155]

Aviation experts are urging the more rapid introduction of more efficient jet engines that burn less fuel. This would reduce direct air pollution released per passenger mile.

- (A) The 215-passenger plane, still only a concept, featured a blended wing-body design and efficient engines. Such designs, if successful, will also reduce noise pollution from aviation.
- (B) To significantly reduce aviation's contribution to global climate change, radically more efficient aircraft may be needed. One such design, the SAX-40, was unveiled by the Silent Aircraft Initiative of Cambridge University in the UK and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the US in 2006.
- (C) However, increased engine efficiency can have paradoxical results as far as global warming is concerned: More efficient engines produce exhaust with higher relative humidity, which can increase vapor trail formation. They also tend to produce more NOx because they burn fuel at higher temperatures and pressures.

* NOx 질소 산화물(nitrogen oxide)

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

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

[21005-0156]

Over the years there has been a shift from ‘develop now, and if there is a problem — seek abatement and clean up’, to ‘avoid problems if possible’. There has also been a shift from the burden of problems being borne by those ① affected, to its being handled by the public in general, or better still, to making the ‘polluter-pay’. If forced to pay for errors, the polluter is, hopefully, less likely to ② solve problems. It is also more just that bystanders, consumers or workers should not pay for developers’ mistakes. In the past penalties for pollution were often hard to enforce and were relatively light; consequently, organisations motivated by profit would be ③ tempted to ‘push the envelope’ and try to get away with sometimes getting caught and paying limited damages. There is also a ④ risk that licensing and penalties for infringements will have similar outcomes. In an ideal world environmental managers educate and motivate potential polluters to seek genuinely to ⑤ avoid polluting.

* abatement 완화, 경감 ** infringement 위반, 침해

04

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0157]

In 1783, Goethe wrote, “Nature is ever shaping new forms: what is, has never yet been; what has been, comes not again.” If this is true, then the aims and objectives for nature reserves are for us to define as we see fit. It is now generally accepted that there is no default setting for how the world should look. *Natural* means different things to different people. For some research workers, natural states are those that existed before the Europeans turned up and started clearing land, farming, grazing, and controlling wildfires. This definition is being revised now by other researchers because humans have been altering the world for much longer than the Europeans have been colonizing the world. Furthermore, some human-induced changes are impossible to change. In addition, we must realize that environmental and ecological changes are normal; the world is in permanent flux and few of our present major ecosystems are more than twelve thousand years old. Records from paleoecological studies seem to indicate that for any given place, over time there are many alternative, very different “natural” states.

* flux 끊임없는 변화 ** paleoecological 고생태학의

- ① roles of humans in protecting the Earth
- ② the variability of the definition of *natural*
- ③ the importance of letting nature heal itself
- ④ obstacles to bringing nature back to its normal state
- ⑤ the impact of human-induced changes on the ecosystem

[21005-0158]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Albert Einstein sought relentlessly for a so-called unified field theory — a theory capable of describing nature's forces within a single, all-encompassing, coherent framework. ① Einstein was not motivated by the things we often associate with scientific undertakings, such as trying to explain this or that piece of experimental data. ② Instead, he was driven by a passionate belief that the deepest understanding of the universe would reveal its truest wonder: the simplicity and power of the principles on which it is based. ③ As in Einstein's formulation, the two theories underlying the tremendous progress of physics were mutually incompatible. ④ Einstein wanted to illuminate the workings of the universe with a clarity never before achieved, allowing us all to stand in awe of its sheer beauty and elegance. ⑤ In his day, however, Einstein never realized this dream, mainly because a number of essential features of matter and the forces of nature were either unknown or, at best, poorly understood.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| □ seek for ~을 추구하다 | □ relentlessly 끊임없이, 끈질기게 | □ all-encompassing 모두를 아우르는 |
| □ coherent 통일성이 있는, 시종일관된 | □ framework 체계, 틀 | □ undertaking 프로젝트, 일, 과업 |
| □ passionate 열렬한, 강렬한 | □ formulation 공식화, 공식 체계 | □ underlie ~의 기초가 되다, ~의 밑에 있다 |
| □ tremendous 엄청난, 굉장한, 거대한 | □ incompatible 양립할 수 없는, 모순된 | □ illuminate 설명하다, 조명하다 |
| □ clarity 명료, 명확, 명석 | □ stand in awe of ~에 대해 경외심을 갖다, ~을 경외하다 | |
| □ sheer 순전한, 완전한, 단순한 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

matter 물질 (the thing that forms physical objects and occupies space)

Can **matter** and energy be changed into each other? 물질과 에너지가 서로의 형태로 바뀔 수 있을까?

gravity 중력 (the force that attracts a body toward the center of the earth)

Every type of matter we have ever encountered feels the attractive force of **gravity**.

여태껏 우리가 만났던 모든 유형의 물질은 중력의 인력을 느낀다.

temperature 온도, 기온 (a measure of how hot or cold a place or thing is)

The refrigerator keeps your food at a constant **temperature**.

냉장고는 음식을 일정한 온도로 유지한다.

property 성질 (a quality in a substance or material, especially one that means that it can be used in a particular way)

We value herbs for their taste, but we forget that they also have medicinal **properties**.

우리는 맛 때문에 허브를 귀하게 여기지만, 그것이 또한 약효 성질도 가지고 있다는 것을 잊고 있다.

hypothesis 가설 (an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved)

A scientific **hypothesis** that survives experimental testing becomes a scientific theory.

실험적 검증을 견뎌 내는 과학적 가설은 과학 이론이 된다.

biodiversity 생물의 다양성 (the variety of different types of plant and animal life in a particular region)

Threats to **biodiversity**, such as climate change, require proper management of ecosystems.

기후 변화와 같은 생물의 다양성에 대한 위협은 생태계에 대한 적절한 관리를 요구한다.

migrate (새·물고기 등이) 이동하다 ((of birds, fishes, etc.) to journey between different areas at specific times of the year)

In eastern North America, over two-thirds of breeding bird species **migrate**.

북아메리카의 동부 지역에서 번식하는 조류종의 3분의 2 이상이 이동한다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

migrate

property

temperature

hypothesis

matter

1. The _____ of the water was just right for swimming.
2. In September, these birds _____ 2,000 miles south to a warmer climate.
3. Copper has a _____ of conducting heat and electricity very well.
4. Physicists study both the nature of _____ and the forces which govern it.
5. The authors reject the _____ about unemployment contributing to crime.

Exercises

01

[21005-0159]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Gene therapy works by inserting a normal copy of the human gene in place of the faulty one.

Viruses are indeed proving useful in several ways, thanks to their special ability to make their way into the interior of normal animal or plant cells. An example of this type of treatment is gene therapy. (①) Sometimes a gene is faulty, and this fault can be passed on from one generation to the next. (②) The main job of a gene is to act as code for the production of the proteins upon which every living thing relies. (③) Proteins both provide structure for living tissues and drive chemical processes. (④) If a gene doesn't carry precisely the right code, it may not be able to produce proteins normally. (⑤) To achieve this, researchers have had to find ways to get the new healthy gene to the target cell without arousing the body's defences and, once there, to penetrate its outer membrane to replace the defective gene.

* arouse 자극하다, 깨우다 ** membrane 세포막

02

[21005-0160]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The disciplines that make up the natural sciences can be divided into two classes: those that are historical, and those that are not. For subjects like cosmology, geology, and biology, history is of utmost importance.

- (A) The logical structures mathematicians explore are timeless, and both physics and chemistry deal with properties of the universe that we have every reason to believe are the same today as they ever have been, or ever will be. Thus, in principle, all the open questions in physics and chemistry could be answered this afternoon if the right experiments were done.
- (B) The goal of much of the activity in these disciplines is to reconstruct the history of the cosmos, the Earth, and the life forms that have inhabited it, respectively. For the mathematician, physicist or chemist, on the other hand, history does not matter.
- (C) Moreover, there is no reason to think that the outcomes of those experiments would be any different if they were done by other people, at other times, or in other places. The assumption that the conclusions reached by physicists and chemists are independent of time and place is fundamental to the way geologists, biologists and cosmologists use them.

* cosmology 우주론

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0161]

In the first minutes of its existence, the universe cooled so rapidly that it was impossible to manufacture elements heavier or more complex than hydrogen, helium, and (in minute amounts) lithium. In the heat and chaos of the early universe, nothing more complex could survive. From a chemical point of view, the early universe was very simple, far too simple to create complex objects such as our earth or the living organisms that inhabit it. The first stars and galaxies were constructed from little more than hydrogen and helium. But they were a sign of our universe's astonishing capacity to build complex objects from simple building blocks. Once created, stars laid the foundations for even more complex entities, including living organisms, because in their fiery cores they practiced an alchemy that turned hydrogen and helium into all the other elements.

* alchemy 연금술

- ① Wonders of the Galaxies and the Simplicity of the Earth
- ② Hydrogen and Helium: Abundant Elements in the Universe
- ③ How Could Early Living Organisms Have Survived on Earth?
- ④ The Birth and Development of the Universe: Simple to Complex
- ⑤ Heavy and Complex Elements: Foundations of a Chaotic Universe

04

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0162]

The ancestors of all species that are alive today have flowed back and forth across the globe for many millions of years. We should never assume that where we see a species today is where that creature's ancestors originated. Modern humans resided in Africa two hundred thousand years ago and subsequently spread across the world, yet most of us alive today think of ourselves as natives of the regions where we were born, rather than of Africa. When we trace our ancestry, we often focus our attention a few generations back, seeking a sense of place and personal identity. But these past places were also transient locations, and each ancestor transient, as our genes have moved around the planet's surface. It was ever thus. It is completely illogical, then, to hate a fellow human, or another animal or plant, simply because they or their ancestors were somewhere else at a particular time. The location of those genes in one specific timeframe

* transient 일시적인

- ① raises ethical issues in genetic testing
- ② has no special meaning in the history of life
- ③ enables further manipulation of specific genes
- ④ does not necessarily benefit an individual's personality
- ⑤ increases the likelihood that individuals will develop a disease

[21005-0163]

밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous 토착의 ** vulgarization 통속화, 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> monster 괴물 | <input type="checkbox"/> invade 침범하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> correct 올바른 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> perceive 인식하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> modernity 현대적인 것, 현대적임 | <input type="checkbox"/> two-edged sword 양날의 칼 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> uniqueness 독특함 | <input type="checkbox"/> phony-folk-culture 가짜 민속 문화 | <input type="checkbox"/> characteristic 특징 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> more or less 어느 정도는, 거의 | <input type="checkbox"/> normative 규범적인, 기준에 따르는 | <input type="checkbox"/> prevailing 널리 퍼져 있는, 일반적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> authenticity 진정성, 진실성 | <input type="checkbox"/> ancient 고대의 | <input type="checkbox"/> gaze at ~을 쳐다보다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cage 새장, 우리 | <input type="checkbox"/> defend 지키다, 방어하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> fabric 구조 |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

athletic 경기의, 운동의 (of or relating to sports, games, or exercises)

All **athletic** activities will be canceled due to the hurricane.

허리케인 때문에 모든 경기 활동이 취소될 것이다.

attraction 명소, 명물 (something interesting or enjoyable that people want to visit, see, or do)

The palace is a major tourist **attraction** in this city. 그 궁전은 이 도시의 주요 관광 명소이다.

brochure (안내·광고용) 책자 (a booklet containing descriptive or advertising material)

We should pick up a travel **brochure** before we take the train.

기차를 타기 전에 우리는 여행안내 책자를 가져가야 한다.

customs 관세, 세관 (duties, tolls, or taxes imposed by the sovereign law of a country on imports or exports)

If you want to bring in expensive equipment, you must pay **customs** on it.

값비싼 장비를 반입하려면 관세를 내야 한다.

departure 출발 (the act of leaving a place, especially to start a journey)

Please be at the gate 30 minutes before **departure** time. 출발 시간 30분 전에 탑승구로 오십시오.

draw 무승부, 비김 (a contest ending without either side winning)

The game ended in a **draw**. 그 경기는 무승부로 끝났다.

opponent 상대, 경쟁자 (a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument, etc.)

The runner gained on his **opponent** and finally won the race.

그 주자는 상대를 따라붙어 결국 경주에서 이겼다.

passion 열정, 열중함 (a strong liking or desire for, or devotion to, some activity, object, or concept)

The girl has a **passion** for detective stories. 그 소녀는 탐정 소설에 대한 열정이 있다.

spectator 관중, 관객 (one who looks on or watches)

The stands were already packed with **spectators**. 관중석은 이미 관중으로 꽉 차 있었다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

attraction

customs

departure

spectator

opponent

1. The theater is a tourist _____ which draws thousands of visitors every day.
2. You can watch _____ sports like professional baseball or figure skating.
3. After beating her last _____, she won the championship.
4. They delayed their _____ by a day because of the snowstorm.
5. Sometimes the _____ duties imposed on imported luxuries are very expensive.

Exercises

01

[21005-0164]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, other groups are marked by looser ties.

Probably all of us at one time or another have experienced something special about a group to which we belonged. Whether it was a fish-and-game society, a badminton club, or a cheerleading team, we felt an attraction to the other members and valued our membership. (①) Had our group been criticized or otherwise come under attack, we would have felt obliged to come to its defense. (②) Indeed, in the very act of defending our group, our feelings of unity or *esprit de corps* would in all likelihood have been intensified. (③) The members are only weakly attracted to one another and would make little effort to defend the integrity of their group. (④) It is this central feature of groups, *cohesion*, that is generally assumed by coaches to be an important requirement for team success. (⑤) To be sure, coaches are not alone in this assumption.

02

[21005-0165]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few years ago, at Kansas State University, I gave a lecture on fast and frugal decision making. After a lively discussion, my kind host invited me out for dinner. He did not say where.

- (A) The people around me came from all over the place for the pleasure of not having to make a choice. And you can bet that the hotel knew how to prepare their only dinner; it was delicious!
- (B) The Brookville Hotel was packed with people eager to dine, and when I sat down and looked at the menu, I knew why my host had taken me here. There was nothing to choose from. The menu listed exactly one item, the same one every day: half a skillet of fried chicken with mashed potatoes, cream-style corn, baking powder biscuits, and homestyle ice cream.
- (C) The ride was long, too long, I thought. I guessed that he was taking me to a special restaurant, perhaps with a Michelin star or two. But in Kansas? Indeed, we were headed to a very special restaurant, albeit of a different kind.

* skillet 프라이팬 ** albeit ~이기는 하지만

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
- ④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
- ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An interesting incident related to fairness in sports occurred during the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. The men's 100-metre sprint that year is well remembered by Canadians as the race in which Canadian sprinter Donovan Bailey won gold. But to British enthusiasts, that same 100-metre sprint is remembered for an entirely different reason: veteran British track star Linford Christie was charged with two "false starts" and disqualified from the race, thus ending his sports career in (a) frustration.

A closer investigation reveals some (b) suspicious details. Christie had not, in fact, left the starting block *before* the starter gun had sounded (the traditional meaning of "false start"). Rather, his offence was that he left the starting block less than one-tenth of one second *after* the gun had sounded. Olympics officials had previously decided that no one's reaction time is ever less than one-tenth of one second, so any runner beginning the race (c) beyond the first one-tenth of one second must have "anticipated" the starter gun. Such anticipation is against the rules because it usually arises when a runner is late getting into position, thereby delaying the race and controlling, to his or her (d) advantage, just when the starter gun will sound. Christie had left the starting block just 0.086 seconds after the gun was fired. But if the entire point of the Olympics is to push humanity's physical (e) limits, Christie's supporters argued, isn't it possible that somewhere, someday, someone would manage to react in less than one-tenth of one second? Just perhaps?

* starting block 스타팅 블록(단거리 경주에서 출발할 때 발을 걸치게 하는 기구)

03 읽기의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0166] ① Was Linford Christie's Disqualification Valid?
 ② Real-Time Measurement Technology in Sports
 ③ Mental Readiness: A Key Factor for Excellence
 ④ Sports: Where We Shine Together as a Human Race
 ⑤ What Made Donovan Bailey an Olympic Champion?

04 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0167] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[21005-0168]

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change—that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values—will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule—and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

* cloak 망토 ** typology 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become ____ (A) ____ in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to ____ (B) ____ its power to change us.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|------------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① fixed | ..... | share | ② trapped | ..... | activate |
| ③ standardized | ..... | control | ④ localized | ..... | share |
| ⑤ underestimated | ..... | activate | | | |

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> architecture 건축 | <input type="checkbox"/> definition 정의 | <input type="checkbox"/> foreseeable 예측할 수 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> instrumentality 유용함, 도움(이 됨) | <input type="checkbox"/> effect (결과를) 가져오다 | <input type="checkbox"/> dominance 우위, 우세 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> institution 기관 | <input type="checkbox"/> diminish 줄어들다 | <input type="checkbox"/> unparalleled 비할 데 없는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> innovation 혁신 | <input type="checkbox"/> marketable 시장성이 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> radical 급진적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commodity 상품 | <input type="checkbox"/> convention 관습 | <input type="checkbox"/> desperately 절실하게, 몹시 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> free 풀어 주다, 해방시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> potential 잠재력 | <input type="checkbox"/> transform 바꾸다 |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

conduct 지휘하다 (to direct the performance of musicians or a piece of music)

Do you know who's **conducting** tonight's concert?

오늘 밤 콘서트를 누가 지휘하는지 아나요?

compose 작곡하다, (시·문장을) 짓다 (to create and write a piece of music or writing)

Mozart **composed** songs throughout his life from the age of 12 until the year of his death.

모차르트는 12살 때부터 죽은 그 해까지 평생 동안 곡을 작곡했다.

aesthetic 미적인, 심미적인 (relating to the enjoyment or study of beauty)

The new building on the block has little **aesthetic** value.

그 구획에 있는 새 건물은 미적 가치가 거의 없다.

expose (필름 따위를) 노출하다 (to remove what is covering something so that it can be seen)

An image is created when the camera sensor is **exposed** to light.

카메라의 센서가 빛에 노출될 때 이미지가 만들어진다.

landscape 풍경화 (a picture of the countryside)

Mr. Jones collects early twentieth-century **landscapes**.

Jones 씨는 20세기 초기 풍경화를 수집한다.

ensemble 앙상블, 합주단 (a group of musicians who regularly play together; a group of things or people acting or taken together as a whole)

Jazz **ensembles** may be solely instrumental, or they may consist of a group of instruments accompanying one or more singers.

재즈 앙상블은 악기만 사용되거나, 혹은 한 명 이상의 가수들을 동반하는 일단의 악기들로 구성될 수 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

conduct

compose

expose

landscape

ensemble

1. Nowadays people can easily _____ music or recreate existing music with a computer.
2. Nora is an artist who is famous for her _____s.
3. He is trying to popularize classical music through his cello _____.
4. I am completely sure you can _____ a choir wonderfully, either with or without a baton.
5. Never _____ film to light.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0169]

Roofs are the most important elements in building; for not only do they help to maintain the good health of the residents by defending them from rain, and keeping out the night, and above all keeping out the summer sun, but they provide excellent protection for the whole building as well. ① Take away the roof, and the woodwork rots, the walls totter and their sides crack; gradually the whole structure falls apart. ② Even the very foundations, though you may hardly believe it, rely on the protection of the roof for strength. ③ Throughout history, more buildings have fallen into ruin by simple human neglect, when left naked and deprived of the roof covering, than by fire, sword, enemy hands, or by any other disaster. ④ Whatever its form, however, every roof ought to be so designed as to offer shelter to the pavement below and to keep all rainwater out of any part of the building it covers. ⑤ Indeed, in buildings the covers are the weapon with which they defend themselves against the harmful onslaught of weather.

* totter 흔들리다, 비틀거리다 ** onslaught 맹공, 강습

02

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0170]

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour. If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. You will be in the company of like-minded people. I don't entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be audited by nondegree students of any age.

* like-minded 취미가 같은 ** audit (대학 강의를) 청강하다

- ① Find Hobbies That Can Boost Your Brain
- ② Discover Treasures Hidden in Your Art Textbook
- ③ How Can Museums Become More Visitor-Friendly?
- ④ Enjoy the Opportunities of Socializing Through Art
- ⑤ Why Do Art Classes Help to Appreciate the True Value of Art?

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0171]

One of the most arresting images of the civil rights movement is Ernest Withers' photograph of the black sanitation workers' strike in Memphis. The photo was taken on March 28, 1968, a week before Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in that roiling city. In previous months, the city had rejected the requests of the black sanitation union — requests, for example, that black garbage workers be paid the same wages as white garbage workers. The photograph shows a few hundred black men gathered on the street in front of the Clayborn Temple for a solidarity march. Many are wearing nice jackets and pants. The men do not appear angry. But they do look totally committed to their cause, and they look proud. With quiet grace, each of them is holding an identical sign, which has just four words: I AM A MAN. The four words are repeated a hundred times in the photograph, on a hundred white placards, and the silence is deafening.

* sanitation 공중위생 ** assassinate 암살하다 *** roil 미친 듯이 날뛰다

- ① The Hidden Truth Behind Fake Images
- ② Why Do We Keep Images and Recordings?
- ③ Which Is More Effective, Words or Images?
- ④ Silent but Powerful Protest for Human Dignity
- ⑤ Possibilities and Limitations of the Civil Rights Movement

04

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0172]

Art programs sometimes do not make the most of the many possible opportunities for developing competence and helping to formulate meaning. This is the case when they go no further than the surface exploration of materials and processes and when they are not focused on the life and interests of the children. Exploration needs structure and sequential lesson planning to lead to deep understanding. When such structures are omitted, fundamental learning about art and imagery is lost, and art activities become superficial “busywork.” Curricula should be sequenced in such a way that children are first helped to explore the qualities of materials in depth and then helped to use this knowledge in making images of importance to them. Unless image making is directed toward concrete and personally significant experiences, there is a weak focus for the creation of meaning.

- ① 아동의 사고력 향상을 위해 미술 교육을 강화할 필요가 있다.
- ② 학습자의 개성을 인정해 주어야 창의적인 작품을 만들 수 있다.
- ③ 아동이 다양한 미술 재료를 통해 여러 기법을 시도하게 해야 한다.
- ④ 미술 교육은 실기를 중시하는 방향으로 나아가는 것이 바람직하다.
- ⑤ 미술 교육과정은 아동에게 유의미한 경험이 되도록 구성되어야 한다.

>>>

Gateway

| 2019학년도 6월 모의평가 40번 |

[21005-0173]

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

In some subject areas, topics build on one another in a hierarchical fashion, so that a learner must almost certainly master one topic before moving to the next. For example, an elementary school student should probably master principles of addition before moving to multiplication, because multiplication is an extension of addition. Similarly, a medical student must have expertise in human anatomy before studying surgical techniques: It's difficult to perform an appendectomy if you can't find the appendix. Vertical transfer refers to such situations: A learner acquires new knowledge or skills by building on more basic information and procedures. In other cases, knowledge of one topic may affect learning a second topic even though the first isn't a necessary condition for the second. Knowledge of French isn't essential for learning Spanish, yet knowing French can help with Spanish because many words are similar in the two languages. When knowledge of the first topic is helpful but not essential to learning the second one, lateral transfer is occurring.

* appendectomy 맹장 수술



In vertical transfer, lower level knowledge is ____ (A) ____ before one proceeds to a higher level; however, in the case of lateral transfer, ____ (B) ____ knowledge can be helpful, but it is not required.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① essential | ..... | prior | ② practical | ..... | detailed |
| ③ useless | ..... | relevant | ④ practical | ..... | independent |
| ⑤ essential | ..... | unbiased | | | |

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> hierarchical 계층적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> addition 덧셈 | <input type="checkbox"/> multiplication 곱셈 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expertise 전문 지식 | <input type="checkbox"/> anatomy 해부학적 구조, 해부학 | <input type="checkbox"/> appendix 맹장, 충수 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vertical 종적인, 수직의 | <input type="checkbox"/> lateral 횡적인, 측면의 | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

aptitude 적성, 소질 (a natural ability to do or learn something)

The test was developed to measure the **aptitudes** of the students.

그 테스트는 학생들의 적성을 측정하기 위해 개발되었다.

cultivate 기르다, 함양하다 (to improve or develop something by careful attention, training, or study)

Tom is trying to **cultivate** a more caring image. Tom은 더 배려하는 이미지를 기르려고 노력하고 있다.

tuition 수업료 (the price of or payment for instruction)

Tuition increased by 5% at universities this year. 수업료는 올해 대학에서 5퍼센트 올랐다.

acquire 습득하다, 배우다 (to come to have a new or added characteristic, trait, or ability)

Lora quickly **acquired** fluency in French. Lora는 프랑스어에서 유창함을 빠르게 습득했다.

adjustment 적응 (the ability to become more familiar with a new situation)

We tried to make an **adjustment** to American culture. 우리는 미국 문화에 적응하려고 노력했다.

facilitate 용이하게 하다, 촉진하다 (to make it possible or easier for something to happen)

Computers can be used to **facilitate** language learning.

컴퓨터는 언어 학습을 용이하게 하는 데 이용될 수 있다.

distract (주의를) 다른 곳으로 돌리다, (주의를) 흩뜨리다 (to draw the attention of a person away from something)

Nothing can **distract** us from our purpose.

어떤 것도 우리의 목적으로부터 우리의 주의를 다른 곳으로 돌릴 수 없다.

discipline 훈육하다 (to train someone to obey rules and control their own behavior)

This book shows the best ways of **disciplining** your child.

이 책은 여러분의 아이를 훈육하는 최고의 방법을 보여 준다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

distract

aptitude

facilitate

cultivate

acquire

1. The new airport will _____ the development of tourism.
2. The linguist is interested in the way children _____ language.
3. You should _____ a positive mental attitude towards yourself.
4. Playing video games sometimes _____s Bob from his homework.
5. Some students have more _____ for academic work than others.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0174]

Too many people regard science as a collection of facts and formulas. As important as scientific explanations are to science, studying science requires more than just learning about the products of science. ① Teachers who are unaware of the actions of science hold an incomplete view about the science learning their students should experience. ② Presenting science to students as an accumulated body of knowledge addresses only one aspect of the broad culture of science and will give students an inaccurate and limited view of the discipline. ③ Science is objective in the sense that the principles of science can be applied in the same way by anyone and get the same results. ④ Teaching science with too much emphasis on the content would be like teaching language arts by providing students with a few nouns but no verbs — and expecting them to construct sentences. ⑤ Likewise, effective science teaching incorporates a healthy balance of concepts and skills.

02

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0175]

Play is the arena where the imagination still reigns. One kind of thinking linked to the imagination is divergent thinking, also known by the corporate cliché: “thinking outside the box.”

- (A) At this point, scores in divergent thinking begin to diminish significantly. This is not to say that we have no need for the convergent skills that are associated with words and numbers, but convergent thinking is not enough for a present and future where we don't even know the right questions, much less the right answers.
- (B) Play is also one way of measuring creativity. Young children typically score very highly in divergent thinking — they are quite familiar with the idea of playing.
- (C) But when school starts, our society begins to shut the door on the imagination. In its place, we commence teaching and valuing the logical and linear thinking that supports coming up with one right answer. This is called convergent thinking.

* cliché 상투적인 문구 ** commence 시작하다

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
④ (C) – (A) – (B)

- ② (B) – (A) – (C)
⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

- ③ (B) – (C) – (A)

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0176]

Kids, especially teenagers, are hard to corral for anything — especially lectures. That's why it's important to weave money lessons into day-to-day life. Did your son get a check from Grandma? It's a great time to finally take him to the bank, open that savings account you've been talking about, and help him deposit the money. That also leads to discussions of interest rates and choices between, say, certificates of deposit and regular savings accounts. Are you about to buy a new family laptop? Have your kid help you shop around for it (and, if you can, allow him to keep a portion of the difference between the price at the local electronics store and any better deal he can find you online). And when making a big purchase — say, a car — take your kid with you to the lot and discuss negotiation techniques.

* corral 붙들어 두다

- ① Why Childhood Money Education Is Important
- ② Teach Your Child Economics Through Daily Life
- ③ Is Working for Allowances Desirable for Children?
- ④ Let Your Child Enjoy Their Growing Independence
- ⑤ Use Others' Episodes to Teach Economics to Your Child

04

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0177]

For many college students, the language, ideas, and burdensome length of traditional texts are so off-putting that they fail to read more than the first lines or pages. When students lack the attention span, critical thinking skills, and motivation necessary to read an entire novel or play, how can they learn to grasp the deeper significance and meanings of these texts? While there are no quick-fix answers to this literary gap, traditional texts still have value for our contemporary society and should be taught to our students. Not as summaries on a *Wikipedia* page, but as entire works. Good fantasy literature and film, when incorporated appropriately into more traditional course content, can help bridge some of the intellectual and cultural disconnect that impairs many of our students. Whether used to instruct underclassmen in the basics of literary and philosophical inquiry or with more advanced students to further these ideas, fantasy offers a unique lens of understanding for contemporary students.

* off-putting 정이 안 가는, 좋아하기 어려운

- ① 문학 작품을 읽을 때는 시대적 배경을 이해하는 것이 중요하다.
- ② 학생들에게 고전 문학 작품의 요약본이 아닌 작품 전체를 읽게 해야 한다.
- ③ 판타지 영화는 문화적 맥락이 부족하여 학생들의 이해에 어려움을 줄 수 있다.
- ④ 학생들이 전통적인 문학 작품을 읽게 하기 위해 공상 문학 작품을 활용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 분석적 사고력이 부족한 학생들을 위해 난이도를 고려하여 작품을 읽게 하는 것이 좋다.

[21005-0178]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Theorists of the novel commonly define the genre as a biographical form that came to prominence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries _____ as a replacement for traditional sources of cultural authority. The novel, Georg Lukacs argues, “seeks, by giving form, to uncover and construct the concealed totality of life” in the interiorized life story of its heroes. The typical plot of the novel is the protagonist’s quest for authority within, therefore, when that authority can no longer be discovered outside. By this accounting, there are no objective goals in novels, only the subjective goal of seeking the law that is necessarily created by the individual. The distinctions between crime and heroism, therefore, or between madness and wisdom, become purely subjective ones in a novel, judged by the quality or complexity of the individual’s consciousness.

- ① to establish the individual character
- ② to cast doubt on the identity of a criminal
- ③ to highlight the complex structure of social consciousness
- ④ to make the objective distinction between crime and heroism
- ⑤ to develop the inner self of a hero into a collective wisdom

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> theorist 이론가 | <input type="checkbox"/> biographical 전기(체)의 | <input type="checkbox"/> come to prominence 대두하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> replacement 대체물 | <input type="checkbox"/> uncover 드러내다, 폭로하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> construct 구성하다, 건설하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interiorize 내면화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> plot 줄거리, 구성 | <input type="checkbox"/> protagonist 주인공 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quest 탐구, 탐색 | <input type="checkbox"/> accounting 설명 | <input type="checkbox"/> objective 객관적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subjective 주관적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> distinction 차이, 구별 | <input type="checkbox"/> complexity 복잡성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consciousness 의식 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

critic 비평가 (a person who gives opinions about books, movies, or other forms of art)

Gloria started as a food **critic** for a local paper. Gloria는 지역 신문의 음식 비평가로 시작했다.

identity 정체성 (the qualities and attitudes that a person or group of people have, that make them different from other people)

Some fear the community is losing its cultural **identity**.

어떤 이들은 그 공동체가 문화적 정체성을 잃고 있는 것을 우려한다.

literary 문학의, 문학적인 (of or relating to literature)

It was Chaucer who really turned English into a **literary** language.

영어를 문학 언어로 실제로 변모시킨 사람은 Chaucer였다.

acceptance 수용 (the act of agreeing with something and approving of it)

This concept has gained broad **acceptance** among scientists. 이 개념은 과학자들 사이에서 폭넓게 수용되었다.

verbal 언어[말]의 (relating to words or using words)

The job requires someone with good **verbal** skills. 그 일은 우수한 언어 능력을 지닌 사람을 필요로 한다.

intimacy 친밀함 (a state of having a close personal relationship with someone)

The noise destroyed the **intimacy** of their conversation. 소음으로 인해 그들 대화의 친밀함이 깨졌다.

ritual 의식 (a ceremony that is always performed in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social occasion)

The **ritual** is performed in order to protect the life of forests.

그 의식은 숲의 생물을 보호하기 위해 행해진다.

representation 묘사, 표현 (the act of presenting or describing a person or thing in a particular way)

They discussed the **representation** of women in Jane Austen's novels.

그들은 Jane Austen의 소설 속 여성에 대한 묘사를 논의했다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

critic

literary

identity

intimacy

representation

1. The novel offers a realistic _____ of life in rural Spain.
2. The _____ gave the play a positive review.
3. The islanders are proud of their strong regional _____.
4. Building houses far apart reduces _____ among neighbors.
5. Fiction is one of many _____ forms.

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0179]

Originality is a particularly tricky and apparently contrary concept. ① Up to the late eighteenth century it had the primary sense of ‘ancient, traditional, from the beginning’ (a sense that is still with us in the phrase ‘original inhabitants’ and the archaic notion of ‘aborigines’); this was itself the ancient or classical sense. ② However, from the late eighteenth century onwards ‘original’ increasingly tended towards the opposite and now-dominant sense of ‘novel’, ‘innovative’, ‘never-been-done-before’ (in the modern sense of ‘an original idea’, ‘strikingly original’); this is the modern or romantic sense. ③ Interestingly, the distinction between the two can be activated by something as slight yet significant as a change of article: ‘*the* original painting’ refers us back to the initial version (not a copy) and invokes the earlier sense; ‘*an* original painting’ refers us to a kind of painting that has not been done before and assumes the later sense. ④ The biggest barrier to fostering originality, however, is a lack of time in a busy world with ever increasing pressures. ⑤ It is therefore important to weigh whether the originality one has in mind looks back, forwards or, indeed, attempts to do both at once.

* archaic 고대의, 초기의 ** aborigine 원주민 *** invoke 상기시키다

02

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0180]

Words are bound up with certain patterns of behavior that provide criteria for their application. It is not, however, that the patterns of behavior precede the words or that words refer to nothing but patterns of behavior, but rather that language and behavior — thought, words, and deeds — are interconnected.

- (A) The same is true of language. Mastering an entire language or a specific linguistic activity (like teaching various color words or bargaining with a car dealer) requires knowing what to say *and do* in a variety of situations — “how to play the game.”
- (B) We assess a person’s knowledge of and proficiency in a game by observing their conduct against the background of a number of constitutive and strategic rules. Such comparisons also provide the basis for further instruction.
- (C) Learning a language is thus in many respects like learning a game. Knowing a game requires knowing the rules governing what one may and may not do in various situations.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

[21005-0181]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a child's lexicon grows, she begins to utter simple sentences and to acquire new vocabulary at a very rapid pace.

- (A) In this context, overgeneralization refers to an extension of a language rule to an exception to the rule. For example, in English, it is usually the case that an “s” is added to the end of a word to indicate plurality. For example, we speak of one dog versus two dogs.
- (B) In addition, children begin to demonstrate a clear understanding of the specific rules that apply to their language(s). Even the mistakes that children sometimes make provide evidence of just how much they understand about those rules. This is sometimes seen in the form of overgeneralization.
- (C) Young children will overgeneralize this rule to cases that are exceptions to the “add an s to the end of the word” rule and say things like “those two geese” or “three mouses.” Clearly, the rules of the language are understood, even if the exceptions to the rules are still being learned.

* lexicon (특정 언어·분야·개인·집단에서 사용하는 모든) 어휘의 목록 ** plurality 복수

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

04

[21005-0182]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On the national level of culture, we assume that people of the same national background share many things that bind them in a common culture: language, values, norms, and traditions. Thus, we expect Germans to differ from Hmong based on differing national cultures. However, cultures can be formed on other levels, such as generation, gender, race, and region, among others. For example, in many parts of the country, regionalisms exist. People who live in the middle of the United States (in states such as Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, and Wisconsin) are often referred to as “Midwesterners.” People who live in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are called “New Englanders.” Both Midwesterners and New Englanders have their own unique way of looking at things, but the two regions also share a great deal in common — namely, pragmatic thinking and an independent spirit.

* Hmong 몽족(베트남의 소수 민족) ** pragmatic 실용적인

- ① Culture Is Multilayered ② Culture Shapes Our Behavior
 ③ We Are All the Same Within ④ Diversity Makes Us Stronger
 ⑤ Is Regionalism Good or Bad?

[21005-0183]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles' best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

* entrepreneur 사업가 ** inventory 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> internship 인턴직 | <input type="checkbox"/> tailor (요구 · 조건 · 필요에) 맞추어 만들다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> employer job (구직 대행사 등을 통하지 않고) 고용주가 직접 고용하는 일자리 | <input type="checkbox"/> full-time employment 정규직 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mastery 숙달 | <input type="checkbox"/> keep up with ~에 뒤지지 않다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> preference 선호(도) | <input type="checkbox"/> identify 확인하다 |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

virtual 가상의 (made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world)

The company is expected to release its own product using **virtual** reality and augmented reality technology.

그 회사는 가상 현실과 증강 현실 기술을 이용하여 자체 제품을 출시할 것으로 예상된다.

transportation 운송, 수송 (the activity of moving people or things from one place to another, or the system used for doing this)

Public **transportation** continues to be a much more efficient and beneficial system of getting people from one place to another.

대중교통은 계속해서 사람들을 한 곳에서 다른 곳으로 이동시키는 훨씬 더 효율적이고 유익한 체계가 되고 있다.

commute 통근[통학]하다 (to travel regularly to and from work)

A study shows that the longer people **commute**, the lower their job satisfaction is.

한 연구에서 사람들의 통근 시간이 더 길수록 그들의 직업 만족도가 더 낮다는 것을 보여 준다.

correspondent 특파원, 통신원 (a newspaper or television reporter, especially one who deals with a particular subject or area)

A diary kept by the news **correspondent**, who was never to be identified by name, recorded the war.

이름으로는 결코 신원이 확인될 수 없었던 뉴스 특파원이 작성한 일기가 그 전쟁을 기록했다.

automatic 자동의 (working by itself with little or no direct human control)

The **automatic** pilot is a device for controlling an aircraft, marine craft or other vehicles without constant human intervention.

자동 조종장치는 지속적인 사람의 개입 없이 항공기, 선박, 또는 다른 운송 수단을 조종하기 위한 장치이다.

electronic 전자의 (using electricity and extremely small electrical parts such as microchips and transistors)

Some content that appears in print may not be available in **electronic** books.

인쇄되어 나오는 일부 내용은 전자책에서 이용 가능하지 않을 수도 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기 automatic commute electronic transportation virtual

1. If you _____ to work every day, you have the perfect chance to slip in some outdoor exercise.
2. The _____ control systems have played an important role in the advancement of engineering skills.
3. In a(n) _____ space, the parameters of time and space can be modified at will.
4. With sustainable _____ we will be able to achieve transit as well as saving our environment.
5. Old mobile phones, computers and tablets that we throw away are called _____ waste.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0184]

One may desire to have immediate delivery as soon as an order is ready, especially when a lightweight item is ordered. This is where a drone comes into play. The drone can pick up the ordered item and via GPS can travel toward the destination, send an alert to the customer, descend, drop the item at the front door of the customer, and return to the base. Services can be applied to food order, books, and others. The FAA has started granting licenses for certain commercial applications. Debate is still on for safety and privacy. An online store is about to launch such services. The store estimates 80% of its deliveries are light enough (less than 5 pounds) for a drone to carry. Today, customers and hobbyists can order and operate drones under certain guidelines — for example, flying height is 400 feet.

* FAA 미국 연방 항공국 (Federal Aviation Administration)

- ① using drones as a commercial delivery tool
- ② an increasing market for lightweight aircraft
- ③ requiring drone operators to observe safety rules
- ④ complaints about flying drones in residential areas
- ⑤ developing lightweight aircraft for military purposes

02

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0185]

For companies with a manufacturing or industrial focus, machines, vehicles and tools can be made ‘smart’, meaning they can be connected, data-enabled and constantly reporting their status to each other. Machine data can include anything from IT machines to sensors and meters and GPS devices. Using this data, organizations can gain real-time visibility into their operations. This increases efficiency by allowing every aspect of an industrial operation to be monitored and adjusted for optimal performance. It can also help reduce costly down-time, on the basis that, if we know exactly when to replace a worn part, machinery will break down less often. This certainly isn’t limited to manufacturing businesses. In retail, for example, companies are able to optimize their stock keeping, with stock being automatically replenished when certain conditions are identified or when stock levels drop below a certain number. It is even possible to use predictions generated from social media data, web search trends and weather forecasts to predict demand and top up stock.

* replenish 보충하다

- ① 데이터 분석에 필요한 선행 작업은 기초 개념의 학습이다.
- ② 데이터 의존도가 높은 기업일수록 직원에 대한 처우가 좋다.
- ③ 데이터에만 의존하는 기업 운영은 큰 위험을 초래할 수 있다.
- ④ 데이터에 의한 최적화를 통해 기업의 효율성을 높일 수 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터 기반 사업을 확대하려면 오랜 준비와 노력이 필요하다.

03

[21005-0186]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most widely used AI technique in games is cheating.

- (A) Here again, the player is likely to lose interest if he sees his efforts are useless. Cheating must be balanced to create just enough of a challenge for the player to keep the game interesting and fun.
- (B) For example, in a war simulation game the computer team can have access to all information on its human opponents — location of their base; the types, number, and location of units, etc. — without having to send out scouts to gather such intelligence the way a human player must. Cheating in this manner is common and helps give the computer an edge against intelligent human players.
- (C) However, cheating can be bad. If it is obvious to the player that the computer is cheating, the player likely will assume his efforts are useless and lose interest in the game. Also, unbalanced cheating can give computer opponents too much power, making it impossible for the player to beat the computer.

* scout 정찰병

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

04

[21005-0187]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a growing body of research that shows that too much information can hinder behavior change. With apps monitoring sleep, heart rate, calories, exercise, steps, stairs, and breathing — not to mention spending and Internet use and other behaviors — we live in an age of personal quantification. We can instantly know how much of everything we're doing, have done, and should do. While it's great information to have, too much data can actually lessen the pleasure we get from even healthy activities, like exercise, sleep, diet, and savings. As data accumulates, and as we have to make an effort to measure, track, and think about it, the activities themselves can move from “lifestyle” to “work.” As a consequence, our motivation to engage in these healthy activities drops. So, even if the data would help us understand what we *should* do, too much data _____.

- ① defeats our desire to do anything about it
- ② restricts the discovery of useful knowledge
- ③ distracts our mind from daily responsibilities
- ④ becomes a barrier to effective communication
- ⑤ makes it difficult to deal with unexpected emotions

[21005-0188]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are *not* especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in *reflection*, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others' accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

* flatter 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> inferior 열등한 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-enhancement 자기 고양 | <input type="checkbox"/> at work 작동하는, 작용하는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> available 이용할 수 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> superior 우수한 | <input type="checkbox"/> motive 동기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> capture 포착하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> reflection (상태 · 속성 등의) 반영 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-view 자아상 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relevant to ~에 관련된 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-definition 자기 인식[확인] | <input type="checkbox"/> engage in ~을 하다, ~에 관여하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> whereby 그것에 의해, 그리고 그것으로 인하여 | <input type="checkbox"/> beam 활짝 웃다 | <input type="checkbox"/> association 연관, 관련, 연상 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> critical 중대한 | | <input type="checkbox"/> boost 증대, 증가 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> celebration 축하 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

addiction 중독 (the regular need for a harmful drug or habit that one cannot control)

An **addiction** to painkillers is a serious condition that can have a deadly outcome.

진통제 중독은 치명적인 결과를 낳을 수 있는 심각한 질환이다.

anxiety 불안, 걱정 (the feeling of being very worried about something)

A lot of people have such an **anxiety** about going to the dentist that they prefer not to have any treatment.

많은 사람들이 치과에 가는 것에 대한 불안이 매우 커서 아무 치료도 안 받는 것을 더 좋아한다.

compassion 연민, 동정심 (a feeling of pity or sympathy, and understanding for someone who is suffering)

Steve felt great **compassion** for the family who lost everything in the fire and sent them some clothes.

Steve는 화재로 모든 것을 잃은 가족에게 커다란 연민을 느껴서 그들에게 얼마간의 옷을 보냈다.

illusion 착각, 오해 (an idea or opinion that is wrong, especially about yourself)

We suffer from the **illusion** that the faster we run, the more likely we are to grasp happiness.

우리는 더 빠르게 달릴수록 행복을 붙잡을 가능성이 더 많다는 착각으로 고통받는다.

intuition 직관(력) (the ability to understand or know something because of a feeling rather than by considering the facts)

Sometimes **intuition** can be an obstacle to making rational decisions.

때로 직관은 이성적인 결정을 내리는 데 장애가 될 수 있다.

reluctant 꺼리는 (not willing or eager to do something)

Employees are often **reluctant** to accept new technology because it threatens their jobs.

직원들은 흔히 새로운 기술을 받아들이기를 꺼리는데, 그것이 자신들의 일자리를 위협하기 때문이다.

tendency 경향, 성향 (a quality that makes something likely to happen or that makes someone likely to think or behave in a particular way)

All cowards have a **tendency** to run away from even the slightest danger.

모든 겁쟁이들은 심지어 아주 작은 위험조차도 회피하려는 경향이 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

addiction

compassion

illusion

intuition

reluctant

1. Most people are _____ to change because they are afraid of the unknown.
2. It is a(n) _____ that money solves all one's problems in life.
3. Shopping becomes a(n) _____ when it is used to avoid other problems in life.
4. Her _____ was telling her that something was wrong.
5. Because she was once bankrupt herself, she has great _____ for the poor.

Exercises

01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0189]

Neuroplasticity, the process of retraining our brains and creating new pathways, is beneficial in helping us find forgiveness. Neuroplasticity helps us change our well-worn pathways of unforgiving anger and grudge holding ① that we developed years ago into more positive feelings and thoughts. One doesn't have to be an Einstein ② to create new pathways, but it does require conscious effort on our part to retrain our brains. If ③ practiced over and over again, with time, our brain circuitry will be rewired. ④ Focusing on positive emotions will result in the development of new circuits in our brain. Like exercise is to going to the gym, regularly practicing the experience of positive emotions will strengthen the muscle of the new and healthier neural pathways. With time, the underused negative neural pathways associated with unforgiveness will shrink and fade away and ⑤ replace with more desirable pathways that contribute to our resiliency.

* resiliency 회복력, 탄성

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0190]

Some studies indicate that decisions about what to attend to are made early in the perceptual process, but other studies reveal that unattended information is processed at least to some extent. Several selective-listening studies have found that even when participants cannot repeat an unattended message, they still have processed its contents. In one experiment, participants were told to attend to the message coming in one ear: "They threw stones at the bank yesterday." At the same time, the unattended ear was presented with one of two words: either "river" or "money." Afterward, participants could not report the unattended words; however, those presented with "river" interpreted the sentence to mean someone had thrown stones at a riverbank, while those presented with "money" interpreted the sentence to mean someone had thrown stones at a financial institution. Thus they extracted meaning from the word even though they _____.

- ① had not been to either place
- ② continued to misspell the word
- ③ perceived change in its meaning
- ④ did not process the word consciously
- ⑤ could not define the word appropriately

03

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0191]

Although changing your mental image of yourself is not easy, it is possible. To do it, remind yourself that a photo captures but a moment in time linked to a particular environment and communication context. Each picture you shoot, however, reveals a somewhat different you. Photos are frozen in time. People are not. We change from moment to moment, person to person, year in and year out. Thus, while our memories are important and help us construct our sense of who we are, we need to keep the mental picture we carry with us current. By doing this, we will be better able to discount images that no longer accurately represent us, and thereby avoid focusing on what psychologists refer to as regrets — “the lost lives, lost selves a person could have lived or been if s/he had done a few things differently.”

- ① See Your Mental Images Through Your Own Lens
- ② Goodbye, Regrets: How You Can Reshape the Past
- ③ Magic of Believing: How Mental Pictures Become Realities
- ④ Discarding Negative Mental Images to Achieve the Impossible
- ⑤ Keep Your Mental Self-Image Current and Free Yourself from Regrets

04

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0192]

Imagine that we see someone we trust or like, they are eating at a restaurant and so we decide to eat there too. This is a social influence on individual behaviour.

- (A) Alternatively, we could have had no prior intention of eating at a restaurant, but we identify with this person and the group that he or she belongs to; they are part of our set and so we decide to eat at this restaurant too, as this is what our group does.
- (B) In the one case, the behaviour of others transmits useful information about how best to satisfy our desires and we act on this information. In the other, our desires or preferences are influenced by those we associate with, and that is why we follow what they do.
- (C) It could have arisen in two distinct ways. We could have been looking for somewhere to eat and taken the person's presence in the restaurant as a reliable indication that this was a good place to eat.

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

[21005-0193]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression 억압

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> corporation 기업 | <input type="checkbox"/> priority 우선적인 것, 우선순위 | <input type="checkbox"/> violation 침해, 위반 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in so far as ~하는 한에 있어서는 | <input type="checkbox"/> sympathize with ~을 동정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> criticize 비난하다, 비판하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> analysis 분석 | <input type="checkbox"/> investigation 조사, 연구 | <input type="checkbox"/> proclaim 선포하다, 공표하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> variable 가변적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> implement 실행에 옮기다 | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

democratic 민주적인 (controlled by representatives who are elected by the people of a country)

Open, free, and fair elections are the most basic element of the **democratic** process.

개방적이며, 자유롭고, 공정한 선거는 민주적 절차의 가장 기본적인 요소이다.

integration 통합, 합병 (the process of combining two or more things into one)

The European Union has achieved economic **integration**, but political **integration** is doubtful.

유럽 연합은 경제적 통합을 이루었지만 정치적 통합은 의심스럽다.

globalization 세계화 (the process of making something such as a business operate in a lot of different countries all around the world, or the result of this)

Globalization has brought very little real benefit to developing countries.

세계화는 개발도상국에 실질적인 이익을 거의 가져다주지 않았다.

financial 재정적, 재무의, 금융의 (relating to money or the management of money)

The accounts show that the school's **financial** position is very healthy.

그 계좌는 그 학교의 재정 상태가 매우 건전하다는 것을 보여 준다.

enforcement (법률의) 시행, 집행 (the process of making sure that something happens, especially that people obey a law or rule)

Voters support the **enforcement** of immigration laws.

유권자들은 이민법의 시행을 지지한다.

obligation 의무, 책임 (a moral or legal duty to do something)

Parents are under a legal **obligation** to provide their children with an education.

부모는 자녀에게 교육을 제공해야 할 법적 의무를 지고 있다.

investment 투자, 투자액 (the use of money to get a profit or to make a business activity successful, or the money that is used)

In ten years' time, your **investment** should be worth four times what it is now.

10년 후에 여러분의 투자(액)는 지금의 4배 가치를 지닐 것이다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기 democratic globalization integration financial investment

1. The spread of English as an international language is another consequence of _____.
2. The government wanted an inflow of foreign _____.
3. Buyers need a(n) _____ incentive to choose more efficient cars.
4. The philosophy of the _____ of art and technology is rooted in humanity and art.
5. How can there be _____ elections without a free press?

Exercises

01

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0194]

The logic of striving to get the most profit out of a limited number of offerings, is well rooted in the prevailing business culture. ① However powerful the logic is, within an interconnected system that operates like the web of life, it overlooks many opportunities. ② In practice, the highest possible target for one parameter can only be achieved in a way that is harmful to other interconnected factors. ③ Instead of setting targets around causing less environmental damage, our first priority should be to ensure that no damage is done at all. ④ Imagine for a moment that a tree maximises its production of chlorophyll but neglects transpiration, which will result in it overheating, or that a hen focuses solely on laying eggs without paying any attention to raising chicks. ⑤ It does not take a biologist to realise that a single focus on one outcome can not only be harmful to the system, but it undermines long-term livelihood.

* parameter 변인 ** chlorophyll 엽록소 *** transpiration 증산 (작용)

02

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0195]

The ancient Greeks engaged in vigorous debate about how animals ought to be used and treated.

- (A) A more modern translation might read ‘Meat is murder’ — a slogan that is sometimes scrawled across the walls of butcher shops by vegetarian protesters armed with aerosol paint cans. The medium has changed, but the message hardly at all.
- (B) None of his own writing survives, but several centuries after his death the Roman writer Ovid (43 BC–AD 17) wrote a long poem on ‘The Teachings of Pythagoras’. In the poem Pythagoras proposes close connections between humans and animals, and he declares that it is ‘wicked as human bloodshed to draw the knife across the throat of the calf’.
- (C) The earliest radical voice was that of Pythagoras (born about 580 BC), who is remembered today mainly for his contributions to mathematics, including the geometric theorem that bears his name. In his own day, however, Pythagoras was a diverse and highly influential thinker who held strong views on the ethical treatment of animals.

* bloodshed 살해 ** geometric theorem 기하학 정리

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0196]

Authority is a powerful force. According to sociologist Max Weber, there are several different types of authority. Sometimes we obey an order because of tradition or custom. This is usually ① what is at work when we willfully follow the orders of our elders. Other times we might follow someone's commands because we are moved by their personal charisma or a belief ② that they have the power to transform our life. This is typical of individuals who are eager to take direction from a leader of a religious cult. But in modern society, most commands are ③ obeyed because people believe in the legal authority of their superior. That is to say, they have accepted the rules of the organization or institution and see the person ④ giving orders as a legitimate representative of a rational authority structure. According to Max Weber, an authority structure in the form of large bureaucracies ⑤ are the most important defining feature of modern society.

* religious cult (광신적) 종교 집단 ** bureaucracy 관료제

04

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

[21005-0197]

For government policy to assume that young women can rely on others for financial support is ① dangerous. Firstly, some young women do not receive support from their families, either because they are not in contact with them or because their families cannot, or do not want to, support them financially. Secondly, living in the same house as a partner or family member does not mean that a young woman is ② receiving her fair share of the household's resources. Women's lower ③ contribution to the household's income can mean that they receive less money for themselves and consume fewer household resources, which can lead to poverty. Thirdly, financial ④ independence means a young woman is always at risk of experiencing poverty if support is withdrawn or a relationship ends. Young women need an adequate ⑤ income of their own from work or the social security system. Many of the most vulnerable young women are not in work or able to access work easily and so do not receive this.

>>>

Gateway

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[21005-0198]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Food unites as well as distinguishes eaters because what and how one eats forms much of one's emotional tie to a group identity, be it a nation or an ethnicity. The famous twentieth-century Chinese poet and scholar Lin Yutang remarks, "Our love for fatherland is largely a matter of recollection of the keen sensual pleasure of our childhood. The loyalty to Uncle Sam is the loyalty to American doughnuts, and the loyalty to the *Vaterland* is the loyalty to *Pfannkuchen* and *Stollen*." Such keen connection between food and national or ethnic identification clearly indicates the truth that cuisine and table narrative occupy a significant place in the training grounds of a community and its civilization, and thus, eating, cooking, and talking about one's cuisine are vital to _____. In other words, the destiny of a community depends on how well it nourishes its members.

* nourish 기르다

- ① an individual's dietary choices
- ② one's diverse cultural experiences
- ③ one's unique personality and taste
- ④ a community's wholeness and continuation
- ⑤ a community's dominance over other cultures

>>>

Words & Phrases in use

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> distinguish 구별 짓다, 구분하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> tie 유대, 이어 주는 것 | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnicity 민족 집단, 민족의식, 민족성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recollection 기억, 회상 | <input type="checkbox"/> keen 강렬한, 강한 | <input type="checkbox"/> sensual pleasure 감각적인 쾌락 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> loyalty 충성, 충실 | <input type="checkbox"/> Uncle Sam 미국 (정부) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaterland (독일어) 조국 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic 민족의, 인종의 | <input type="checkbox"/> identification 동일시, 동일하다는 감정 | <input type="checkbox"/> occupy 차지하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> significant 중대한 | <input type="checkbox"/> civilization 문화, 문명 | <input type="checkbox"/> vital 지극히 중요한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> destiny 운명 | | |

Academic Vocabulary by topic

extract 짜내다, 추출하다 (to withdraw something by physical or chemical process)

My mom **extracts** the juice from oranges or apples every morning.

우리 엄마는 매일 아침 오렌지 또는 사과에서 즙을 짜내신다.

season 양념하다 (to add salt, pepper, or other spices in order to give food more flavor)

The chef **seasoned** the vegetables as soon as they came out of the oven.

요리사는 야채가 오븐에서 나오자마자 양념을 했다.

preservative 방부제 (a chemical that prevents things from decaying)

This orange juice contains no artificial **preservatives**. 이 오렌지 주스에는 인공 방부제가 전혀 들어 있지 않다.

obesity 비만 (a condition characterized by the excessive accumulation and storage of fat in the body)

Obesity affects not just appearance but disease processes as well.

비만은 외모뿐만 아니라 질병 과정에도 영향을 미친다.

longevity 장수 (a long duration of individual life)

The secret of **longevity** is to be moderate in everything. 장수의 비결은 모든 것에서 절제하는 것이다.

germ 세균, 병원균 (a very small organism that causes disease)

It's easy for a **germ** on your hand to enter your mouth. 손에 있는 세균이 입 속으로 들어가는 것은 쉽다.

diabetes 당뇨병 (a medical condition in which someone has too much sugar in their blood)

People with high blood pressure are especially vulnerable to **diabetes**.

고혈압이 있는 사람들은 특히 당뇨병에 취약하다.

remedy 치료(법), 치료약 (a medicine or treatment that relieves or cures a disease)

There are many effective home **remedies** to naturally get rid of headaches.

두통을 자연스럽게 없애기 위한 많은 효과적인 가정 치료법이 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 <보기>에서 고르시오.

보기

preservatives

obesity

season

germs

extracted

1. Vegetable and seed oils, like soy and corn, are not easily _____ without high temperatures and chemicals.
2. Fast food has always been a target of criticism for replacing nutrients with _____.
3. Learn how to _____ properly and you'll get maximum flavor from your meals.
4. Due to her husband's _____ problem, Raphaela worried about the health of her husband, including heart attacks and diabetes.
5. Too much stress means your immune system can't fight off _____.

Exercises

01

[21005-0199]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One has to wonder why the pig came to be despised by both Jews and Muslims. Was it merely the flesh of the pig that was distrusted, or the pig itself, as an animal?

- (A) Unlike cattle, pigs cannot be driven, and therefore the pig is only valuable to the settled farmer. The nomad, who always felt superior to the farmer, “came to despise the pig as well as the farmer who bred it.” The religious prohibitions seem to have been transferred from the people on to the animal, one they “themselves could neither breed nor keep.”
- (B) But F. E. Zeuner, a leading expert on domestication, rejects this view, pointing out that pork is no more likely to spoil than any other meat in a hot country, and in any event there are tropical islands where pork is the main meat eaten. He proposes instead an interpretation having to do with the people who raised pigs.
- (C) By and large people have believed the former, claiming that because pig meat was so easily prone to spoiling and trichinosis, the consequent human diseases led them to avoid the meat and thereby censor the animal.

* trichinosis 선모충병(旋毛蟲病)

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

02

[21005-0200]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human digestive tract was not designed by nature to digest complex meals. Seven course meals and twenty-one course dinners were not in nature’s plan when she designed the human digestive tract. The man who sits down to a dining table that is burdened with a great variety of foods and eats everything from “soup to nuts,” is sure to suffer with indigestion. If he makes a habit of eating complex meals and disregarding his enzymic limitations, as is customary, his stomach distress will be chronic. He is likely to carry a supply of pills with him wherever he goes. Indeed, the practice of carrying pills in one’s vest pocket or in one’s purse is encouraged by the makers of pills. It seems that it is more important for one to have at hand a means of fictional relief than to learn to eat sensibly and thus avoid the apparent need for the *relief*. Perhaps it is important to enrich the drug manufacturers, even at the expense of one’s own health.

* digestive tract 소화관 ** enzymic 효소의

- ① Why Doctors Prescribe So Many Medications
- ② Exercising to Promote a Healthier Digestive System
- ③ Don’t Be Deceived by Natural Remedies for Indigestion
- ④ Eating Beyond Digestive Limitations Is Unnatural and Unhealthy
- ⑤ Digestive Enzymes: When to Eat Is as Important as Which to Eat

03

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0201]

Logic suggests that our increasing reliance on electronic communications might increase social isolation. Indeed, some studies suggest that unlimited access to e-mail actually increases people's sense of loneliness and isolation. But there are others working in the new medium of telemedicine who have found that electronic communications may make it easier for people to interact. In isolated communities, too small to afford full-time medical health providers, telemedicine — diagnosis and treatment with the assistance of videoconferencing technology — is being tried out with success. Some who have been instituting telepsychiatric sessions have noticed that rather than being inhibited by this mode of communicating, patients actually feel less inhibited than when speaking to a psychiatrist face to face. This may be part of the same phenomenon as the ease that we feel in communicating our deepest burdens to a respected but impersonal confessor. It may be part of the successful principle behind confessing sins to a hidden priest in the Catholic confessional. However, in this new age, the person to whom we bare our hearts is not hidden behind oak walls and velvet curtains but behind a glowing, protective computer screen.

* confessional 고해 성사실

- ① causes of loneliness and social isolation
- ② the potential of telemedicine in medical health care
- ③ effects of electronic communications on reduced intimacy
- ④ challenges of providing medical treatment in remote areas
- ⑤ the danger of relying too much on electronic communications

04

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0202]

In the colonial era and during the early years of the Republic, Americans did not drink much fresh milk. Although most of these early Americans were northern European by extraction, they consumed dairy products primarily in their preserved state. ① Milk was not an ideal beverage for New York City's hot summer days. ② Without refrigeration, typical July city weather could sour a pitcher of milk within hours. ③ Therefore, while most city residents welcomed a cold, fresh glass of milk or a dish of ice cream on a hot day, such food experiences were rare, and sometimes deadly, luxuries. ④ Americans preferred to drink fresh milk because of the popular belief that doing so would improve their immune systems. ⑤ For example, the 1850 death of President Zachary Taylor is often attributed to a glass of milk drunk after a Fourth of July celebration, after he had dedicated the cornerstone of the Washington Monument.

* extraction 혈통, 가계



수능특강 영어영역 **영어**



Part

III

www.ebsi.co.kr

테스트편

Test 1

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0203]

Dear Minister of Welfare,

I am the Chairperson of the Bluevale Legislative Committee, representing more than 200 senior citizens in the community. We are concerned about the planned reduction of the bus services offered to the elderly since many of them are now unable to drive. The elderly in our community solely depend on the bus services to go to the clinics and the grocery shops. These services give them the convenience of staying in their homes rather than taking up residence in expensive nursing homes. The independence they enjoy is beneficial to them, and also, the welfare department is saving a big amount that would have gone to professional caregivers. For this reason, we are asking you not to reduce the bus services. The senior citizens in our community will surely appreciate it.

Sincerely,
David Lowe

- ① 노인 복지 및 건강 관리 전문가를 추천하려고
- ② 노인을 위한 교통 편의 시설 이용에 대해 문의하려고
- ③ 노인이 대중교통 이용 시에 겪는 불편함을 호소하려고
- ④ 노인 복지 개선 활동에 필요한 기금 모금 운동을 제안하려고
- ⑤ 노인에게 제공되는 버스 서비스를 축소하지 말 것을 요구하려고

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0204]

Out of the gloom a sound broke the silence. A faraway, thin, *yip-yap* kind of sound. A dog! It was a dog barking! There was a dog down here! If there was a dog down here, there would probably be a *person* down here with the dog. If I could just walk toward the dog sounds, the person could direct me out of this forest. A wave of ease washed over me. Things were looking up. Or so I thought. The faraway yipping was joined by nearer yapping. A couple of dogs? That seemed odd. Then came yelping, nearer still. Then howling. I froze. The hairs on the back of my neck stood up. Then the whole forest seemed to explode in dog howling. Only they weren't dogs. They were coyotes. The coyotes Ellen had told me about. The ones that *stole cats and ate them*. Cat eaters. Meat eaters. I realized with a start that out here in this wilderness, I was not some cool kid in slightly battered fancy running shoes. I was meat. I ran.

* yip (강아지 따위)가 개개거리며 울다 ** yap (개)가 요란하게 짖다 *** yelp 캥캥하고 짖다

- ① delighted → guilty
- ② surprised → proud
- ③ relieved → terrified
- ④ jealous → embarrassed
- ⑤ disappointed → annoyed

03

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0205]

Cultural patrimony is inalienable, and cultural objects have their greatest value to society when they remain, and can be studied, in their place of origin. All nations, as well as the international museum community, must accept, either based simply on a “moralistic” theory of what is right and justifiable or on the recognition of a crucial necessity to protect and conserve the cultural heritage, that nations, and museums, must join together to help protect and preserve each country’s treasures. Such protection and preservation does not translate to a right to take another country’s cultural patrimony. It is peculiar indeed that many leading museum officials have not encouraged such a national attitude and even have justified, indirectly at least, the trafficking in cultural treasures. Museum officials must begin to follow a stricter code of ethics with regard to their acquisitions. Provisions of the Code of Ethics adopted by the International Council of Museums should provide the example for all museums.

* patrimony 유산 ** inalienable 양도할 수 없는 *** trafficking 밀매

- ① 국제 박물관 위원회의 윤리 강령은 시대의 변화를 제대로 반영해야 한다.
- ② 문화재를 효율적으로 관리하기 위해서 사용 가능한 예산이 확충되어야 한다.
- ③ 박물관에 타 문화의 문화재를 들여올 때 윤리 강령을 엄격히 준수해야 한다.
- ④ 자기 문화를 경시하고 다른 문화를 맹목적으로 추종하는 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 문화유산의 체계적이고 효율적인 관리를 위한 세계 공통의 규정을 마련해야 한다.

04

밑줄 친 we can no longer see its soldiers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0206]

In the early 1900s, motors were changing the world. Big, heavy motors ran factories and trains and the gears of automation. If big motors changed work, they were sure to change the home, too. So the 1918 edition of the Sears, Roebuck catalog featured the Home Motor — a five-pound electrical beast that would “lighten the burden of the home.” This single Home Motor would supply all the power needs of a modern family. Also for sale were plug-ins that attached to the central Home Motor: an egg beater device, a fan, a mixer, a grinder, a buffer. Any job that needed doing, the handy Home Motor could do. Marc Weiser, a scientist at Xerox, points out that the electric motor succeeded so well that it became invisible. Eighty years later nobody owns a Home Motor. We have instead dozens of micro-motors everywhere. They are so small, so embedded, and so common that we are unconscious of their presence. We would have a hard time just listing all the motors whirring in our homes today. We know the industrial revolution succeeded because we can no longer see its soldiers.

- ① the total automation of home appliances is still ongoing
- ② the prices of home appliances are continuously dropping
- ③ families nowadays do not conform to traditional family norms
- ④ modern home appliances have motors that don't use electricity
- ⑤ motors are now so small and common that we hardly recognize their existence

05

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0207]

We are the drivers controlling the direction our lives will take. Whether you follow a spiritual guiding light or have a gut instinct that urges you to act, ultimately, you are the one writing the manuscript of your life story. Research shows that adults make approximately 35,000 decisions a day, both consciously and subconsciously. Whether it is true or not, we face decisions from the moment we wake up until the very seconds before we fall asleep, all to repeat this cycle in just a few short hours. Although many of these choices and decisions are routine, they have an impact on our life. One decision leads to another, creating a cascading chain of events. The point? If you are feeling yourself getting stuck in an unhappy environment, alter a choice you make day after day. No, waking up 15 minutes earlier to do a morning run or deciding to smile at your coworkers as you walk past them will not instantly make your life perfect, but it could lead to a chain reaction that leads to an improvement.

* cascading 계속되는, 연속적인

- ① 최악의 순간에도 언제나 선택의 여지는 남아 있다.
- ② 쉬운 결심을 자주 하면 지킬 수 있는 가능성이 높아진다.
- ③ 의사 결정은 체계적인 단계를 거쳐 이루어지는 것이 바람직하다.
- ④ 큰 행복을 가끔 경험하기보다 작은 행복을 자주 경험하는 게 낫다.
- ⑤ 일상적인 선택과 결정에 지속적인 변화를 주면 삶이 향상될 수 있다.

06

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0208]

Popular music is much talked about in terms of youth culture and kinds of resistance. This is both valid and yet misleading. Not all subcultures are about youth. And ‘youth’ itself is a notion that contains great diversity. It is a label that appeals to marketers and sociologists, but still conceals a range of ages and of cultural behaviours. So consumers of Irish folk music or of Indian film music or of reggae may feel their identities are being reinforced, and may feel that they are asserting that identity against dominant cultural forms—but they are not necessarily young, and they are not resisting with a kind of loud public display which makes the tabloids. Brackett talks about the dangers of interpreting music only through youth culture and about a ‘naive, romanticised celebration of youth rebellion’. Demographic realities mean that youth audiences have grown old, yet have not simply abandoned the popular music of their younger days for some form of easy listening. Rock music is still part of the identity of a now middle-aged generation. Where they stand in relation to kinds of resistance and to counter culture, has not been adequately explored.

* demographic 인구 통계(학)의

- ① repeated themes and key concepts in popular music
- ② emerging perspectives on contemporary youth culture
- ③ function of popular music to encompass all generations
- ④ powerful influence of rebellious youth on forming popular music
- ⑤ misunderstanding of popular music as youth culture and resistance

07

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0209]

Some people are nostalgic for a simpler life more deeply embedded in natural rhythms. The environmental humanities increasingly tend toward a different view. In industrialized societies, rural and suburban residents generally have larger “carbon footprints” than city dwellers, because people in the countryside drive considerable distances between workplaces, shops, schools, and a home that is expensive to heat and cool. An urban apartment building with shared walls is more heat efficient than a house, and the greater population density of cities makes mass transit feasible. Nor is place-making in cities necessarily cut off from nature. To the contrary, urban planners now search for ways to make cities “greener.” They recognize that a city is not outside the natural world but part of it. Streams once buried in culverts are being opened up, green corridors are being established, green roof gardens are being created, and new buildings are designed to harvest wind and solar energy. Even without such innovations, city residents often have a smaller environmental impact than people seemingly closer to nature.

* culvert 지하 수로 ** green corridor 녹지축(도시 지역의 산과 공원 등 녹지 공간이 길게 형성된 형태)

- ① What Makes City Dwellers Discontent?
- ② Reducing Your Personal Carbon Footprint
- ③ Challenges and Benefits of Urban Planning
- ④ City Living: Less Harmful to the Environment
- ⑤ Escaping the City: An Exploration of Rural Life

08

Place des Vosges에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0210]

Place des Vosges is considered to be the prototype of residential squares in Europe. On a site near the city walls and the Bastille, it had gone through several phases of development and decline, before it was planned to become a factory. However, the king decided that a square should be built there; first the three sides of the square were built in front of the factory and, after the closure of the factory, the fourth side was also built on its site. It was completed in 1612 and was named Place Royale. Rather than fronting houses onto the busy and crowded streets, which was a feature of medieval towns, this was a space that excluded and discouraged traffic, creating an enclosed and exclusive residential environment. To emphasize the unity of composition, the 38 houses that surrounded the square were ordered to have uniform facades: a row of dormer windows in steep slate-finished individual roofs that covered two-story houses above a continuous ground-floor arcade. Two arched entrances from the north and the south provided access to the space, although a new access was added to the square later.

* prototype 원형 ** facade (건물의) 전면, 정[앞]면 *** dormer window 지붕창

- ① 성벽 근처에 위치하고 있었다.
- ② 광장의 세 면이 공장 앞에 먼저 지어졌다.
- ③ 1612년에 완공되어 Place Royale이라고 명명되었다.
- ④ 교통이 편리한 개방적인 주거 환경을 갖추었다.
- ⑤ 북쪽과 남쪽에 아치형 입구가 있었다.

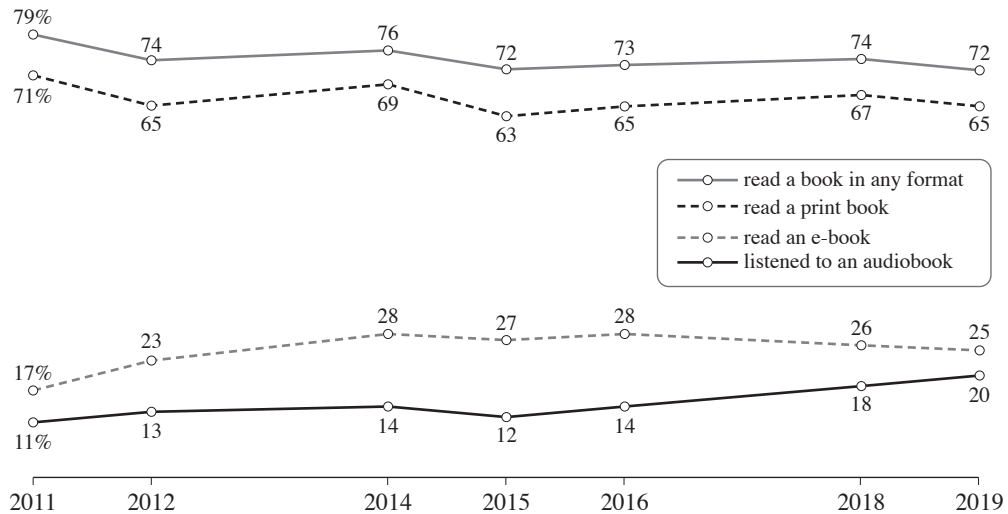
09

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0211]

U.S. Adults' Book Consumption by Formats (2011–2019)

% of U.S. adults who say they have _____ in the previous 12 months



The above graph shows U.S. adults' book consumption by formats from 2011 to 2019.

- ① More than seven-in-ten U.S. adults said they had read a book in the preceding 12 months in any format, in each survey year from 2011 to 2019. ② Print books remained the most popular format among the three formats, with 65% of adults in 2019 saying they had read a print book in the preceding 12 months. ③ While the percentage of U.S. adults reading e-books decreased from 28% in 2016 to 25% in 2019, there was an increase from 14% to 20% in the share of U.S. adults listening to audiobooks during the same period. ④ The percentage of U.S. adults who read print books was over five times larger than that of those who listened to audiobooks in 2015, and the gap between the percentages of the two formats was smaller in 2019 compared to 2015. ⑤ The percentage of U.S. adults who read books in any format continuously decreased throughout the survey period, from 2011 to 2019.

10

[21005-0212]

Mother's Day Makeover Essay Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mother's Day Makeover Essay Contest

Would you like to spoil your mom with a head-to-toe Mother's Day makeover?

Eva Spa has teamed up with local sponsors to offer one very special mom a deluxe health and beauty package.

The package includes:

- a 1-night stay at The Old House Village Hotel
- a 1-hour relaxation massage, a deluxe manicure, organic skincare, and makeup treatments at Eva Spa
- a haircut and styling at Lavish Hair
- a new outfit from Lotuswear
- a \$100 gift certificate to the Atlas Cafe

To enter the contest, write a 300–500 word essay telling us why your mom is special to you. We'll select the winning essay, and the writer will win our Mother's Day Package to give to their mom!

Entries must be received no later than midnight on May 1.

Entries must be mailed to our store or emailed to info@evaspa.com.

The winner will be announced on May 5.

* spoil (특별한 일로) 행복하게 하다

- ① 당선자의 어머니에게 건강 미용 패키지를 제공한다.
- ② 당선 선물로 제공하는 패키지에는 호텔 숙박과 머리 손질이 포함된다.
- ③ 출품할 글의 길이는 500단어 이상이어야 한다.
- ④ 출품작 제출은 우편 또는 이메일을 통해서 가능하다.
- ⑤ 당선자는 5월 5일에 발표된다.

11

[21005-0213]

Peterson Summer Swimming Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Peterson Summer Swimming Program

The City Recreation Division's summer swimming program begins on June 26 at several locations including the Costello Pool and the Riverside Vets Pools.

The program includes summer camps from 9 am to 11 am Mondays through Fridays, Family Swim (general public) from 1 pm to sunset seven days a week, and swim lessons from 9 am to 11 am on Saturdays and Sundays.

<u>MONDAY – FRIDAY</u>	<u>SATURDAY – SUNDAY</u>
9 am – 11 am Summer Camps * Registration required	9 am – 11 am Swim Lessons
<u>EVERY DAY</u> 1 pm – Sunset Family Swim * Children under 13 must be accompanied by an adult.	

Summer Camps are only open to Peterson residents.

Registration begins at 8:30 am on May 6, 2021 on our official website.

For more information, contact us at (971) 321-3131 or visit our website, www.petersoncity.gov.

- ① 한 곳의 수영장에서만 진행된다.
- ② 여름 캠프는 사전 등록 없이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 수영 강좌는 주말 오후에 있다.
- ④ 가족 수영 시 13세 미만의 아동은 성인 동반이 필요하다.
- ⑤ Peterson 시 거주자가 아니어도 여름 캠프에 참가할 수 있다.

12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0214]

Most of the forest is dark, because only 3 per cent of the sun's light penetrates the canopy. For the plants under the trees this makes ① it pitch-black. You might not think so when you walk through the forest, but this has to do with the green shade you find there. Trees use the chlorophyll in the leaves ② to convert light, water and carbon dioxide into sugar. Chlorophyll, however, has a 'green gap', ③ which means it can't make use of this wavelength of light. As a result, green light is ④ reflected, and this makes the forest seem brighter to human visitors than it does to plants, because plants cannot 'see' this colour. As 97 per cent of all the other wavelengths of light have already been absorbed and processed in the canopy, from where the green plants on the forest floor ⑤ is standing, things literally look gloomy.

* canopy 숲의 우거진 윗부분 ** chlorophyll 엽록소

13

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

[21005-0215]

The fisherman prefers to travel many thousands of miles, to put himself through powerful disciplines, to learn a special vocabulary and to enter a kind of piscatorial religion all for the purpose of demonstrating his ① superiority over fish. He prefers the huge and powerful inhabitants of the sea which are quite bothersome and have ② little food value. Once fastened to his enemy, the fisherman subjects himself to physical ③ torture while strapped into a chrome barber's chair, and resists for hours having his arms torn off. But he has proved that he is better than fish. Or he may ④ underestimate the fighting quality of the bonefish which has no value except for the photographs of the antagonists. The fisherman endows the fish with great intelligence and incredible strength to the end that in ⑤ defeating it he is even more intelligent and powerful.

* piscatorial 낚시의, 어업[어부]의 ** antagonist 맞상대, 적대자

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the keys to end all wars, hatred, bigotry, suffering, violence, and disease is kindness. Perform acts of kindness every single day. When you act with kindness, your brain increases its serotonin level going into your system. Serotonin is an organic compound, found in the brain, which makes you feel good. It also boosts your immune system. So, with acts of kindness, you get two for one. You feel good and you ward off illness. However, here's the best part, the person who is the recipient of the act of kindness also feels an increase in his or her serotonin level as well as does everyone in the immediate vicinity. This is beautiful stuff. If we all performed one little act of kindness each day, eventually we would have a world at peace and free of _____!

⑤ pollution

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The 'inauthentic' as somehow 'not *being* the real thing' has long been a feature of the tourism industry. Whatever we may argue with regard to what the tourist may want, what he or she actually gets is another matter entirely. It is not difficult to conceive of a situation in which Shakespeare's birthplace was found not to be Shakespeare's birthplace but was still promoted as such to tourists, many of whom would be none the wiser, and many others who would still be able to absorb an interesting presentation of social heritage without the hook of any famous association. Indeed, this is exactly what happened with Hans Christian Andersen's birthplace, which was preserved during his lifetime in honour of his achievement but was also denounced by him as not being the birthplace at all. Now referred to as 'the house traditionally associated with Hans Christian Andersen', it is still the core of the 'Hans Christian Andersen Museum' in Odense. Thus, authentic pilgrimage continues to

⑤ raise questions about authentic achievements

16

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0218]

One of the problems with a belief system characterized by radical individualism is that it _____. Even though American political culture is especially associated with the twin concepts of freedom and liberty, our historical interpretation and application of freedom lacks consensus and consistency. Many of us learned in grade school that the Pilgrims fled Europe in search of religious freedom, but when the first European settlers found their freedom in the new land it was at the expense of native people who experienced domination at the hands of the American colonizers. Similarly, students are taught that the American Revolution was a war of independence from the tyranny of the British, but the historical record also reveals that many of our great patriots were not concerned with the tyranny they inflicted on their very own African slaves.

- ① overlooks the significance of history education
- ② disturbs the balance between freedom and security
- ③ promotes a narrow and limited understanding of freedom
- ④ puts too much emphasis on the enhancement of social equity
- ⑤ values personal achievement and independence over cooperation

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0219]

US researchers suspect that _____. They compared the self-destructive programming of human cells with a similar programme that works in great apes, specifically chimpanzees. This programme destroys and dismantles old and defective cells. Their comparison showed that the clean-up mechanism is a lot more effective in chimpanzees than it is in people, and the researchers believe that the reduced rate at which cells are broken down in humans allows for larger brain growth and a higher rate of connections between cells. But this improvement in intelligence probably comes at a high price, because the chimps' self-cleansing mechanism also gets rid of cancer cells. Whereas chimpanzees hardly ever get cancer, in humans this disease is one of the top causes of death. Are we paying the price for our intellectual capacities? If our current level of intelligence is not suited to the survival of humankind, it must either be increased or lowered. The latter is probably unacceptable, as we can't reconcile it with our ideas about self-worth.

* reconcile 양립하게 하다, 조화시키다

- ① brain damage affects how information is processed
- ② there are definite disadvantages to our powerful brain
- ③ human intelligence has evolved to aid immediate survival
- ④ human diseases often affect other animals such as chimpanzees
- ⑤ ageing causes major cell loss in a tiny region in the front of the brain

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0220]

Services are often ‘tailor made’ to suit the customer. ① Sometimes the product is a unique solution to a customer’s requirements, such as a consultant’s report, a dental filling or a haircut. ② At other times the choice is limited to a ‘menu’ of services on offer, for example a house mortgage, a car service or office cleaning. ③ Even so there is likely to be considerable ‘personalisation’ of the service to meet an individual customer’s requirements: the amount, term and interest rates of a mortgage vary from customer to customer within the overall guidelines of the building society, for example. ④ One of the key roles of standardisation in the workplace is that it creates routine procedures that managers and employees can follow to complete tasks and responsibilities. ⑤ This lack of standardisation of the final delivered product makes personal contact between the supplier of a service, or their agent, and the customer desirable and often inevitable.

* mortgage (담보) 대출 ** building society 주택 금융 공제 조합

19

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0221]

There is obviously a considerable range of possible legal, technical and social options for managing the explosion of personal information.

- (A) It may, moreover, be difficult or impossible to get the agreement of technology companies to support the proposed transition. In addition, even if some form of technology-based expiry date were to be implemented, it may lead to a technological “guerrilla war”, as some interests may be concerned to circumvent technology-based expiry dates.
- (B) Although these sorts of proposals are worth pursuing, they face considerable practical barriers to implementation. To begin with, such a fundamental change in our technology infrastructure would require expenditure of considerable resources.
- (C) For example, Mayer-Schönberger proposes mimicking human forgetting by introducing requirements to allow users to set expiry dates for digital information. As he further explains, this proposal would need to be supported by an appropriate legal framework.

* expiry date 유효 기한, 만기 날짜 ** circumvent 교묘히 피하다[면하다]

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

20

[21005-0222]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Deforestation causes more than the loss of trees for fuel, building materials, paper products, or manufacturing. Another related issue in the deforestation equation is soil erosion.

- (A) Once the trees are removed, there is little replenishing of this energy supply. Soil erosion in tropical areas makes it hard for forests to grow back once they have been removed. Landslides can be a more severe component of the soil erosion problem.
- (B) Without the trees to hold the soil during heavy rains, soils are eroded away, leaving the ground in an unproductive state. In tropical areas, soils are often degraded and lack nutrients. Most of the nutrients in the tropical areas rest in decaying material at the base of the trees that supplies energy back into the ecosystem.
- (C) After heavy rainfall, entire hillsides saturated with water can slide downward, causing serious structural damage to buildings, homes, and agricultural plots. Tree roots help hold hillsides together and therefore help prevent landslides.

* replenish 보충하다, 다시 채우다 ** saturate 스며들다

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

21

[21005-0223]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We now know that individuals perceive the same stimulus very differently.

If your baby seems to be distressed by an embrace that seems quite natural to you, remember that he is not rejecting you. (①) Up until recently, scientists assumed that all human beings experienced sensations in similar ways. (②) Your feathery touch could feel tickly and irritating on your new-born's skin, while another baby might take delight in the same caress. (③) Naturally, you may feel a little disappointed that your intuitive approach didn't immediately work, but you can experiment and find a touch that feels right for both you and the baby. (④) It may take a while to hit upon the right balance, and you will no doubt feel frustrated and exhausted from time to time, just as your infant does. (⑤) Always keep in mind that comforting your baby and slowly introducing him to new sights, sounds, and touches in the first few months of life is an inexact, learn-as-you-go process for everyone involved.

* caress 어루만짐

22

[21005-0224]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

On the basis of these, evidence is put forward in the form of 'people who do X are 80 per cent more likely to contract Y'.

Probably the greatest single change in human self-understanding to come from the nineteenth century was brought about by the theory of evolution. But alongside this was another, less obvious, but equally important development: the use of statistics. (①) Today we take it for granted that any examination of personal or social life will be set against a background of statistical information. (②) For example, in order to study possible environmental factors in the incidence of disease, one looks at statistics for the disease in various environments or among people who do certain work, or have a particular habit. (③) Thus we often accept statistical correlations as good evidence for one thing causing another, even if the actual mechanism by which that cause operates is unknown. (④) Modern sciences of humankind — psychology, sociology, political science — are quite unthinkable without a foundation of information gathered in the form of statistics. (⑤) But it was only in the nineteenth century that humankind started to become the object of study in this way.

* contract (병에) 걸리다

23

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

[21005-0225]

One way to consider the self-other status of the popular person is to contrast it with that of the elitist. Popular people and elitists both stand out from other group members. There is, however, a critical difference. The popular person stands out from the group but remains inextricably linked to it and wishes to foster both of these conditions. In contrast, the elite person stands out from the group but is distinct from it rather than linked to it. The elitist wishes to foster this distinction but does not wish to foster a link to the group. The distinctiveness of the elite person comes not from the group itself but instead from an external criterion, such as being a champion athlete, a successful student, an extremely privileged, wealthy, or good-looking person, or a certified expert in something. The distinctiveness of the popular person, however, does come from the group itself. The group recognizes the popular person as distinct but also as a key member. In this way, the popular person stands out and fits in at the same time.

* inextricably 불가분하게



Both elitists and popular people are distinct from other group members, but unlike elitists, popular people are ____ (A) ____ their group and their distinctiveness comes from being ____ (B) ____ by the members of the group.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① identified with | ..... | criticized | ② detached from | ..... | respected |
| ③ detached from | ..... | regulated | ④ connected to | ..... | monitored |
| ⑤ connected to | ..... | acknowledged | | | |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In recent years, research into the visual perception of motion has produced some very interesting results that allow us to interpret contemporary and past artists' intentionality in creating images. This is related to the notion of how humans (a) respond to still images. The research suggests that while looking at still pictures of an object that we know from experience is connected to motion, our brains activate the areas (b) responsible for perceiving movement or action. It is proposed that such stimuli indicate motion to the brain by perceiving 'the object immediately before and after the photograph was taken.' Other research on this topic, in particular bodily responses to static images representing motion, provides further support for these findings.

Increased respiration and heart rates in observers were recorded when they were looking at static pictures of people engaged in physical activities, as if by looking at snapshots of pictures of people exercising, the viewer starts to exercise (c) without performing any physical activity. Increased activity was noted in a promoter area of the brain involved in the visual comprehension of static pictures of images representing action. It is like looking at a picture of a runner or a skier and implicitly knowing that they represent action/movement due to the (d) stimulation of particular brain areas and their physiological responses. Furthermore, we implicitly know that a person or object has shifted from one place to another, from one position to another, in the process of movement. It is essential for us to be aware of how we see images, and how the artist's intentionality is (e) excluded in visual communication.

* respiration 호흡

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0226] ① We See Intended Movements from Static Images
 ② How Practice Tricks Your Brain into Seeing Movement
 ③ Artists' Intention and Purpose Are Central to Creating Art
 ④ Motion Pictures: Integrated Images for Exploring Our Minds
 ⑤ Unique Mental Processes for Understanding Visual Perspectives

25밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0227] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Mrs. Jones decided to get rid of all the junk in her attic. So she removed everything she could find of little value to her and spread the items out on her front lawn. (a) She hooked up her garden hose and washed everything down, letting her belongings dry in the late morning sun. She set up long tables and covered them with cloth, and then placed all the carefully marked items on the tables — two dollars for this and a dollar for that. Everything was marked low for a quick sale.

(B)

Then she handed it back to the elderly lady. The lady looked at it again and asked, “Are you sure you want to sell this for one dollar?” At this point, Mrs. Jones started to get angry, because she thought the old woman was trying to get the vase for free. However, before she had time to confront the elderly lady, the lady said to (b) her, “Don’t you realize what you have here?” Mrs. Jones replied, “Yes, an old vase.” To that the lady replied, “Ma’am, this is not only an old vase, but an antique vase worth somewhere around three thousand.”

(C)

In the early afternoon, the sale began. Many people arrived, and the items went quickly. Mrs. Jones had one old vase left on the table. As (c) she was about to close down the sale, an elderly lady approached the table and the lone vase. She picked up the vase, turned it around, and found “\$2” written on masking tape. “Ma’am,” (d) she asked, “are you sure you want to sell this for two dollars?” Mrs. Jones looked at the vase, tore off the masking tape, and placed a new piece of tape, marked only one dollar.

(D)

Mrs. Jones reached for the vase, clutched it to her chest, thanked the old woman for her honesty, and ran into her house with the vase. (e) She placed her treasure on the mantelpiece and now looks at it daily with kind eyes. She no longer hoses it down in the front yard but treats it with care, cleaning it daily with the finest of oils. This vase that was in the attic for so many years is now viewed as a treasure and has become the center of attention when people visit. Every time Mrs. Jones cares for the old vase, she remembers the elderly lady’s honesty.

26

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

- [21005-0228] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

27

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0229] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

윗글의 Mrs. Jones에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0230] ① 다락방에 있던 쓸모없는 물건을 모두 치우기로 결심했다.
 ② 판매하려는 물건의 가격을 낮게 매겼다.
 ③ 노부인이 꽃병을 공짜로 얻으려고 한다고 생각했다.
 ④ 꽃병의 가격을 2달러로 바꾸었다.
 ⑤ 노부인의 정직함에 대해 감사를 표했다.

Test 2

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0231] Dear Ms. Baker,

I have a home loan (MC 2314) with a 3.0% interest rate with your bank. I would like to inform you that I have been a reliable home loan customer since 2015. Precisely, I have never missed or been late making a payment. Interest rates have dropped over the last few months and you are offering better rates to your new customers than me. I don't think it is fair for me to have to pay 3.0% while your new customers are getting 2.5%. I could also get a better rate at another bank. I thought I would stay with you if you could find a way to reduce my interest rate. Otherwise, I will seriously consider transferring my home loan to another bank. I would request a reply from you within 5 days from receiving this letter. Your kind cooperation in this matter will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Jane Baez

- ① 은행 대출 계약의 철회를 통보하려고
- ② 주택 대출 이자율을 낮춰 줄 것을 요구하려고
- ③ 대출금 조기 상환 가능 여부에 대해 문의하려고
- ④ 대출 관련 문의에 대한 신속한 답변에 감사하려고
- ⑤ 은행 자동화 기기 이용 수수료 인상에 대해 항의하려고

02

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0232] When the adjudicator was through critiquing me, and I was in the car, my mom asked me if I still wanted to play my concerto for the same judge later in the second round. I couldn't think of any reason why I wouldn't. As much as the judge put me down, there was no way I was going to throw away all my hard work and preparation. I would simply go back and play my concerto for the rest of the audience — and for myself. After a while, when I finished my second concerto and took my bow, I felt good inside. I was happy with my performance. Although the judge still gave me criticism, I smiled through the entire adjudication. I was so pleased with my change of attitude. I realized that I achieved true success. I gained the rewarding gift of musical maturity — to play for oneself, not to please someone else.

* adjudicator 심사자

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① bored → excited | ② ashamed → proud |
| ③ despairing → grateful | ④ determined → satisfied |
| ⑤ pleased → uncomfortable | |

03

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0233]

Digital learning addresses the need to retrain workers in industries that have shifted jobs offshore in the wake of globalization. The best strategy to help workers avoid being outsourced is for governments to make a commitment to higher education. Displaced workers are going to have to be more adaptable, and retrain to fit into new situations as conditions change. Although job markets have shifted, job growth in some sectors is improving, and new sectors are being stimulated through multiple types of online training to meet critical labor shortages. This strategy does not rely on the federal government, as does unemployment compensation, but provides a means to continue working in the rapidly changing technology-driven global economy. Now, more than ever, as US factories close and industries move overseas, investment in education and job training are required to ensure employability and mitigate the negative impact of economic globalization on the US economy.

* mitigate 경감시키다

- ① 국내 기업의 해외 이전을 막아 국내 실업 문제를 최소화해야 한다.
- ② 실업자들의 기초 생계가 보장되도록 실업 수당을 현실화해야 한다.
- ③ 산업의 세계화를 위해 기술 기반 산업 부문의 고용을 확대해야 한다.
- ④ 교육 기회를 놓친 성인들을 위한 온라인 교육 프로그램을 확충해야 한다.
- ⑤ 근로자들에게 기술 주도 경제에 맞는 교육 및 직업 훈련을 제공해야 한다.

04

밑줄 친 There's plenty of room at the bottom.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0234]

The microscope and telescope were both invented in the 17th century but it was the telescope that made the most impact. The telescope was always trained on some big new frontier — bigger ships, bigger factories, bigger armies — so it was something of a shock when the celebrated physicist Richard Feynman, in a talk of characteristic bravado given to the American Physical Society in 1959, announced that 'There's plenty of room at the bottom.' By this he meant that even as we ran out of personal space in our human-scale world, there was a paradoxically spacious untapped domain in which our minds could roam, one that was beneath the threshold of our vision. This was the nanorealm, in which objects are between one billionth and one millionth of a metre in size. Feynman suggested that this realm had room enough to do many things of great interest, and that life was already doing them, if only we could see what was going on.

* bravado 호기, 허세

- ① A lot of new discoveries can be found in the oceans.
- ② A secret hollow space is hidden inside some telescopes.
- ③ The forces of nature are stronger than previously imagined.
- ④ Objects should be analysed from a macroscopic standpoint.
- ⑤ There are many possibilities to venture into in the nanorealm.

05

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0235]

In the workplace, and in business in general, it's important to be able to trust your staff and partners. How else can you get on with what you are doing, let others manage your systems, and allow your business to scale? However, it is important to verify the information being passed to you periodically. Whether it is with specific key performance indicators or other data spot checks, make sure that you are on the same page with the person doing the doing and ensure that they are performing the task in a way that benefits the wider goals of the business. Try to walk in their shoes for a day, do the things that they do, so that you can better understand their role. This will have multiple benefits. When you work alongside a person, you form a better relationship and understanding of them. In addition, you are likely to be able to better manage them and verify what they do.

* spot check 임의 추출 조사

- ① 직원들에게 어떤 업무를 해야 할지 명확한 지침을 줄 필요가 있다.
- ② 직원들의 업무 성과를 공정하게 평가하여 합당한 보상을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 직원들의 업무를 직접 해 보며 그들의 업무 수행을 정확히 점검해야 한다.
- ④ 직원 각각의 업무 성과에 대한 객관적인 분석 자료를 작성할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 직원들의 근무 환경을 개선하여 그들이 업무 수행에 집중하도록 도울 필요가 있다.

06

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0236]

The way in which we get from A to B, not to mention our safety while out there on the roads, is starting to be affected by touch technologies. For example, numerous different models of car are now equipped with vibrating devices designed to inform the driver about potential dangers, such as the Lane Departure Warning System, developed by a French automobile manufacturer in 2004, which informs the car driver of any unintended line crossing by vibrating one side of the driver's seat, or the Advanced Vehicle Safety Management, installed in the 2012 flagship models of a Korean automotive manufacturer, which informs the driver by means of seat vibrations about possible collisions. The presence of these devices on our vehicles is likely going to increase, at least if the prediction made by a Japanese automotive components manufacturer that the majority of commercial vehicles will be fitted with some kind of vibrotactile stimulation device within the next few years is to be realized.

* vibrotactile 진동 촉각의

- ① touch technologies used in electronic devices
- ② increased concerns for safety among car drivers
- ③ various vehicle safety devices using touch technology
- ④ computer technology advances that enhance drivers' senses
- ⑤ the role of vehicle safety devices in reducing traffic accidents

07

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0237]

The universality of music is, perhaps, more contentious than that of language because we place greater emphasis on production than listening, with many individuals declaring themselves to be unmusical. In this regard, John Blacking's comments, made in the 1970s, on the contradiction between theory and practice in the middle-class, Western society in which he grew up, remain relevant today. Music was and remains all around us: we hear it when we eat and try to talk in restaurants and airport lounges; it is played all day long on the radio; in fact, there are few occasions when someone is not trying to fill moments of potential silence with music. Blacking remarked that 'society claims that only a limited number of people are musical, and yet it behaves as if all possessed the basic capacity without which no musical tradition can exist—the capacity to listen and distinguish patterns of sound'. He favoured the idea that there was no such thing as an unmusical human being, and noted that the existence of a Bach or a Beethoven was only possible because of the presence of a discriminating audience.

* contentious 이론의 여지가 있는

- ① The Special Healing Power of Music
- ② All Human Beings Are Born Musical
- ③ Talent for Playing Music: Innate or Acquired?
- ④ How Classical Music Reached a Mass Audience
- ⑤ Audience: A Key to Success in the Music Industry

08

Billingsgate market에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0238]

Billingsgate market, now known for its fish, was originally a general market for corn, coal, iron, wine, salt, pottery and miscellaneous goods as well as fish. In 1699 an Act of Parliament made Billingsgate ‘a free and open market for all sorts of fish whatsoever’ with the exception of the sale of eels. Eels could be sold only by the Dutch fishermen whose boats were anchored in the Thames, a privilege granted because they had helped to feed the people of London during the Great Fire. As the market’s popularity increased, a permanent building was required, and in 1850 the first Billingsgate Market building was constructed on Lower Thames Street. It soon proved to be inadequate and was demolished in 1873 to make way for a new building, which opened in 1876 and which still stands in Lower Thames Street. Billingsgate is the UK’s largest inland fish market and a favourite of London’s restaurant chefs. Around 25,000 tonnes of fish and fish products are sold there each year, giving the market an annual turnover of around £200 million.

* eel 뱀장어

- ① 원래는 생선뿐만 아니라 다양한 물건들을 판매하는 시장이었다.
- ② 1699년에 뱀장어를 제외한 모든 종류의 생선 판매가 법으로 보장되었다.
- ③ 1850년에 세워진 최초의 시장 건물이 지금도 남아 있다.
- ④ 영국에서 가장 큰 내륙 어시장이다.
- ⑤ 연간 약 2만 5천 톤의 생선과 생선 가공품이 판매된다.

09

다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0239]

Trade in Sporting Goods by Type Between EU and Extra-EU Countries, 2018

	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
	(in million euros)		
TOTAL	10,931.3	11,419.7	-488.4
Balls	72.2	334.3	-262.1
Bicycles	373.6	824.5	-451.0
Boats and water sport equipment	6,216.8	2,546.1	3,670.7
Fishing equipment	115.9	408.1	-292.3
Golf equipment	17.8	177.6	-159.8
Gymnastic, athletic and swimming equipment	1,303.4	2,245.2	-941.8
Parachutes	48.4	58.2	-9.8
Racket sports equipment	53.4	129.0	-75.6
Skates	24.7	143.2	-118.5
Skis and related equipment	594.5	214.9	379.6
Sporting shotguns	333.6	51.0	282.6
Sports footwear	1,460.9	3,383.2	-1,922.3
Sportswear	316.2	904.3	-588.2

The above table shows the monetary values of the exports, imports and trade balances (exports minus imports) of sporting goods by type between the European Union (EU) and countries outside the EU (Extra-EU) in 2018. ① The export value of Boats and water sport equipment was the highest, and so was its trade balance, amounting to over 3,600 million euros. ② The export value of Sports footwear was the second highest at around 1,460 million euros, whereas its trade deficit was the largest. ③ With the exception of Boats and water sport equipment, Skis and related equipment, and Sporting shotguns, the import value of each of the other types of sporting goods exceeded its export value. ④ Golf equipment had the lowest export value, at 17.8 million euros, which amounted to approximately 10 percent of its import value. ⑤ Gymnastic, athletic and swimming equipment showed the third highest export and import values, and Racket sports equipment had the smallest gap between export value and import value.

10

[21005-0240]

SATURDAY SKATE NIGHT에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

SATURDAY SKATE NIGHT

Grab some friends and come to the Rainbow Fieldhouse on select Saturday nights for Skate Night! Participants can skate around the inline rink, listen to great, family-friendly music and play games. This is a time designated for open skating with no hockey allowed. Skate Nights are great events for skaters of all ages or teens who are looking for something to do on a Saturday night!

Children under the age of 10 must be accompanied by an adult while at the fieldhouse. Participants must bring their own roller skates. Skate Night admission is not valid for other fieldhouse events. Visit www.RainbowRec.com/SkateNight or call 321.876.6544 for more information.

- **Dates:** January 9, February 6, March 6 and April 10
- **Time:** 5:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- **Location:** Rainbow Fieldhouse
- **Cost:** \$4 for Rainbow residents, \$5 for non-residents — non-skating adults are FREE!

- ① 행사 시간 동안에는 하키가 허용되지 않는다.
- ② 10세 미만의 아이는 성인을 동반해야 한다.
- ③ 참가자는 자신의 롤러스케이트를 가지고 와야 한다.
- ④ 1월부터 4월까지 한 달에 한 번 개최된다.
- ⑤ Rainbow 주민 여부에 상관없이 요금은 동일하다.

11

[21005-0241]

Eagle Climbing Gym Camps에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Eagle Climbing Gym Camps

Eagle Climbing Gym Camps are a perfect way to spend an otherwise boring day off from school!

- ◆ Ages: 7–12 years (Campers grouped by age and ability)
- ◆ Time: 9:00 am–3:00 pm
- ◆ Cost: \$65/Day or \$275/Week (Week-long camps offered during fall, spring & summer breaks)
- ◆ No experience is necessary.
- Full payment is due upon registration. Payments are non-refundable.
- Space is limited to 8 campers per week.
- Campers must bring their own lunch and snacks. Refrigerators and microwaves are available for use.
- Price includes all necessary rental equipment.

Spring Break Camp: March 16–20

Summer Break Camp: May–August

Fall Break Camp: October 10–16

- ① 연령 제한 없이 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 주 단위의 캠프는 여름 방학 동안에만 제공된다.
- ③ 지불된 비용은 환불되지 않는다.
- ④ 냉장고와 전자레인지가 이용할 수 없다.
- ⑤ 필요한 장비를 대여하려면 추가 비용을 지불해야 한다.

12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0242]

We use a fair amount of physical energy to run our brains, which allows us to maintain a reasonable degree of predictability and coherence in order to determine ① what actions will move us closer toward our goals. The more ② uncertainty we perceive in our lives, the more metabolic resources we waste and the more stress we experience. When internal disorder becomes too great, we are at risk of resorting to strategies ③ that are destructive to others, not to mention to our whole selves. Our sense of possibility shrinks, and we are dominated by an exquisitely narrow repertoire of emotions, thoughts, and behaviors, ④ leaving us with diminished potential to become the person we truly want to become. If you've spent the entire previous night lying awake worrying about an ambiguous blood test result, ⑤ which might be hard to compose a symphony the next day.

13

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

[21005-0243]

In seeking advice, a client acknowledges an inability to deal with a problem. For certain individuals, engaging an advisor therefore represents a loss of status or prestige, because they fear that other persons will judge them ① less competent or knowledgeable than was first assumed. Experienced managers often ② accept suggestions that they hire management consultants for this reason. "What can a consultant tell me that I don't already know?" is their common response. Developing-country governments are sometimes reluctant to acknowledge publicly their reliance on foreign consultants since to do so might ③ diminish the government's status in the eyes of the local population. As a result, a skilled advisor tries to maintain a low profile and ④ avoids taking credit publicly for the actions and decisions of a client. Inexperienced consultants sometimes cannot resist showing off their knowledge and influence, and they occasionally ⑤ lose their clients as a result. One American advisor who was working on a reform of the tax system in a West African country told many local officials and business executives that he was responsible for "determining the country's new tax policy." When reports of these conversations reached the minister of finance, he fired the American advisor.

14

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0244]

Advertising is responsible for a great deal of economic prosperity. Just consider momentarily what might happen if all advertising suddenly disappeared. Let's not dwell on the unemployed advertising executives forced to retire early to their condos, but look at the potential broader effects. We know several things for certain. You'd have to pay a lot more for your suddenly much thinner newspapers and magazines, and doubtless many would go out of business. You'd also have to pay a lot to watch television (though you'd have an extra 15–20 minutes per hour of actual programming to watch instead of commercials). Sales of existing products would plummet, and new products would be few and far between. With far more than a trillion dollars in decreased profits, unemployment would soar, tax revenues would dry up, and investment would lag. A worldwide depression would set in, one we would never recover from — except by reintroducing advertising. From this view, the presence of advertising is not merely a sign of prosperity — it's a major _____ of it. Raise a glass to Madison Avenue.

* plummet 급락하다

- ① risk ② cost ③ cause
④ benefit ⑤ limitation

15

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0245]

Brain size is important because it can be used to infer the size of the social communities within which individuals lived. A study of communities and brain size among living non-human primates reveals a strong statistical relationship between brain and social group size: the larger the brains, the bigger the social communities in which individuals live. For example, chimpanzees have a brain size of 367 cms³ and an individual's personal network typically has 57 other individuals in it. The smaller-brained macaque has a brain of 63 cms³ and 40 network partners. The reason for these differences is put down to the challenge of remembering and maintaining social relationships, a constraint known as cognitive load. Such a relationship between brain and group size has led to the following hypothesis: that in human evolution, the enlargement of our brains was driven by _____. The selection pressure that explains this process was supplied originally by the advantages of living in larger groups when it came to resisting predators.

* macaque 마카크(아프리카·아시아산 원숭이의 하나)

- ① the art instinct ② our social lives
③ language development ④ the use of multi-tools
⑤ the presence of group competition

16

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0246]

Morality, very much like the legal system, is a public system, containing norms that govern behaviour which, in turn, affects other persons. Unlike law, morality is an informal system: there are no judges authorized to decide moral conflicts, and there exist no formal decision-making procedures that provide unique and definite answers to all moral questions. Public morality and ethical responsibilities are partially codified in the law, but the legal system will never be able to codify public morality exhaustively. Moral responsibility begins precisely where _____. That is, freedom of choice entails responsibility, and using, for instance, tax rules is inevitably a matter of exercising that responsibility. Taxpayers can comply with the rules but they can also structure their affairs in a manner that minimizes their tax liability. The choices made by these actors may affect, i.e., enhance or undermine, the integrity of the tax system, distributive justice and sustainable societal cooperation.

* entail 수반하다 ** liability 법적 책임

- ① one's freedom of choice is highly restricted
- ② individual rights are subject to the common good
- ③ actions are not completely determined by the law
- ④ legal systems are biased in favour of wealthy elites
- ⑤ personal income taxes are not a major source of revenue

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0247]

During the 1960s and 1970s business schools began to become more common at universities and marketing was studied systematically as a function of commercial practice. This coincided with the heyday of cognitive psychology (the conscious mechanics of the mind). The neglect of psychology in economic approaches was self-evident to the emerging marketing academy. The case is not difficult to make. Psychology is concerned with decision making, behaviour and influence in the main and it must have seemed obvious to mine the emerging insights, re-purposing them in the arena of marketing. This mirrored the acknowledgement in the commercial arena that _____. The values, attitudes and lifestyle (VALS) attempt to provide a universal taxonomy of consumers for segmentation and targeting is a prominent example of how these influences left universities and impacted practice. A number of ambitious attempts were made to describe consumer decision making in terms of generic 'global' models. These models describe consumers as conscious, essentially rational and mechanistic decision makers.

* heyday 전성기 ** taxonomy 분류 체계

- ① psychological insights do not easily emerge
- ② psychology might prove decisive in business
- ③ marketing strategies must be product-specific
- ④ consumers' preferences are not always evident
- ⑤ consumers are easily influenced by their social status

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0248]

Reframing is a particular type of reappraisal that helps athletes gain a new and healthier view of the situation that is causing harmful emotions. ① The aim of reframing is for athletes to alter the meaning of an event, thereby changing their emotional reactions to it. ② For example, when a water polo player felt ashamed because he had missed several good chances to score during a match, the coach pointed out that the player continued to play aggressively, got into good positions to score, and still took shots when scoring opportunities arose. ③ The coach who felt burdened by unrealistic expectations from others could respond with unpleasant emotions to avoid the outside pressures. ④ In addition, the coach affirmed his continued faith in the player and his belief that the player's ongoing efforts would pay off with a goal very soon. ⑤ This reframing of the competitive situation removed the appraisal that caused the shame and replaced it with an appraisal that produced helpful emotions such as pride, inspiration, and satisfaction.

* reappraisal 재평가

19

[21005-0249]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taking an everyday interest and transforming it into a usable researchable interest is much like the work of setting up a photograph. Compare selecting a subject for research to photographing a scene.

- (A) Do you want a photo of an ancient juniper tree, or do you want a picture of a family around a campfire? What is the purpose of the photograph, and what is your goal? If your goal is to record the entire park in seasons over time, you would set yourself up for a lifetime's work.
- (B) Imagine yourself standing at Big Rock Campground in Joshua Tree National Park. Around you are miles of desert, and shifting light and shadow. Perhaps there are also people, reptiles, plants, cacti, or insects in your scene.
- (C) Usually, though, your job is not to photograph the entire park or to study everything about your subject, from all perspectives. Rather, it is to select one worthy subject of interest and to do it justice, from your chosen perspective.

* juniper tree 노간주나무 ** cactus 선인장 (pl. cacti)

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

20

[21005-0250]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A longer life can be the result of either staying healthy or biomedical technologies that keep senior citizens alive even when their health and quality of life is poor.

- (A) Furthermore, medical technologies that extend the life span of senior citizens are costly. Artificial joints, organ replacements, and round after round of chemotherapy already contribute significantly to a health care crisis.
- (B) The latter can be both emotionally and financially costly for everyone involved. It might be wonderful to have a few extra years with loved ones, but when their suffering is extended, so also will be the emotional strain on family and friends.
- (C) Estimates vary, but the last two years of life are agreed to consume an excessive share of the health care budget. People living longer did not create this crisis; nevertheless, longer life exacerbates a challenge for which no easy answer exists.

* chemotherapy 화학 요법 ** exacerbate 악화시키다

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

21

[21005-0251]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The result is that a number of routine factory jobs have been left for people.

While industrial robots offer an unrivaled combination of speed, precision, and brute strength, they are, for the most part, blind actors in a tightly choreographed performance. (①) They rely primarily on precise timing and positioning. (②) In the minority of cases where robots have machine vision capability, they can typically see in just two dimensions and only in controlled lighting conditions. (③) They might, for example, be able to select parts from a flat surface, but an inability to perceive depth in their field of view results in a low tolerance for environments that are to any meaningful degree unpredictable. (④) Very often these are jobs that involve filling the gaps between the machines, or they are at the end points of the production process. (⑤) Examples might include choosing parts from a bin and then feeding them into the next machine, or loading and unloading the trucks that move products to and from the factory.

* choreograph (춤 따위를) 짜다, 구성하다 ** tolerance 허용 범위

22

[21005-0252]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In 1995 a patent was granted to a US multinational company on an antifungal product that could be extracted from the neem.

How a personal, and often collective, narrative can link to personal stories and acts of political organisation, resistance and social solidarity can be exemplified in the story of the neem tree. (①) This ancient tree has been celebrated and used for many years for its fungicidal, medicinal and contraceptive properties, and is popularly known as the ‘village pharmacy’ of South Asia. (②) Neem trees were planted in avenues when New Delhi was built because of the coolness of their shade. (③) This meant that the neem was no longer a resource for the rural population of India but the property of an American corporation. (④) Led by the environmentalist and physicist Vandana Shiva, local people mobilised to successfully resist the patent, which they perceived as bio-piracy. (⑤) Political organisation and publicity formed around the stories that villagers could recount about the cultural and scientific importance of the neem tree to their ways of life over thousands of years.

* fungicidal 살균제의, 살균성의 ** contraceptive 피임의 *** recount 자세히 말하다

23

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

[21005-0253]

Knowledge is stored in the collective, not in individual minds. Each discovery can be shared with everyone and then transmitted to the next generation. Without progress, the children born today would have to figure out for themselves how to make fire, how to hunt or grow food, and what to do with their own babies, whose very arrival would be a surprise. But the collective pooling of knowledge enables each generation to start where the last one left off. On a planet of more than 6 billion people, it is enough for one single person to invent the videocassette recorder, and then this knowledge is available to everyone. The next generation can figure out how to make a better VCR, or a cheaper one. The pace is remarkable. Even though we now have accumulated many centuries of knowledge, one recent study estimated that the world's total stock of information doubled between 2000 and 2002. That is, the amount of new information in the past couple of years was equivalent to the entire stock of knowledge in the history of the world.



Knowledge is stored in and _____ (A) _____ through the collective minds of people, and at the beginning of the 21st century, the speed at which it accumulated started to dramatically _____ (B) _____, affecting the growth in the overall amount of new information.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① spread | ..... | decline |
| ③ distorted | ..... | accelerate |
| ⑤ managed | ..... | decline |

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| ② spread | ..... | accelerate |
| ④ distorted | ..... | decline |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We live in an extremely interdependent and cooperative society. In our everyday lives, we may go days at a time without competing, but we cooperate in many ways each day — from collaborating with others at work and home to purchasing products made by others (or creating products for others to purchase). Thus, in our modern society, learning how to cooperate is just as (a) important for our young athletes as learning how to compete. This may become part of your coaching philosophy. Competition and cooperation are often depicted as opposing processes, even though they are actually (b) complementary. Sport sociologist Gunther Luschen has described the relationship between competition and cooperation in terms of what he calls association — the ways that individuals or teams must cooperate in order to compete effectively.

Most of us can readily (c) miss one type of association in that athletes in team sports must cooperate with each other in order for the team to perform cohesively. Such within-team cooperation is essential to a team's success. But between-team cooperation is (d) necessary for competition to even occur. Teams have to agree on a time and place to compete. They also have to agree to a set of rules to govern their competition and promise to abide by them. Finally, competition assumes that all competitors or teams are going to give their best effort, or at least establish a mutually agreed upon level of commitment and effort. At its best, then, competition should (e) involve a quest for excellence between evenly matched opponents who are giving maximal effort. Will you make it part of your philosophy to teach your athletes how to cooperate with each other — and with opposing teams — so that competition is the best it can be?

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- [21005-0254] ① Why Team Sports Are Better Than Individual Ones
 ② Teach Athletes How to Cooperate as Well as Compete
 ③ The Basic Condition of Competition: Equal Opportunities
 ④ How to Improve Competitiveness: Practice and More Practice
 ⑤ Athletes' Efforts to Further Develop Their Individual Competence

25

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0255] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Silei was a quiet Samoan pre-teen from a lively family comprising ten brothers and sisters. Her family's house was a constant hub of activity with an ever-present, ever-changing constellation of siblings, cousins, and friends. There was always someone in the house to play or hang out with, so boredom was never an issue. The only downside to being part of a big family was that Silei never had alone time with either parent. Mom and Dad were in constant motion, working, doing household chores, or attending to one child or another.

* constellation 모임, 무리

(B)

A caring teacher thought a mentor would be helpful for Silei. He told (a) her parents about a local Big Sisters program and helped Silei with the application. Silei was paired with Mary, a sophomore from a nearby community college. At first glance, they appeared to be polar opposites — Mary came from a traditional New England family and was the only child of older parents. Despite these differences, they took a quick liking to each other, bonding over their love for ethnic food, Harry Potter, and running marathons.

(C)

At first, Silei was taken aback that Mary was interested in her life. Silei didn't think her life was all that interesting, plus no one had ever given (b) her this much one-on-one attention. Over time, Mary's attentiveness became the key to winning Silei's trust. Mary's demonstrated interest prompted Silei to be comfortable confiding in her, thus enabling Mary to offer guidance, support, and advice as needed. "She's such a great listener," said Silei shyly when she was asked what she liked about Mary. It was a simple statement, but it conveyed the essence of what Mary meant to (c) her.

* confide (비밀을) 털어놓다

(D)

Mary was a generous soul who loved giving Silei inexpensive gifts such as nail polish and trinkets. But Mary's greatest gift was her ability and willingness to listen. She was interested in all of Silei's stories — what it was like to immigrate, (d) her first impressions of America, and experiences growing up in a big family. Mary listened with patience and with presence. She expressed interest and asked appropriate questions whenever Silei wanted to share a story. She gave input and made suggestions only after she had listened carefully. Mary never interrupted when Silei spoke. Nor did she answer (e) her cell phone, text, or multi-task. Even if they were in a crowd of people she would maintain good eye contact and be focused on Silei.

* trinket 값싼 장신구

26

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

- [21005-0256] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

27

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0257] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0258] ① Silei의 부모는 항상 바빠서 Silei와 함께 따로 시간을 보내지 못했다.
 ② Silei의 선생님은 Silei가 멘토의 도움을 받도록 주선했다.
 ③ Mary와 Silei는 처음부터 비슷한 점이 매우 많은 것처럼 보였다.
 ④ Silei는 Mary를 신뢰하여 자기 이야기를 편하게 털어놓게 되었다.
 ⑤ Mary는 Silei에게 비싸지 않은 선물을 주는 것을 좋아했다.

Test 3

01

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0259] Dear Ms. Sanderson,

It is very unfortunate that I need to be drafting this letter. However, the worsening situation has forced me to submit a formal complaint. I have been renting from you for 10 years and you would agree that there is no doubt that I have paid rent every month either on time or even sometimes early. However, despite this, there has been no effort whatsoever on your part to deal with the noise disturbance of the neighboring unit I have brought to your attention multiple times. The noise which I have to deal with in the wee hours is terrible. I am afraid that I cannot stand the loud music happening at all hours in the next unit any more. Besides this, they leave a pile of garbage at my doorstep almost every other day. I hope you look into this matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Ms. Martinez

* wee hours 꼭두새벽

- ① 주거 환경 개선 캠페인 참여를 권유하려고
- ② 주택 임대료 납부 기한 연장을 부탁하려고
- ③ 이웃 간 소음으로 인한 분쟁의 법적 대응을 통보하려고
- ④ 임대한 주택 이웃에서 발생하는 문제의 해결을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 불공정한 건물 임대 계약으로 인한 손해 보상을 요구하려고

02

다음 글에 드러난 Charlotte의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0260]

Charlotte tossed and turned all night but when she woke up bright and early the next morning, she did not feel tired at all. She anxiously awaited by the clock, watching the minute hand inch closer and closer until it hit nine o'clock. She picked up the phone and dialed with shaky fingers. The line rang five times before someone picked up. "Department of Anthropology," a woman's elegant voice answered on the other end. Although the woman's voice seemed uncertain at first, Charlotte couldn't believe her ears when the lady told her the position was still open and asked her if she would like to come in for an interview that very afternoon. When Charlotte got off the phone, she immediately changed into a brown skirt, a white cotton blouse and her best coat, encouraged by this promising job opportunity. She checked in the closet door mirror to make sure she looked decent before she rushed out to catch the next bus.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① relieved → scared | ② nervous → hopeful |
| ③ delighted → jealous | ④ excited → disappointed |
| ⑤ embarrassed → satisfied | |

03

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0261]

Being sensitive to understanding what resources students have outside of school is extremely helpful when trying to support student learning. Having worked with my own sons on their language arts homework at the primary level, I can see how students whose parents are English-language learners are at a severe disadvantage when completing worksheets. If they do not understand or cannot read the directions or do not have the cultural knowledge to help the students with the homework, then these students do not have these resources to assist them in learning. In addition, working or single parents may not have or may not extend the resource of time or energy to students, so these special circumstances may leave these students at a disadvantage with both their daily homework and more extensive projects. Given these dilemmas, it is greatly appreciated when teachers can offer parents practical suggestions on how to help their students. Often, the parents simply do not know all the teaching tips and pedagogical knowledge to help their child improve their academic skills.

- ① 부모는 자녀가 스스로 학습할 수 있는 분위기를 조성해 주어야 한다.
- ② 교사가 학생에게 내 주는 숙제의 지시 사항은 간단하고 명확해야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 학생 개개인의 학업 수준에 맞는 맞춤형 숙제를 내 주어야 한다.
- ④ 팀별 프로젝트를 수행하는 학생은 다른 구성원들의 의견을 존중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 교사는 학부모가 자녀의 숙제를 돕는 데 필요한 실질적 조언을 제공해야 한다.

04

밑줄 친 doesn't know where not to go가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0262]

As Einstein said, we are often so smart we are stupid. Why? We know too much for our own good and it causes us to lose our childish curiosity. Until Roger Bannister broke the four-minute mile, no runner set it as a possible goal. The barrier was so rooted in the thinking of track and field athletes no one ever considered trying it, but when it was broken, high school runners all over the world began breaking it. Studies have shown that the salesperson who doesn't know where not to go often emerges with the big deals. Breaking traditional dogmas is what creativity is all about. The Pike Syndrome demonstrates why this is true. When pike are separated from the minnows located just beyond the glass barrier, they become conditioned not to go there. That is what happens to humans due to early conditioning. The pike will actually die after the glass is removed rather than swim to their food. Like the pike, people often are found self-destructing from within due to spurious past beliefs.

* pike 창꼬치(꼬치고깃과의 물고기) ** minnow 피라미 *** spurious 거짓된

- ① isn't bound by preconceived ideas
- ② doesn't give up after his first failure
- ③ has already mastered the basics of his craft
- ④ doesn't look only on the bright side of things
- ⑤ focuses on his goal and sets everything else aside

05

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0263]

Social scientists and laypersons alike have a lasting trust in the explanatory power and predictive validity of global attitudes. It appears intuitively compelling to argue, for example, that proenvironmental attitudes are conducive to participation in recycling efforts, that degree of job satisfaction influences work productivity, that prosocial attitudes determine willingness to donate blood, or that racial prejudice is responsible for biases in hiring decisions. Yet, as reasonable as it appears, empirical research has provided very little support for the idea that performance of specific behaviors can be predicted from global attitudes. In an early review of work on the attitude-behavior relation, Ajzen and Fishbein discovered that among the 102 studies reviewed, 54 had assessed global attitudes in attempts to predict specific actions. Of these studies, 25 obtained nonsignificant results and the remainder rarely showed correlations in excess of .40. A more recent meta-analysis revealed similarly low correlations between global attitudes and specific behaviors.

* conducive 도움이 되는 ** empirical 실증적인, 경험적인

- ① 직업 만족도와 생산성 사이에는 높은 상관관계가 있다.
- ② 전반적인 태도로부터 특정 행동을 예측하기는 어렵다.
- ③ 행동 결과에 대한 해석 시 최초 수행 의도가 중요하다.
- ④ 공존하는 사회에서 가장 필요한 가치는 다양성의 인정이다.
- ⑤ 태도와 행동 사이의 일관성은 환경에 의해 방해받을 수 있다.

06

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0264]

An archaeological report usually aims to present data as objectively as possible — a strong basis for subsequent inference. Its strength comes from all those diagrams and photographs, the many words of detailed description, the references to comparative sites and materials which give further context to the findings. These all prove the actual happening of the excavation and the trustworthiness of the excavation team. Where otherwise is the quality of objectivity? Because the report is coherent and reads well (no contradictions betraying lies and artifice), and the photographs witness things actually being found, because its style and rhetoric are found acceptable, because it delivers what is required (from format to types of information), it is described as sound. Objectivity is what is held together. If a report holds together, it is considered objective.

* artifice 기만 ** rhetoric 수사(修辭)

- ① the role of inference in archaeological research
- ② various visual elements in an archaeological report
- ③ archaeologists' moral responsibility for their research
- ④ how to achieve objectivity in an archaeological report
- ⑤ ways of improving readability of an archaeological report

07

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0265]

Words, printed thoughts, are at the very peak of power today. Even in ancient civilizations, Greek and Roman, it was chiefly orators, poets and writers who made men act. Oratory has dimmed in power only because of its physical limitations (which radio now has to some degree removed). The printed word, through the genius of the automatic printing press, has now an audience of enormous size, scope, flexibility and trained attention. It is literally the cement which connects the countless bricks of humanity together in the structure we call civilization. A blackness comparable to night would settle down upon humanity if its printed word facilities were suddenly to become extinct. It would be a kind of mental death. A taste of it has been experienced by the intellectuals of Russia, who for a while remained almost completely without books, without paper and pencils, without periodicals, without scientific writings or even mail communication.

- ① How Writers Document Civilization
- ② Why Freedom of Speech Is Necessary
- ③ Language as a Conveyor of Knowledge
- ④ Literature: An Essential Medium of Thought
- ⑤ Printed Words: The Glue That Binds Humanity

08

Warren Miller에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0266]

Warren Miller, the ski-lover who became a filmmaker and author, born in Hollywood, California, in 1924, took up skiing and surfing as a child. After his discharge from the Navy in 1946, he bought a camera and while living in a trailer in the parking lot of Sun Valley ski resort, began to film his friend Ward Baker and himself in an effort to improve their skiing technique. At first, Miller would show the films and narrate to friends. Friends turned into parties, and parties turned into crowds. Before long, Miller had pieced together a full-length feature and would be touring in 130 cities a year. In reference to his prolific career, Miller wanted to “tell stories and have the film to back it up.” It was a “labor of love” for Miller, whose first experience on snow was transformational. “It was total freedom but absolutely no control over it.” In the years that followed, Miller would be recognized 10 times for the CINE Golden Eagles Award, eight times for the IFPA (Industry Film Producers Association) Award, and the International Documentary Achievement Award, to name a few.

* prolific 매우 생산적인, 다작하는

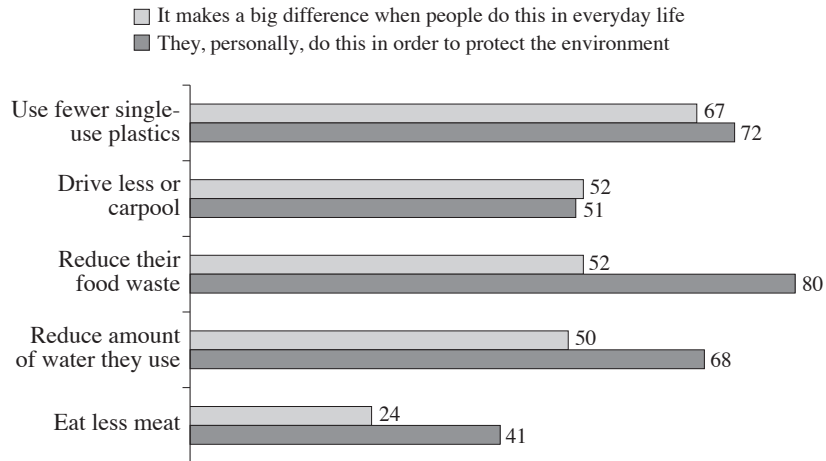
- ① 어렸을 때 스키와 서핑을 취미로 배웠다.
- ② 군대에서 스키 기술 향상을 위해 카메라 촬영을 시작했다.
- ③ 영화를 만들어 한 해에 130개 도시를 돌아다니곤 했다.
- ④ 말하고 싶은 이야기를 뒷받침하기 위해 영화를 만들었다.
- ⑤ 눈에서의 첫 경험으로 변화를 겪었다.

09

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

[21005-0267]

% of U.S. adults who say the following about actions people can do in everyday life to help protect the environment



The graph above shows U.S. adults' responses when asked about five types of individual actions they can take in everyday life to help protect the environment. ① About two-thirds say that using fewer single-use plastics makes a big difference in helping protect the environment. ② About half of U.S. adults say the same about driving less or carpooling and reducing their food waste. ③ About a quarter of U.S. adults say that eating less meat makes a big difference in helping protect the environment. ④ The gap between people's opinions on how useful an act is to protect the environment and their actual actions is largest in reducing food waste and second largest in using fewer single-use plastics. ⑤ When it comes to driving less or carpooling, the gap between people's opinions about effectiveness and actually taking the action is very small, at only 1 percentage point.

2021 Meadows High School Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2021 Meadows High School Video Contest

The Meadows High School's annual video contest is here! This year's theme is global climate change. Enter for a chance to win great prizes!

◆ Contest Rules:

- Work individually or form a group (up to four).
 - ※ Open only to current Meadows High School students.
- Choose a topic related to global climate change.
- Create an original, informative video that focuses on your chosen topic (no longer than two minutes).
 - ※ Using copyrighted materials is prohibited.
- Submit your video via email to meadows@hs.kr.
 - ※ All submissions must be received by September 20, 2021.
- Videos will be judged on how well they illustrate global climate change problems.

◆ Prizes

- \$100 – First place
- \$50 – Second place
- \$30 – Third place

For full contest details, visit www.meadows.hs/vc-2021.

- ① 개인 혹은 4명 이하의 그룹으로 참여할 수 있다.
- ② Meadows 고등학교 재학생만 참여할 수 있다.
- ③ 비디오의 주제는 세계 기후 변화에 관한 것이어야 한다.
- ④ 비디오는 2분 이상 길이로 제작해야 한다.
- ⑤ 제출 마감일은 2021년 9월 20일이다.

11

[21005-0269]

Smoke Free Heroes 3-on-3 Basketball Tournament에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Smoke Free Heroes 3-on-3 Basketball Tournament

Participate in the Smoke Free Heroes 3-on-3 Basketball Tournament to help patients suffering from lung cancer.

The Game Plan

- Dates and times: Friday, July 9 (5 p.m.–9 p.m.) and Saturday, July 10 (10 a.m.–4 p.m.)
- Entry fee: \$100 per team
- There is a three-player minimum and five-player maximum per team.
- Games are played to 21 points. If neither team has reached 21 points after 15 minutes, the team with more points is the winner.
- If it's a tie after 15 minutes, the team who scores the next point wins.

Registration Information

- Each team must submit a registration form to our office in the Silver Center Building.
- Deadline: Wednesday, July 7
- Tournament match-ups and times will be released on our website on Thursday, July 8.

All participants will receive a free tournament T-shirt. The profits gained from the basketball tournament will be used to help lung cancer patients and research.

For questions about the tournament, please contact Jonathan Lee at 210–547–9048 or via our website.

- ① 이틀 동안 동일한 시간에 경기가 진행된다.
- ② 팀당 선수는 최소 세 명에서 최대 여섯 명까지이다.
- ③ 경기 시작 15분 후까지 동점일 경우 무승부로 한다.
- ④ 토너먼트 대진표와 시간은 7월 7일에 웹 사이트에 공개된다.
- ⑤ 수익금은 폐암 환자와 폐암 연구를 돕는 데 사용된다.

12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

[21005-0270]

Our ability to joke about things that are painful or forbidden is a valuable asset, a handle on sanity in a mad world. We tell jokes because human existence is an unforgiving slog; we tell ① them in the face of overwhelming odds and despite the ravages of time and fate. Notwithstanding the fact ② that our natural good humor may be soured by the blows life aims at us, we joke and laugh all the more. Wherever human beings are oppressed — by corrupt government, poverty or merely the specter of disease and death — jokes ③ thriving. In these circumstances, the fundamental human insistence on laughing despite it all makes the joke a noble thing. According to U.S. stand-up comic Albert Brooks, “When the time comes where there literally is no ability ④ to extract laughs from a subject, it’s really the end of the world. I mean, people with horrible diseases make jokes till the end. It’s like the armor against being completely ⑤ eaten and gone from the planet.”

* slog 고투(의 시간) ** ravage 참혹한 피해 *** specter 공포

13

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

[21005-0271]

Briefly, animal communication systems seem to be of two sorts. First, birds have a fixed and fairly small repertoire of distinct signals, each of which has a ① set function: flight call, alarm call, and the like. A particular environment elicits the appropriate response. Human language does not consist in such a small fixed repertoire of ② predictable responses. Second, consider bees. A bee returning from a distant food source dances a message. The positioning of the dance and its pattern indicate the direction and distance of the food source. This remarkably efficient system of communication differs from those of birds in having an ③ unlimited number of signals: the length and the pattern are capable of so many variations. Nevertheless, the bee’s system is not flexible in the way human language is. Each response is ④ environmentally fixed: if you know where the bee has been, and if you know the coding system, you can predict the pattern of the dance. In contrast, if a person comes from a food source — a good restaurant, for example — you cannot predict her words. Her food description — indeed, whether she talks about food at all — is stimulus ⑤ dependent.

14

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0272]

We frequently adjust our daily behaviors — the ways in which we interact with each other, develop relationships and perform our jobs — based on the introduction of ever-evolving technologies. And some experts argue that we have not yet adapted to an environment that is, and will continue to be, a moving target. *The New York Times* journalist Matt Richtel documents the gap between the “pace of innovation” and the “pace of evolution,” arguing that human beings need to “learn to adapt to technology in a world that is changing way, way faster than we can evolve.” Richtel analogizes our experience with technology with the way we confront junk food, pointing out that “just as we have not changed at the pace that food has industrialized, so we don’t metabolize junk food any better than we did 50 years ago.” The difference, according to Richtel, is that we have learned that we must be careful with junk food and limit its consumption. We have not yet learned to _____, exposing ourselves to the potential consequences emanating from overuse thereof.

* metabolize 대사 작용을 하다 ** emanate 나오다, 퍼지다

- ① properly use food for energy
- ② effectively regulate our intake of technology
- ③ efficiently prepare ourselves for future opportunities
- ④ appropriately express ourselves with digital technology
- ⑤ accurately measure the outcome of nutritional innovation

15

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0273]

Research on the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert showed that the idea that our prehistoric ancestors had a hard life of unremitting toil was not true. They only worked when they had to, did not store food, and had few wants, which were easily satisfied. They only had to take up their spears and go hunting when more food was needed. As a result they worked only fifteen hours a week. There would have been no point in working more. Some have called them ‘the first affluent society’. The missing ingredient, however, was money. Money can be stored more easily than food and can be exchanged for a multiplicity of other things. Without money our ancestors saw no point in working longer than they had to. Had the Bushmen had money or other means of exchange, their lives might have been _____.

* unremitting 끊임없는

- ① less leisured
- ② less stressful
- ③ more sustainable
- ④ more reasonably spent
- ⑤ more closely connected

16

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0274]

Social facilitation refers to increases in an individual's supply of *energy* — not necessarily to improvement in performance. Research on social facilitation has shown that the extra arousal derived from the presence of others positively affects performance only if the behaviors necessary for high-quality performance are well learned or the task is very simple. In other words, arousal increases the probability of dominant responses. If the task is well learned or simple, high-quality responses are likely to be dominant, and social facilitation simply increases the probability of those responses, leading to enhanced performance. If the task is difficult or unfamiliar, correct responses are not likely to be dominant. In this case, arousal from social facilitation may increase the probability of *incorrect* behaviors, thereby leading to worse performance. Thus, social facilitation cuts both ways. The presence of others increases an individual's arousal level; whether performance is improved or hurt depends on _____.

* arousal 각성

- ① where the individual comes from
- ② who gives the task to the individual
- ③ how difficult or unfamiliar the task is
- ④ to what extent the individual participates in the task
- ⑤ how intimately the individual communicates with others

17

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0275]

Only lately has science illuminated how birds can be smart with a brain at best the size of a walnut. In 2016, a team of international scientists reported their discovery of one secret: _____. When the team counted the number of neurons in the brains of twenty-eight different bird species ranging in size from the pint-size zebra finch to the six-foot-tall emu, they found that birds have higher neuron counts in their small brains than do mammals or even primates of similar brain size. Neurons in bird brains are much smaller, more numerous, and more densely packed than those in mammalian and primate brains. This tight arrangement of neurons makes for efficient high-speed sensory and nervous systems. In other words, say the researchers, bird brains have the potential to provide much higher cognitive clout per pound than do mammalian brains.

* zebra finch 금화조 ** clout 힘, 영향력

- ① each part of the bird's brain functions differently
- ② birds pack more brain cells into a smaller space
- ③ every bird species has its own unique brain pathways
- ④ the size of bird brains varies depending on the species
- ⑤ there are special cells for sensing objects in bird brains

18

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

[21005-0276]

Courses need to be created within a context that enables students to pursue their own interests for as long as they want to, without disallowing the possibility of switching interests at any time. ① This means the concept of a curriculum must include an understanding of how materials pertain to specific interests and how they convey general issues independent of a specific context. ② Once a student selects an interest, accomplishable goals — in terms of visible projects — will be pursued. ③ Much of the kind of knowledge now taught explicitly in school will be taught implicitly, within the context of helping the student achieve the goals of the course he has selected for himself. ④ Unfortunately, assessing student knowledge is difficult because teachers can only infer student knowledge from observation of student performance. ⑤ Teaching will occur as the student discovers his own need to know, in order to accomplish whatever his current task is and in order to serve his higher-level goals.

* pertain to ~과 관련되다

19

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0277]

People seem to have little difficulty in accepting the modifiability of ‘environmental’ effects on human development. If a child has had bad teaching in mathematics, it is accepted that the resulting deficiency can be remedied by extra good teaching the following year.

- (A) This is sheer nonsense on an almost astrological scale. Genetic causes and environmental causes are in principle no different from each other.
- (B) Some influences of both types may be hard to reverse; others may be easy to reverse. Some may be usually hard to reverse but easy if the right agent is applied. The important point is that there is no general reason for expecting genetic influences to be any more irreversible than environmental ones.
- (C) But any suggestion that the child’s mathematical deficiency might have a genetic origin is likely to be greeted with something approaching despair: if it is in the genes, ‘it is written’, it is ‘determined’ and nothing can be done about it; you might as well give up attempting to teach the child mathematics.

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

20

[21005-0278]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our control over our abilities to perceive, remember, and emote has certain concrete limits, which is itself a sign of the fundamental separateness of these abilities from the processes that do the controlling.

- (A) For instance, even though red and green traffic lights may look the same to him, he can memorize the position of the lights — red on top, green on the bottom — to make sure that he does not cause an accident. He can use executive processing to correct for a perceptual deficit.
- (B) However, our control over the actions we take on the basis of our perceptions, memories, and emotions is vastly greater. Once the color-blind person knows that he sees both red and green as green, he can take steps to ensure that his actions do not endanger himself or others.
- (C) A color-blind person, for example, cannot simply decide to start seeing colors correctly. An elderly person with a bad memory cannot simply decide to start remembering. A sociopath who fails to feel empathy for the people he harms cannot simply decide to start feeling empathy.

* emote 감정을 여과 없이 드러내다

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

21

[21005-0279]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Assemble many of these layers, however, and you get an extremely powerful learning device, capable of discovering complex structures and adjusting to very diverse problems.

The computer algorithms that we call “artificial neural networks” are directly inspired by the hierarchical organization of the human cortex. (①) Like the human cortex, they contain a pyramid of successive layers, each of which attempts to discover deeper regularities than the previous one. (②) Because these consecutive layers organize the incoming data in deeper and deeper ways, they are also called “deep networks.” (③) Each layer, by itself, is capable of discovering only an extremely simple part of the external reality. (④) Today’s artificial neural networks, which take advantage of the advances in computer chips, are also deep, in the sense that they contain dozens of successive layers. (⑤) These layers become increasingly insightful and capable of identifying abstract properties the further away they are from the sensory input.

* human cortex 인간 대뇌 피질

22

[21005-0280]

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Science showed its terrifyingly brutal face in the twentieth century, and for many interested in peace, equity, or the environment, the way of science does not seem to offer answers to the massive problems facing us.

As the power of scientists has increased, so has the value of association with science. The result of this transformation of science is paradoxical. (①) On the one hand, twenty-first-century science has the power to transform our lives and our understanding of the universe in ways we can barely imagine. (②) The huge resources now available to scientists, the tools at their disposal, and society’s belief in the beneficence of science in general all contribute to the potential flowering of fascinating and significant scientific results. (③) On the other hand, this widespread exposure to science has led to both a fear of its power and a credulity that allows scientific charlatans to spread lies with impunity. (④) There is reason in both these positions. (⑤) Equally, science has become so complex that laypeople cannot understand it, and so those claiming scientific discoveries and breakthroughs receive favourable reporting in the press and widespread acceptance with little critical examination.

* credulity 경신(輕信), 너무 쉽게 믿는 성질[경향] ** charlatan 사기꾼 *** impunity 처벌을 받지 않음

23

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

[21005-0281]

Ellen Langer and Judith Rodin tested the importance of personal control by treating elderly patients in a highly-rated Connecticut nursing home in one of two ways. With one group, the benevolent caregivers emphasized “our responsibility to make this a home you can be proud of and happy in.” They gave the patients their normal well-intentioned, sympathetic care and allowed them to assume a passive care-receiving role. Three weeks later, most of these patients were rated by themselves, by interviewers, and by nurses as further debilitated. Langer and Rodin’s other treatment promoted personal control. It emphasized opportunities for choice, the possibilities for influencing nursing-home policy, and the person’s responsibility “to make of your life whatever you want.” These patients were given small decisions to make and responsibilities to fulfill. Over the following three weeks, 93 percent of this group showed improved alertness, activity, and happiness.

* benevolent 인정 많은 ** debilitated 심신이 약해진



According to Langer and Rodin’s study of two groups of elderly patients, the group _____ (A) _____ receiving care saw a decline in their health and well-being while the elderly patients given chances for _____ (B) _____ exhibited positive outcomes.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------|--------------------|
| ① rarely | ..... | self-sacrifice | ② passively | ..... | self-sacrifice |
| ③ rarely | ..... | self-determination | ④ passively | ..... | self-determination |
| ⑤ voluntarily | ..... | attention | | | |

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Conflict involves incompatible activities. People are in conflict when the actions of one person are interfering, obstructing or in some other way making another's behaviour less effective. Team members' arguing for different positions gets in the way, at least temporarily, of their making a decision. Asking a question during a speech (a) frustrates the presenter's attempts to present his or her findings.

What is crucial about defining conflict as incompatible activities is that it does not equate action with goals, a (b) confusion often made in the writing and practice of conflict management. Team members argue for different solutions to a problem as a means to (c) reach their goal of the best solution possible. Just because people's actions are incompatible does not mean that their desired end-states are. Their goals and aspirations can still be (d) compatible. They can still get where they want to go. Team members arguing different positions both want the solution that will make their team successful, but make contrasting proposals of how to accomplish this compatible goal. The person interrupting and the presenter may still have the compatible goal of understanding the material accurately; they have (e) identical conclusions of how this goal can be accomplished. Of course, sometimes conflict is such that there are incompatible goals that make mutual benefit unlikely or even impossible. However, this incompatibility should be discovered, not assumed in the definition of conflict.

24

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[21005-0282]

- ① Achieving Collaboration When Goals Conflict
- ② Pursuing Compatible Goals Prevents Conflicts
- ③ Different Paths to One Goal: A Source of Conflict
- ④ The Closer the Relationship, the More Intense the Conflict
- ⑤ Conflict Management: Reframe Goals to Resolve Incompatibility

25

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

[21005-0283]

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In 1665, London was at the mercy of the Great Plague. At the time, no one knew what caused (a) it, but people did know that it spread most quickly where there were many people living side by side, so those who could — usually the rich — left town. The king and his court relocated to the city of Oxford. Those who lived deep in the countryside — particularly in isolated villages in remote regions — were far safer because, in fact, the plague was carried by fleas which, in turn, were often carried by black rats.

* the Great Plague (런던의) 대역병(大疫病)(1665~1666년 런던에서 발생한 페스트)

(B)

It was then that the rector of Eyam, William Mompesson, came up with a plan, which the villagers agreed to: to limit the possibility of their spreading the plague to other villages — even though they didn't know how (b) it actually spread — they would cut themselves off from the outside world. They marked out a boundary around Eyam with stones and made arrangements that supplies would be left at agreed times on agreed days in agreed places on the boundary. To pay for these goods, they left money soaked in vinegar. Due to the highly contagious nature of the deadly plague, they hoped this would help contain (c) it.

* rector 교구 목사

(C)

This extraordinary act of courage worked, in that (d) it did stop the spread of the disease to their neighbours in the surrounding countryside, but at an incredible sacrifice to themselves. Over 259 villagers — more than two-thirds of the population of Eyam — had died. Their remarkable story, however, lives on.

(D)

Tragically, one such isolated village did not escape the Great Plague's clutches. Someone in the Derbyshire village of Eyam ordered some clothes from a London tailor. The tailor duly wrapped the clothes and had them delivered to the village in the late summer of that year. This simple, innocent act was in fact a dreadful mistake. As with so many clothes of the day the clothes contained fleas: fleas that carried the plague. By October, 25 people in the village had died of (e) it.

* clutches 손아귀 ** duly 적당히, 적절히

26

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

- [21005-0284] ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D) ③ (C) - (D) - (B)
 ④ (D) - (B) - (C) ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

27

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- [21005-0285] ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28

윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- [21005-0286] ① 왕과 궁정은 Oxford 시로 이전했다.
 ② Eyam 마을 사람들은 William Mompesson의 제안에 동의했다.
 ③ Eyam 마을 사람들은 돌로 마을의 경계를 표시했다.
 ④ Eyam 마을은 이웃 마을보다 역병으로 인한 피해가 적었다.
 ⑤ 재단사가 보낸 옷에는 벼룩이 들어 있었다.

MEMO

MEMO



Part I 유형편

	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01	5	2	2	3	3								
02	1	4	4	1	1								
03	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	5				
04	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	5				
05	5	2	1	3	4								
06	2	1	4	5	5								
07	3	5	4	4	3								
08	4	5	3	3	2	2	5	3	5	4	5		
09	5	1	4	5	5	2	4	2	3				
10	5	4	5	2	4	2	5	3	3				
11	3	5	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	2
12	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4				
13	5	2	5	2	3	5	2	2	4				
14	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	5	4				
15	1	2	4	4	5								
16	01 5 02 4	5	4	5	4	4	2	5	3				
17	01 2 02 5 03 2	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	5	3	5	4

Part II 주제·소재편

	G	01	02	03	04
18	2	5	5	5	4
19	5	2	5	5	4
20	1	3	5	2	2
21	3	5	2	4	2
22	1	3	5	1	3
23	2	4	4	4	5
24	1	3	3	2	4
25	1	4	5	2	1
26	3	1	4	3	1
27	5	5	4	5	4
28	4	3	5	5	4
29	4	5	4	2	4

Part III 테스트편

Test 1	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	3
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	4	5	4	3	1	3	2	4	5	2
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Test 2	2	3	5	1	5	2	4	4		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	2	4	5	5	3	3	2	3	5	5
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	3	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Test 3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	4	3	2	2	3	1	5	3		
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	4	2	5	1	2	4	5	2	4	4
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	5	3	5	2	1	3	2	4	4	5
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4		