

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In December, 1977, the major of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community ①are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, ②in which people, plants and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is ③its overwhelming beauty and incomparable artistic uniqueness. ④ Consisted of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at. The beautiful, inspiring complex has now become a major tourist site in the city. Most significantly, interest in the project has generated similar housing designs by architects from all over the world. In this case, an artist's vision has literally changed the ⑤entire view of the city.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절한 것은?

A whole new start for the city was once a ① populous solution. A lot of run-down urban areas were entirely wiped out in favor of massive redevelopment that would meet the demands of the modern city, for housing, transport, office or commercial space. Old buildings were ② retained and were soon replaced with bright, shining buildings. This approach to urban renewal may have been fast, effective, and profitable, but the true cost was ③ rewarded. The historical traces of the cityscape were forever erased, and residents with ④ limited means were driven from their homes in the newly redeveloped neighborhoods. Because of this ⑤ defense for the human aspect, new perspectives to look at urban renewal are being brought into focus - more creative, more community-friendly and better at preserving a city's architectural heritage.

3. Hundertwasser Haus에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Vienna was heavily bombed during World War II and reconstruction architecture was functional and featureless, consisting of cheap grey concrete blocks. Friedensreich Hundertwasser, a globally famous artist who also worked in the field of environmental protection, had long dreamed of transforming the dull concrete buildings into more welcoming, eco-friendly spaces, full of vitality and greenery. In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, where people, plants, and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and incomparable artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at. The beautiful, inspiring complex has now become a major tourist site in the city.

- ① Buildings constructed in Vienna following the Second World War were featureless, dull and function-oriented.
- ② Hundertwasser was an artist as well as an environmental activist.
- ③ The mayor of Vienna suggested that Hundertwasser have the opportunity to realize his ideas in the field of architecture.
- ④ The complex includes 52 residential spaces, playgrounds and a medical center, which is ecological according to Hundertwasser's idea.
- ⑤ The Haus has become one of Vienna's tourist attractions, showing the concerns regarding a construction in harmony with the past.

#### 4. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, where people, plants, and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and incomparable artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at. The beautiful, inspiring complex has now become a major tourist site in the city. Most significantly, interest in the project has generated similar housing designs by architects from all over the world.

- ① 1977년 12월 비엔나 시장은 Hundertwasser에게 도시 한 가운데에 있는 황폐한 부지의 재건축을 맡겼다.
- ② 공동체 안의 나무들은 아파트의 주민들과 똑같이 세입자로 취급받는다.
- ③ 아파트단지는 통합된 환경 친화적 체계로 기능하도록 설계되었다.
- ④ 색채와 곡선으로 이루어진 아파트단지는 건물 안에 다채로운 예술작품들을 구비하여 경이로운 광경을 연출한다.
- ⑤ 전 세계 건축가들이 이 기획에 관심을 가지게 되어 비슷한 주거 건물디자인을 하게 되었다.

#### 5. 다음 중 어법상 올바른 문장을 고르시오.

Like any living organism, cities eventually grow old and tired. ① Constant efforts should be made to breathe life into them, so new buildings must be constructed and old infrastructure repaired or replaced. ② If not, old city areas will come to ruining. ③ The importance of urban renewal cannot be enough stressed, but in fact most cities find it tricky to deal with the issue. ④ What to do with the run-down parts of a city generating heated debates among interested parties. ⑤ From local government to private property owners, conservationists to real estate developers, disused city districts are high fought over.

#### 6. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Hundertwasser Haus in Vienna, Austria, is another creative example of urban renewal. Vienna was heavily bombed during World War II and reconstruction architecture was functional and featureless, consisting of cheap grey concrete blocks. Friedensreich Hundertwasser, a globally famous artist who also worked in the field of environmental protection, had long dreamed of transforming the dull concrete buildings into more welcoming, eco-friendly spaces, full of vitality and greenery. In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, where people, plants, and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and incomparable artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at.

- ① Vienna, a bombarded area during World War II, rebuilt buildings composed with low-priced cement mass.
- ② Friedensreich Hundertwasser, who was not only a world-renowned artist but also a green activist, yearned for converting indistinctive buildings into an eco-friendly living space.
- ③ The mayor of Vienna empowered Hunderwasser to extensively renovate the run-down site.
- ④ Various facilities was constructed by Friedensreich Hundertwasser.
- ⑤ The trees in the community didn't help diminish loud noise which caused people to become extremely depressed.

## 7. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Upcycling is the process through which waste materials or useless products are transformed into new materials or products with a higher value, leading to a reduction in production and consumption. The term was initially used in 1994 by the German engineer Reiner Pilz, but in recent years has become widely used. In 2013, architect William McDonough and chemist Michael Braungart released a book *The Upcycle*, which cited upcycling as a practical way to improve the world.

In architecture, a major form of upcycling is adaptive reuse. Adaptive reuse refers to the process of reusing an old site or building for a purpose different from its original one. Adaptive reuse deals with the issues of conservation and development and tries to reach a balance between the two, thus it becomes an effective way to reduce urban sprawl and environmental impact.

By reusing an existing structure within a site, the energy and resources required to create these spaces are significantly lessened, with the added advantage of preserving architectural history.

- ① upcycling은 생산과 소비의 감소를 초래하게 된다.
- ② upcycling은 건축에서 건물의 adaptive reuse 의 한 가지 형태이다.
- ③ 건물의 adaptive reuse는 보존과 개발 사이에서 균형을 잡으려는 시도이다.
- ④ 건물의 adaptive reuse는 도시의 무분별한 확산을 막고 환경에 대한 영향을 줄이는 건축적 시도이다.
- ⑤ 기존 건축물을 재사용함으로써 사용되는 에너지와 자원이 현저히 줄어들게 된다.

## 8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The city came up with a clever idea to secure access to the area—a 384-meter long series of escalators that scales the mountain. Freely open to the public, the journey takes a total of only six minutes. The residents cannot speak highly enough of the simple innovation. It has brought peace, pride, and prosperity to a community that had long suffered from governmental abandonment and unchecked crime of all sorts. In recent years Medellin's crime rate has fallen by more than 80 percent from its peak and the city has become a global model for successful transformation. The escalators themselves have become famous; they are now a symbol of rebirth and have encouraged international corporations to open new facilities in the area. Medellin's renewal has attracted planners from cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Johannesburg, and Washington, D.C. to see how it was accomplished.

- ① The journey is open only to the public who pay the charge.
- ② In recent years Medellin's crime rate has fallen below 80 percent.
- ③ The escalators encouraged international corporations to open used facilities in the area.
- ④ The escalators have become a symbol of global model as a successful international corporation.
- ⑤ The residents praise the city's simple innovation.

9. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 문장은?

Comuna 13, a community high up on the city's hillside, was once a shelter for armed criminals. ①Steep roads climbing as high as 28 stories of stairs made them impossible for vehicles to access this poor neighborhood, leaving the community isolated, abandoned by law enforcement. ②The city came up with a clever idea to secure access to the area — a giant 384-meter orange-roofed escalator that scales the mountain. ③The journey on the escalators are freely open to the public and it takes a total of only six minutes. ④The residents cannot compliment enough the simple innovation has brought peace, pride, and prosperity to a community that had suffered from governmental abandonment and unchecked crime of all sorts. ⑤In recent years Medellin's crime rate has fallen by more than 80 percent from their peak and the city has become a global model for successful transformation.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① | ② |
| ③ | ④ |
| ⑤ |   |

10. 다음 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것은?

Upcycling is the process through which waste materials or useless products are transformed into new materials or products with a higher value, leading to a reduction in production and consumption. The term was initially used in 1994 by the German engineer Reiner Pilz, but in recent years has become widely used. In 2013, architect William McDonough and chemist Michael Braungart released a book *The Upcycle*, which cited upcycling as a practical way to improve the world.

In architecture, a major form of upcycling is adaptive reuse. Adaptive reuse refers to the process of reusing an old site or building for a purpose different from its original one. Adaptive reuse deals with the issues of conservation and development and tries to reach a balance between the two, thus it becomes an effective way to reduce urban sprawl and environmental impact. By reusing an existing structure within a site, the energy and resources required to create these spaces are significantly lessened, with the added advantage of preserving architectural history.

There are many prominent examples of adaptive reuse around the globe. For a representative example, the Bankside Power Station in London was converted for use as the Tate Modern, a modern branch of the Tate Art Gallery. The once dark brick structure is now a symbol of rebirth, helping rebuild the old neighborhood of Southwark. The Tate Modern is estimated to have created 2,400 jobs and generated at least \$80 million annual income for London.

- ① Upcycling is the process where waste materials are transformed into new stuff and it caused a decrease in production and consumption to happen for a while.
- ② German engineer Reiner Pilz used the term 'upcycling' in 1994 for the first time, but it became used in many places and by a lot of people right after that.
- ③ Adaptive reuse means the process of reusing an old place or building for its first goal, and it handles the matters of preservation and growth and tries to make the two come to an agreement.
- ④ Reusing a present structure within an area helps reduce the energy and building materials needed to create these spaces, and it helps diminish the value of protecting architectural history as well.
- ⑤ We judge that the Tate Modern has made 2,400 jobs and provided not less than \$80 million profit for London every year.

### 11. (A), (B), (C)의 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hundertwasser Haus in Vienna, Austria, is another creative example of urban renewal. Vienna was heavily bombed during World War II and reconstruction architecture was (A) practical / inefficient, consisting of cheap grey concrete blocks. Friedensreich Hundertwasser, a globally famous artist who also worked in the field of environmental protection, had long dreamed of transforming the dull concrete buildings into more welcoming, eco-friendly spaces, full of vitality and greenery.

In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an (B) uncoordinated / incorporated eco-friendly system, where people, plants and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and (C) unparalleled / unexceptional artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at. The beautiful, inspiring complex has now become a major tourist site in the city.

(A) (B) (C)

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① practical   | incorporated  | unparalleled  |
| ② practical   | incorporated  | unexceptional |
| ③ practical   | uncoordinated | unparalleled  |
| ④ inefficient | uncoordinated | unexceptional |
| ⑤ inefficient | uncoordinated | unparalleled  |

### 12. 다음 글의 내용을 잘못 이해한 사람들의 수로 알맞은 것은?

#### Artistic Inspiration to Build an Ideal Community

Hundertwasser Haus in Vienna, Austria, is another creative example of urban renewal. Vienna was heavily bombed during World War II and reconstruction architecture was functional and featureless, consisting of cheap grey concrete blocks. Friedensreich Hundertwasser, a globally famous artist who also worked in the field of environmental protection, had long dreamed of transforming the dull concrete buildings into more welcoming, eco-friendly spaces, full of vitality and greenery. In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full charge of rebuilding a run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular tenants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise reduction. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, where people, plants and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and incomparable artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a wonder to look at. The beautiful, inspiring complex has now become a major tourist site in the city. Most significantly, interest in the project has generated similar housing designs by architects from all over the world. In this case, an artist's vision has literally changed the entire view of the city.

- Liam : 훈데르트바서 하우스는 창의적인 도시 재생 사례야.
- Olivia : 비엔나는 2차 대전 중에 비교적 온전히 보존되었어.
- Jerry : 훈데르트바서는 유명한 예술가이자 환경보호론자였어.
- Tom : 비엔나 시장은 1977년 훈데르트바서에게 도심에 있는 황폐한 부지 재건축의 전권을 주었어.
- Henry : 훈데르트바서 하우스의 나무들은 아파트 주민처럼 취급받았어.
- Mia: 훈데르트바서 하우스의 가장 좋은 점은 아름다움과 예술적 독창성이야.
- Aria : 훈데르트바서 하우스는 다채로운 색깔과 직선으

로 구성되어 있어.

- Lucas : 훈데르트바서 하우스는 전 세계 건축가들에게 영감을 주었어.

- ① 2명                      ② 3명  
③ 4명                      ④ 5명  
⑤ 6명

### 13. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

An innovative plan for New York's old subway line is a representative example of upcycling urban infrastructure. Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project that ran high across the west of Manhattan. Built at an enormous cost, it soon fell out of favor and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, decorated with plants. It runs through the western part of Manhattan, offering a unique view of the city. It has revived the run-down area and breathed new life into the surrounding community.

In Seoul, Seoulo 7017, now open to the public, provides an example of upcycling outdated infrastructure. The Seoul Station Overpass, originally designed exclusively for cars, has been transformed into a garden bridge for walking citizens. The Seoul Station Overpass was once considered a symbol of the country's surprisingly fast economic development. Its transformation from a traffic overpass to a walking bridge marks how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered. It stands for the slower pace of a nation that seeks to pay greater respect to its history and provide better quality of life for everyone.

- ① ‘서울로 7017’이 만들어지기 전에, 기존의 서울역 고가도로는 보행자가 이용할 수 없는 시설이었다.  
② 서울역 고가도로가 보행교로 변화한 사실은 급속하게 변화해왔던 서울시의 우선적 가치가 재조정되고 있음을 보여준다.  
③ ‘The High Line’은 1929년에 건설되었으며 Manhattan 지역의 서쪽 방향을 지나는 고가선로였다.  
④ ‘The High Line Park’와 ‘서울로 7017’은 오래된 사회 기반 시설을 재활용하여 가치를 재창출한 사례에 해당된다.  
⑤ Manhattan의 지방 정부에서는 1999년에 ‘The High Line Park’를 조성하기 위한 계획을 시작했다.

※도시의 시설물을 소개하는 다음 발표문을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

발표문 (1) : Green spaces in densely populated cities are often few and far between. In particularly populous cities like New York and Seoul, common space for citizens is never enough. Providing people with greener spaces (A)where people can spend their time during the usual working week is something all cities should struggle to accomplish. Upcycling or creative reuse of outdated infrastructure can be a great solution.

An innovative plan for New York's old subway line is a representative example of upcycling urban infrastructure. Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project (B)in which rail line ran high across the west of Manhattan. (C)Built at an enormous cost, it soon fell out of favor and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, (D)decorated with plants. It runs through the western part of Manhattan, offering a unique view of the city. It (E)was revived the run-down area and breathed new life into the surrounding community.



**14. 위 발표문 (1)에 아래의 발표문 (2)를 추가하고자 한다. 발표문 (1),(2)의 내용을 올바르게 이해한 의견과, 아래의 발표문 (2)를 준비하며 의논한 내용 중 아래 발표문에 반영이 된 의견을 모두 고르면?**

발표문 (2): In Seoul, Seoulo 7017, now open to the public, provides an example of upcycling outdated infrastructure. The Seoul Station Overpass, originally designed exclusively for cars, has been transformed into a garden bridge for walking citizens. The Seoul Station Overpass was once considered a symbol of the country's surprisingly fast economic development. Its transformation from a traffic overpass to a walking bridge marks how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered. It stands for the slower pace of a nation that seeks to pay greater respect to its history and provide better quality of life for everyone.

- ㄱ. 인구밀도가 높은 대도시는 종종 녹색공간이 부족하기 마련인데, 업사이클링이 좋은 해결책이 될 수도 있지.  
 ㄴ. 사례를 제시하기 전에 서론에 서울과 뉴욕의 공통점과 차이점을 설명하면서 시작하는 것이 좋을 것 같아.  
 ㄷ. 발표문 (1)처럼, 낡은 기반시설을 시민들이 이용할 공간으로 용도변경한 사례를 (2)에 추가로 제시하자.  
 ㄹ. High Line Park와 Seoulo 7017은 각각 바뀌기 전의 용도는 달라도 바뀌고 나서의 용도가 같아졌어.  
 ㅁ. Seoulo 7017은 현재 국가의 놀라울 정도로 빠른 경제성장을 상징하는 시설물로 거듭났구나.

- ① ㄱ, ㄴ                      ② ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ  
 ③ ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ                ④ ㄱ, ㄷ, ㄹ  
 ⑤ ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ

**15. 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중 어법상 틀린 것은?**

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

## 정답 및 해설

## 1) 정답 ④

‘consist’는 자동사이기 때문에 수동태로 표현할 수 없다.

## 1등급 공략 Tip

## 바로 잡기

동사 consist는 자동사로 수동태로 사용할 수 없다. 따라서 consisted를 composed로 고치는 것이 적절하다. [consist of: ~로 구성되다]

## 2) 정답 ④

## 1등급 공략 Tip

‘limited means’는 ‘소자본(금), (무언가를) 사기에 적은 돈’이라는 의미로 해석한다.

## 바로 잡기

- ① 다음 문장들을 보면 문맥상, 한 때 도시를 완전히 새로 건설하는 것이 인기 있는 해결책이었다는 뜻이므로, popular(인기 있는)가 적절하다. populous는 ‘인구가 많은’의 뜻이다.
- ② 황폐한 도시들이 없어졌고 남은 건축물들이 대체되었다고 했으므로, 남은 건축물들이 ‘유지되었다는(retained)’ 것은 적절하지 않다. 남은 건물들이 ‘파괴되었다는’ 뜻의 단어들이 오는 것이 적절하다.
- ③ 이러한 도시 재생의 방법은 도시경관의 역사적 자취를 삭제했고 자산이 없는 거주민들을 그들의 집에서 쫓아냈으므로 진정한 비용이 ‘보상받았다(rewarded)’고 하는 것은 적절하지 않다. 진정한 비용이 ‘무시되었다고(ignored)’ 하는 것이 적절하다.
- ⑤ 자산이 없는 거주민들을 그들의 집에서 쫓아냈으므로, 이를 인간적인 면에 대한 ‘방어(defense)’라고 표현하는 것은 적절하지 않다. ‘무시’라는 의미의 단어들이 적절하다.

## 3) 정답 ⑤

## 1등급 공략 Tip

지문을 꼼꼼하게 읽고 지문에 나와있지 않은 내용에 해당하는 보기를 고를 수 있어야 한다.

## 바로 잡기

하우스는 비엔나의 주요 관광지가 되었지만, ‘이것이 과거와 조화를 이루는 건축물에 관해서 걱정을 보여주고 있다.’는 내용은 본문에 언급되지 않는다.

## 4) 정답 ④

## 1등급 공략 Tip

지문의 맥락을 파악하여 본문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기를 찾을 수 있도록 한다

## 바로 잡기

색채와 곡선으로 이루어진 건물 자체만 해도 하나의 예술작품으로서 경이로운 환경이다. 건물 안에 예술 작품들을 구비하였다는 것은 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

## 5) 정답 ①

## 1등급 공략 Tip

enough는 형용사로 사용될 경우 수식하는 단어 앞에 나오고, 부사로 사용되는 경우에는 수식하는 단어 뒤에 나온다.

## 바로 잡기

- ② come to ruin은 ‘황폐하다, 망하다’라는 뜻이다. 그러므로 ruining을 ruin으로 바꾼다.
- ③ enough가 부사일 경우, 형용사 뒤에 위치한다. 그러므로 stressed enough로 바뀌어야 한다.
- ④ 문장의 동사 자리이므로 generates로 바뀌어야 한다.
- ⑤ ‘크게’ 싸우는 것이므로 high(높이, 높은)가 아니라 highly(크게, 대단히)가 적절하다.

## 6) 정답 ⑤

## 1등급 공략 Tip

지문의 맥락을 파악하여 본문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기를 찾을 수 있도록 한다.

## 바로 잡기

공동체의 나무들은 소음을 차단해준다고 알려주므로, 소음을 줄이는 것을 돕지 못했다는 설명은 본문과 일치하지 않다.

## 7) 정답 ②

## 1등급 공략 Tip

upcycling은 adaptive reuse를 포함하는 넓은 개념이다.

## 바로 잡기

②적응적 재활용은 건축에서 활용되는 업사이클링의 한 가지 형태이다. 업사이클링이 더 넓은 개념이다.

## 8) 정답 ⑤

## 1등급 공략 Tip

지문의 맥락을 파악하여 본문의 내용과 일치하는 보기를 찾을 수 있도록 한다.

## 바로 잡기

- ①에스컬레이터는 대중에게 무료로 개방되었다.
- ②최근 몇 년 간에 걸쳐 메테인의 범죄율은 한창 절정에 달했을 때에 비해 80% 이상 줄어들었다.
- ③에스컬레이터는 재탄생의 상징이 되어 다국적 기업들이 이 지역에 새로운 시설들을 열도록 고무하고 있다.
- ④에스컬레이터가 성공적인 다국적 기업의 세계적 모델이 되었다는 내용은 없다.

## 9) 정답 ②

## 1등급 공략 Tip

가목적어/진목적어 형태의 문장을 이루기 위해서는 가목적어로 it을 사용해야 한다.

## 바로 잡기

- ①to access가 진목적어이고, 가목적어로 it을 사용해야 한다.
- ③문장의 주어가 the journey라는 단수 명사이므로 동사도 단수형인 is를 사용해야 한다.
- ④주격관계대명사가 생략되어 있으므로 innovation과 has 사이에 that을 삽입해야 한다.
- ⑤대명사가 Medellin's crime rate를 의미하므로 단수 대명





사인 its를 사용해야 한다.

10) **정답** ⑤

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

지문의 맥락을 파악하여 본문의 내용과 일치하는 보기를 찾을 수 있도록 한다.

#### 바로 잡기

- ① 업사이클링은 폐자재나 쓸모가 없어진 상품들을 새로운 자재나 가치가 더 높은 상품으로 변화시키는 과정으로서 생산과 소비를 축소하는 결과로 이어진다고 했지만, 잠시 동안인지는 언급되지 않았다.
- ② 이 용어는 독일 공학자 라이너 필츠가 1994년에 처음 사용했지만 그 직후가 아닌 최근 몇 년에 걸쳐 널리 쓰이게 되었다.
- ③ 적응적 재활용은 오래된 부지나 건물을 원래의 목적과 다른 목적으로 재활용 하는 과정이다.
- ④ 부지 내부에 있는 기존의 구조물을 재활용함으로써 공간들을 창출하는 데 요구되는 에너지와 자원이 상당히 감소하며 건축의 역사를 보존하는 부수적 이득도 얻을 수 있다.

11) **정답** ①

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

단어 앞에 '-in, -un'을 붙여 기존 단어와 다른 뜻을 갖는 반의어의 뜻을 숙지해야 한다.

#### 바로 잡기

- (A) 비엔나는 2차 대전 중에 심한 폭격을 받았고 재건된 건축은 싸구려 회색 콘크리트 블록으로 구성되어 '실용적이고' 특색이 없었다.
- (B) 이 아파트 복합건물은 '통합된' 환경친화적 체계로 기능하도록 설계 되었다.
- (C) 화려한 원색의 아파트 부지에서 가장 좋은 점은 압도적인 아름다움과 '비길 데 없는' 예술적 독창성이다.

12) **정답** ①

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

지문의 맥락을 파악하여 본문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기를 찾을 수 있도록 한다.

#### 바로 잡기

Olivia: 비엔나는 2차 대전 중에 심한 폭격을 받아 보존되지 못했다. Aria: 훈데르트바서는 직선이 아닌 곡선으로 구성되어 있다.

13) **정답** ⑤

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

본문의 흐름을 잘 파악하여 행위의 주체가 누구인지를 정확하게 구분할 줄 알아야 한다.

#### 바로 잡기

1999년 맨해튼의 주민과 부동산 소유주들이 쓰임새가 없어진 선로를 공용 공원으로 개조하기 위한 노력을 시작했다. 맨해튼의 '지방 정부'가 아니다.

14) **정답** ④

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

'L'은 업사이클링의 예시를 들고 있다.

#### 바로 잡기

L: 인구밀도가 높은 도시들에서 낡은 시설물을 녹색공간으로 변화시키는 업사이클링의 예를 제시하는 글이므로, 서울과 뉴욕의 공통점과 차이점을 소개할 필요는 없다. M: 서울로 7010은 역사를 더 존중하고 모두를 위해 더 나은 삶의 질을 보장하고자 애쓰는 국가의 조금 느려진 발전 속도를 상징한다.

15) **정답** ⑤

#### 1등급 공략 Tip

하이라인 파크는 행위(동사)의 주체이기 때문에 능동태로 표현해야 한다.

#### 바로 잡기

이 문장의 주어인 하이라인 파크가 황폐한 지역을 '재생하고' 새로운 생명을 불어넣은 것이기 때문에, 수동태가 아닌 능동태 문장을 사용해야 한다.