



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2020-03-20
2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초
제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호
되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무
단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법
외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.



핵심문법

분사구문 [with + 명사 + -ing]와 현재완료 수동태

- 분사구문 [with + 명사 + -ing]
→ 분사구문 [with + 명사 + 현재분사]는 주절에 주절과 동시에 일어나는 상황을 덧붙일 때 사용하는 부사구로, '~한 채로, ~하면서'라는 뜻을 나타낸다.
→ 명사와의 관계에 따라 명사 뒤에는 현재분사 또는 과거분사가 올 수 있다. [명사+분사]를 [주어+동사]의 관계로 보고, 명사와의 관계가 능동이면 현재분사(-ing), 수동이면 과거분사(p.p.)를 쓴다.
- 현재완료 수동태
→ 현재완료에 수동의 의미가 더해진 동사 형태를 말한다. [have/has + been + p.p.] 형태를 취한다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★❶ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ❷ [독해] 문단 속에 주어진 문장의 적절한 위치 찾기
- ★❸ [독해] 글의 순서를 올바르게 배열하기
- ★❹ [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 말 고르기
- ❺ [독해] 글의 주제로 적절한 보기 고르기
- ❻ [독해] 글의 흐름과 어울리지 않는 문장 고르기
- ★❼ [독해] 문맥상 적절한/적절하지 않은 어휘 파악하기

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

★★★

1. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

In 1969, the spacecraft Apollo 11 landed humans on the moon for the very first time in history. The world, has had to wait for half a century since then before seriously considering going to Mars. The delay has been because Mars is simply too far from Earth, and we have had only limited knowledge about it. With the development of science and technology over the last several decades, projects involving landing a human on Mars have begun. With many industrialized countries participating in those projects in one form or another, scientists are making progress, but big challenges still remain. Because Mars' is more than 100 times farther than the moon from Earth, reaching Mars requires serious hardware including a powerful rocket equipped with extremely fast computers. For this purpose, a new generation of spacecraft is being designed and built at the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) of the United States. Even with such powerful rockets, however, a round trip to

Mars would be difficult because it would take six months to go there. Even when the two planets are closest in their orbits, a round trip would take at least one year. Today's rockets and spacecraft cannot hold enough fuel for such an extended journey. While scientists are working to get around this problem, a European company has come up with a plan to launch a one-way trip with four astronauts to Mars, with additional crews joining them every two years to form a colony. The world will have to wait several years to see if the plan works.

- ① 아폴로 11호가 달에 착륙한 후 화성에 가는 것을 고려하기까지 인류는 반세기를 기다려야 했다.
- ② 화성은 달과 지구의 거리보다 100배 이상 멀리 있다.
- ③ 지구와 화성이 궤도상 가장 가까이 있을 때에도 화성에 편도로 가려면 적어도 1년이 걸린다.
- ④ 오늘날의 우주선으로는 화성에 도달하기에 충분한 양의 연료를 담을 수 없다.
- ⑤ 유럽의 한 회사는 네 명의 우주 비행사가 편도 화성 여행으로 2년마다 추가 팀을 합류시키는 계획을 내놓았다.

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

That is our shared destiny.

The final question is this: Do we really have to go to Mars, spending such enormous resources and risking people's lives? That is a reasonable question. Experts answer by mentioning two kinds of benefits Martian exploration may bring: practical benefits and a sense of our shared destiny as the human race. Practical benefits are economic, educational and political. (①) Space travel stimulates industry and draws people into careers in science and engineering. (②) And while space exploration is a collaboration between countries to cover its high cost, having a space program raises any country's standing on the world stage. (③) A sense of our shared destiny as the human race can be understood when considering the increasingly exhausted resources on Earth. (④) We humans need to find ways to survive before we consume all the available resources on Earth. (⑤) Martian exploration can be seen as a step toward a human presence on another planet. It is not an easy but a worthy dream for humanity.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The final question is this: Do we really have to go to Mars, spending such enormous resources and risking people's lives? That is a reasonable question.

(A) And while space exploration is a collaboration between countries to cover its high cost, having a space program raises any country's standing on the world stage. A sense of our shared destiny as the human race can be understood when considering the increasingly exhausted resources on Earth.

(B) Experts answer by mentioning two kinds of benefits Martian exploration may bring: practical benefits and a sense of our shared destiny as the

human race. Practical benefits are economic, educational, and political. Space travel stimulates industry and draws people into careers in science and engineering.

(C) We humans need to find ways to survive before we consume all the available resources on Earth. That is our shared destiny. Martian exploration can be seen as a step toward a human presence on another planet. It is not an easy but a worthy dream for humanity.

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Because Mars is more than 100 times farther than the moon from Earth, reaching Mars requires serious hardware including a powerful rocket equipped with extremely fast computers. For this purpose, a new generation of spacecraft is being designed and built at the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) of the United States. Even with such powerful rockets, however, a round trip to Mars would be difficult because it would take six months to go there. Even when the two planets are closest in their orbits, a round trip would take at least one year. Today's rockets and spacecraft cannot hold enough fuel for such a/an ----- journey. While scientists are working to get around this problem, a European company has come up with a plan to launch a one-way trip with four astronauts to Mars, with additional crews joining them every two years to form a colony. The world will have to wait several years to see if the plan works.

- ① divided ② replaced
- ③ reduced ④ extended
- ⑤ unplanned

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In space, however, this does not happen.

Another important issue involved in going to and living on Mars is our health. Our bodies work differently in space. ① On Earth, gravity drags bodily fluids downwards. ② The heart has to work harder during space travel and on Mars to compensate for the weak or zero gravity. ③ In addition, weightlessness in space weakens bones and muscles. ④ Astronauts on the ISS' do a lot of exercise to avoid these problems, with additional help from drugs and artificial gravity from a spinning device. ⑤ Similar measures will be used on Mars.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the vital things humans require on Mars is food. To produce food on Mars, we need special farming technologies. We can apply a special growing system that has been tested on the International Space Station (ISS). Of course, farming in space is not easy. Plants can be grown in space, but they require very careful management of gases, water, and dirt. On Mars, the challenge will be more complex than on the ISS. In addition to recovering water that is locked up in ice, the poor quality of the soil and the weak gravity of Mars need to be overcome. Therefore, success in farming on Mars might take decades or even centuries. Until then, food could be printed by three-dimensional (3D) food printers. With proteins and carbohydrates from various sources such as insects and leaves, 3D food printers can print pizzas and bread, among other foods. A scientist at NASA predicts that there will be 25 to 50 basic food items. "We're not planning for food at fancy restaurants, but just healthy and nutritious meals," he says.

- ① Requirements for Successful Farming
- ② How We Deal with Food Issues on Mars
- ③ Special Farming Technologies on the ISS

④ Can the Plants Really Be Grown on Mars?

⑤ 3D Food Printers: The Only Solution to Food Problems

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our bodies work differently in space. On Earth, gravity drags bodily fluids downwards, but in space this does not happen. The heart has to work harder during space travel and on Mars to compensate for the weak or zero gravity. In addition, weightlessness in space weakens bones and muscles. Astronauts on the ISS do a lot of exercise to avoid these problems, with additional help from drugs and artificial gravity from a spinning device. Similar measures will be used on Mars. One great threat to our body in space and on Mars is cosmic radiation. When we are outside the protection of Earth's air and magnetic field, we are exposed to cosmic radiation that damages our DNA and increases our risk for cancer. The plan proposed so far is to cover space vehicles with radiation blocking materials and to build shelters beneath the surface of Mars.

- ① how to protect ourselves on Mars
- ② threats of radiation to the human race
- ③ difficulty of living on weightless state
- ④ importance of keeping us from cosmic radiation
- ⑤ necessity of exercise with the help of artificial gravity

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

Even with such powerful rockets, however, a round trip to Mars would be difficult because it would take six months to go there.

Mars is more than 100 times farther than the moon from Earth. ① So reaching Mars requires serious hardware including a powerful rocket equipped with extremely fast computers. ② Even

when the two planets are closest in their orbits, a round trip would take at least one year. (③) Today's rockets and spacecraft cannot hold enough fuel for such an extended journey. (④) While scientists are working to get around this problem, a European company has come up with a plan to launch a one-way trip with four astronauts to Mars, with additional crews joining them every two years to form a colony. (⑤) The world will have to wait several years to see if the plan works.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

☆☆☆

9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

NASA scientists have confirmed that Mars once had more water than the Antarctic Ocean and to this day some of it is locked up in Martian polar ice caps. Scientists are trying to find effective ways to get water from the ice. The next thing humans require is food. To produce food on Mars, we need special farming technologies. We can apply a special growing system that has been tested on the International Space Station (ISS). Of course, farming in space is not easy. Plants can be grown in space, but they require very careful management of gases, water, and dirt. On Mars, the challenge will be more complex than on the ISS. In addition to recovering water that is locked up in ice, the poor quality of the soil and the weak gravity of Mars need to be overcome. Therefore, success in farming on Mars might take decades or even centuries. Until then, food could be printed by three-dimensional (3D) food printers. With proteins and carbohydrates from various sources such as insects and leaves, 3D food printers can print pizzas and bread, among other foods.

- ① Mars once had more water than the Antarctic Ocean.
- ② With special farming technologies, people can grow plants on Mars.
- ③ A special growing system has been tested on the ISS.
- ④ The weak gravity of Mars enables plants to grow.
- ⑤ 3D food printers can help make some foods through various sources.

독해유형 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 보기 고르기

☆☆☆

10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Because Mars is more than 100 times farther than the moon from Earth, reaching Mars requires serious hardware including a powerful rocket equipped with extremely fast computers. For this purpose, a new generation of spacecraft is being designed and built at the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) of the United States. Even with such powerful rockets, however, a round trip to Mars would be difficult because it would take six months to go there. Even when the two planets are closest in their orbits, a round trip would take at least one year. Today's rockets and spacecraft cannot hold enough fuel for such an extended journey. Scientists are working to get around this problem. Another important issue involved in going to and living on Mars is our health. Our bodies work differently in space. On Earth, gravity drags bodily fluids downwards, but in space this does not happen. The heart has to work harder during space travel and on Mars to compensate for the weak or zero gravity. In addition, weightlessness in space weakens bones and muscles. Astronauts on the ISS do a lot of exercise to avoid these problems, with additional help from drugs and artificial gravity from a spinning device. Similar measures will be used on Mars. One great threat to our body in space and on Mars is cosmic radiation. When we are outside the protection of Earth's air and magnetic field, we are exposed to cosmic radiation that damages our DNA and increases our risk for cancer. The plan proposed so far is to cover space vehicles with radiation blocking materials and to build shelters beneath the surface of Mars.

- ① Mars is much farther than the moon from Earth.
- ② It would take one year or more to go to Mars and back to Earth.
- ③ Earth and Mars are moving in the same orbit, keeping the shortest distance.
- ④ Fuel shortage is one of the problems that today's rockets and spacecraft have.
- ⑤ A couple of ideas have been proposed so far to block cosmic radiation in space and on Mars.

11. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Our bodies work differently in space. On Earth, gravity prevents the blood in our bodies from freely flowing upward, but in space the force of gravity has little influence on our bodies. ① The heart has to work harder during space travel and on Mars to make up for the weak or zero gravity. ② Furthermore, the state of being weightless in space weakens bones and muscles. ③ Weightlessness is only a sensation: it is not a reality corresponding to an individual who has lost weight. ④ Astronauts on the ISS do a lot of exercise to avoid these problems, with additional help from drugs and artificial gravity from a spinning device. ⑤ Similar measures will be used on Mars.

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1969, the spacecraft Apollo 11 landed humans on the moon for the very first time in history.

(A) The world has had to wait for half a century since then before seriously considering going to Mars. The delay has been because Mars is simply too far from Earth, and we have had only limited knowledge about it.

(B) With many industrialized countries participating in those projects in one form or another, scientists are making progress, but big challenges still remain.

(C) With the development of science and technology over the last several decades, projects involving landing a human on Mars have begun.

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

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

In 1969, the spacecraft Apollo 11 landed humans on the moon for the very first time in history. The world has had to wait for half a century since then before seriously considering going to Mars. The (A) relay / delay has been because Mars is simply too far from Earth. Moreover, we have had only (B) finite / infinite knowledge about it. With the development of science and technology over the last several decades, projects involving landing a human on Mars have begun. With many industrialized countries participating in those projects in one form or another, scientists are making progress, but big challenges still (C) revolve / remain.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|----------|---------|
| ① relay | finite | revolve |
| ② relay | infinite | remain |
| ③ delay | finite | remain |
| ④ delay | finite | revolve |
| ⑤ delay | infinite | remain |

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

One important question is this: Do we really have to go to Mars, spending such enormous resources and risking people's lives? That is a reasonable question. Experts answer by mentioning two kinds of (A) [difficulties / benefits] Martian exploration may bring. Firstly, Martian exploration is worth doing from an economic, educational, and political perspective. Space travel (B) [threatens / stimulates] industry and draws people into careers in science and engineering. And while space exploration is a collaboration between countries to cover its high cost, having a space program raises any country's standing on the world stage. A sense of our shared destiny as the human race can be understood when considering the increasingly (C) [abundant /

exhausted] resources on Earth. We humans need to find ways to survive before we consume all the available resources on Earth. That is our shared destiny. Martian exploration can be seen as a step toward a human presence on another planet. It is not an easy but a worthy dream for humanity.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|
| ① | difficulties | stimulates | exhausted |
| ② | difficulties | threatens | abundant |
| ③ | benefits | stimulates | abundant |
| ④ | benefits | threatens | exhausted |
| ⑤ | benefits | stimulates | exhausted |

독해유형 문맥상 적절한/적절하지 않은 어휘 파악하기

☆☆☆

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

Our bodies work ①differently in space. On Earth, gravity drags bodily fluids downwards, but in space this does not happen. The heart has to work harder during space travel and on Mars to ②supplement the weak or zero gravity. In addition, weightlessness in space weakens bones and muscles. Astronauts on the ISS do a lot of exercise to avoid these problems, with ③extra help from drugs and artificial gravity from a spinning device. ④Corresponding measures will be used on Mars. One great threat to our body in space and on Mars is cosmic radiation. When we are outside the protection of Earth's air and magnetic field, we are exposed to cosmic radiation that damages our DNA and ⑤alleviate our risk for cancer.

1) [정답] ③

[해설] ③ 두 행성(지구와 화성)이 궤도상 가장 가까이 있을 때에도, 편도가 아닌 왕복에 적어도 1년이 걸린다고 했다.

2) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘이것은 인류 공통의 운명이다.’의 의미이다. 따라서 인류 공통의 운명이 무엇인지 주어진 글 앞에 나와야 한다. ⑤ 앞 문장에서 우리 인류는 지구상의 모든 자원을 다 소비하기 전에 생존할 방법을 찾아야 한다고 했고, 이것이 인류의 공통 운명임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 주어진 글은 ⑤에 오는 것이 적절하다.

3) [정답] ③

[해설] 막대한 자원을 사용하고 목숨의 위험을 무릅쓰며 화성에 꼭 가야만 하는가? (B) 전문가들은 화성 탐사의 두 가지 이득을 언급함으로써 ‘이 질문에 대한 답을 하는데’, 실질적인 이득과 인류로서 갖는 공동 운명체 의식이다. 실질적인 이득으로써 우주여행은 과학과 공학 관련 직업을 갖도록 유도한다. (A) ‘그리고’ 우주 탐사 계획을 진행하면 국제무대에서 그 나라의 위상이 높아진다. 또한 점차 고갈되어가는 지구의 자원을 생각해 보면 ‘인류로서 갖는 공동 운명체 의식’을 가져야 한다. (C) 지구의 모든 이용 가능한 자원을 다 소비하기 전에 생존할 방법을 찾아야 한다.

4) [정답] ④

[해설] 화성에 가는 데만 6개월이 걸린다고 했으므로 왕복은 1년이 넘을 것이고, 화성과 지구가 가장 가까이 있을 때에도 왕복에는 적어도 1년이 걸린다고 하였다. 따라서 ‘그렇게 장기인 여행’이라고 하는 것이 적절하다. extended가 ‘장기간에 걸친’이라는 뜻이다.

5) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그러나 우주에서는 이러한 일이 일어나지 않는다’라는 뜻이다. 따라서 주어진 글 앞에는 우주에서 일어나지 않는 ‘이러한 일’이 무엇인지 언급되어 있어야 한다. ② 앞 문장에서 언급된 ‘중력이 체액을 아래로 끌어당기는 것’이 주어진 글의 ‘이러한 일’임을 알 수 있다. 그리고 ② 뒤에서, 주어진 글에서 언급한 ‘이러한 우주의 약한 중력 또는 무중력’을 보완하기 위해 어떻게 해야 하는지를 알려주고 있으므로 주어진 글은 ②에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

6) [정답] ②

[해설] 화성에서 식량을 생산하기 위해 어떻게 할 수

있는지를 설명한 글이므로, ‘우리는 화성에서의 식량 문제를 어떻게 다루는가’가 제목으로 적절하다.

7) [정답] ①

[해설] 화성에서의 무중력 상태와 방사선 노출로부터 우리를 어떻게 보호할 수 있는지 설명한 글이므로, ‘화성에서 우리 자신을 보호하는 방법’이 글의 주제로 적절하다.

8) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘그렇게 강력한 로켓으로도 가는 데만 6개월이 걸리기 때문에 화성 왕복은 어려울 것이다.’라는 의미이다. 따라서 주어진 글 앞에는 ‘그렇게 강력한 로켓’이 무엇인지에 대한 내용이 나와야 한다. ② 앞의 문장을 보면, ‘그렇게 강력한 로켓’은 초고속 컴퓨터가 장착된 강력한 로켓을 의미함을 알 수 있다. 또한 주어진 글에서 화성 왕복이 1년 이상 걸림을 알 수 있는데, ② 뒤의 문장에서 두 행성(지구와 화성)이 궤도상 ‘가장 가까이 있을 때에도’ 왕복하는데 적어도 1년 정도 걸린다고 했다. 그러므로 화성 왕복이 1년 이상 걸리는데, 지구와 화성이 궤도상 가장 가까이 있을 때에도 왕복하는데 적어도 1년 정도 걸린다는 내용의 순서 흐름이 자연스럽다.

9) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ 화성의 약한 중력은 화성에서 식물을 경작하기 위해 극복해야 할 문제 중 하나라고 했다. 따라서 화성의 약한 중력은 식물이 자라게 할 수 있다는 내용의 ④는 적절하지 않다.

10) [정답] ③

[해설] 지구와 화성이 같은 궤도에서 가장 짧은 거리를 유지하며 움직이고 있다는 내용은 언급되어 있지 않다. 지구와 화성이 궤도상 가장 가까이 있을 때와 그렇지 않을 때 두 경우를 얘기하고 있으므로, ③은 적절하지 않음을 알 수 있다.

11) [정답] ③

[해설] 우주와 화성에서 일어나는 무중력의 문제와 이 문제를 어떻게 해결해야 하는지를 다루고 있는 글이다. 그런데 ③ ‘무중력은 감각일 뿐이고, 체중을 줄인 한 개인에 대응하는 현실은 아니다.’는 내용은 무중력에 대해 구체적으로 말하는 내용이므로, 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.

12) [정답] ①

[해설] 1969년, 우주선 아폴로 11호가 역사상 최초로 인간을 달에 내려놓았다. (A) ‘그 때 이후로’ 화성에 가는 것을 진지하게 고려하기까지 세계는 반세기를 기다려야 했다. (C) 지난 수십 년 동안 과학 기술이 발달함에 따라, 인간의 화성 착륙 시도를 수반하는 ‘프로젝트들이 시작’되었다. (B)

많은 선진국들이 다양한 형태로 이러한 프로젝트를 추진하면서 과학자들은 ‘진전’을 보이고 있지만, 큰 도전이 아직 남아있다.

13) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 앞 문장에서 화성에 가는 것을 진지하게 고려하기까지 ‘반세기를 기다려야’ 했다고 했으므로, ‘이러한 지연은’이라고 하는 것이 적절하다. 따라서 delay(지연)가 적절하다. relay는 ‘교대’라는 뜻이다. (B) 화성에 가는 것을 고려하는 것이 지연된 이유 중 하나여야 하므로, 화성에 대해 ‘한정된’ 지식을 가졌다고 해야 적절하다. 따라서 finite(한정된)이 적절하다. infinite은 ‘무한한’이라는 뜻이다. (C) 진전을 보이고 있지만, 아직 큰 도전이 ‘남아있다고’ 해야 하므로 remain(남아있다)이 적절하다. revolve는 ‘순환하다, 회전하다’라는 뜻이다.

14) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 뒤에서 화성 탐사의 두 가지 이득을 다루고 있으므로, benefits(이익, 혜택)이 적절하다. difficulty는 ‘어려움’이라는 뜻이다. (B) 화성 탐사의 경제적 이득을 다뤄야 하므로, 관련 산업을 ‘촉진시킨다(stimulates)’고 하는 것이 적절하다. threaten은 ‘위협하다’는 뜻이다. (C) 뒤에서 지구상의 이용 가능한 모든 자원을 ‘소비한다는’ 내용이 있으므로, 지구상의 자원이 점점 ‘고갈된(exhausted)’다는 것이 적절하다. abundant는 ‘풍부한’이라는 뜻이다.

15) [정답] ⑤

[해설] alleviate는 ‘완화하다, 경감시키다’라는 의미인데, 우주 방사선이 암 발생 위험을 완화한다는 말은 적절하지 않다. 따라서 ‘높이다’라는 의미의 increases로 바뀌야 한다.