

객관식

Dear Customer Service,

I am writing in regard to my magazine subscription. Currently, I have just over a year ㉠(go) on my subscription to *Economy Tomorrow* and would like to (A)(cancel / continue) my subscription as I have enjoyed the magazine for many years. ㉡_____, due to my (B)(bad / good) eyesight, I have trouble ㉢(read) your magazine. My doctor has told me ㉣(that / what) I need to look for (C)(large / small) print magazines and books. I'd like ㉤(knowing / to know) whether there's a (C)(large / small) print version of your magazine. Please ㉥(contact / contacting) me (D)if this is something you offer. Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martin Gray

1. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉢에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉢ |
|---------|---------|
| ① go | read |
| ② going | reading |
| ③ going | to read |
| ④ to go | reading |
| ⑤ to go | to read |

2. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?²⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|------|-------|
| ① cancel | bad | large |
| ② cancel | good | small |
| ③ continue | bad | large |
| ④ continue | bad | small |
| ⑤ continue | good | large |

3. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?³⁾

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① Similarly | ② Luckily |
| ③ Consequently | ④ Additionally |
| ⑤ Unfortunately | |

4. 위 글의 괄호 ㉣, ㉤, ㉥에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁴⁾

- | ㉣ | ㉤ | ㉥ |
|--------|---------|------------|
| ① that | to know | contact |
| ② that | knowing | contact |
| ③ what | to know | contact |
| ④ what | knowing | contacting |
| ⑤ that | to know | contacting |

5. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (D)if와 쓰임이 같은 것을 모두 고르면?⁵⁾

- ① He could not tell if his wife was laughing or crying.
- ② Listen to the tune and see if you can remember the words.
- ③ You will easily notice what is going on if you carefully listen.
- ④ I asked him if he had done it all himself or if someone had helped him.
- ⑤ If by any chance you can't manage dinner tonight, perhaps we can at least have a drink together.

6. 위 글의 목적으로 알맞은 것은?⁶⁾

- ① to change the delivery address
- ② to protest against the content of the article
- ③ to report a topic for an article to *Economy Tomorrow*
- ④ to know what he should do to cancel his subscription
- ⑤ to ask if *Economy Tomorrow* provides a newspaper in bigger letters

Dear Customer Service,

I am writing ㉠_____ my magazine subscription. Currently, I have just over a year to go on my subscription to *Economy Tomorrow* and would like to continue my subscription as I have enjoyed the magazine for many years. Unfortunately, ㉡_____ my bad eyesight, I have trouble reading your magazine. My doctor has (A)(told / been told) me that I need (B)(looking / to look) for large print magazines and books. I'd like to know ㉢_____ there's a large print version of your magazine. Please contact me ㉣_____ this is something you offer. Thank you for your time. I look forward to (C)(hear / hearing) from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martin Gray

7. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁷⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ① with respect to | despite |
| ② regardless of | owing to |
| ③ irrespective of | in spite of |
| ④ in regard to | due to |
| ⑤ in addition to | because of |

8. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁸⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| ① told | to look | hear |
| ② been told | to look | hearing |
| ③ told | to look | hearing |
| ④ been told | looking | hear |
| ⑤ told | looking | hearing |

9. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉣에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것을 모두 고르면?⁹⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉣ |
|-----------|---------|
| ① if | if |
| ② that | because |
| ③ that | since |
| ④ if | because |
| ⑤ whether | if |

10. Why is Martin Gray looking for a large print version?¹⁰⁾

- ① It's because he wants to use it as a learning material for his children.
- ② It's because it is easier to take notes in the margins.
- ③ It's because this subscription is for his old parents.
- ④ It's because its subscription fee is more inexpensive.
- ⑤ It's because his vision has deteriorated.

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There was no choice next morning but ㉠(turn) in my private reminiscence of Belleville. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the graded papers, and he returned everyone's (A)_____ mine. I was anxiously ㉡(expected / expecting) for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for (B)_____ when I saw him lift my paper from his desk and rap for the class's attention. "Now, boys," he said, "I want to read you an essay. This is titled 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti.'" And he started to read. My words! He was reading *my words* out loud to the entire class. (C)_____, the entire class was listening attentively. Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and (D)_____ in contempt and ridicule, (E)_____ with openhearted enjoyment. I did my best to avoid ㉢(showing / to show) pleasure, but ㉣(that / what) I was feeling was pure ecstasy at (F)내 글이 사람들을 웃게 만드는 힘을 가졌다는 이 놀라운 시연.

* reminiscence: 회상

11. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은 것은?¹¹⁾

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① turn | ② turned |
| ③ turning | ④ to turn |
| ⑤ being turned | |

12. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹²⁾

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① excluding | compliment |
| ② but | discipline |
| ③ except | compliment |
| ④ including | discipline |
| ⑤ along with | compliment |

13. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉢, ㉣에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹³⁾

- | ㉡ | ㉢ | ㉣ |
|-------------|---------|------|
| ① expected | showing | what |
| ② expected | to show | that |
| ③ expecting | showing | what |
| ④ expecting | showing | that |
| ⑤ expecting | to show | what |

14. 위 글의 빈칸 (C)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹⁴⁾

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① For this reason | ② On the contrary |
| ③ In other words | ④ That is to say |
| ⑤ What's more | |

15. 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁵⁾

- | (D) | (E) |
|------------|----------|
| ① either | or |
| ② neither | nor |
| ③ both | and |
| ④ not | but |
| ⑤ not only | but also |

16. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (F)의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁾

보기 = this startling demonstration (a)_____ my words had the power (b)_____

- | (a) | (b) |
|---------|-------------------------|
| ① which | make people laugh |
| ② which | to make people to laugh |
| ③ that | make people laugh |
| ④ that | to make people laugh |
| ⑤ that | to make people to laugh |

㉠There was no choice next morning but to turn in my private reminiscence of Belleville. Two days passed before Mr. Fleagle returned the ㉡(graded / grading) papers, and he returned everyone's but mine. I was (A)(gladly / anxiously) expecting for a command to ㉢(report / reporting) to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline when I saw him ㉣_____ my paper from his desk and ㉤_____ for the class's attention. "Now, boys," he said, "I want to read you an essay. This is titled 'The Art of Eating Spaghetti.'" And he started to read. My words! He was reading *my words* out loud to the entire class. What's more, the entire class was listening (B)(attentively / indifferently). Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and not in ㉥_____ and ㉦_____, but with openhearted enjoyment. I did my best to avoid showing (C)(pleasure / humiliation), but what I was feeling was pure ecstasy at this ㉧(startled / startling) demonstration that my words had the power to make people laugh.

* reminiscence: 회상

17. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠를 <보기>와 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞지 않은 것은?17)

보기 = Next morning, _____

- ① I could but turn
- ② I could help to turn
- ③ I could help but turn
- ④ I could not help turning
- ⑤ I had no choice but to turn

18. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉢, ㉤에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?18)

- | ㉡ | ㉢ | ㉤ |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① graded | reporting | startling |
| ② grading | report | startling |
| ③ grading | reporting | startled |
| ④ graded | report | startling |
| ⑤ graded | report | startled |

19. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?19)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① anxiously | attentively | pleasure |
| ② anxiously | attentively | humiliation |
| ③ anxiously | indifferently | pleasure |
| ④ gladly | attentively | pleasure |
| ⑤ gladly | indifferently | humiliation |

20. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉣, ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?20)

- | ㉣ | ㉤ |
|-----------|--------|
| ① lift | rap |
| ② lift | rapped |
| ③ to lift | rap |
| ④ to lift | to rap |
| ⑤ lifting | rapped |

21. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥, ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면? (단, 순서 상관없음)21)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| ① curiosity | ② affection | ③ ridicule |
| ④ respect | ⑤ contempt | |

22. 위 글의 요약문을 <보기>와 같이 쓸 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?22)

보기 Knowing that my words could (a)_____ people made me feel (b)_____.

- | (a) | (b) |
|-------------|----------|
| ① amuse | shame |
| ② entertain | elation |
| ③ fascinate | rage |
| ④ embarrass | ecstasy |
| ⑤ irritate | pleasure |

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We usually take time out only when we really need to ㉠switch off, and when this happens we are often (A)(refreshed / overtired), sick, and in need of recuperation. ㉢Me time ㉡(complicated / is complicated) by (B)(negative / positive) associations with ㉣escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and fatigue. All these negative ㉤connotations mean we tend ㉥(steer) clear of it. Well, I am about ㉦(change) your perception of the (C)(importance / needlessness) of me time, to persuade you (D)_____ you should view it as (E)_____ for your health and wellbeing. Take this as ㉧permission to ㉨(set / setting) aside some time for yourself! (F)우리가 선택한 것을 하려는 시간에 대한 필요 is increasingly urgent in an overconnected, ㉩(overwhelmed / overwhelming), and overstimulated world.

* recuperation: 회복

23. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은 것은?²³⁾

- ① ㉠ switch off: to stop thinking about something or paying attention to something
- ② ㉢ me time: time spent relaxing on one's own as opposed to working or doing things for others
- ③ ㉣ escapism: an activity or form of entertainment that allows people to forget about the real problems of life
- ④ ㉤ connotation: an idea suggested by a word in addition to its main meaning
- ⑤ ㉥ permission: the act of forbidding somebody to do something

24. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?²⁴⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ① overtired | negative | importance |
| ② refreshed | positive | needlessness |
| ③ refreshed | negative | importance |
| ④ overtired | negative | needlessness |
| ⑤ overtired | positive | importance |

25. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉢, ㉤에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?²⁵⁾

- | ㉡ | ㉢ | ㉤ |
|------------------|---------|--------------|
| ① is complicated | set | overwhelming |
| ② complicated | setting | overwhelming |
| ③ complicated | set | overwhelmed |
| ④ is complicated | set | overwhelmed |
| ⑤ is complicated | setting | overwhelming |

26. 위 글의 괄호 ㉥, ㉦에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?²⁶⁾

- | ㉥ | ㉦ |
|------------|-----------|
| ① steer | changing |
| ② steering | changing |
| ③ steering | to change |
| ④ to steer | changing |
| ⑤ to steer | to change |

27. 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (E)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?²⁷⁾

- | (D) | (E) |
|---------|----------|
| ① that | vital |
| ② what | vitality |
| ③ which | vital |
| ④ that | vitality |
| ⑤ what | vital |

28. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (F)의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?²⁸⁾

보기 = Our need for time (a)_____ to do (b)_____ we choose

- | (a) | (b) |
|------------|------|
| ① which | that |
| ② which | what |
| ③ in that | that |
| ④ in which | that |
| ⑤ in which | what |

We usually take time out only when we really need to switch off, and when this (A)(happens / is happened) we are often ㉠overtired, sick, and in need of recuperation. Me time is ㉡(simplified / complicated) by negative associations with escapism, guilt, and regret as well as overwhelm, stress, and ㉢fatigue. All these negative ㉣connotations mean we tend to ㉤(stand up for / steer clear of) it. Well, I am about to change your perception of the importance of me time, to ㉥persuade you that you should view it as ㉦_____ your health and wellbeing. (B)(Take / Taking) this as ㉧(permission / prohibition) to ㉨set aside some time for yourself! Our need for time in which ㉩(do) what we choose is (C)(increasing / increasingly) urgent in an overconnected, overwhelmed, and overstimulated world.

* recuperation: 회복

29. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?²⁹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|--------|--------------|
| ① happens | Take | increasingly |
| ② happens | Take | increasing |
| ③ happens | Taking | increasingly |
| ④ is happened | Take | increasingly |
| ⑤ is happened | Taking | increasing |

30. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?³⁰⁾

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ① ㉠: weary | ② ㉢: vigor |
| ③ ㉣: implications | ④ ㉩: convince |
| ⑤ ㉥: reserve | |

31. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉤, ㉧에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?³¹⁾

- | ㉡ | ㉤ | ㉧ |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| ① simplified | stand up for | prohibition |
| ② complicated | steer clear of | permission |
| ③ complicated | steer clear of | prohibition |
| ④ complicated | stand up for | permission |
| ⑤ simplified | steer clear of | permission |

32. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면?³²⁾

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ① vital for | ② unnecessary for |
| ③ ineffective in | ④ indispensable for |
| ⑤ crucial to | |

33. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은 것은?³³⁾

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| ① do | ② does | ③ doing |
| ④ done | ⑤ to do | |

34. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?³⁴⁾

- ① a few creative ways to spend me time
- ② some factors that deprive modern people of me time
- ③ the reason we need to spare some time for ourselves
- ④ the most effective ways to cut off negative associations
- ⑤ the physical and emotional burdens our negative thoughts result in

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Perhaps ㉠(better / worse) than attempting to get the bad news out of the way (A)(is / are) attempting to soften it or simply ㉡_____ it at all. This "Mum Effect" — a term ㉢_____ by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s — (B)(happen / happens) because people want to avoid (C)(becoming / to become) the target of others' ㉣(negative / positive) emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, ㉤_____ it often requires of us the courage to (D)(deliver / delivering) bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the innocent messenger who (E)(fall / falls) before a firing line. When our survival instincts kick in, they can override our courage until the truth of a situation gets (F)_____. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have ㉦(calming / devastating) effects in a steep hierarchy," ㉧(write) Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "What starts out as bad news becomes happier and happier as it travels (G)_____ the ranks — ㉨_____ after each boss hears the news from his or her subordinates, he or she makes it ㉩(sound) a bit less bad before (H)(pass / passing) it up the chain."

35. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉣에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?35)

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉣ |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| ① worse | negative | devastating |
| ② worse | negative | calming |
| ③ worse | positive | devastating |
| ④ better | positive | calming |
| ⑤ better | negative | devastating |

36. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?36)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|---------|-----------|
| ① is | happen | becoming |
| ② are | happen | to become |
| ③ is | happens | to become |
| ④ is | happens | becoming |
| ⑤ are | happens | becoming |

37. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?37)

- | ㉢ | ㉤ |
|------------------|---------|
| ① not address | coined |
| ② not addressed | coining |
| ③ not addressing | coins |
| ④ not address | coining |
| ⑤ not addressed | coined |

38. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?38)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ① so - even though | ② so - since |
| ③ or - though | ④ yet - although |
| ⑤ yet - because | |

39. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (H)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?39)

- | (D) | (E) | (H) |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① delivering | falls | passing |
| ② delivering | fall | pass |
| ③ deliver | fall | passing |
| ④ deliver | falls | passing |
| ⑤ delivering | falls | pass |

40. 위 글의 빈칸 (F), (G)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?40)

- | (F) | (G) |
|----------------|------|
| ① watered down | down |
| ② confronted | down |
| ③ covered up | down |
| ④ watered down | up |
| ⑤ confronted | up |

41. 위 글의 괄호 ㉧, ㉨에 주어진 단어의 어법상 알맞은 형태로 바르게 연결된 것은?41)

- | ㉧ | ㉨ | ㉧ | ㉨ |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| ① writes | to sound | ② writes | sound |
| ③ is written | to sound | ④ is written | sound |
| ⑤ written | to sound | | |

Perhaps worse than attempting to get the bad news out of the way is ㉠(attempting / to attempt) to ㉡_____ it or simply not (A)address it at all. This "Mum Effect"—a term (B)coined by psychologists Sidney Rosen and Abraham Tesser in the early 1970s—happens because people want to ㉢_____ becoming the target of others' negative emotions. We all have the opportunity to lead change, yet it often (C)requires of us the courage to (D)deliver bad news to our superiors. We don't want to be the ㉣innocent messenger who falls before a firing line. When our survival instincts ㉤kick in, they can ㉥override our courage until the truth of a situation gets ㉦(watered / watering) down. "The Mum Effect and the resulting filtering can have (E)devastating effects in a ㉧steep hierarchy," writes Robert Sutton, an organizational psychologist. "㉨나쁜 소식으로 시작한 것이 점점 더 좋아진다 as it travels up the ranks—because after each boss hears the news from his or her ㉩subordinates, he or she makes it sound a bit less ㉪(bad / badly) before passing it up the chain."

42. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉦에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?42)

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉦ |
|--------------|----------|-------|
| ① to attempt | watering | badly |
| ② attempting | watered | badly |
| ③ attempting | watered | bad |
| ④ attempting | watering | bad |
| ⑤ to attempt | watered | badly |

43. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉣에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?43)

- | ㉢ | ㉣ |
|-------------|-------|
| ① emphasize | enjoy |
| ② stress | avoid |
| ③ reveal | avoid |
| ④ soften | avoid |
| ⑤ lessen | enjoy |

44. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(E)와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?44)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ① (A): mention | ② (B): created |
| ③ (C): demands | ④ (D): convey |
| ⑤ (E): constructive | |

45. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉣~㉨의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은 것은?45)

- ① ㉣ innocent: not having done something wrong
- ② ㉤ kick in: to begin to take effect
- ③ ㉥ override: to be less important than something
- ④ ㉧ steep: rising or falling quickly
- ⑤ ㉩ subordinate: someone who has less power or authority than someone else

46. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉨의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?46)

보기 = (a)_____ starts out as bad news becomes (b)_____

- | (a) | (b) |
|--------|-----------------------|
| ① That | happier and happier |
| ② That | more and more happily |
| ③ What | happy and happy |
| ④ What | happier and happier |
| ⑤ What | more and more happily |

47. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?47)

- ① How to Effectively Manage Bad Emotions
- ② Our Psychology of the Moment We Receiving Bad News
- ③ The Best Way to Deliver Bad News to Your Superiors
- ④ The Most Desirable Attitude When Dealing With Your Boss
- ⑤ Mum Effect: Why Does It Occur and What is the Result of It?

객관식

Most parents think (A)_____ if our child would just "behave," we could stay ㉠(calm / active) as parents. The truth is (B)_____ managing our own emotions and actions ㉡(be) what allows us ㉢(to feel / feeling) peaceful as parents. Ultimately we can't control our children or the obstacles they will ㉣(face / be faced) — but we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about (C)_____ we respond. In fact, most of (D)_____ we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it or ㉤(remove / trigger) a full-scale tsunami. ㉥(Stay) calm enough to respond constructively to all that childish behavior—and the stormy emotions behind it—requires that we (E)_____, too. If we can use those times when our buttons get ㉦(push) to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we ㉧(maintain / lose) equilibrium and steer ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work there ㉨(is / are), but it's (F)당신이 더 평안한 부모가 될 수 있도록 해주는 것, one day at a time.

48. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?⁴⁸⁾

- ① what ② which ③ that
④ who ⑤ when

49. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁴⁹⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|----------|---------|----------|
| ① calm | remove | maintain |
| ② calm | trigger | maintain |
| ③ calm | trigger | lose |
| ④ active | remove | maintain |
| ⑤ active | remove | lose |

50. 위 글의 괄호 ㉣, ㉤, ㉥에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁵⁰⁾

- | ㉣ | ㉤ | ㉥ |
|---------|---------|---------|
| ① is | Staying | pushing |
| ② is | Staying | pushed |
| ③ is | Stay | pushing |
| ④ being | Stay | pushed |
| ⑤ being | Staying | pushed |

51. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉣, ㉦에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁵¹⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉣ | ㉦ |
|-----------|----------|-----|
| ① to feel | face | is |
| ② to feel | face | are |
| ③ to feel | be faced | is |
| ④ feeling | be faced | is |
| ⑤ feeling | be faced | are |

52. 위 글의 빈칸 (C), (D)에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?⁵²⁾

- ① that - what ② what - how
③ what - that ④ how - that
⑤ how - what

53. 위 글의 빈칸 (E)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면?⁵³⁾

- ① grow ② to grow ③ are growing
④ are grown ⑤ should grow

54. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (F)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것은?⁵⁴⁾

- ① that enables you becoming a more peaceful parent
② that enables you to become a more peaceful parent
③ what enables you becoming a more peaceful parent
④ what enables you to become a more peaceful parent
⑤ what enables you become a more peaceful parent

55. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?⁵⁵⁾

- ① how to control our children's behavior
② what is needed for peaceful parenting
③ secrets of the most desirable and ideal child
④ building a good relationship between a parent and child
⑤ the importance of giving the positive responses of parents to their children

Most parents think that if our child would just "behave," we could stay calm as parents. The truth is that (A)(manage) our own emotions and actions is what allows us to feel ㉠(peaceful / peacefully) as parents. ㉡_____ we can't control our children or the obstacles they will face — ㉢_____ we can always control our own actions. Parenting isn't about what our child does, but about how we (B)(respond). ㉣_____, most of what we call parenting doesn't take place between a parent and child but within the parent. When a storm brews, a parent's response will either calm it ㉤_____ trigger a full-scale tsunami. (C)그 모든 아이 같은 행동 — 그리고 그 이면의 폭풍 같은 감정 — 에 건설적으로 반응할 수 있을 만큼 침착함을 유지하는 것은 우리 역시 성장해야 하는 것을 필요로 한다. If we can use those times ㉥(which / when) our buttons get pushed to reflect, not just react, we can notice when we lose equilibrium and (D)(steer) ourselves back on track. This inner growth is the hardest work ㉦(is there / there is), but it's what enables you to become a more peaceful parent, one day at a time.

56. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (D)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?56)

- | (A) | (B) | (D) |
|------------|---------------|----------|
| ① manage | respond | steer |
| ② manage | was responded | steer |
| ③ managing | respond | steer |
| ④ managing | respond | steering |
| ⑤ managing | was responded | steering |

57. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?57)

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① peaceful | which | is there |
| ② peacefully | which | there is |
| ③ peaceful | when | is there |
| ④ peacefully | when | is there |
| ⑤ peaceful | when | there is |

58. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉣에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?58)

- | ㉡ | ㉣ |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① Ultimately | In fact |
| ② Ultimately | However |
| ③ Fortunately | In fact |
| ④ Fortunately | However |
| ⑤ Accordingly | In addition |

59. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉤에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?59)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ① so - or | ② so - and |
| ③ so - but | ④ but - or |
| ⑤ but - and | |

60. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (C)의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?60)

= Staying (a)_____ constructively to all that childish behavior—and the stormy emotions behind it—(b)_____ that we grow, too.

- | (a) | (b) |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| ① calm enough to respond | require |
| ② enough calmly to respond | require |
| ③ calm enough to respond | requires |
| ④ calmly enough to respond | requires |
| ⑤ enough calmly to respond | requiring |

객관식

We have already seen (A)_____ learning is much more (B)_____ when done at regular @intervals: rather than @cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are (C)_____ spreading out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain consolidates what it ㉠(is / has) learned during the day. This is one of the most important @neuroscience ㉡(discovery / discoveries) of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products (D)_____ the brain @accumulated while we were (E)_____. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains (F)_____; it runs a specific algorithm (G)_____ replays the important events it @recorded / was recorded) during the previous day and gradually @transfer them into a more efficient @compartment of our memory.

* consolidate: 통합 정리하다

61. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (D), (G)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁶¹⁾

- | (A) | (D) | (G) |
|--------|-------|------|
| ① what | that | what |
| ② that | which | what |
| ③ that | that | that |
| ④ that | how | that |
| ⑤ what | how | that |

62. 위 글의 빈칸 (B), (E)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁶²⁾

- | (B) | (E) |
|---------------|--------|
| ① efficient | awake |
| ② inefficient | asleep |
| ③ inefficient | awake |
| ④ efficient | asleep |
| ⑤ forgettable | awake |

63. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉡의 영어표현으로 알맞지 않은 것은?⁶³⁾

- ① ㉠ interval: the period of time marked off by or between two events, instants, etc
- ② ㉡ cram: a quick period of study in order to learn a lot of information quickly for a test, exam, etc.
- ③ ㉢ neuroscience: the scientific study of nerves and especially of how nerves affect learning and behavior
- ④ ㉣ accumulate: to gather or acquire something gradually as time passes
- ⑤ ㉤ compartment: the act of constituting or state of being constituted

64. 위 글의 빈칸 (C), (F)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁶⁴⁾

- | (C) | (F) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① better off | active |
| ② absorbed in | dormant |
| ③ better off | dormant |
| ④ absorbed in | active |
| ⑤ better off | inefficient |

65. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁶⁵⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| ① is | discovery | recorded |
| ② is | discoveries | was recorded |
| ③ has | discovery | recorded |
| ④ has | discoveries | was recorded |
| ⑤ has | discoveries | recorded |

66. 위 글의 괄호 ㉤에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은 것은?⁶⁶⁾

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| ① transfer | ② transfers | ③ transferred |
| ④ transferring | ⑤ was transferred | |

We have already seen that learning is (A)(very / much) more ㉠_____ when ㉡(do) at regular intervals: rather than cramming an entire lesson into one day, we are better off (B)(spread / spreading) out the learning. The reason is simple: every night, our brain consolidates (C)(that / what) it has learned during the day. This is one of the most important neuroscience discoveries of the last thirty years: sleep is not just a period of inactivity or a garbage collection of the waste products that the brain (D)(accumulated / was accumulated) while we were awake. Quite the contrary: while we sleep, our brain remains ㉢_____; it runs a specific algorithm ㉣that (E)(replay / replays) the important events it recorded during the previous day and gradually transfers (F)(it / them) into a more efficient compartment of our memory.

* consolidate: 통합 정리하다

67. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?67)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-----------|------|
| ① very | spread | that |
| ② very | spreading | what |
| ③ much | spread | that |
| ④ much | spreading | that |
| ⑤ much | spreading | what |

68. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉢에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?68)

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① efficient - active | ② efficiently - active |
| ③ efficient - actively | ④ efficiently - actively |
| ⑤ efficiency - actively | |

69. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은 것은?69)

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| ① doing | ② done | ③ to do |
| ④ do | ⑤ is done | |

70. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?70)

- | (D) | (E) | (F) |
|-------------------|---------|------|
| ① accumulated | replay | it |
| ② accumulated | replays | it |
| ③ accumulated | replays | them |
| ④ was accumulated | replay | them |
| ⑤ was accumulated | replays | them |

71. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉣that과 쓰임이 같은 것은?71)

- ① It is said that better nutrition leads to the ideal shape.
- ② There is an erroneous belief that things will get better soon.
- ③ It is hard to accept the idea that her proposal is the only logical one.
- ④ Humankind has regarded the ground as a fixed point that they can observe all other movements from.
- ⑤ It was only after she left the company that I found out that she had also taking the sole credit for work that I did.

72. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?72)

- ① The Effect of Sleep on Learning
- ② Sleep: What Makes People More Relaxed
- ③ Ways To Learn Many Things in a Short Time
- ④ Effective Ways of Accumulating Important Data
- ⑤ Neuroscience: The Breakthrough That Enables People To Memorize Effectively

객관식

From the earliest times, healthcare services have (A)(recognized / been recognized) to have two equal aspects, namely clinical care and (a)public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, had two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. The former (B)(was / being) the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of (b)treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism has caused treatment of sick patients (c)(overshadow) those preventive healthcare services provided by the (C)(less / more) heroic (c)figures of (d)sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. Nevertheless, the quality of health (d)_____ human populations enjoy (e)(be) (D)(attributable / unrelated) less to surgical dexterity, innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices (E)(than / as) to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services (e)_____ control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human (e)consumption. The human right to the (F)(highest / lowest) attainable standard of health depends on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

* ascendancy: 우세 ** dexterity: 기민함

73. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (E)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?73)

- | (A) | (B) | (E) |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| ① recognized | was | than |
| ② recognized | being | as |
| ③ been recognized | was | than |
| ④ been recognized | was | as |
| ⑤ been recognized | being | than |

74. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e)의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은
것은?74)

- ① (a) public: relating to, or affecting all or most of the people of a country
- ② (b) treatment: medical attention given to a sick or injured person or animal
- ③ (c) figure: a particular amount expressed as a number, especially a static
- ④ (d) sanitary: relating to good health or protection from dirt, infection or disease
- ⑤ (e) consumption: the act of eating or drinking something

75. 위 글의 괄호 (c), (e)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞
게 연결된 것은?75)

- | (c) | (e) |
|-----------------|-------|
| ① to overshadow | being |
| ② to overshadow | is |
| ③ to overshadow | are |
| ④ overshadowing | being |
| ⑤ overshadowing | is |

76. 위 글의 괄호 (C), (D), (F)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?76)

- | (C) | (D) | (F) |
|--------|--------------|---------|
| ① less | attributable | highest |
| ② less | unrelated | lowest |
| ③ less | attributable | lowest |
| ④ more | attributable | lowest |
| ⑤ more | unrelated | highest |

77. 위 글의 빈칸 (c), (e)에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대
로 연결된 것은?77)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ① that - what | ② that - which |
| ③ in which - that | ④ what - which |
| ⑤ what - that | |

78. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?78)

- ① Clinical Care Service: A Vital Component of Public Health
- ② Public Healthcare: Undervalued but as Critical as Clinical Care
- ③ Preventive Healthcare Service: A Model of a Successful Healthcare Service
- ④ The Human Right That Enables Human To Attain the Highest Standard of Health
- ⑤ The Most Important Thing in Healthcare Service: The Skills and Equipment of Doctors and Hospitals

From the earliest times, healthcare services have been recognized (A)(to have / having) two equal aspects, namely clinical care and public healthcare. In classical Greek mythology, the god of medicine, Asklepios, (B)(had / having) two daughters, Hygiea and Panacea. The former was the goddess of preventive health and wellness, or hygiene, and the latter the goddess of treatment and curing. In modern times, the societal ascendancy of medical professionalism (C)(has / was) ㉠caused treatment of sick patients to ㉡_____ those preventive healthcare services (D)(providing / provided) by the less heroic ㉢figures of sanitary engineers, biologists, and governmental public health officers. ㉣_____, the quality of health (E)that human populations enjoy is attributable ㉤_____ to surgical dexterity, ㉥innovative pharmaceutical products, and bioengineered devices than to the availability of public sanitation, sewage management, and services (F)(which / whose) ㉦control the pollution of the air, drinking water, urban noise, and food for human consumption. The human right to the highest ㉧attainable standard of health (G)(depends / depending) on public healthcare services no less than on the skills and equipment of doctors and hospitals.

* ascendancy: 우세 ** dexterity: 기민함

79. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?79)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|--------|-----|
| ① to have | had | has |
| ② to have | having | was |
| ③ to have | had | was |
| ④ having | having | has |
| ⑤ having | had | has |

80. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?80)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| ① ㉠: led | ② ㉡: people |
| ③ ㉢: conventional | ④ ㉣: manage |
| ⑤ ㉤: achievable | |

81. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된
것은?81)

- | ㉡ | ㉤ |
|--------------|------|
| ① overrate | more |
| ② overrate | less |
| ③ match | more |
| ④ overshadow | more |
| ⑤ overshadow | less |

82. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (F), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?82)

- | (D) | (F) | (G) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① providing | which | depends |
| ② providing | whose | depending |
| ③ provided | which | depends |
| ④ provided | whose | depending |
| ⑤ provided | which | depending |

83. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?83)

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① Therefore | ② Likewise | ③ For example |
| ④ Nevertheless | ⑤ In addition | |

84. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (E)that과 쓰임이 같은 것은?84)

- ① She knew that if she didn't help them they would surely die.
- ② It is accepted that animal testing data sharing should be mandatory.
- ③ There is a possibility that the controversy could escalate into a national scandal.
- ④ This product will be expected to refute the idea that businesses and individuals can't promote themselves.
- ⑤ You should remember that your position should take into account both those views that support it and those that refute it.

객관식

Carl-Gustaf Rossby was one of a group of ㉠notable Scandinavian (A)(researcher / researchers) who worked with the Norwegian meteorologist Vilhelm Bjerknes at the University of Bergen. While ㉡(grow) up in Stockholm, Rossby received a traditional education. He earned a degree in mathematical physics at the University of Stockholm in 1918, but after (B)(hearing / heard) a lecture by Bjerknes, and ㉢apparently (C)(boring / bored) with Stockholm, he moved to the newly ㉣(establish) Geophysical Institute in Bergen. In 1925, Rossby received a scholarship from the Sweden-America Foundation to go to the United States, where he joined the United States Weather Bureau. ㉤(Base) in part on his ㉥practical experience in weather forecasting, Rossby had become a ㉦supporter of the "polar front theory," (D)(what / which) explains the cyclonic ㉧circulation (E)(that / what) develops at the boundary between warm and cold air masses. In 1947, Rossby accepted the chair of the Institute of Meteorology, which had (F)(set / been set) up for him at the University of Stockholm, (G)그리고 그곳에서 생을 마감할 때까지 재직했다.

85. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은 것은?⁸⁵⁾

- ① ㉠ notable: worthy of being noted or remembered
- ② ㉢ apparently: in a way relating to the formal processes used in thinking and reasoning
- ③ ㉥ practical: of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas
- ④ ㉦ supporter: a person who approves of and encourages a public figure, political party, policy, etc.
- ⑤ ㉧ circulation: movement of air, water, etc., through the different parts of something

86. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁸⁶⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| ① researcher | hearing | boring |
| ② researcher | heard | bored |
| ③ researchers | hearing | boring |
| ④ researchers | hearing | bored |
| ⑤ researchers | heard | boring |

87. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉣에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?⁸⁷⁾

- | ㉡ | ㉣ |
|-----------|--------------|
| ① grew | establishing |
| ② growing | establishing |
| ③ grown | established |
| ④ grown | establishing |
| ⑤ grown | established |

88. 위 글의 괄호 ㉤에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은 것은?⁸⁸⁾

- ① Base ② To base ③ Basing
- ④ Based ⑤ Having based

89. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?⁸⁹⁾

- | (D) | (E) | (F) |
|---------|------|----------|
| ① what | that | been set |
| ② what | what | been set |
| ③ which | that | set |
| ④ which | that | been set |
| ⑤ which | what | set |

90. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (G)의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?⁹⁰⁾

보기 = (a)_____ he (b)_____ until his death ten years later

- ① where - remained ② which - remained
- ③ that - remained ④ where - was remained
- ⑤ that - was remained

Carl-Gustaf Rossby was one of a group of (A)(notable / notorious) Scandinavian researchers who worked with the Norwegian meteorologist Vilhelm Bjerknes at the University of Bergen. ㉠Stockholm에서 성장하면서, Rossby received a traditional education. He ㉡earned a degree in mathematical physics at the University of Stockholm in 1918, but after ㉢hearing a lecture by Bjerknes, and apparently (B)(interested in / bored with) Stockholm, he moved to the newly ㉣established Geophysical Institute in Bergen. In 1925, Rossby received a scholarship from the Sweden-America Foundation to go to the United States, (C)(which / where) he joined the United States Weather Bureau. ㉤Based in part on his practical experience in weather forecasting, Rossby (D)(have / had) become a (E)(supporter / objector) of the "polar front theory," which (F)(explain / explains) the cyclonic circulation that develops at the ㉥boundary between warm and cold air masses. In 1947, Rossby accepted the chair of the Institute of Meteorology, ㉦_____ had been set up for him at the University of Stockholm, ㉧_____ he remained until his death ten years later.

91. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (E)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?91)

- | (A) | (B) | (E) |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| ① notable | interested in | supporter |
| ② notorious | interested in | objector |
| ③ notable | bored with | supporter |
| ④ notorious | bored with | supporter |
| ⑤ notable | bored with | objector |

92. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것을
모두 고르면?92)

- ① While grew up in Stockholm
- ② While grown up in Stockholm
- ③ While growing up in Stockholm
- ④ While being grown up in Stockholm
- ⑤ While he was growing up in Stockholm

93. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡~㉤와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?93)

- ① ㉡: obtained ② ㉢: taking ③ ㉣: founded
- ④ ㉤: Grounded ⑤ ㉥: midst

94. 위 글의 괄호 (C), (D), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?94)

- | (C) | (D) | (F) |
|---------|------|----------|
| ① which | have | explain |
| ② which | had | explains |
| ③ where | have | explains |
| ④ where | had | explains |
| ⑤ where | had | explain |

95. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉦, ㉧에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대
로 연결된 것은?95)

- ① that - which ② that - where
- ③ which - which ④ which - where
- ⑤ that - in which

96. 위 글의 목적으로 알맞은 것은?96)

- ① to promote the Institute of Meteorology
- ② to ask for donation to the Institute of Meteorology
- ③ to explain why Carl-Gustaf become a meteorologist
- ④ to give readers information about "polar front theory"
- ⑤ to introduce Carl-Gustaf Rossby, a notable meteorologist

객관식

By noticing the ㉠relation between their own actions and resultant external changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense (A)(that / which) they are agents of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, (B)(it / which) is in early social interactions that infants most ㉡(readily / difficultly) perceive the ㉢consequence of their actions. People have perceptual characteristics that virtually ㉣(doubt / assure) that infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, (C)(provide / providing) touch, and have interesting smells. (D)_____, people ㉤engage with infants by ㉥exaggerating their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways that infants find (E)(fascinate). But most importantly, these antics are ㉦(responsive / insensitive) to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior in response to infant actions. (F)_____, early social interactions provide a context where infants can easily ㉧notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

97. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉧와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?97)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ① ㉠: connection | ② ㉡: outcome |
| ③ ㉢: interact with | ④ ㉤: suppressing |
| ⑤ ㉧: perceive | |

98. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?98)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-------|-----------|
| ① which | which | providing |
| ② that | it | provide |
| ③ which | which | provide |
| ④ that | it | providing |
| ⑤ that | which | provide |

99. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉣, ㉦에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바
르게 연결된 것은?99)

- | ㉠ | ㉣ | ㉦ |
|---------------|--------|-------------|
| ① readily | doubt | responsive |
| ② difficultly | assure | responsive |
| ③ difficultly | doubt | insensitive |
| ④ readily | assure | responsive |
| ⑤ readily | assure | insensitive |

100. 위 글의 빈칸 (D), (F)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결
된 것은?100)

- | (D) | (F) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① However | As a result |
| ② Furthermore | Nevertheless |
| ③ Besides | Otherwise |
| ④ In contrast | Therefore |
| ⑤ In addition | Consequently |

101. 위 글의 괄호 (E)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞은
것은?101)

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| ① fascinate | ② fascinated | ③ fascinating |
| ④ fascinates | ⑤ to fascinate | |

By noticing the relation between their own actions and resultant ㉠_____ changes, infants develop self-efficacy, a sense that they are ㉡_____ of the perceived changes. Although infants can notice the effect of their behavior on the physical environment, ㉢바로 초기 사회적 상호 작용을 통해서 유아들은 매우 쉽게 자신의 행동의 결과를 인식한다. People have perceptual characteristics ㉣_____ virtually assure ㉤_____ infants will orient toward them. They have visually contrasting and moving faces. They produce sound, provide touch, and have (A)(interested / interesting) smells. In addition, people engage with infants by (B)(exaggerate / exaggerating) their facial expressions and inflecting their voices in ways ㉥_____ infants find fascinating. But most importantly, these antics are responsive to infants' vocalizations, facial expressions, and gestures; people vary the pace and level of their behavior ㉦_____ infant actions. Consequentially, early social interactions provide a context (C)(where / which) infants can easily notice the effect of their behavior.

* inflect: (음성을) 조절하다 ** antics: 익살스러운 행동

102. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁰²⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|------------|------------|
| ① internal | objects |
| ② internal | agents |
| ③ external | agents |
| ④ external | bystanders |
| ⑤ subtle | bystanders |

103. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉢의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹⁰³⁾

= _____ infants
 보기 most readily perceive the consequence of their actions

- ① it is early social interactions that
- ② it is early social interactions where
- ③ it is early social interactions which
- ④ it is in early social interactions that
- ⑤ it is in early social interactions which

104. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉣, ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁰⁴⁾

- | ㉣ | ㉤ |
|--------|-------|
| ① that | that |
| ② what | that |
| ③ what | which |
| ④ that | which |
| ⑤ what | what |

105. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁰⁵⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|--------------|-------|
| ① interested | exaggerate | which |
| ② interesting | exaggerating | where |
| ③ interesting | exaggerating | which |
| ④ interested | exaggerating | where |
| ⑤ interesting | exaggerate | where |

106. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면?¹⁰⁶⁾

- | | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| ① how | ② in which | ③ in that |
| ④ that | ⑤ which | |

107. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹⁰⁷⁾

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| ① regardless of | ② instead of |
| ③ thanks to | ④ in spite of |
| ⑤ in response to | |

108. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?¹⁰⁸⁾

- ① how infants distinguish other people
- ② the process that infants develop emotions
- ③ when infants easily learn the effect of their own actions
- ④ the things to watch out for when taking care of infants
- ⑤ differences between infants and adults in expression of emotions

객관식

Adam Smith pointed out ㉠_____ specialization, ㉡_____ each of us focuses on one specific skill, leads to a general improvement of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity—such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction—each worker gains mastery over the particular activity. Specialization makes sense, however, ㉢_____ the specialist can (A)(subsequent / subsequently) trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. (B)(It / They) would make no sense to produce more food than a household needs ㉣_____ there is a market outlet to exchange that excess food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. ㉤_____, without the ability to buy food on the market, it ㉥_____ possible to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it ㉦_____ necessary to farm for one's own survival. ㉧_____ Smith realized (C)(that / what) the division of labor is limited by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by the degree of specialization.

109. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁰⁹⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|--------|-------|
| ① what | which |
| ② what | where |
| ③ what | that |
| ④ that | which |
| ⑤ that | where |

110. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉣에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹¹⁰⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉣ |
|-----------|--------|
| ① only if | unless |
| ② only if | if |
| ③ so that | unless |
| ④ so that | if |
| ⑤ even if | if |

111. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹¹¹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------|------|
| ① subsequently | It | what |
| ② subsequently | They | that |
| ③ subsequent | It | that |
| ④ subsequent | They | what |
| ⑤ subsequently | It | that |

112. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤, ㉥에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹¹²⁾

- | ㉤ | ㉥ |
|--------------------|--------------|
| ① Consequently | Nevertheless |
| ② As a result | Moreover |
| ③ Simultaneously | Furthermore |
| ④ At the same time | Thus |
| ⑤ In other words | Therefore |

113. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥, ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹¹³⁾

- | ㉥ | ㉦ |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| ① is not | is |
| ② were not | were |
| ③ had not been | had been |
| ④ would not be | would be |
| ⑤ wouldn't have been | would have been |

114. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?¹¹⁴⁾

- ① the positive roles that specialization plays in people's daily life
- ② some industries where specialization has been restricted historically
- ③ a few actions that the government can take to promote economic growth
- ④ several essential elements that must be preceded for the economic development
- ⑤ the interrelationship between the development of specialization and the extent of the market

Adam Smith pointed out that specialization, where each of us focuses on one specific skill, ㉠(lead) to a general (A)(degradation / improvement) of everybody's well-being. The idea is simple and powerful. By specializing in just one activity—such as food raising, clothing production, or home construction—each worker gains mastery over the (B)(general / particular) activity. Specialization makes sense, however, only if the specialist can subsequently trade his or her output with the output of specialists in other lines of activity. It would make no sense ㉡(produce / to produce) more food than a household needs unless there ㉢(be) a market outlet to ㉣(exchange / exchanging) that (C)(excess / scarce) food for clothing, shelter, and so forth. At the same time, ㉤without the ability to buy food on the market, it would not be ㉥_____ to be a specialist home builder or clothing maker, since it would be ㉦_____ to farm for one's own survival. Thus Smith realized that the division of labor ㉧(limited / is limited) by the extent of the market, whereas the extent of the market is determined by ㉨_____.

115. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉢에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?115)

- | | ㉠ | ㉢ |
|---|---------|---------|
| ① | lead | are |
| ② | leads | is |
| ③ | leads | are |
| ④ | leading | is |
| ⑤ | leading | will be |

116. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?116)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------|--------|
| ① | degradation | particular | excess |
| ② | degradation | general | scarce |
| ③ | improvement | particular | excess |
| ④ | improvement | particular | scarce |
| ⑤ | improvement | general | scarce |

117. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉣, ㉧에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?117)

- | | ㉡ | ㉣ | ㉧ |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| ① | to produce | exchanging | is limited |
| ② | produce | exchange | is limited |
| ③ | produce | exchanging | limited |
| ④ | to produce | exchange | is limited |
| ⑤ | to produce | exchange | limited |

118. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉤를 <보기>와 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞지 않은 것은?118)

보기 = _____ the ability to buy food on the market

- ① but for
- ② except for
- ③ were it not for
- ④ if it were not for
- ⑤ if it had not been for

119. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥, ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?119)

- | ㉥ | ㉦ |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① feasible | unnecessary |
| ② possible | necessary |
| ③ impossible | important |
| ④ possible | inessential |
| ⑤ impossible | essential |

120. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?120)

- ① survival instincts
- ② types of technology
- ③ the course of nature
- ④ a sense of well-being
- ⑤ the degree of specialization

객관식

It is not the peasant's goal (A)(to produce / produced) the highest possible time-averaged crop yield, averaged over many years. If your time-averaged yield is marvelously high as a ㉠(cause / result) of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to (B)(congratulate / congratulating) yourself on your ㉡(low / great) time-averaged yield. ㉢_____, the peasant's aim is (C)(made / to make) sure to produce a yield above the starvation level in every single year, (D)(even though / in spite of) the time-averaged yield may not be ㉣(highest / lowest). That's why field scattering may make sense. If you have just one big field, no matter how good it is on the average, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year arrives (E)(which / in which) your one field has a low yield. But if you have many different fields, ㉤_____, then in any given year (F)(some of / some) your fields will produce well even when your other fields are producing poorly.

121. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹²¹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|----------------|---------|
| ① to produce | congratulate | made |
| ② produced | congratulate | to make |
| ③ to produce | congratulating | made |
| ④ to produce | congratulate | to make |
| ⑤ produced | congratulating | to make |

122. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹²²⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|----------|-------|---------|
| ① cause | low | lowest |
| ② cause | great | highest |
| ③ result | low | highest |
| ④ result | great | lowest |
| ⑤ result | great | highest |

123. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉣에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹²³⁾

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| ① Instead | ② Even so | ③ Moreover |
| ④ For instance | ⑤ To sum up | |

124. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹²⁴⁾

- | (D) | (E) | (F) |
|---------------|----------|---------|
| ① even though | which | some of |
| ② even though | in which | some |
| ③ even though | in which | some of |
| ④ in spite of | which | some |
| ⑤ in spite of | in which | some of |

125. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹²⁵⁾

- ① vary independently of each other
- ② varied independent of each others
- ③ varied independently of each other
- ④ varying independent of each others
- ⑤ varying independently of each other

126. 위 글의 요지를 <보기>와 같이 쓸 때, 빈칸 (a),
(b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹²⁶⁾

보기
By (a)_____ their land, peasants can reach their goal of producing a yield to the level of avoiding starvation from (b)_____ harvest in any given year.

- | (a) | (b) |
|---------------|------------|
| ① reducing | bad |
| ② scattering | good |
| ③ reducing | bumper |
| ④ scattering | poor |
| ⑤ cultivating | successful |

(A)(It / That) is not the peasant's goal to produce the highest possible time-averaged crop yield, (B)(averaged / is averaged) over many years. If your time-averaged yield is marvelously high as a result of the combination of nine great years and one year of crop failure, you will still starve to death in that one year of crop failure before you can look back to congratulate yourself on your great time-averaged yield. Instead, the peasant's aim is to make sure (C)(produces / to produce) a yield above the starvation level in every single year, ㉠_____ the time-averaged yield may not be highest. ㉡_____ field scattering may make sense. If you have just one big field, (D)그것이 평균적으로 아무리 좋다고 할지라도, you will starve when the inevitable occasional year (E)(arrives / arriving) in which your one field has a ㉢(low / high) yield. But if you (F)(have / will have) many different fields, varying ㉣(closely to / independently of) each other, then in any given year some of your fields will (G)(produce / be produced) well even when your other fields are producing ㉤(satisfactorily / poorly).

127. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹²⁷⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-------------|------------|
| ① It | is averaged | produces |
| ② It | averaged | to produce |
| ③ That | is averaged | to produce |
| ④ It | averaged | produces |
| ⑤ That | averaged | to produce |

128. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된
것은?¹²⁸⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① so that | That's how |
| ② now that | That's because |
| ③ even though | That's why |
| ④ although | That's because |
| ⑤ because | That's why |

129. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (D)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한
것은?¹²⁹⁾

- ① no matter what it is good on the average
- ② no matter what is it good on the average
- ③ no matter how good it is on the average
- ④ no matter how good is it on the average
- ⑤ no matter how well it is on the average

130. 위 글의 괄호 (E), (F), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹³⁰⁾

- | (E) | (F) | (G) |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① arrives | have | produce |
| ② arriving | will have | be produced |
| ③ arrives | have | be produced |
| ④ arriving | have | produce |
| ⑤ arrives | will have | produce |

131. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉣, ㉤에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹³¹⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉣ | ㉤ |
|--------|------------------|----------------|
| ① low | closely to | satisfactorily |
| ② low | independently of | satisfactorily |
| ③ high | closely to | poorly |
| ④ low | independently of | poorly |
| ⑤ high | independently of | poorly |

132. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?¹³²⁾

- ① As you sow, so shall you reap.
- ② Time and tide waits for no man.
- ③ Don't put all your eggs in one basket.
- ④ A bad workman always blames his tools.
- ⑤ Don't count your chicken before they are hatched.

객관식

There are several reasons (A)_____ support may not be effective. One possible reason is (B)_____ receiving help could be a blow to self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can be perceived as supportive and loving, or it can (C)(see / be seen) as threatening if that help is (D)(interpreting / interpreted) as implying incompetence. According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely (E)(being / to be) seen as threatening if it is in an area that is self-relevant or self-defining— ㉠_____, in an area where your own success and achievement are especially (F)(important / importantly). Receiving help with a self-relevant task can make you feel (G)(bad / badly) about yourself, and this can undermine the potential positive effects of the help. ㉡_____, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you (H)(prepare / preparing) a meal for guests ㉢_____ it suggests that you're not the master chef you thought you were.

133. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?¹³³⁾

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① why - that | ② what - that |
| ③ why - what | ④ that - which |
| ⑤ which - that | |

134. 위 글의 괄호 (C), (D), (E)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹³⁴⁾

- | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|-----------|--------------|-------|
| ① see | interpreting | being |
| ② see | interpreted | to be |
| ③ be seen | interpreted | being |
| ④ be seen | interpreting | to be |
| ⑤ be seen | interpreted | to be |

135. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹³⁵⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① still | However |
| ② rather | However |
| ③ namely | As a result |
| ④ nonetheless | For example |
| ⑤ that is | For example |

136. 위 글의 괄호 (F), (G), (H)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹³⁶⁾

- | (F) | (G) | (H) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① important | bad | prepare |
| ② important | bad | preparing |
| ③ importantly | bad | prepare |
| ④ important | badly | preparing |
| ⑤ importantly | badly | prepare |

137. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹³⁷⁾

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| ① unless | ② so that | ③ because |
| ④ whether | ⑤ although | |

138. 위 글의 요지를 <보기>와 같이 쓸 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹³⁸⁾

보기
If a person gets support in a self-relevant task where self-achievement is valued, the support may be regarded as (a)_____ and the person's self-esteem can be (b)_____.

- | (a) | (b) |
|----------------|------------|
| ① useful | hurt |
| ② helpful | boosted |
| ③ unhelpful | restored |
| ④ threatening | undermined |
| ⑤ intimidating | enhanced |

There are several reasons why support may not be (A)(effective / effectively). One possible reason is that (B)(receives / receiving) help could be a blow to (a)self-esteem. A recent study by Christopher Burke and Jessica Goren at Lehigh University examined this possibility. According to the threat to self-esteem model, help can (C)(perceive / be perceived) as supportive and loving, or it can be seen as (b)threatening if that help is interpreted as implying (c)(competence / incompetence). According to Burke and Goren, support is especially likely to (D)(see) as threatening if it is in an area (E)_____ is self-relevant or self-defining—that is, in an area (F)_____ your own success and (c)achievement are especially important. (G)(Receive / Receiving) help with a self-relevant task can make you (H)(feel) bad about yourself, and this can (d)(facilitate / undermine) the (d)potential positive effects of the help. For example, if your self-concept rests, in part, on your great cooking ability, it may be a blow to your ego when a friend helps you prepare a meal for guests (l)(because / because of) it (e)suggests that you're not the (e)(master / amateur) chef you thought you (J)(did / were).

139. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹³⁹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| ① effective | receives | perceive |
| ② effective | receiving | be perceived |
| ③ effectively | receives | be perceived |
| ④ effective | receiving | perceive |
| ⑤ effectively | receiving | be perceived |

142. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (H)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알
맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁴²⁾

- | (D) | (H) |
|-----------|---------|
| ① see | feel |
| ② seeing | feeling |
| ③ be seen | feel |
| ④ be seen | feeling |
| ⑤ seeing | to feel |

140. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e)와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?¹⁴⁰⁾

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ① (a): self-worth | ② (b): menacing |
| ③ (c): accomplishment | ④ (d): possible |
| ⑤ (e): recommends | |

143. 위 글의 빈칸 (E), (F)에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대
로 연결된 것은?¹⁴³⁾

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| ① that - which | ② that - where |
| ③ which - which | ④ in which - where |
| ⑤ where - in which | |

141. 위 글의 괄호 (c), (d), (e)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁴¹⁾

- | (c) | (d) | (e) |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| ① incompetence | facilitate | master |
| ② competence | undermine | master |
| ③ incompetence | undermine | master |
| ④ competence | facilitate | amateur |
| ⑤ incompetence | undermine | amateur |

144. 위 글의 괄호 (G), (I), (J)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁴⁴⁾

- | (G) | (I) | (J) |
|-------------|------------|------|
| ① Receive | because | were |
| ② Receiving | because | did |
| ③ Receive | because of | were |
| ④ Receiving | because | were |
| ⑤ Receiving | because of | did |

객관식

As well as ㉠making sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world (A)(establishing / established) the tradition of history as a source of moral lessons and reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, for instance, was ㉡in part designed to (B)(examine / examining) the behavior of heroes and villains, ㉢meditating on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, ㉣(provide) exemplars for the ㉤virtuous to ㉥imitate or ㉦(avoid). This continues (C)to be one of the (D)(function / functions) of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart (E)(said / was said) he had written his accounts of chivalrous knights (F)(fought / fighting) in the Hundred Years' War "so that brave men should (G)(inspire / be inspired) thereby to follow such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. (H)perform the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

145. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?¹⁴⁵⁾

- ① ㉠: understanding ② ㉡: partially
③ ㉢: contemplating ④ ㉤: sinful
⑤ ㉥: emulate

146. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁴⁶⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (D) |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| ① establishing | examining | function |
| ② established | examine | function |
| ③ established | examine | functions |
| ④ establishing | examine | functions |
| ⑤ established | examining | functions |

147. 위 글의 괄호 ㉣, ㉦에 주어진 단어의 알맞은 형태
가 차례대로 연결된 것은?¹⁴⁷⁾

- ① providing - avoid ② provided - avoiding
③ provided - to avoid ④ providing - avoiding
⑤ being provided - avoid

148. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (C)to be와 쓰임이 같은 것은?¹⁴⁸⁾

- ① The government has refused to disclose the identity of the local council member.
② The typhoon could be the most powerful storm to hit the Korean Peninsula in two decades.
③ A plug of soil is placed in the entrance of the burrows to prevent the heat from getting in.
④ Half of them said that offering delivery services is too time-consuming to manage on their own.
⑤ The program offers a great opportunity for women to be employed and trained in the transport industry.

149. 위 글의 괄호 (E), (F), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁴⁹⁾

- | (E) | (F) | (G) |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| ① said | fought | inspire |
| ② said | fighting | be inspired |
| ③ was said | fighting | be inspired |
| ④ was said | fought | be inspired |
| ⑤ said | fighting | inspire |

150. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (H)가 의미하는 바로 알맞은 것은?¹⁵⁰⁾

- ① analyze stories about heroes and villains
② provide accurate descriptions of historical events
③ serve as moral exemplars for people to learn from them
④ investigate the causes and effects of the Hundred Years' Wars
⑤ provide accounts of knights who participated in the Hundred Years' Wars

As well as (A)(make) sense of events through narratives, historians in the ancient world established the tradition of history as a ㉠source of moral lessons and ㉢reflections. The history writing of Livy or Tacitus, ㉡_____, was in part (B)(designing / designed) to examine the behavior of heroes and villains, (C)(meditating / meditated) on the strengths and weaknesses in the characters of emperors and generals, providing ㉣exemplars for the virtuous (D)(imitating / to imitate) or avoid. This continues (E)(be) one of the ㉤functions of history. French chronicler Jean Froissart said he (F)(has / had) written his ㉥accounts of chivalrous knights fighting in the Hundred Years' War "㉦_____ brave men should be inspired thereby (G)(follow / to follow) such examples." Today, historical studies of Lincoln, Churchill, Gandhi, or Martin Luther King, Jr. (H)(perform / performs) the same function.

* chivalrous: 기사도적인

151. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (E)에 주어진 단어의 알맞은 형태가 차례대로 연결된 것은?151)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| ① made - be | ② making - be |
| ③ make - to be | ④ making - to be |
| ⑤ to make - being | |

152. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은 것은?152)

- ① ㉠ source: someone or something that provides what is wanted or needed
- ② ㉢ reflection: an image that is seen in a mirror or on a shiny surface
- ③ ㉣ exemplar: a good or typical example
- ④ ㉤ function: a special purpose or activity for which a thing exists or is used
- ⑤ ㉥ account: a description of an event or situation

153. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉦에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?153)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ㉡ | ㉦ |
| ① however | so that |
| ② meanwhile | even if |
| ③ for instance | so that |
| ④ for example | although |
| ⑤ however | even though |

154. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (C), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?154)

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| (B) | (C) | (D) |
| ① designing | meditated | imitating |
| ② designed | meditating | imitating |
| ③ designed | meditating | to imitate |
| ④ designed | meditated | to imitate |
| ⑤ designing | meditating | to imitate |

155. 위 글의 괄호 (F), (G), (H)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?155)

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|
| (F) | (G) | (H) |
| ① had | follow | perform |
| ② has | to follow | perform |
| ③ had | to follow | performs |
| ④ has | follow | performs |
| ⑤ had | to follow | perform |

156. 위 글의 주제를 <보기>와 같이 쓸 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?156)

the (a)_____ role of (b)_____ studies

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (a) | (b) |
| ① political | literary |
| ② instructive | linguistic |
| ③ educational | historical |
| ④ sociocultural | linguistic |
| ⑤ economical | historical |

객관식

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds that when we shift our ㉠emphasis from behavior to character, people evaluate choices differently. His team was able to cut cheating in half: (A)_____ "Please don't cheat," they changed the ㉡appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're urged not ㉢(cheating / to cheat), you can do it and still ㉣(see / seeing) an ethical person in the mirror. But when you're told not to be a cheater, ㉤the act casts a shadow; ㉥immorality is tied to your identity, making the behavior much less attractive. Cheating is an ㉦(isolate / isolated) action that ㉧(get / gets) evaluated with the logic of ㉨consequence: Can I get away with it? Being a cheater ㉩(evoke / evokes) a sense of self, ㉪(triggers / triggering) the logic of ㉫appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want to be? (B)_____ this evidence, Bryan suggests that we should embrace nouns more ㉬(thoughtful / thoughtfully). "Don't Drink and Drive" could ㉭(rephrase / be rephrased) as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of calling the artwork ㉮(creative / creatively), we can say "You are creative."

157. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥의 영영풀이로 알맞은 것은?¹⁵⁷⁾

- ① ㉠ emphasis: special importance or attention given to something
- ② ㉡ appeal: a quality that makes people like something or someone
- ③ ㉢ immorality: the moral goodness of something
- ④ ㉣ consequence: something that causes a particular action or set of conditions
- ⑤ ㉤ appropriateness: the quality of being unsuitable or wrong for a particular situation

158. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁵⁸⁾

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-----------------|
| ① instead of | In spite of |
| ② in addition to | Regardless of |
| ③ along with | Irrespective of |
| ④ instead of | In light of |
| ⑤ in addition to | In view of |

159. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉣, ㉥에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁵⁹⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉣ | ㉥ |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| ① cheating | see | isolated |
| ② cheating | seeing | isolated |
| ③ to cheat | see | isolated |
| ④ to cheat | see | isolating |
| ⑤ to cheat | seeing | isolating |

160. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠이 의미하는 바를 <보기>와 같이 쓸 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁰⁾

보기 Telling you (a)_____ rather than telling you (b)_____ makes the action of cheating look more undesirable.

- | (a) | (b) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ① to cheat | not to cheat |
| ② to be a cheater | to cheat |
| ③ not to be a cheater | not to cheat |
| ④ not to cheat | not to be a cheater |
| ⑤ not to be a cheater | to be a cheater |

161. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉤, ㉥에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁶¹⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉤ | ㉥ |
|--------|--------|------------|
| ① get | evoke | triggering |
| ② gets | evokes | triggering |
| ③ get | evokes | triggering |
| ④ gets | evokes | triggers |
| ⑤ gets | evoke | triggers |

162. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉤, ㉥에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁶²⁾

- | ㉢ | ㉤ | ㉥ |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| ① thoughtful | rephrase | creative |
| ② thoughtfully | rephrase | creatively |
| ③ thoughtfully | be rephrased | creatively |
| ④ thoughtful | be rephrased | creative |
| ⑤ thoughtfully | be rephrased | creative |

Psychologist Christopher Bryan finds (A)_____ when we @shift our emphasis from behavior to character, people @evaluate choices differently. His team was able to @cut cheating in half: instead of "Please don't cheat," they changed the appeal to "Please don't be a cheater." When you're @urged not to cheat, you can do it and still see an ㉠(ethical / unethical) person in the mirror. But when you're told not (B)(to be / being) a cheater, the act casts a shadow; immorality is tied to your identity, (C)그 행동을 훨씬 덜 매력적으로 만든다. Cheating is an isolated action (D)_____ gets (E)(evaluating / evaluated) with the logic of consequence: Can I get away with it? (F)(Be) a cheater @evokes a sense of self, ㉡(triggering / arising from) the logic of appropriateness: What kind of person am I, and who do I want (G)(being / to be)? In light of this evidence, Bryan suggests (H)_____ we should embrace ㉢(verbs / nouns) more thoughtfully. "Don't Drink and Drive" could be rephrased as: "Don't Be a Drunk Driver." The same thinking can be applied to originality. When a child draws a picture, instead of (I)(call) the artwork creative, we can say "You are creative."

163. 위 글의 빈칸 (A), (D), (H)에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?¹⁶³⁾

- ① that - that - that ② that - that - what
③ that - where - that ④ what - which - that
⑤ what - where - what

164. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?¹⁶⁴⁾

- ① ㉠: move ② ㉡: access ③ ㉢: reduce
④ ㉠: advised ⑤ ㉢: provokes

165. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁵⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|-------------|--------------|-------|
| ① ethical | triggering | verbs |
| ② ethical | triggering | nouns |
| ③ ethical | arising from | verbs |
| ④ unethical | triggering | nouns |
| ⑤ unethical | arising from | nouns |

166. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (E), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁶⁾

- | (B) | (E) | (G) |
|---------|------------|-------|
| ① to be | evaluating | being |
| ② to be | evaluated | being |
| ③ being | evaluating | to be |
| ④ to be | evaluated | to be |
| ⑤ being | evaluated | to be |

167. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (C)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것은?¹⁶⁷⁾

- ① made the behavior very less attractive
② makes the behavior much less attractive
③ makes the behavior a lot less attractively
④ making the behavior much less attractive
⑤ making the behavior very less attractively

168. 위 글의 괄호 (F), (I)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁸⁾

- | (F) | (I) |
|---------|---------|
| ① Be | call |
| ② To be | called |
| ③ Be | calling |
| ④ Being | called |
| ⑤ Being | calling |

객관식

(A)(Take) a stand is ㉠(important / unimportant) because you become a beacon for those individuals (B)(who / what) are your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you ㉡(lower / raise) your ㉢viewpoint up like a flag, people know where to find you; it becomes a rallying point. ㉣Displaying your perspective (C)(let / lets) ㉤prospective (and current) customers (D)(know / to know) that you don't just sell your products or services. The best marketing is never just about selling a product or service, ㉥_____ about taking a ㉦stand — showing an audience why (E)(should they / they should) believe in what you're marketing enough (F)(want) it ㉧at any cost, simply because they ㉨(disagree / agree) with (G)(what / that) you're doing. Products can be changed or (H)(adjusted / adjust) if they aren't functioning, ㉩_____ rallying points align with the values and meaning behind what you do.

* beacon: 횃불 ** rallying point: 집합 지점

169. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (F)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁶⁹⁾

- | (A) | (F) |
|-----------|------------|
| ① Take | want |
| ② Take | to want |
| ③ Taking | to want |
| ④ Taking | to wanting |
| ⑤ To take | want |

170. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉡, ㉢에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁷⁰⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ | ㉢ |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① important | raise | disagree |
| ② unimportant | lower | disagree |
| ③ unimportant | raise | agree |
| ④ important | raise | agree |
| ⑤ important | lower | disagree |

171. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (C), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁷¹⁾

- | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|--------|------|---------|
| ① who | lets | know |
| ② what | lets | know |
| ③ who | lets | to know |
| ④ what | let | to know |
| ⑤ who | let | to know |

172. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉢~㉤와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?¹⁷²⁾

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ① ㉢: opinion | ② ㉤: Showing |
| ③ ㉣: previous | ④ ㉦: position |
| ⑤ ㉧: at all risks | |

173. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥, ㉩에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁷³⁾

- | ㉥ | ㉩ |
|------------|-----|
| ① but also | but |
| ② nor | and |
| ③ nor | so |
| ④ but | so |
| ⑤ but | but |

174. 위 글의 괄호 (E), (G), (H)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁷⁴⁾

- | (E) | (G) | (H) |
|---------------|------|----------|
| ① should they | what | adjusted |
| ② they should | what | adjusted |
| ③ should they | that | adjust |
| ④ they should | that | adjusted |
| ⑤ they should | what | adjust |

175. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?¹⁷⁵⁾

- ① How to Effectively Display Your Perspective
- ② Marketing Strategies Connecting New Customers
- ③ Pros and Cons of Taking a Stand as the Provider
- ④ Importance of Finding the Best Marketing Strategy
- ⑤ Expressing Your Viewpoint: The Most Effective Marketing

Taking a stand (A)(is / are) important ㉠(although / because) you become a beacon for those individuals who (B)(is / are) your people, your tribe, and your audience. When you raise your viewpoint up like a flag, people know ㉡어디서 당신을 찾아야 할지; it becomes a rallying point. Displaying your ㉢_____ lets prospective (and current) customers know (C)(that / what) you don't just sell your products or services. The ㉣(best / worst) marketing is never just about selling a product or service, but about taking a stand—showing an audience why they should believe in (D)(what / that) you're marketing enough to want it at any cost, simply (E)(because of / because) they agree with what you're doing. Products can (F)(change / be changed) or adjusted if they aren't functioning, but rallying points ㉤(align with / exclude) the values and meaning behind what you do.

* beacon: 횃불 ** rallying point: 집합 지점

176. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?176)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|-----|------|
| ① is | is | what |
| ② are | are | that |
| ③ is | are | that |
| ④ are | is | what |
| ⑤ is | are | what |

179. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?179)

- ① perspective
- ② advertisement
- ③ sales increase
- ④ sales strategies
- ⑤ company's product

177. 위 글의 괄호 ㉠, ㉣, ㉤에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?177)

- | ㉠ | ㉣ | ㉤ |
|------------|-------|------------|
| ① although | best | align with |
| ② although | worst | exclude |
| ③ because | worst | exclude |
| ④ because | best | align with |
| ⑤ because | best | exclude |

180. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?180)

- | (D) | (E) | (F) |
|--------|------------|------------|
| ① what | because of | be changed |
| ② that | because of | change |
| ③ that | because | be changed |
| ④ what | because | be changed |
| ⑤ what | because | change |

178. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것
을 모두 고르면?178)

- ① where find you
- ② where to find you
- ③ where to finding you
- ④ where should find you
- ⑤ where they should find you

객관식

If DNA were the only thing (A)(that / what) ㉠mattered, there would (B)(have been / be) no particular reason ㉡to build ㉢meaningful social programs to pour good experiences into children and (C)(protect / protects) them from ㉣(good / bad) experiences. But brains require the ㉤right kind of environment if they are to correctly develop. When the first draft of the Human Genome Project came to ㉥completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great surprises (D)(were / was) that humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: (E)(give) the ㉦(simplicity / complexity) of the brain and the body, it had been assumed that hundreds of thousands of genes would (F)(be required / require). So how does the massively complicated brain, with its eighty-six billion neurons, get built from such a small recipe book? The answer ㉧relies on a clever strategy (G)(implemented / implementing) by the genome: build ㉨(incompletely / completely) and let world experience (H)(refine).

181. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁸¹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| ① that | have been | protect |
| ② that | be | protect |
| ③ what | have been | protects |
| ④ what | be | protects |
| ⑤ that | be | protects |

182. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?¹⁸²⁾

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① ㉠: counted | ② ㉢: helpful |
| ③ ㉣: proper | ④ ㉤: mind |
| ⑤ ㉥: depends on | |

183. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡to build와 쓰임이 같은 것은?¹⁸³⁾

- ① The company has decided not to purchase cacao that was harvested by child laborers.
- ② He thinks that we need the death penalty to maintain public order and keep people safe.
- ③ Scientists say that it is essential to test theories, even if they are generally believed to be true.
- ④ They have found a method to significantly cut contamination by bacteria in poultry products.
- ⑤ He hopes foreign visitors will be impressed to find their countries' flying history represented at the museum.

184. 위 글의 괄호 ㉣, ㉥, ㉦에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁸⁴⁾

- | ㉣ | ㉥ | ㉦ |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| ① good | simplicity | completely |
| ② bad | simplicity | incompletely |
| ③ bad | complexity | incompletely |
| ④ bad | complexity | completely |
| ⑤ good | complexity | incompletely |

185. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (F), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁸⁵⁾

- | (D) | (F) | (G) |
|--------|-------------|--------------|
| ① were | be required | implemented |
| ② were | require | implementing |
| ③ was | be required | implementing |
| ④ was | require | implementing |
| ⑤ was | be required | implemented |

186. 위 글의 괄호 (E), (H)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알
맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁸⁶⁾

- | (E) | (H) | (E) | (H) |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ① given | refine | ② giving | refine |
| ③ given | to refine | ④ giving | refining |
| ⑤ give | to refine | | |

187. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?¹⁸⁷⁾

- ① How Does Our Environment Influence Children's Brain Development?
- ② Connection Between Negative Experiences and Brian Development
- ③ Is DNA the Only Factor Leading to Brain Development?
- ④ Importance of Genetic Factors for Brain Development
- ⑤ Human Brain: Complicated Structure and Functions

If DNA (A)(were / had been) the only thing that mattered, there would be no particular reason to build meaningful social programs (B)(pour) good experiences into children and protect them from bad experiences. But brains require the right kind of environment if they are to correctly develop. When the ㉠_____ of the Human Genome Project came to completion at the turn of the millennium, one of the great (C)(surprise / surprises) was ㉡_____ humans have only about twenty thousand genes. This number came as a surprise to biologists: given the complexity of the brain and the body, it (D)(had / has) been assumed ㉢_____ hundreds of thousands of genes would be required. So how does the massively ㉣_____ brain, with its eighty-six billion neurons, (E)(get) built from (F)그렇게 작은 요리책? The answer relies on a clever strategy implemented by the genome: build incompletely and let ㉤_____ refine.

188. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?¹⁸⁸⁾

- | (A) | (C) | (D) |
|------------|-----------|-----|
| ① were | surprise | has |
| ② had been | surprise | has |
| ③ had been | surprises | had |
| ④ were | surprises | has |
| ⑤ were | surprises | had |

189. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (E)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알
맞게 연결된 것은?¹⁸⁹⁾

- | (B) | (E) |
|-----------|---------|
| ① pour | get |
| ② to pour | get |
| ③ pour | getting |
| ④ to pour | getting |
| ⑤ to pour | to get |

190. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된
것은?¹⁹⁰⁾

- | ㉠ | ㉡ |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① end | simple |
| ② first draft | simple |
| ③ first draft | complicated |
| ④ final phase | complicated |
| ⑤ final phase | healthy |

191. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은
것은?¹⁹¹⁾

- | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|
| ① that | ② what | ③ where |
| ④ which | ⑤ who | |

192. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (F)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것
을 모두 고르면?¹⁹²⁾

- ① such small a recipe book
- ② such a small recipe book
- ③ very small a recipe book
- ④ so small a recipe book
- ⑤ so a small recipe book

193. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?¹⁹³⁾

- ① eighty-six billion neurons
- ② the genome project
- ③ genetic elements
- ④ world experience
- ⑤ biologists

객관식

One benefit of reasons and arguments (A)(is / are) ㉠_____ they can ㉡foster humility. If two people ㉢disagree without arguing, all they do is yell at each other. No ㉣progress (B)(makes / is made). Both still think ㉤_____ they are right. In contrast, if both sides give arguments ㉥_____ articulate reasons for their positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets (C)(refuted / refuting) — that is, it (D)(shows / is shown) to fail. In that case, the person who ㉦depended on the refuted argument (E)(learn / learns) that he needs to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility — on one side at least. Another possibility is that ㉧_____ argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. Even if neither person (F)(involve) is ㉨convinced by the other's argument, both can still come (G)(appreciate) the opposing view. They also realize (H)(that / what), even if they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can ㉩_____ humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

* humility: 겸손 ** articulate: 분명히 말하다

194. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?194)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|---------|----------|
| ① is | makes | refuted |
| ② are | makes | refuting |
| ③ is | is made | refuted |
| ④ is | is made | refuting |
| ⑤ are | is made | refuted |

195. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉤, ㉥에 공통으로 들어갈 말로
알맞은 것은?195)

- | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|
| ① what | ② which | ③ that |
| ④ whom | ⑤ in which | |

196. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡~㉥와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?196)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① ㉡: cultivate | ② ㉢: concur |
| ③ ㉣: advance | ④ ㉤: relied on |
| ⑤ ㉥: persuaded | |

197. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (H)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?197)

- | (D) | (E) | (H) |
|------------|--------|------|
| ① shows | learn | what |
| ② is shown | learns | what |
| ③ is shown | learn | that |
| ④ shows | learns | that |
| ⑤ is shown | learns | that |

198. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥, ㉧에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된
것은?198)

- | ㉥ | ㉧ |
|-----------|------|
| ① no | lose |
| ② either | gain |
| ③ neither | gain |
| ④ either | miss |
| ⑤ neither | lose |

199. 위 글의 괄호 (F), (G)에 주어진 단어의 형태로 알
맞게 연결된 것은?199)

- | (F) | (G) |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① involves | to appreciate |
| ② involved | appreciating |
| ③ involving | appreciate |
| ④ involved | to appreciate |
| ⑤ involving | appreciating |

200. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?200)

- ① how to make a reasonable debate
- ② the benefits of having a humble attitude
- ③ the ways of convincing others who disagree
- ④ one advantage of presenting arguments based on reasons
- ⑤ the methods to defeat your opponent with your arguments and reasons

One (A)(benefit / drawback) of reasons and arguments is that they can foster humility. If two people (B)(agree / disagree) without @arguing, all they do is ㉠yell at each other. No progress is made. Both still think that they are right. ㉡_____, if both sides give arguments that (C)(articulate / articulates) reasons for their ㉢positions, then new possibilities open up. One of the arguments gets @refuted—that is, it is shown to (D)(fail / succeed). ㉣_____, the person ㉤_____ depended on the (E)(refuted / refuting) argument learns that he needs to change his view. That is one way to achieve humility—on one side at least. Another possibility is that neither argument is refuted. Both have a degree of reason on their side. @_____ neither person involved (F)(convinces / is convinced) by the other's argument, both can still come to @appreciate the opposing view. They also realize that, @_____ they have some truth, they do not have the whole truth. They can gain humility when they recognize and appreciate the reasons against their own view.

* humility: 겸손 ** articulate: 분명히 말하다

201. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (D)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?201)

- | (A) | (B) | (D) |
|------------|----------|---------|
| ① drawback | agree | fail |
| ② benefit | disagree | succeed |
| ③ drawback | disagree | fail |
| ④ benefit | agree | succeed |
| ⑤ benefit | disagree | fail |

202. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은
것은?202)

- ① ㉠ argue: to give reasons for or against something
- ② ㉠ yell: to shout or say something very loudly
- ③ ㉢ position: the way someone is standing, sitting, or lying
- ④ ㉣ refute: to prove that something is wrong
- ⑤ ㉤ appreciate: to understand how good or useful someone or something is

203. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉣에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된
것은?203)

- | ㉡ | ㉣ |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ① Likewise | If so |
| ② Similarly | Moreover |
| ③ In addition | In that case |
| ④ In contrast | In that case |
| ⑤ On the contrary | Moreover |

204. 위 글의 괄호 (C), (E), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?204)

- | (C) | (E) | (F) |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| ① articulate | refuted | convinces |
| ② articulates | refuting | is convinced |
| ③ articulate | refuted | is convinced |
| ④ articulate | refuting | convinces |
| ⑤ articulates | refuted | is convinced |

205. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두
고르시오?205)

- | | | |
|---------|------------|--------|
| ① who | ② what | ③ that |
| ④ which | ⑤ of which | |

206. 위 글의 빈칸 @, @에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞
은 것은?206)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| ① as if | ② even if | ③ unless |
| ④ in case | ⑤ because | |

Adaptation ㉠involves changes in a population, with characteristics that (A)(pass / are passed) from one generation to the next. This is different from acclimation—an individual organism's changes in ㉢response to an altered environment. ㉡_____, if you spend the summer (B)(inside / outside), you may acclimate to the sunlight: your skin will ㉣increase its concentration of dark pigments (C)(that / what) protect you from the sun. This is a ㉤_____ change, and you won't pass the ㉤_____ change on to future generations. ㉥_____, the capacity to (D)(produce / eliminate) skin pigments is inherited. For populations living in intensely sunny environments, individuals with a good ability to produce skin pigments are (E)(less / more) likely to ㉦thrive, or to survive, than people with a poor ability to produce pigments, and that trait becomes increasingly (F)(common / commonly) in ㉧subsequent generations. If you look around, you can find countless examples of adaptation. The distinctive long neck of a giraffe, ㉨_____, developed as individuals (G)that happened to have longer necks had an advantage in feeding on the leaves of tall trees.

* pigment: 색소

213. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥와 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?213)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① ㉠: entails | ② ㉢: reaction |
| ③ ㉣: enhance | ④ ㉤: flourish |
| ⑤ ㉥: preceding | |

214. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?214)

- | (A) | (C) | (F) |
|--------------|------|----------|
| ① pass | that | common |
| ② are passed | what | commonly |
| ③ are passed | that | common |
| ④ pass | what | common |
| ⑤ are passed | that | commonly |

215. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉥에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?215)

- | ㉡ | ㉥ |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① Therefore | In short |
| ② For instance | Furthermore |
| ③ Moreover | However |
| ④ For example | However |
| ⑤ However | Furthermore |

216. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (D), (E)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?216)

(B)	(D)	(E)
① inside	produce	more
② outside	produce	less
③ inside	eliminate	more
④ outside	produce	more
⑤ outside	eliminate	less

217. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?217)

① distinct	② durable	③ temporary
④ permanent	⑤ contemporary	

218. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?218)

① in addition	② as a result
③ that is to say	④ for example
⑤ on the other hand	

219. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (G)that과 쓰임이 같은 것은?219)

- ① This is all that I can say today about an uncertain situation.
- ② Astronauts recently tasted lettuce that they had grown on the space station.
- ③ The man is unfit for the job that he planned and designed to get for so long.
- ④ People can check the calories that they have burned, and times on an application.
- ⑤ It was surprising that fresh buds sprout from branches that long seemed like dead.

220. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?220)

- ① the purpose of organism's evolution
- ② how adaptation differ from acclimation
- ③ some examples of acclimation around us
- ④ similarities between adaptation and acclimation
- ⑤ how organisms adapt and acclimate to their environment

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EXAM4YOU

객관식

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere ㉠_____ is experiencing its warm season ㉡receive (A)(very / much) more solar radiation than do the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. (B)일 년 동안 평균이 내려지면, the ㉢_____ and latitudes up to about 40° receive more total heat (C)(that / than) they lose by radiation. Latitudes above 40° receive less total heat than they lose by radiation. This ㉣inequality ㉤_____ the ㉥necessary conditions for the operation of a huge, global-scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and (D)(give / gives) it off in the polar regions. Its working fluid is the atmosphere, especially the moisture it ㉦contains. Air is heat over the warm earth of the tropics, expands, ㉧rises, and ㉨(flow) away both northward and southward at high altitudes, ㉩(cool) as it goes. It descends and flows toward the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

* latitude: 위도

221. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면?221)

- ① where ② that ③ what
④ which ⑤ when

222. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉡~㉤과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?222)

- ① ㉡: gain ② ㉣: difference
③ ㉤: optional ④ ㉥: includes
⑤ ㉦: ascends

223. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?223)

- | | | |
|--------|------|-------|
| (A) | (C) | (D) |
| ① very | that | give |
| ② very | than | gives |
| ③ much | that | gives |
| ④ much | than | gives |
| ⑤ much | than | give |

224. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (B)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것을 모두 고르면?224)

- ① Average over the course of the year
② Averaging over the course of the year
③ Averaged over the course of the year
④ When averaged over the course of the year
⑤ When averaging over the course of the year

225. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉤에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?225)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| ㉢ | ㉤ |
| ① polar regions | produces |
| ② polar regions | reduces |
| ③ tropics | produces |
| ④ tropics | reduces |
| ⑤ tropics | violates |

226. 위 글의 괄호 ㉧, ㉨에 주어진 단어의 알맞은 형태가 차례대로 연결된 것은?226)

- ① flow - cools
② flows - cools
③ flow - cooling
④ flows - cooling
⑤ flowing - cooling

On any day of the year, the tropics and the hemisphere that is experiencing its warm season (A)(receive / receives) much more solar radiation than ㉠_____ the polar regions and the colder hemisphere. (B)(Averaged / Averaging) over the course of the year, the tropics and latitudes ㉡_____ about 40° receive more total heat than they lose by radiation. Latitudes above 40° receive ㉢_____ total heat than they lose by radiation. This ㉣_____ produces the necessary conditions for the operation of a huge, global-scale engine that takes on heat in the tropics and gives it off in the polar regions. (C)(Its / Their) working fluid is the atmosphere, especially (D)그것이 함유하는 수분. Air is heated over the warm earth of the tropics, expands, rises, and flows away ㉤_____ northward ㉥_____ southward at high altitudes, cooling as it goes. It ㉦_____ and flows toward the equator again from more northerly and southerly latitudes.

* latitude: 위도

227. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?227)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-----------|-------|
| ① receive | Averaged | Their |
| ② receives | Averaging | Their |
| ③ receives | Averaged | Its |
| ④ receive | Averaging | Its |
| ⑤ receive | Averaged | Its |

228. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?228)

- | | | |
|--------|-------|------|
| ① are | ② is | ③ do |
| ④ does | ⑤ did | |

229. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉢에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?229)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① up to - more | ② up to - less |
| ③ over - less | ④ above - less |
| ⑤ above - more | |

230. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉣, ㉤에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?230)

- ① inequality - descends
- ② equality - ascends
- ③ inequality - ascends
- ④ equality - descends
- ⑤ balance - drops

231. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (D)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것
을 모두 고르면?231)

- ① the moisture contains it
- ② the moisture it contains
- ③ the moisture containing it
- ④ the moisture that it contains
- ⑤ the moisture which it contains

232. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉤, ㉥에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?232)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① neither - nor | ② both - or |
| ③ either - or | ④ either - and |
| ⑤ both - and | |

233. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?233)

- ① problems with regional difference in solar radiation
- ② close relation between the solar radiation and temperature
- ③ the role that the sun plays in generating the different seasons
- ④ how latitudinal imbalance of solar radiation influences atmospheric circulation
- ⑤ atmospheric phenomena caused by imbalance of solar radiation from lower to higher latitudes

객관식

Greenwashing ㉠_____ misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service (A)(is / are) more environmentally friendly than it really is. Greenwashing ranges from ㉡_____, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery (exaggerating environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown that claims on products are often too ㉢_____ or misleading. Some products (B)(label / are labeled) "chemical-free," when the fact is everything (C)(containing / contains) chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or ㉣unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental ㉤advocates (D)(agree / disagree) there is still a long way to go to ㉥ensure shoppers are adequately informed about the environmental impact of the products they buy. The most common ㉦reason for greenwashing is to (E)(attract / attack) environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may (F)(increase / decrease) sales ㉧in the short term. However, this strategy can seriously (G)_____ when consumers find out they are being deceived.

* CFC: 염화불화탄소 ** fraud: 사기

234. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉢에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?234)

- ① avoids - apparent
- ② involves - apparent
- ③ avoids - vague
- ④ involves - vague
- ⑤ continues - obvious

235. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?235)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| ① is | are labeled | contain |
| ② is | are labeled | contains |
| ③ is | label | contain |
| ④ are | are labeled | contains |
| ⑤ are | label | contains |

236. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉥에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?236)

- ① to make environmental claims require by law
- ② making environmental claims required by law
- ③ making environmental claims requiring by law
- ④ to make environmental claims required by law
- ⑤ making environmental claims that required by law

237. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉣~㉦과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?237)

- ① ㉣: unprovable ② ㉤: proponents
- ③ ㉢: guarantee ④ ㉥: purpose
- ⑤ ㉦: ultimately

238. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (F)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?238)

- | (D) | (E) | (F) |
|------------|---------|----------|
| ① disagree | attract | increase |
| ② disagree | attack | decrease |
| ③ agree | attract | increase |
| ④ agree | attack | increase |
| ⑤ agree | attract | decrease |

239. 위 글의 빈칸 (G)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 모두 고르면?239)

- ① succeed ② prosper ③ backfire
- ④ speed up ⑤ boomerang

Greenwashing involves misleading a consumer into thinking a good or service is more environmentally (A)(harmful / friendly) than it really (B)(is / does). Greenwashing ranges from making environmental claims required by law, and therefore irrelevant (CFC-free for example), to puffery (a_____ environmental claims) to fraud. Researchers have shown b_____ claims on products are often too vague or misleading. Some products are labeled "chemical-free," c_____ the fact is (C)(nothing / everything) contains chemicals, including plants and animals. Products with the highest number of misleading or unverifiable claims were laundry detergents, household cleaners, and paints. Environmental d_____ agree there is still a long way to go to ensure shoppers are (D)(adequate / adequately) informed about the environmental impact of (E)그들이 구매하는 제품들. The most common reason for greenwashing is (F)(attract / to attract) environmentally conscious consumers. Many consumers do not find out about the false claims until after the purchase. Therefore, greenwashing may increase sales in the short term. e_____, this strategy can seriously backfire when consumers find out they are being (G)(informed / deceived).

* CFC: 염화불화탄소 ** fraud: 사기

240. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (G)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?240)

(A)	(C)	(G)
① friendly	everything	informed
② friendly	nothing	informed
③ friendly	everything	deceived
④ harmful	nothing	deceived
⑤ harmful	everything	deceived

241. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (D), (F)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?241)

(B)	(D)	(F)
① are	adequate	attract
② is	adequately	to attract
③ is	adequate	to attract
④ is	adequately	attract
⑤ are	adequately	to attract

242. 위 글의 빈칸 a, b에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?242)

a	b
① stressing	offenders
② concealing	advocates
③ exaggerating	opponents
④ concealing	opponents
⑤ exaggerating	advocates

243. 위 글의 빈칸 b, c에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로
연결된 것은?243)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① how - although | ② what - although |
| ③ what - when | ④ that - when |
| ⑤ that - which | |

244. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (E)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것
을 모두 고르면?244)

- ① the products they buy
- ② the products buying them
- ③ the products that they buy
- ④ the products what they buy
- ⑤ the products they buy them

245. 위 글의 빈칸 e에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?245)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| ① Therefore | ② However | ③ Moreover |
| ④ Accordingly | ⑤ Finally | |

246. 위 글의 주제로 알맞은 것은?246)

- ① genuine green brands damaged by greenwashing
- ② how to avoid buying greenwashing products in the market
- ③ unexpected effects greenwashing companies are suffering from
- ④ greenwashing pretending to be better for the environment and its ultimate result
- ⑤ common strategies of greenwashing for attracting environmentally conscious consumers

객관식

The ㉠driver of FOMO (the fear of missing out) is the social pressure to be at the right place with the right people, ㉡_____ it's from a sense of duty or just trying to get ahead, we feel obligated to (A)(attend / avoid) certain events for work, for family and for friends. (B)FOMO와 결합된 사회로부터의 이러한 압박은 우리를 지치게 할 수 있다. According to a recent survey, 70 percent of employees admit that when they take a vacation, they still don't (C)(connect / disconnect) from work. Our digital habits, ㉢_____ include constantly checking emails, and social media timelines, have become so (D)(loosely / firmly) ㉣established, it is nearly impossible to simply ㉤enjoy the moment, along with the people with ㉥_____ we are sharing these moments.

JOMO (the joy of missing out) is the emotionally intelligent antidote to FOMO and is essentially about being present and (E)(is / being) content with where you are at in life. You do not need to compare your life to others but instead, ㉦(practice) tuning out the background noise of the "shoulds" and "wants" and learn to ㉧let go of worrying whether you are doing (F)(wrong something / something wrong). JOMO allows us to live life in the slow lane, to appreciate human connections, to be intentional with our time, ㉨(practice) saying "no," to give ourselves "tech-free breaks," and to give ourselves permission to acknowledge where we are and to feel emotions. Instead of constantly trying to keep up with the rest of society, JOMO allows us to be who we are in the present moment. When you free up that competitive and anxious space in your brain, you have so (G)(very / much) more time, energy, and emotion to ㉩conquer your true priorities.

* antidote: 해독제

247. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?247)

- ① ㉠: motive ② ㉡: fixed
③ ㉢: seize ④ ㉣: desist from
⑤ ㉤: defeat

248. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉢, ㉤에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?248)

- ① if - that - whom
② if - which - who
③ whether - that - who
④ whether - which - who
⑤ whether - which - whom

249. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (D)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?249)

- | (A) | (C) | (D) |
|----------|------------|---------|
| ① avoid | disconnect | firmly |
| ② avoid | connect | loosely |
| ③ attend | disconnect | firmly |
| ④ attend | connect | firmly |
| ⑤ attend | disconnect | loosely |

250. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (B)의 우리말을 <보기>와 같이 영작할 때, 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 연결된 것은?250)

보기
This pressure from society (a)_____ can (b)_____.

- | (a) | (b) |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| ① that combine with FOMO | wear us down |
| ② that combines with FOMO | wear down us |
| ③ combined with FOMO | wear down us |
| ④ combined with FOMO | wear us down |
| ⑤ combines with FOMO | wear us down |

251. 위 글의 괄호 (E), (F), (G)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?251)

- | (E) | (F) | (G) |
|---------|-----------------|------|
| ① being | something wrong | very |
| ② being | wrong something | very |
| ③ is | something wrong | much |
| ④ is | wrong something | much |
| ⑤ being | something wrong | much |

252. 위 글의 괄호 ㉡, ㉣에 주어진 단어의 알맞은 형태가 차례대로 연결된 것은?252)

- ① practicing - practice ② practicing - to practice
③ practice - to practice ④ practice - practice
⑤ to practice - to practice

The ㉠driver of FOMO (the fear of missing out) is the social pressure to be at the right place with the right people, whether it's from a sense of duty or just trying to get ahead, we feel ㉡_____ to attend certain events for work, for family and for friends. This pressure from society combined with FOMO can ㉢wear us down. According to a recent survey, 70 percent of employees (A)(admit / admits) that when they take a vacation, they still don't disconnect from work. Our digital habits, which (B)(include / includes) constantly checking emails, and social media timelines, have become so firmly established, (C)(it / that) is nearly impossible to simply enjoy the moment, ㉣_____ the people with whom we are sharing these moments.

JOMO (the joy of missing out) is the ㉤_____ intelligent antidote to FOMO and is essentially about being present and being ㉥content with where you are at in life. You do not need to compare your life to others but instead, practice ㉦tuning out the background noise of the "shoulds" and "wants" and learn to (D)(let go of / take hold of) worrying whether you are doing something wrong. JOMO allows us to live life in the slow lane, to (E)(undervalue / appreciate) human connections, to be intentional with our time, to practice saying "no," to give ourselves "tech-free breaks," and to give ourselves permission to acknowledge where we are and to feel emotions. ㉧_____ constantly trying to keep up with the rest of society, JOMO allows us (F)_____ in the ㉨present moment. When you free up that competitive and (G)(relaxed / anxious) space in your brain, you have so much more time, energy, and emotion to conquer your true priorities.

* antidote: 해독제

253. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉨의 영영풀이로 알맞지 않은 것은?253)

- ① ㉠ driver: something that makes other things progress, develop, or grow stronger
- ② ㉡ wear down: to make someone feel tired
- ③ ㉢ content: pleased with your situation
- ④ ㉦ tune out: to adjust something so that it works well
- ⑤ ㉨ present: happening or existing now

254. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡, ㉤에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?254)

- ① inspired - emotionally ② obligated - emotionally
- ③ obligated - medicinally ④ inspired - physically
- ⑤ free - medicinally

255. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?255)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|----------|------|
| ① admit | include | it |
| ② admits | includes | that |
| ③ admit | include | that |
| ④ admits | include | it |
| ⑤ admit | includes | it |

256. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉥에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?256)

- ① unlike - Instead of ② along with - Instead of
- ③ along with - Through ④ owing to - Rather than
- ⑤ unlike - Through

257. 위 글의 괄호 (D), (E), (G)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?257)

- | (D) | (E) | (G) |
|----------------|------------|---------|
| ① take hold of | undervalue | relaxed |
| ② let go of | appreciate | anxious |
| ③ let go of | appreciate | relaxed |
| ④ let go of | undervalue | anxious |
| ⑤ take hold of | appreciate | anxious |

258. 위 글의 빈칸 (F)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?258)

- ① being who we are
- ② being who are we
- ③ to be who are we
- ④ to be who we are
- ⑤ be who we are

259. 위 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?259)

- ① Why FOMO and JOMO Can't Coexist
- ② Digital Devices Ruin Social Relationships
- ③ Examples of the Fear and the Joy of Missing Out
- ④ FOMO and JOMO: Opposing Attitudes to Missing Out
- ⑤ How to Avoid Feeling Isolated from Friends or Family

객관식

There was a very wealthy man who was ㉠bothered by (A)(slight / severe) eye pain. He ㉡consulted many doctors and was treated by several of them. He did not stop ㉢(consult) a galaxy of medical experts; he was heavily ㉣_____ and ㉤underwent hundreds of injections. However, the pain (B)(persisted / went away) and was worse than before. At last, he heard about a monk who (C)(was / were) famous for treating patients with his condition. Within (D)(a little / a few) days, the monk was called for by the suffering man.

The monk understood the wealthy man's problem and said that for some time he should concentrate only on green colours and not let his eyes (E)(see / seeing) any other colours. The wealthy man thought it was a strange ㉦_____, but he was ㉧desperate and decided to (F)(try / ignore) it. He ㉨got together a group of painters and purchased barrels of green paint and ordered that (G)그가 보게 될 모든 물체가 녹색으로 칠해져야 한다 just as the monk ㉩(suggest).

* monk: 수도사

260. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉨과 바꾸어 쓸 수 없는 것은?260)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① ㉠: troubled | ② ㉡: talked to |
| ③ ㉢: received | ④ ㉣: encouraged |
| ⑤ ㉤: gathered | |

261. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (F)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?261)

- | (A) | (B) | (F) |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| ① severe | went away | try |
| ② severe | persisted | ignore |
| ③ slight | went away | ignore |
| ④ severe | persisted | try |
| ⑤ slight | persisted | try |

262. 위 글의 괄호 ㉢, ㉨에 주어진 단어의 알맞은 형태가 차례대로 연결된 것은?262)

- ① to consult - had been suggested
- ② to consult - has suggested
- ③ consulting - had suggested
- ④ consulting - has suggested
- ⑤ to consulting - had suggested

263. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉢, ㉨에 들어갈 알맞은 말이 차례대로 연결된 것은?263)

- ① mediated - prescription
- ② medicated - subscription
- ③ mediated - description
- ④ dosed - subscription
- ⑤ medicated - prescription

264. 위 글의 괄호 (C), (D), (E)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로 바르게 연결된 것은?264)

- | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|--------|----------|--------|
| ① were | a little | seeing |
| ② was | a little | see |
| ③ was | a few | see |
| ④ were | a few | see |
| ⑤ was | a few | seeing |

265. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (G)의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것을 모두 고르면?265)

- ① every object he was likely to see painted green
- ② every objects he was likely to see was painted green
- ③ every object he was likely to see be painted green
- ④ every objects he was likely to see should be painted green
- ⑤ every object he was likely to see should be painted green

In a few days everything around that man (A)(was / were) green. The wealthy man made sure that nothing around ㉠him could be any other ㉡_____. When the monk came to visit him after a few days, the wealthy man's servants ran with buckets of green paint and poured ㉢them all over him because ㉣he was (B)(tearing off / wearing) red clothes. He asked the servants why (C)(did they / they did) that.

㉤They replied, "We can't let our master see any other ㉥_____." ㉦이것을 듣고, the monk laughed and said "If only you (D)(purchased / had purchased) a pair of green glasses for just a few dollars, you (E)(should / could) have saved these walls, trees, pots, and everything else and you could have saved a large share of ㉧his fortune. You (F)(can / cannot) paint the whole world green."

* monk: 수도사

266. 위 글의 괄호 (A), (C), (D)에서 어법상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?266)

- | (A) | (C) | (D) |
|--------|----------|---------------|
| ① were | did they | purchased |
| ② were | they did | had purchased |
| ③ was | did they | had purchased |
| ④ was | they did | had purchased |
| ⑤ was | they did | purchased |

267. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤이 가리키는 것으로 알맞게
연결되지 않은 것을 모두 고르면?267)

- ① ㉠: the wealthy man
- ② ㉢: the man's servants
- ③ ㉣: the wealthy man
- ④ ㉤: the man's servants
- ⑤ ㉧: the wealthy man

268. 위 글의 빈칸 ㉡에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은
것은?268)

- | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|
| ① shape | ② colour | ③ item |
| ④ medicine | ⑤ person | |

269. 위 글의 괄호 (B), (E), (F)에서 흐름상 알맞은 말로
바르게 연결된 것은?269)

- | (B) | (E) | (F) |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| ① wearing | could | cannot |
| ② wearing | should | can |
| ③ tearing off | could | cannot |
| ④ tearing off | should | can |
| ⑤ wearing | could | can |

270. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉥의 우리말을 알맞게 영작한 것
을 모두 고르면?270)

- ① Heard this
- ② Hearing this
- ③ He heard this
- ④ After heard this
- ⑤ After hearing this

271. What should the servants have done?271)

- ① They should have worn green clothes.
- ② They shouldn't have obeyed their master's order.
- ③ They should have bought a pair of green glasses.
- ④ They should have painted the whole world green.
- ⑤ They should have poured red paint over the monk.

본 자료는 이그잼포유에서 제작하였습니다. 저작권법에 의하여 무단전재나 무단복제 및 전송을 금하며, 도서로의 모든 출판권과 파일 전송권은 이그잼포유에 있습니다. 본 콘텐츠의 레이아웃 및 편집에 대한 저작권 침해 행위 또한 금지하고 있습니다.

18번

객관식

- 1) ④
- 2) ③
- 3) ⑤
- 4) ①
- 5) ③, ⑤: 조건 부사절 접속사 (~라면)
나머지는 명사절 접속사 (~인지 아닌지)
- 6) ⑤
- 7) ④
- 8) ③
- 9) ①, ⑤
- 10) ⑤

19번

객관식

- 11) ④
- 12) ②
- 13) ③
- 14) ⑤
- 15) ④
- 16) ④
- 17) ②
- 18) ④
- 19) ①
- 20) ①
- 21) ③, ⑤
- 22) ②

20번

객관식

- 23) ⑤
- 24) ①
- 25) ④
- 26) ⑤
- 27) ①
- 28) ⑤

- 29) ①
- 30) ②
- 31) ②
- 32) ①, ④, ⑤
- 33) ⑤
- 34) ③

21번

객관식

- 35) ①
- 36) ④
- 37) ①
- 38) ⑤
- 39) ④
- 40) ④
- 41) ②
- 42) ③
- 43) ④
- 44) ⑤
- 45) ③
- 46) ④
- 47) ⑤

22번

객관식

- 48) ③
- 49) ③
- 50) ②
- 51) ①
- 52) ⑤
- 53) ①, ⑤
- 54) ④
- 55) ②
- 56) ③
- 57) ⑤
- 58) ①
- 59) ④
- 60) ③

23번

객관식

- 61) ③

- 62) ①
63) ⑤
64) ①
65) ⑤
66) ②
67) ⑤
68) ①
69) ②
70) ③
71) ④: 목적격 관계대명사
① 명사절 접속사 <진주어>
② 동격 접속사
③ 동격 접속사
⑤ 명사절 접속사 <목적어>
72) ①

24번

객관식

- 73) ③
74) ③
75) ②
76) ①
77) ②
78) ②
79) ①
80) ③
81) ⑤
82) ③
83) ④
84) ⑤: 주격 관계대명사
① 명사절 접속사 <목적어>
② 명사절 접속사 <진주어>
③ 동격 접속사
④ 동격 접속사

26번

객관식

- 85) ②
86) ④
87) ③
88) ④
89) ④
90) ①
91) ③

- 92) ③, ⑤
93) ⑤
94) ④
95) ④
96) ⑤

29번

객관식

- 97) ④
98) ②
99) ④
100) ⑤
101) ③
102) ③
103) ④
104) ①
105) ②
106) ④, ⑤
107) ⑤
108) ③

30번

객관식

- 109) ⑤
110) ①
111) ⑤
112) ④
113) ④
114) ⑤
115) ②
116) ③
117) ④
118) ⑤
119) ②
120) ⑤

31번

객관식

- 121) ④
122) ⑤
123) ①
124) ③

- 125) ⑤
126) ④
127) ②
128) ③
129) ③
130) ①
131) ④
132) ③

32번

객관식

- 133) ①
134) ⑤
135) ⑤
136) ①
137) ③
138) ④
139) ②
140) ⑤
141) ③
142) ③
143) ②
144) ④

33번

객관식

- 145) ④
146) ③
147) ①
148) ①: 명사적 용법 (목적어)
② 형용사적 용법
③ 부사적 용법 (목적)
④ 부사적 용법 (형용사 수식)
⑤ 형용사적 용법
149) ②
150) ③
151) ④
152) ②
153) ③
154) ③
155) ⑤
156) ③

34번

객관식

- 157) ①
158) ④
159) ③
160) ③
161) ②
162) ⑤
163) ①
164) ②
165) ②
166) ④
167) ④
168) ⑤

35번

객관식

- 169) ③
170) ④
171) ①
172) ③
173) ⑤
174) ②
175) ⑤
176) ③
177) ④
178) ②, ⑤
179) ①
180) ④

36번

객관식

- 181) ②
182) ④
183) ④: to부정사의 형용사적 용법
① 명사적 용법 (목적어 역할)
② 부사적 용법 (목적)
③ 명사적 용법 (진주어 역할)
⑤ 부사적 용법 (감정의 원인)
184) ③
185) ⑤
186) ①

- 187) ③
188) ⑤
189) ②
190) ③
191) ①
192) ②, ④
193) ④

37번

객관식

- 194) ③
195) ③
196) ②
197) ⑤
198) ③
199) ④
200) ④
201) ⑤
202) ③
203) ④
204) ③
205) ①, ③
206) ②

38번

객관식

- 207) ④
208) ⑤
209) ③
210) ②, ④
211) ⑤
212) ④
213) ⑤
214) ③
215) ④
216) ④
217) ③
218) ④
219) ⑤: 주격 관계대명사
①, ②, ③, ④ 목적격 관계대명사
220) ②

39번

객관식

- 221) ②, ④
222) ③
223) ④
224) ③, ④
225) ③
226) ④
227) ⑤
228) ③
229) ②
230) ①
231) ②, ④, ⑤
232) ⑤
233) ④

40번

객관식

- 234) ④
235) ②
236) ②
237) ⑤
238) ③
239) ③, ⑤
240) ③
241) ②
242) ⑤
243) ④
244) ①, ③
245) ②
246) ④

41~42번

객관식

- 247) ⑤
248) ⑤
249) ③
250) ④
251) ⑤
252) ③
253) ④
254) ②

- 255) ①
- 256) ②
- 257) ②
- 258) ④
- 259) ④

43~45번

객관식

- 260) ④
- 261) ④
- 262) ③
- 263) ⑤
- 264) ③
- 265) ③, ⑤
- 266) ④
- 267) ②, ③
- 268) ②
- 269) ①
- 270) ②, ⑤
- 271) ③