

※ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Artistic Inspiration to Build an Ideal Community

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

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

1. (A), (B), (C)의 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| ① consisted | composing | which |
| ② consisted | composed | which |
| ③ consisted | composed | in which |
| ④ consisting | composed | in which |
| ⑤ consisting | composing | which |

2. 밑줄의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Hundertwasser Haus is located in the countryside.
- ② The buildings built in Vienna right after World War II were spectacular.
- ③ The trees in Hundertwasser Haus do their role by providing environmental benefits.
- ④ There is no building that resembles Hundertwasser Haus around the world.
- ⑤ Friedensreich Hundertwasser was not interested in the environment when he started the renewal project in Vienna.

3. 다음 글을 읽고 글의 흐름이 자연스럽도록 <보기>의 어구들을 재배열하여 밑줄 친 빈칸의 문장을 완성하십시오.

A couple of decades ago, Medellin, Colombia's second largest city, was suffering from violence and poverty. Today the colorful city is part of an altogether brighter picture, a rising metropolitan economy in Latin America. This remarkable redevelopment is the result of inventive city planning. Comuna 13, a community high up on the city's hillside, was once a shelter for armed criminals. Steep roads _____, leaving _____. The city came up with a clever idea to secure access to the area - a 384-meter long series of escalators that scales the mountain. It has brought peace, pride, and prosperity to a community that had long suffered from governmental abandonment and unchecked crime of all sorts.

<보기>

it / by law enforcement / 28 stories of stairs /
to access / made / impossible / climbing /
isolated and abandoned / as high as /
this poor neighborhood / the community /
for vehicles

→ Steep roads _____,
leaving _____.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.

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

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

학교 시험에 꼭!! 나오는 서술형

5. 다음 글을 읽고, <보기>의 단어들을 모두 활용하여 밑줄 친 우리말에 맞게 빈칸을 완성하십시오.

Every city has pockets of underused and underutilized land or decaying urban areas. These pockets of underused land weaken the city's image and productivity. Cities from around the world are struggling to come up with creative urban renewal ideas to meet the challenges 도시계획의 중요성을 모두가 알게 되었기 때문에.

<보기>

now / planning / is / the importance / that / everyone / aware of / urban / of

→ -----

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥에서 어법상 틀린 것끼리 모두 연결된 것은?

Green spaces in densely populated cities are often few and far between. In particularly populous cities like New York and Seoul, common space for citizens is never enough. Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the usual working week ㉠ are something all cities should struggle to accomplish. Upcycling or creative reuse of outdated infrastructure can be a great solution.

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

- ① ㉠, ㉡ ② ㉠, ㉢
③ ㉠, ㉢, ㉤ ④ ㉡, ㉢, ㉤
⑤ ㉡, ㉤, ㉥

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Green spaces in densely populated cities are often few and far between. In particularly populous cities like New York and Seoul, common space for citizens is never enough. (가) 평일에 야외에서 즐길 수 있는 더 푸른 공간들을 시민에게 제공하는 일은 모든 도시들이 성취하려고 노력하는 부분이다. Upcycling or creative reuse of outdated infrastructure can be a great solution. An innovative plan for New York's old subway line is a representative example of upcycling urban infrastructure. Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project that ran high across the west of Manhattan. Built at an enormous cost, it was soon ㉠ disfavored and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, decorated with plants. It runs through the western part of Manhattan, offering a unique view of the city. It has revived the run-down area and breathed new life into the surrounding community.

In Seoul, Seoulo 7017, now open to the public, provides an example of upcycling ㉡ obsolete infrastructure. The Seoul Station Overpass, originally designed exclusively for cars, has been transformed into a garden bridge for walking citizens. The Seoul Station Overpass was once considered a symbol of the country's surprisingly ㉢ fast economic development. Its transformation from a traffic overpass to a walking bridge marks how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered. It stands for the slower pace of a nation that seeks to pay greater respect to its history and provide better quality of life for everyone. Every city has pockets of ㉣ efficient land or decaying urban areas. These pockets of underused land ㉤ weaken the city's image and productivity. Cities from around the world are struggling to come up with creative urban renewal ideas to meet the challenges now that everyone is aware of the importance of urban planning.

7. 우리말 부분 (가)를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 영작한 것은?

- ① Providing greener spaces that can enjoy outside during the usual working week is something all cities should struggle to accomplish.
- ② Providing greener spaces that can enjoy outside during the usual working week for people are something all cities should struggle to accomplish.
- ③ Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the usual working week is something all cities should overlook to accomplish.
- ④ Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the weekend is something all cities should struggle to accomplish.
- ⑤ Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the usual working week is something all cities should attempt to accomplish.

8. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ |
| ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉣ |
| ⑤ ㉤ | |

9. 다음 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉨ 중에서 어법상 틀린 부분이 포함된 것을 있는 대로 고른 것은?

Escalators Transform Life in Hillside Neighborhood

㉠A couple of decades ago, Medellin, Colombia's second largest city, was suffering from violence and poverty. Today the colorful city is part of an altogether brighter picture, rising metropolitan economy in Latin America. This remarkable redevelopment is the result of inventive city planning. Comuna 13, a community high up on the city's hillside, was once a shelter for armed criminals. ㉡Steep roads climbing as high as 28 stories of stairs made it impossible for vehicles to access this poor neighborhood, and they left the community isolated, abandoned by law enforcement.

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

- ① ㉠,㉢,㉥ ② ㉢,㉣,㉥
③ ㉢,㉥,㉦ ④ ㉣,㉤,㉥,㉦
⑤ ㉢,㉣,㉤,㉦

학교 시험에 꼭!! 나오는 서술형

10. 밑줄 친 부분을 주어진 단어만 한 번씩 사용해서 내용과 문법에 맞게 쓰시오. (필요하면 형태를 바꾸시오)

This remarkable redevelopment is the result of inventive city planning. Comuna 13, a community high up on the city's hillside, was once a shelter for armed criminals. Steep roads climbing as high as 28 stories of stairs 이 가난한 동네에 차량이 접근하는 것을 불가능하게 했다, leaving the community isolated, abandoned by law enforcement.

to / make / neighborhood / vehicles / this /
access / it / possible / poor / for

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 모두 고르시오.

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

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

12. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 들어갈 말로 알맞게 짝지어진 것은?

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

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|------|--------|
| ① consisting | have | full |
| ② consisting | had | full |
| ③ consisting | had | filled |
| ④ consisted | have | full |
| ⑤ consisted | had | filled |

학교 시험에 꼭!! 나오는 **고난도**

13. 다음 글에서 어법상 잘못된 것의 개수는?

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

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

14. The High Line Park와 Seoulllo에 대한 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 조건에 맞게 주제문을 완성하시오.

Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project that ran high across the west of Manhattan. Built at an enormous cost, it soon fell out of favor and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, decorated with plants. It runs through the western part of Manhattan, offering a unique view of the city.

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

<조건>

- upcycling을 주어로 한 문장을 완성할 것
- 아래 단어를 한 번씩만 사용하고, 동사는 반드시 변형시킬 것
green space / the outdated infrastructure
transform / make / possible / be
for / into / it / to
- '가목적어 ... 진목적어' 구조를 1회 사용할 것
- '의미상의 주어'를 1회 사용할 것
- 단어 추가하지 말 것

Upcycling _____
_____.

※ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

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

15. 뿃글을 통해 알 수 없는 것은?

- ① What the reconstruction architecture in Vienna after World War II was like
- ② What Hundertwasser had dreamed of for a long time
- ③ What the rebuilt community consists of
- ④ How long it took for Hundertwasser to rebuild the run-down site
- ⑤ The way in which the trees in the community pay their rent unlike regular tenants

16. 뿃글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A fixed purpose setting global trends of urban renewal
- ② Establishing a desirable community credited to artistic vision
- ③ Upcycling outdated infrastructure into green spaces
- ④ The importance of upcycling and adaptive reuse
- ⑤ Meeting the challenges with temporary solutions

17. 다음 글을 읽고 답을 찾을 수 없는 질문은?

City of Medellin came up with a clever idea to secure access to the Comuna 13 - a 384-meter long series of escalators that scales the mountain. Freely open to the public, the journey takes a total of only six minutes. The residents cannot speak highly enough of the simple innovation. It has brought peace, pride, and prosperity to a community that had long suffered from governmental abandonment and unchecked crime of all sorts. In recent years Medellin's crime rate has fallen by more than 80 percent from its peak and the city has become a global model for successful transformation. The escalators themselves have become famous; they are now a symbol of rebirth and have encouraged international corporations to open new facilities in the area. Medellin's renewal has attracted planners from cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Johannesburg, and Washington, D.C. to see how it was accomplished.

- ① How long did it take to set up the escalators?
- ② How are the escalators being operated for the public?
- ③ How did the community respond to the escalators?
- ④ What changes has Medellin seen since the escalators were installed?
- ⑤ Why have city planners come to Medellin?

18. 다음 글의 내용으로 미루어 추론할 수 없는 것을 2개 고르면?

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

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

- ① Pedestrians were not allowed to use the Seoul Station Overpass in the past.
- ② The Seoul Station Overpass was torn down and replaced with a new garden bridge.
- ③ Seoulo 7017 represents that Seoul takes the better quality of life for everyone into consideration.
- ④ It seemed that Seoul city found a new way of reusing the Seoul Station Overpass when it turned outdated.
- ⑤ The transformation of the Seoul Station Overpass shows us a proper example of a whole new start.

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Green spaces in densely populated cities are often few and far between. In particularly populous cities like New York and Seoul, common space for citizens is never enough. Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the usual working week is something all cities should struggle to accomplish, _____ can be a great solution. An innovative plan for New York's old subway line is a representative example of it. Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project that ran high across the west of Manhattan. Built at an enormous cost, it soon fell out of favor and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, decorated with plants. It runs through the western part of Manhattan, offering a unique view of the city. It has revived the run-down area and breathed new life into the surrounding community.

- ① Cooperation with other countries
- ② Upcycling outdated infrastructure
- ③ A whole new start for the entire city
- ④ Holding an idea contest for urban planning
- ⑤ Removing residents from the run-down urban areas

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 모두 고르시오.

In December, 1977, the mayor of Vienna offered Hundertwasser full ①charge of rebuilding run-down site in the middle of the city, allowing him to create a unique community composed of 52 apartments, common playgrounds, and a medical facility. The trees in the community are treated as regular ②peasants, just like the apartment residents. They pay their share of the rent by providing fresh air and noise ③production. The apartment complex was designed to function as an integrated eco-friendly system, where people, plants and animals live together in complete harmony. Above all, the best thing about the colorful apartment site is its overwhelming beauty and ④incomplete artistic uniqueness. Composed of colors and curves, the building itself is a work of art, a ⑤wonder to look at.

- ① a, c ② b, c, d
③ a, d, e ④ b, c, d, e
⑤ a, b, c, e

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

Upcycling is the process through which waste materials or useless products are transformed into new materials or products with a higher value, leading to a(n) ___(A)___ in production and consumption. The term was initially used in 1994 by the German engineer Reiner Pilz, but in recent years has become widely used. In 2013, architect McDonough and chemist Michael William Braungart released a book *The Upcycle*, which cited upcycling as a practical way to improve the world. In architecture, a major form of upcycling is adaptive reuse. Adaptive reuse refers to the process of reusing an old site or building for a purpose different from its original one. Adaptive reuse deals with the issues of ___(B)___ and development and tries to reach a balance between the two, thus it becomes an effective way to reduce urban sprawl and environmental impact.

(A) (B)

- ① decline desolation
② diminution preservation
③ increase protection
④ strength conservation
⑤ reduction compliance

22. 밑줄 친 how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Seoul, Seoullo 7017, now open to the public, provides an example of upcycling outdated infrastructure. The Seoul Station Overpass, originally designed exclusively for cars, has been transformed into a garden bridge for walking citizens. The Seoul Station Overpass was once considered a symbol of the country's surprisingly fast economic development. Its transformation from a traffic overpass to a walking bridge marks how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered. It stands for the slower pace of a nation that seeks to pay greater respect to its history and provide better quality of life for everyone. Every city has pockets of underused and underutilized land or decaying urban areas. These pockets of underused land weaken the city's image and productivity. Cities from around the world are struggling to come up with creative urban renewal ideas to meet the challenges now that everyone is aware of the importance of urban planning. Creativity, community-friendliness, and preservation are the three key words in the current trends of urban renewal.

- ① It marks reordered priorities that pay greater respect to Korean history and provide more comfortable life for everyone.
② It symbolizes the country's surprisingly fast economic development.
③ It represents the waste materials have transformed into new materials with a higher value.
④ It signifies the old infrastructure has damaged the city's image and productivity.
⑤ It means that the process through which useless products are transformed into new products with a higher value.

23. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것 끼리 짝지어진 것은?

Like any living organism, cities eventually grow old and tired. They cannot be left to die. (A) [Fluctuating / Persistent] efforts should be made to breathe life into them. New buildings must be (B) [constructed / demolished] and old infrastructure repaired or replaced. If not, old city areas will come to be (C) [restored / devastated]. The importance of urban renewal cannot be stressed enough, but in fact most cities find it tricky to deal with the issue. What to do with the run-down parts of a city generates heated debates among interested parties. From local government to private property owners, conservationists to real estate developers, disused city districts are highly fought over.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| ① Persistent | demolished | devastated |
| ② Fluctuating | constructed | restored |
| ③ Persistent | constructed | devastated |
| ④ Persistent | constructed | restored |
| ⑤ Fluctuating | demolished | devastated |

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

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

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In particularly densely populated cities like New York and Seoul, where common greener space for citizens is never enough, -----
----- An innovative plan for New York's old subway line is a representative example. Originally built in 1929, the High Line was a 13-mile project that ran high across the west of Manhattan. Built at an enormous cost, it soon fell out of favor and began to be closed and brought down. In 1999, Manhattan residents and property owners started an effort to convert the disused rail line into a public park. The High Line Park is now a walking bridge, decorated with plants. It has revived the run-down area and breathed new life into the surrounding community. Another example is Seoulo 7017, which is now open to the public. The Seoul Station Overpass, originally designed exclusively for cars, has been transformed into a garden bridge for walking citizens. Its transformation from a traffic overpass to a walking bridge marks how the priorities of one of the world's fastest transforming cities have been reordered.

- ① building more bridges and railroads is inevitable
- ② creative reuse of outdated infrastructure can be a great solution
- ③ the effective management of density is key to promoting well-planned cities
- ④ as a way of sustainable development, we need areas reserved for pedestrian-only use
- ⑤ the best way to reduce traffic congestion in urban area is to provide a free public transport service

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 오스트리아 비엔나의 황폐한 부지에 지어진 환경 친화적 체계로 설계된 복합 건물에 대한 글이다. (A) 'reconstruction architecture(재건된 건축)'가 싸구려 회색 콘크리트 블록으로 구성되고 있는 것이므로 현재분사 'consisting'이 들어가야 한다. 'consist'는 자동사이므로 수동형으로 쓰지 않는다. (B) 'a unique community(독창적인 공동체)'가 52채의 아파트, 공동 놀이터, 병원 시설로 구성되어 있는 것이므로 과거분사 'composed'가 쓰여야 한다. (C) 관계절에 완전한 문장이 나오므로 [전치사 + 관계대명사] 형태인 'in which'가 알맞은 표현이다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다.

2) [정답] ③

[해설] 훈데르트바서 하우스에 있는 나무들은 신선한 공기를 제공하고 소음을 차단해주는 것으로 임대료를 낸다고 하므로 ③의 '훈데르트바서 하우스의 나무들은 환경적 이점을 제공하여 그 역할을 한다.'는 지문의 내용과 일치한다. ① 훈데르트바서 하우스는 오스트리아 비엔나에 위치해 있다고 했으므로, '훈데르트바서 하우스는 시골에 위치해 있다.'는 적절하지 않다. ② 전쟁 이후 재건된 건축은 싸구려 회색 콘크리트 블록으로 구성되어 있다고 했으므로 '제2차 세계대전 직후에 비엔나에 지어진 건물들은 장관이다.'는 내용과 일치하지 않는다. ④ 전 세계 건축가들이 훈데르트바서 하우스와 비슷한 주거 건물 설계를 하게 되었다고 했으므로 '세계 어딘가에는 훈데르트바서 하우스와 비슷한 건물이 없다.'는 내용과 일치하지 않는다. ⑤ 프리에덴스라이히 훈데르트바서는 오래 전부터 환경 친화적인 공간에 대한 관심이 있었다고 했으므로 '프리에덴스라이히 훈데르트바서는 비엔나에서 재개발 프로젝트를 시작할 때 환경에 관심이 없었다.'는 일치하지 않는다.

3) [정답] climbing as high as 28 stories of stairs made it impossible for vehicles to access this poor neighborhood, the community isolated and abandoned by law enforcement

[해설] 첫 번째 빈칸에는 주어 'Steep roads'를 수식하는 현재분사 구문 'climbing as high as 28 stories of stairs'를 쓴다. 이때 'as + 원급 + as'는 '~만큼 ...한'이라는 의미를 나타낸다. 그 후, 'make + 가목적어 it + 목적격 보어(impossible) + for + 의미상의 주어(vehicles) + 진목적어(to access ~)'를 쓴다. 두 번째 빈칸에는 'leave + 목적어 + 목적격 보어'의 구조를 써야 하며, 목적어로는 'the community'를, 목적격 보어로는 'isolated and abandoned'를 쓴다.

4) [정답] ②, ④, ⑤

[해설] ② 5형식 동사 'find'는 'find + 목적어 + 목적격 보어'의 형태로 쓰여 '목적어가 ~하다는 것을 알다'를 의미한다. 목적격 보어 자리에는 뒤에 진목적어 'to deal with'이 쓰였으므로 'find' 뒤의 목적어 자리에는 가목적어 'it'을 써야 한다. ④ 주어 'disused city districts(효용을 다한 도시 구역들)'가 다툼의 대상이 되는 것이므로 수동태인 'are fought'가 쓰여야 한다. ⑤ 'new perspectives(새로운 관점)'를 수식할 수 있는

to부정사의 'to look at'이 쓰이는 것이 적절하다. 이때 to부정사는 형용사적 용법으로 쓰였다.

5) [정답] now that everyone is aware of the importance of urban planning

[해설] 접속사 'now that'은 '~이기 때문에'를 뜻한다. 주어는 'everyone(모두)'을 써야 하고, 'be aware of'는 '~을 알다'라는 뜻으로 그 뒤에는 목적어로 'the importance of urban planning(도시계획의 중요성)'이 나와야 한다.

6) [정답] ②

[해설] ㉠ 주어는 동명사구인 'Providing people with greener spaces'로, 이는 단수 취급해야 한다. 따라서 'are'가 아닌 'is'가 쓰여야 한다. ㉡ 'begin to V'는 '~하기 시작하다'라는 의미이다. 따라서 'to being closed'가 아닌 'to be closed'가 되어야 한다. 정답은 ②이다. ㉢ 분사구문이 포함된 문장으로 앞에 'Being'이 생략되고 과거분사형의 'built'만 남은 구조이다. ㉣ 'a walking bridge(보행교)'를 수식하기 위해 수동태형의 분사구문인 'being decorated'가 알맞게 쓰였다. ㉤ 'and'의 앞에 현재완료 시제인 'has revived'가 쓰였으므로 이와 병렬 구조를 이루는 '(has) breathed'가 알맞게 쓰였다. 여기서는 'has'가 생략된 형태이다.

7) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 'A에게 B를 제공하다'를 뜻하는 'provide A with B'의 구문을 이용해야 한다. '평일'은 'the usual working week'로 표현해야 하고, '~하려고 노력하다'는 'attempt to'로 표현할 수 있다. 따라서 보기 중 이에 부합하게 영작한 것은 ⑤ 'Providing people with greener spaces that can be enjoyed outside during the usual working week is something all cities should attempt to accomplish.'이다.

8) [정답] ④

[해설] 낱아서 효용이 떨어진 인프라를 녹색 공간으로 업사 이클링하는 사례들을 설명하는 글이다. ㉠의 문장은 '모든 도시는 충분히 활용되지 않는 토지나 쇠락하는 도시 구역들이 있기 마련이다.'라는 의미가 되어야 하므로 efficient(효율적인)가 아닌 underused(충분히 이용되지 않는)가 쓰여야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다. ㉡ 인기를 잃은 ㉢ 더 이상 쓸모가 없는 ㉣ 빠른 ㉤ 약화시키다

9) [정답] ④

[해설] ㉠ 선행사는 'a 384-meter long series of escalators(384미터 길이의 에스컬레이터들)'로, 'a series of'가 포함될 경우 단수 취급해야 한다. 따라서 'scale(올라가다)'이 아닌 'scales'가 알맞다. ㉡ 공동체에 평화, 자긍심과 번영을 가져다 준 시점보다 그 공동체가 정부의 방치와 아무 제약 없이 판치는 온갖 범죄에 시달리던 것이 더 이전에 일어난 일이므로 'had brought'는 현재완료 시제인 'has brought'로, 'has ~ suffered'는 과거완료 시제인 'had ~ suffered'로 고쳐야 한다. ㉢ 범죄율이 80퍼센트 이상까지 떨어졌다는 내용이므로 'for'가 아닌 'by(~까지)'가 쓰여야 한다. ㉣ 간접의문문의 어순은 '의문사 + 주어 + 동사'이므로 'how it was accomplished'가 옳은 표현이다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다.

10) [정답] made it impossible for vehicles to access this poor neighborhood

[해설] 과거에 일어난 일을 설명하고 있으므로 'make'는 'made'로 시제를 바꿔야 한다. 가목적어 자리에는 'it'을 쓰고 그 뒤에는 '불가능한'의 의미를 나타내기 위해 'impossible'을 쓴다. 의미상의 주어로는 'for vehicles(차량)'를, 진목적어로는 'to access this poor neighborhood(이 가난한 동네에 접근하는 것)'를 쓴다.

11) [정답] ③

[해설] ⑥ 선행사 a 13-mile project(13마일의 프로젝트)를 관계대명사절의 'ran ~ Manhattan(맨해튼 서부의 고가를 가로지르는)'이 수식하고 있는 문장이다. 관계대명사절에 주어가 없으므로 주격 관계대명사인 that 혹은 which가 쓰여야 한다. ④ 현재 시제와 함께 쓰는 부사 now가 있으므로 was가 아닌 is가 쓰여야 한다. ⑤ 주어 It(=the High Line Park)가 도시의 독특한 풍경을 조망할 수 있게 해주는 것이므로 능동의 의미를 나타내는 현재분사 offering이 쓰여야 한다. 따라서 틀린 것은 ③ '⑥, ④, ⑤'이다. ⑥ 분사구문에 Being이 생략되고 built만 남은 형태이다. ⑤ began의 목적어로 to 부정사가 and를 통해 병렬로 연결되어 있는 문장이다. 앞에 be가 쓰였으므로 be를 생략한 후 brought만 남은 형태이다.

12) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 'reconstruction architecture(재건된 건축)'가 싸구려 회색 콘크리트 블록으로 구성되고 있는 것이므로 현재분사 'consisting'이 알맞은 표현이다. 'consist'는 자동사이므로 수동형으로 쓰지 않음에 유의한다. (B) 'Friedensreich Hundertwasser'는 3인칭 단수이므로 'have'는 나올 수 없다. 따라서 과거완료 시제를 만드는 'had'가 정답이다. (C) 'be full of'는 '~로 가득하다'라는 의미이며, 비슷한 표현으로는 'be filled with'가 있다. 따라서 정답은 ②이다.

13) [정답] ③

[해설] 'The Seoul Station Overpass, ~ walking citizens.'의 문장에서 주어는 'The Seoul Station Overpass(서울역 고가도로)'이므로 동사는 단수형인 'has been transformed(개조되었다)'가 쓰여야 한다. 바로 그 다음 문장에서, 주어 'The Seoul Station Overpass'는 간주되는 것이므로 수동태인 'was considered'가 쓰여야 한다. 마지막으로 'It stands ~ for everyone.'의 문장에서, 'seek(애쓰다)'의 목적어로 두 개의 to부정사(to pay, to provide)가 'and'를 통해 연결되어야 한다. 따라서 'providing'이 아닌 '(to) provide'가 알맞은 표현이다. 이때 'to'는 앞에 언급되었으므로 생략 가능하다. 따라서 옳지 않은 것은 ③ '3개'이다.

14) [정답] Upcycling makes it possible for the outdated infrastructure to be transformed into green space.

[해설] 첫 번째 글은 효용을 다한 고가 선로를 공용 공원인 하이라인 파크로 업사이클링한 사례를 설명하고 있으며, 두 번째 글은 차량 전용으로 설계된 서울역 고가도로를 시민들의 보행을 위한 공원 교각으로 업사이클링

한 사례를 말하고 있다. 따라서 이 글의 주제문으로는 'Upcycling makes it possible for the outdated infrastructure to be transformed into green space.(업사이클링은 오래된 사회기반 시설이 친환경 공간으로 변모하는 것을 가능하게 만든다)'가 적절하다.

15) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ '현대트바서가 낡은 지역을 재건하는 데 얼마나 오랜 시간이 걸렸는지'는 지문에서 언급되지 않았다. ① '제2차 세계대전 이후 비엔나에서의 재건건축은 어땠는가'에 대해 싸구려 회색 콘크리트 블록으로 구성되어 있었다고 나와 있다. ② '현대트바서가 오랜 시간 동안 꿈꾸었던 것은 무엇인가'로, '그는 오래 전부터 따뜻한 콘크리트 건물들을 활기와 녹색 식물이 가득한 더 우호적이고 환경 친화적인 공간으로 바꾸고 싶다는 꿈을 꾸었다.'고 답할 수 있다. ③ '재건된 커뮤니티는 어떤 것으로 구성되어 있는가'에 대해, 52채의 아파트, 공동 놀이터, 병원 시설이 있다고 나와 있다. ⑤ '커뮤니티의 나무들이 일반 세입자와는 다르게 임대료를 지불하는 방식은 무엇인가'에 대해 위 글에 따르면 '나무들은 신선한 공기를 제공하고 소음을 차단해주는 것으로 임대료를 낸다.'라고 답할 수 있다.

16) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 글은 도시 재생의 창의적 사례 중 하나인 오스트리아 비엔나의 예술적 독창성을 보여주는 현대트바서 하우스에 대한 내용이다. 따라서 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ②의 '예술적 비전을 통해 인정받는 바람직한 커뮤니티를 구축하는 것'이다. ① 도시 재생의 세계적 트렌드를 설정하는 확고한 목적 ③ 오래된 인프라를 녹색 공간으로 업사이클링하기 ④ 업사이클링과 적응적 재활용의 중요성 ⑤ 일시적인 해결책으로 문제에 대처하기

17) [정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 폭력과 가난에 시달리던 콜롬비아의 메데인이라는 도시가 재개발을 통해 대도시 경제의 일익을 담당하는 곳으로 바뀌었음을 설명하고 있다. ② '에스컬레이터는 어떻게 대중을 위해 운영되고 있는가?' - 에스컬레이터는 대중에게 무료로 개방되어 있다. ③ '지역 사회는 에스컬레이터에 어떻게 반응했는가?' - 주민들은 이 단순한 혁신을 입에 침이 마르도록 칭찬한다. ④ '에스컬레이터가 설치된 이후 메데인에서 어떤 변화가 있었는가?' - 이 에스컬레이터는 오래도록 정부의 방치와 아무 제약 없이 판치는 온갖 범죄에 시달리던 공동체에 평화, 자긍심과 번영을 가져다 주었다. ⑤ '도시 계획가들이 메데인에 왜 왔는가?' - 메데인의 재개발이 어떻게 성공을 이루었는지 보기 위해 왔다. ① '에스컬레이터를 설치하는 데 얼마나 걸렸는가?'에 대한 내용은 지문에서 찾아볼 수 없으므로 정답은 ①이다.

18) [정답] ②, ⑤

[해설] ② '서울역 고가도로는 철거되고 새로운 공원 교각으로 대체되었다.'로, 서울역 고가도로는 철거된 것이 아닌 공원 교각으로 개조되었다. ⑤ '서울역 고가도로의 변신은 완전히 새로운 시작의 적절한 예를 보여준다.'로, 완전히 새로운 시작이 아닌 역사를 더 존중하고 모두를 위해 더 나은 삶의 질을 보장하고자 애쓰는 국가

의 예를 보여준다고 할 수 있다. ① 과거에는 보행자들이 서울역 고가도로를 이용할 수 없었다. ③ 서울로 7017은 서울시가 모든 사람의 더 나은 삶의 질을 고려하고 있음을 나타낸다. ④ 서울시가 서울역 고가도로가 노후화되었을 때 재사용할 새로운 방법을 찾은 것으로 보인다.

19) [정답] ②

[해설] 빈칸 뒤에서 뉴욕에서 낡은 지하철 선로를 혁신하고자 하는 한 계획은 도시 인프라의 업사이클링을 대표하는 모범사례가 되었다고 하므로 빈칸에는 '노후된 인프라의 업사이클링은 훌륭한 해결책이 될 수 있다.'라는 의미를 만드는 ②가 들어가야 한다. ① 다른 나라들과의 협력 ③ 도시 전체의 새로운 시작 ④ 도시 계획을 위한 아이디어 공모전 개최 ⑤ 낙후된 도시 지역에서 주민들을 이주시키기

20) [정답] ②

[해설] 훈데르트바서가 압도적인 아름다움과 비길 데 없는 예술적 독창성을 자랑하는 훈데르트바서 하우스를 건설하여 도시 전체의 풍광을 바꿔 놓았다는 내용의 글이다. ⑥의 문장을 보면, 공동체의 나무들은 아파트 주민과 똑같이 보통 세입자로 취급받는다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 peasants(소작농)가 아닌 ② tenants(세입자)가 쓰이는 것이 문맥상 적절하다. ㉠ 책임 ㉡ 생산 ㉢ 불완전한 ㉣ 경이로움

21) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 업사이클링은 폐자재나 쓸모가 없어진 상품들을 새로운 자재나 가치가 더 높은 상품으로 변화시키는 것으로, 이는 생산과 소비를 '축소'시키는 것이므로 빈칸에는 diminution(축소)이 들어가야 한다. (B) 적응적 재활용은 오래된 부지나 건물을 원래의 목적과 다른 목적으로 재활용하는 것으로, 이는 '보존'과 개발의 문제에 대처하므로 빈칸에는 preservation(보존)이 들어가야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ②이다. ① 감소 - 황량함 ③ 증가 - 보호 ④ 강점 - 보존 ⑤ 감소 - 준수

22) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글은 원래 차량 전용으로 설계된 서울역 고가도로가 시민들의 보행을 위한 공원 교각으로 개조된 사례에 대해 설명하고 있다. 밑줄 친 부분은 '세계에서 가장 빠른 속도로 변화하고 있는 도시들 중 하나의 우선순위가 어떻게 재조정되었는가'라는 뜻으로, 이 문장이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤의 '이는 쓸모없는 제품이 더 높은 가치의 새로운 제품으로 변환되는 과정을 의미한다.'이다. ① 이는 한국 역사에 대한 더 큰 존중을 표하고 모든 사람에게 더 편안한 삶을 제공하는 재조정된 우선순위를 나타낸다. ② 이는 나라의 놀랄울 정도로 빠른 경제 발전을 상징한다. ③ 이는 폐기물이 더 높은 가치의 새로운 재료로 변환되었음을 나타낸다. ④ 이는 오래된 인프라가 도시의 이미지와 생산성을 손상시켰음을 의미한다.

23) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 도시에 생명을 불어넣기 위해 새 건물들을 건축하고 낡은 인프라를 수리하거나 교체해야 하지만 이해관계가 얽힌 당사자들 때문에 이 문제가 해결하기 까다롭다는 내용이다. (A)에는 도시에 생명을 불어넣기 위해 '꾸준히' 노력을 해야 한다는 의미를 만드는

Persistent(끊임없이 지속[반복]되는)가 들어가야 한다. (B) 새 건물들을 건축하고 낡은 인프라를 수리하거나 교체해야 한다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 빈칸에는 constructed(건설하다)가 들어가야 한다. (C) 도시 재생을 하지 않을 경우 오래된 도시 구역들이 폐허가 될 것이라는 의미를 만드는 devastated(황폐한)가 들어가야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ③이다.

24) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 도시를 완전히 새로 건설하는 것이 한때는 인기 있는 해결책이었으나 더 창조적이고, 더 공동체 친화적이며 도시의 건축유산을 더 잘 보존할 수 있는 관점에 초점이 맞춰지고 있다는 내용이다. ④의 문장을 보면 대규모 재개발로 인해 자산이 없는 거주민들은 새로 재개발된 동네에 자리한 고층집에서 쫓겨났다는 내용이 되어야 하므로 unlimited(무제한의, 무한정의)가 아닌 limited(제한된, 아주 많지는 않은)가 들어가야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다. ① 거대한 ② 대체하다 ③ 무시하다 ⑤ 더 나은

25) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 글은 뉴욕의 하이라인과 서울로 7017처럼 낡은 인프라를 업사이클링한 사례를 설명하고 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 '노후된 인프라의 창의적인 재사용은 훌륭한 해결책이 될 수 있다'를 뜻하는 ②가 들어가야 한다. ① 더 많은 다리와 철도를 건설하는 것은 불가피하다 ③ 인구 밀도의 효과적인 관리는 잘 계획된 도시를 촉진하는 핵심이다. ④ 지속 가능한 개발의 한 방법으로 보행자 전용 구역을 확보할 필요가 있다 ⑤ 도시 지역의 교통 혼잡을 줄이는 최선의 방법은 무료 대중교통 서비스를 제공하는 것이다