



영어 영역

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 18번]

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

Therefore, I am urging you to consider reopening the ticket offices.

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my deep concern about the recent change made by Pittsburgh Train Station. ( ① ) The station had traditional ticket offices with staff before, but these have been replaced with ticket vending machines. ( ② ) However, individuals who are unfamiliar with these machines are now experiencing difficulty accessing the railway services. ( ③ ) Since these individuals heavily relied on the staff assistance to be able to travel, they are in great need of ticket offices with staff in the station. ( ④ ) With the staff back in their positions, many people would regain access to the railway services. ( ⑤ ) I look forward to your prompt attention to this matter and a positive resolution.

Sincerely,

Sarah Roberts

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 19번]

2. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

All the actors on the stage were focused on their acting. Then, suddenly, Arthur fell into the corner of the stage. Jeevan immediately approached Arthur and found his heart wasn't beating. Jeevan began CPR. ① He worked silently, glancing sometimes at Arthur's face. ② He thought, "Please, start breathing again, please." Arthur's eyes were closed. Moments later, an older man in a grey suit appeared, swiftly kneeling beside Arthur's chest. "I'm Walter Jacobi. I'm a doctor." ③ He announced with a calm voice. Jeevan wiped the sweat off ④ his forehead. With combined efforts, Jeevan and Dr. Jacobi successfully revived Arthur. Arthur's eyes slowly opened. Finally, Jeevan was able to hear Arthur's breath again, thinking to ⑤ himself, "Thank goodness. You're back."

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 20번]

3. 밑줄 친 This behavior가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하시오.

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a proud parent, and you should be. While it is very easy to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very stressful on your child. It is extremely important to limit your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. Gifted children feel pressured when their parents show them off too much. This behavior creates expectations that they may not be able to live up to, and also creates a false sense of self for your child. You want your child to be who they are, not who they seem to be as defined by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a drop-out, or worse.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 21번]

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One valuable technique for getting out of helplessness, depression, and situations ① which are predominantly being run by the thought, "I can't," is to choose to be with other persons who have resolved the problem ② with which we struggle. This is one of the great powers of self-help groups. When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are weak. Those who are in a higher vibration ③ to be free of the energy from their negative thoughts and have energized positive thought forms. Merely to be in their presence ④ is beneficial. In some self-help groups, this is called "hanging out with the winners." The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there ⑤ is a transfer of positive energy and relighting of one's own latent positive thought forms.

\*latent: 잠재적인

①

②

③

④

⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 22번]

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

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have contributed to our survival as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and expressing positive emotions (A)[help / helps] us bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of "program" that, when triggered, directs many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very (B)[attentive / attentively], narrows our perceptual focus to threatening stimuli, will cause us either to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and may cause us to remember an experience more acutely (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways (C)[which / in which] they activate our systems, the specific emotions we possess are thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they had not helped us adapt and survive, they would not have evolved with us.

(A)

(B)

(C)

① help

attentive

which

② helps

attentive

in which

③ helps

attentive

which

④ helps

attentively

in which

⑤ help

attentively

which

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 23번]

6. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where inter-personal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI's capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of nonnative speakers in the workplace. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of lower-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

\*dysarthric: (신경 장애로 인한) 구음(構音) 장애의

(A)

(B)

- ① As a consequence
- ② As a result
- ③ However
- ④ For example
- ⑤ For instance

- In other words
- That is
- Furthermore
- Moreover
- In contrast

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 24번]

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

Whales are highly ① efficient at carbon storage. When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. For comparison, the average tree ② absorbs only 48 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> a year. From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn ③ decreasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon — leading some scientists to call them the “engineers of marine ecosystems.” In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD. They called for a new global program of economic ④ incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a “nature-based solution” to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to ⑤ slow down climate change.

\*sequester: 격리하다

\*\*phytoplankton: 식물성 플랑크톤

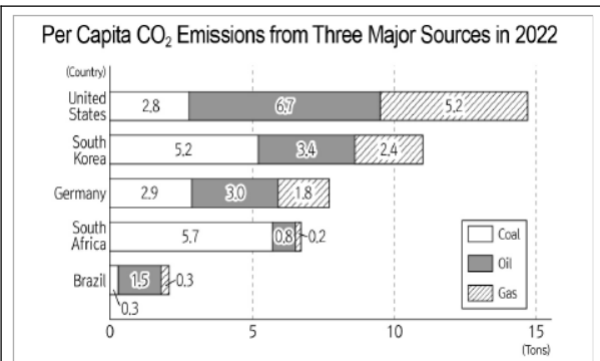
- ①
- ③
- ⑤

- ②
- ④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 25번]

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 26번]

8. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from coal, oil, and gas by countries in 2022. ① The United States had the highest total per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, even though its emissions from coal were the second highest among the five countries shown. ② South Korea's total per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were over 10 tons, ranking it the second highest among the countries shown. ③ Germany had lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita than South Korea in all three major sources respectively. ④ The per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from coal in South Africa were nearly twice as high as those in Germany. ⑤ In Brazil, oil was the largest source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita among its three major sources, just as it was in the United States and Germany.

\*per capita: 1인당

- ①
- ③
- ⑤

②  
④

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Émilie du Châtelet, a French mathematician and physicist, ① was born in Paris in 1706. During her childhood, with her father's support, she was able to get mathematical and scientific education ② that most women of her time did not receive. In 1737, she submitted her paper on the nature of fire to a contest ③ sponsored by the French Academy of Sciences, and it was published a year later. In her book, Institutions de Physique, Émilie du Châtelet explained the ideas of space and time in a way that is closer to ④ which we understand in modern relativity than what was common during her time. Her most significant achievement was ⑤ translating Isaac Newton's Principia into French near the end of her life. Émilie du Châtelet's work was not recognized in her time, but she is now remembered as a symbol of the Enlightenment and the struggle for women's participation in science.

①	②
③	④
⑤	

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 29번]

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

From an organizational viewpoint, one of the most fascinating examples of how any organization may contain many different types of culture is to recognize the functional operations of (A)[similar / different] departments within the organization. The varying departments and divisions within an organization will inevitably view any given situation from their own biased and prejudiced perspective. A department and its members will acquire “tunnel vision” which disallows them to see things as others see them. The very structure of organizations can (B)[block / create] conflict. The choice of whether the structure is “mechanistic” or “organic” can have a profound influence on conflict management. A mechanistic structure has a vertical hierarchy with many rules, many procedures, and many levels of management involved in decision making. Organic structures are more horizontal in nature, where decision making is (C)[more / less] centralized and spread across the plane of the organization.

\*hierarchy: 위계

- |   | (A)       | (B)    | (C)  |
|---|-----------|--------|------|
| ① | similar   | block  | more |
| ② | different | create | more |
| ③ | different | block  | more |
| ④ | different | create | less |
| ⑤ | similar   | block  | less |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 30번]

11. 밑줄 친 This가 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하십시오.

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone. As bicycles become more popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them. Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener. A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more efficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

\*animus: 반감, 미움

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 31번]

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

The reason for this initial lack of acceptance is unfamiliarity.

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers were misunderstood in their own day. ( ① ) Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. ( ② ) The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, were completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so great. ( ③ ) Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous nongreat composers — he lived at the time of Mozart and was completely overshadowed by him. ( ④ ) Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great composers because his work wasn’t original. ( ⑤ ) What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time.

- ①  
③  
⑤

- ②  
④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 32번]

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

It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes.

Every time a new medium comes along — whether it’s the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS — and you start to use it, it’s like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. ( ① ) Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently. ( ② ) So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show — whether it’s Wheel of Fortune or The Wire — you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself. ( ③ ) That’s why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along — a new way for humans to communicate — it has buried in it a message. ( ④ ) The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. ( ⑤ ) TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it’s about surfaces and appearances.

- ①  
③  
⑤

- ②  
④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 33번]

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Concepts are vital to human survival, but we must also be careful with ① it because concepts open the door to essentialism. They encourage us to see things that aren't ② present. Stuart Firestein opens his book, Ignorance, with an old proverb, "It is very difficult to find a black cat in a dark room, especially when there is no cat." This statement beautifully sums up the search for essences. History has many examples of scientists ③ who searched fruitlessly for an essence because they used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses. Firestein gives the example of luminiferous ether, a mysterious substance that was ④ thought to fill the universe so that light would have a medium to move through. The ether was a black cat, writes Firestein, and physicists had been ⑤ theorizing in a dark room, and then experimenting in it, looking for evidence of a cat that did not exist.

- ①  
③  
⑤

- ②  
④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 34번]

15. 밑줄 친 This criticism이 의미하는 바를 우리말로 작성하시오.

While social media attention is potentially an instrument to achieve ends like elite celebrity, some content creators desire ordinary fame as a social end in itself. Not unlike reality television stars, social media celebrities are often criticized for not having skills and talents associated with traditional, elite celebrity, such as acting or singing ability. This criticism highlights the fact that digital content creators face real barriers to crossing over to the sphere of elite celebrity. However, the criticism also misses the point that the phenomenon of ordinary celebrity reconstructs the meaning of fame. The elite celebrity is symbolized by the metaphor of the star, characterized by mystery and hierarchical distance and associated with naturalized qualities of talent and class. The ordinary celebrity attracts attention through regular and frequent interactions with other ordinary people. Achieving ordinary fame as a social media celebrity is like doing well at a game, because in this sphere, fame is nothing more nor less than relatively high scores on attention scales, the metrics of subscribers, followers, Likes, or clicks built into social media applications.

\*sphere: 영역 \*\*metric: 측정 기준

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 35번]

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

Why do we have the illusion that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are (A)[able / unable] to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully present in our mind. It sits in our (B)[conscious / unconscious] working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts [appearing / disappearing], and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory vanishes. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than spend all your time studying.

\*cram: 벼락 공부를 하다

- | (A)      | (B)         | (C)          |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| ① able   | conscious   | appearing    |
| ② unable | conscious   | disappearing |
| ③ unable | conscious   | appearing    |
| ④ unable | unconscious | disappearing |
| ⑤ able   | unconscious | appearing    |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 36번]

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

The discovery of mirror neurons (A)[have / has] profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by observation. As children we learn a lot by observing what our parents and friends do. Newborns, in the first week of life, (B)[have / having] an inborn tendency to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. Such imitation is not perfect. You may not see the tongue stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something different. Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, (C)[which / in which] we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not restricted to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

\*babble: 웅얼이하다

- | (A)    | (B)    | (C)      |
|--------|--------|----------|
| ① have | have   | which    |
| ② has  | have   | in which |
| ③ has  | have   | which    |
| ④ has  | having | in which |
| ⑤ have | having | which    |



[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 37번]

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

That makes your voice sound deeper and richer to yourself than it may sound to other people.

Have you ever been surprised to hear a recording of your own voice? You might have thought, "Is that really what my voice sounds like?" Maybe your accent is more pronounced in the recording than you realized, or your voice is higher than it seems to your own ears. This is of course quite a common experience. ( ① ) The explanation is actually fairly simple. There are two pathways through which we perceive our own voice when we speak. ( ② ) One is the route through which we perceive most external sounds, like waves that travel from the air through the outer, middle and inner ear. ( ③ ) But because our vocal cords vibrate when we speak, there is a second internal path. ( ④ ) Vibrations are conducted through our bones and stimulate our inner ears directly. Lower frequencies are emphasized along this pathway. ( ⑤ )

\*vocal cords: 성대 \*\*frequency: 주파수

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 38번]

19. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Biologists distinguish two kinds of similarity. "Analogous" traits are ones that have a common function but rose on different branches of the evolutionary tree and are in an important sense not "the same" organ. The wings of birds and the wings of bees are both used for flight and are similar in some ways because anything used for flight has to be built in those ways, but they arose independently in evolution and have nothing in common beyond their use in flight. "Homologous" traits, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, may or may not have a common function, but they descended from a common ancestor and hence have some common structure that indicates their being "the same" organ. The wing of a bat and the front leg of a horse have very different functions, but they are all modifications of the forelimb of the ancestor of all mammals. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, they share nonfunctional traits like the number of bones and the ways they are connected. To distinguish analogy from homology, biologists usually look at the overall architecture of the organs and focus on their most useless properties.

- | (A)                 | (B)            |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ① moreover          | In other words |
| ② additionally      | Hence          |
| ③ in contrast       | As a result    |
| ④ on the other hand | Likewise       |
| ⑤ for example       | Similarly      |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 39번]

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 40번]

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Seawater contains an abundance of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals breathe to stay alive. It has long been ① established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water does — this is one reason that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively ② poorly populated with living creatures. Thus, as global warming raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will decrease. This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if ③ allowed to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level. Now scientists have analyzed data ④ indicate that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been declining for more than a half century. The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature. Falling oxygen levels in water ⑤ have the potential to impact the habitat of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to more frequent anoxic events that killed or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

\*dissolved: 용해된 \*\*anoxic: 산소 결핍의

- ①
  - ③
  - ⑤

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

Capuchins – New World Monkeys that live in large social groups – will, in captivity, trade with people all day long, especially if food is ① involved. I give you this rock and you give me a treat to eat. If you put two monkeys in cages next to each other, and offer them both slices of cucumber for the rocks they already have, they will ② happily eat the cucumbers. If, however, you give one monkey grapes instead – grapes being universally ③ preferred to cucumbers – the monkey that is still receiving cucumbers will begin to throw them back at the experimenter. Even though she is still getting “paid” the same amount for her effort of sourcing rocks, and so her particular situation has not changed, the comparison to another makes the situation unfair. Furthermore, she is now ④ unwilling to abandon all gains – the cucumbers themselves – to communicate her ⑤ displeasure to the experimenter.

- ①  
③  
⑤

②  
④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 41~42번]

## 22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Higher education has grown from an elite to a mass system across the world. In Europe and the USA, increased rates of participation ① occurred in the decades after the Second World War. Between 2000 and 2014, rates of participation in higher education almost doubled from 19% to 34% across the world among the members of the population in the school-leaving age category (typically 18-23). The dramatic expansion of higher education has been marked by a wider range of institutions of higher learning and a more diverse demographic of students.

Changes from an elite system to a mass higher education system are associated with political needs to build a specialised workforce for the economy. In theory, the expansion of higher education to develop a highly skilled workforce should diminish the role of examinations in the selection and control of students, initiating approaches to assessment which ② enable lifelong learning: assessment for learning and a focus on feedback for development. In reality, socio-political changes to expand higher education ③ have set up a 'field of contradictions' for assessment in higher education. Mass higher education requires efficient approaches to assessment, such as examinations and multiple-choice quizzes, with minimalist, impersonal, or standardised feedback, often causing students ④ to focus more on grades than feedback. In contrast, the relatively small numbers of students in elite systems in the past allowed for closer relationships between students and their teachers, with formative feedback ⑤ shapes the minds, academic skills, and even the characters of students.

\*demographic: 인구집단

①

②

③

④

⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 43~45번]

## 23. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Once upon a time in the Iranian city of Shiraz, there lived the famous poet Sheikh Saadi. Like most other poets and philosophers, he led a very simple life. A rich merchant of Shiraz was preparing for his daughter's wedding and invited him along with a lot of big businessmen of the town. The poet accepted the invitation and decided to attend.

On the day of the wedding, the rich merchant, the host of the wedding, was receiving the guests at the gate. Many rich people of the town attended the wedding. They had come out in their best clothes. The poet wore simple clothes which were neither grand nor expensive. He waited for someone to approach him but no one gave him as much as even a second glance. Even the host did not greet him and looked away.

Seeing all this, the poet quietly left the party and went to a shop where he could rent clothes. There he chose a richly decorated coat, which made him look like a new person. With this coat, he entered the party and this time was welcomed with open arms. The host embraced him as he would do to an old friend and complimented him on the clothes he was wearing. The poet did not say a word and allowed the host to lead him to the dining room.

The host personally led the poet to his seat and served out chicken soup to him. After a moment, the poet suddenly dipped the corner of his coat in the soup as if he fed it. All the guests were now staring at him in surprise. The host said, "Sir, what are you doing?" The poet very calmly replied, "Now that I have put on expensive clothes, I see a world of difference here. All that I can say now is that this feast is meant for my clothes, not for me."

① 시인은 대부분의 다른 시인들과 철학자들과 달리 매우 검소한 생활을 했다.

② 시인은 거창하지도 비싸지도 않은 소박한 옷을 입었다.

③ 화려하게 장식된 외투는 시인을 새로운 사람처럼 보이게 만들었다.

④ 혼주는 시인이 입고 있는 옷에 대해 칭찬했다.

⑤ 혼주가 직접 시인을 가의 자리로 안내해 수프를 내주었다.

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 18번]

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my deep concern about the recent change ① made by Pittsburgh Train Station. The station had traditional ticket offices with staff before, but these have ② replaced with ticket vending machines. However, individuals who are unfamiliar with these machines are now experiencing difficulty ③ accessing the railway services. Since these individuals ④ heavily relied on the staff assistance to be able to travel, they are in great need of ticket offices with staff in the station. Therefore, I am urging you to consider ⑤ reopening the ticket offices. With the staff back in their positions, many people would regain access to the railway services. I look forward to your prompt attention to this matter and a positive resolution.

Sincerely,

Sarah Roberts

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 19번]

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

All the actors on the stage were focused on their acting. Then, suddenly, Arthur fell into the corner of the stage. Jeevan (A)[immediate / immediately] approached Arthur and found his heart wasn't beating. Jeevan began CPR. Jeevan worked silently, glancing sometimes at Arthur's face. He thought, "Please, start breathing again, please." Arthur's eyes were closed. Moments later, an older man in a grey suit (B)[appeared / was appeared], swiftly kneeling beside Arthur's chest. "I'm Walter Jacobi. I'm a doctor." He announced with a calm voice. Jeevan wiped the sweat off his forehead. With combined efforts, Jeevan and Dr. Jacobi successfully revived Arthur. Arthur's eyes slowly opened. Finally, Jeevan was able to hear Arthur's breath again, thinking to (C)[him / himself], "Thank goodness. You're back."

- | (A)           | (B)          | (C)     |
|---------------|--------------|---------|
| ① immediate   | appeared     | him     |
| ② immediately | appeared     | himself |
| ③ immediately | appeared     | him     |
| ④ immediately | was appeared | himself |
| ⑤ immediate   | was appeared | him     |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 20번]

26. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a proud parent, and you should be. While it is very easy to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very stressful on your child. ① It is extremely important to limit your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. ② Gifted children feel pressured when their parents show them off too much. ③ This behavior creates expectations that they may not be able to live up to, and also creates a false sense of self for your child. ④ Gifted children often have the expectation to perform well in all academic areas. ⑤ You want your child to be who they are, not who they seem to be as defined by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a drop-out, or worse.

- ①
  - ③
  - ⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 21번]

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

This is one of the great powers of self-help groups.

One valuable technique for getting out of helplessness, depression, and situations which are predominantly being run by the thought, "I can't," is to choose to be with other persons who have resolved the problem with which we struggle. ( ① ) When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are weak. ( ② ) Those who are in a higher vibration are free of the energy from their negative thoughts and have energized positive thought forms. ( ③ ) Merely to be in their presence is beneficial. ( ④ ) In some self-help groups, this is called "hanging out with the winners." The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there is a transfer of positive energy and relighting of one's own latent positive thought forms. ( ⑤ )

\*latent: 잠재적인

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 22번]

## 28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have \_\_\_\_\_ as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and expressing positive emotions helps us bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of “program” that, when triggered, directs many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very attentive, narrows our perceptual focus to threatening stimuli, will cause us either to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and may cause us to remember an experience more acutely (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways in which they activate our systems, the specific emotions we possess are thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they had not helped us adapt and survive, they would not have evolved with us.

- ① sped up our aging
- ② boosted our metabolism
- ③ expanded our brain size
- ④ increased our intelligence
- ⑤ contributed to our survival

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 23번]

## 29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

By improving accessibility of the workplace for workers that are typically at a(n) (A)[advantage / disadvantage] in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where inter-personal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially (B)[positive / negative] effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI's capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of nonnative speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of (C)[lower-skilled / higher-skilled] individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

\*dysarthric: (신경 장애로 인한) 구음(構音) 장애의

- | (A)            | (B)      | (C)            |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| ① advantage    | positive | lower-skilled  |
| ② advantage    | negative | higher-skilled |
| ③ advantage    | positive | higher-skilled |
| ④ disadvantage | negative | higher-skilled |
| ⑤ disadvantage | positive | lower-skilled  |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 24번]

30. 다음 글을 읽고 아래 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 작성하시오.

Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage. When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> a year. From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon — leading some scientists to call them the “engineers of marine ecosystems.” In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD. They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a “nature-based solution” to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

\*sequester: 격리하다

\*\*phytoplankton: 식물성 플랑크톤

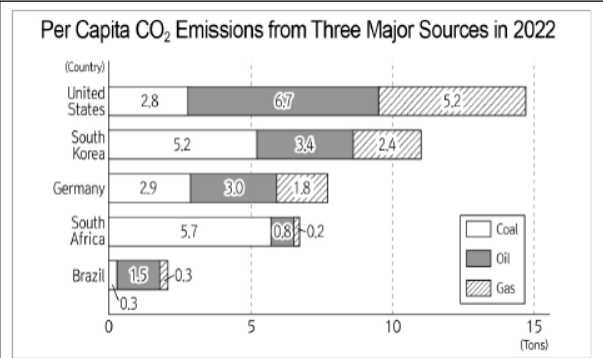
Q: How do whales increase phytoplankton populations and sequester carbon?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 25번]

31. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from coal, oil, and gas by countries in 2022. ① The United States had the highest total per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, even though its emissions from coal were the second lowest among the five countries shown. ② South Korea's total per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were over 10 tons, ranking it the second highest among the countries shown. ③ South Korea had lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita than the United States in all three major sources respectively. ④ The per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from coal in South Africa were nearly twice as high as those in Germany. ⑤ In Brazil, oil was the largest source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita among its three major sources, just as it was in the United States and Germany.

\*per capita: 1인당

- ①  
③  
⑤

- ②  
④

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 26번]

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

Émilie du Châtelet, a French mathematician and physicist, was born in Paris in 1706. (A)[While / During] her childhood, with her father's support, she was able to get mathematical and scientific education that most women of her time did not receive. In 1737, she submitted her paper on the nature of fire to a contest sponsored by the French Academy of Sciences, and it was published a year later. In her book, Institutions de Physique, Émilie du Châtelet explained the ideas of space and time in a way that is closer to what we understand in modern relativity than (B)[what / that] was common during her time. Her most significant achievement was translating Isaac Newton's Principia into French near the end of her life. Émilie du Châtelet's work was not (C)[recognized / recognizing] in her time, but she is now remembered as a symbol of the Enlightenment and the struggle for women's participation in science.

- | (A)      | (B)  | (C)         |
|----------|------|-------------|
| ① While  | what | recognized  |
| ② During | what | recognizing |
| ③ During | what | recognized  |
| ④ During | that | recognizing |
| ⑤ While  | that | recognized  |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 29번]

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

From an organizational viewpoint, one of the most fascinating examples of how any organization may contain many different types of culture is to recognize the functional operations of different departments within the organization. The varying departments and divisions within an organization will inevitably view any given situation from their own biased and prejudiced perspective. A department and its members will acquire "tunnel vision" which disallows them to see things as others see them. The very structure of organizations can create conflict. The choice of whether the structure is "mechanistic" or "organic" can ----- . A mechanistic structure has a vertical hierarchy with many rules, many procedures, and many levels of management involved in decision making. Organic structures are more horizontal in nature, where decision making is less centralized and spread across the plane of the organization.

\*hierarchy: 위계

- ① adjust the overall corporate mission
- ② control the pace of product development
- ③ determine the profitability of the company
- ④ impact the technological advancements in operations
- ⑤ have a profound influence on conflict management



[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 30번]

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

This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone.

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle.

① ) As bicycles become more popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them. ( ② ) Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. ( ③ ) Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener. ( ④ ) A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more efficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. ( ⑤ ) Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

\*animus: 반감, 미움

①

②

③

④

⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 31번]

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers ① were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of acceptance is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, ② was completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so ③ great. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous nongreat composers — he lived at the time of Mozart and was ④ completely overshadowed by him. Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great composers because his work wasn’t original. What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else ⑤ was composing at the time.

①

②

③

④

⑤

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 32번]

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every time a new medium comes along — whether it's the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS — and you start to use it, it's like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently.

- (A) The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it's about surfaces and appearances.
- (B) So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular TV show — whether it's Wheel of Fortune or The Wire — you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself.
- (C) That's why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along — a new way for humans to communicate — it has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes.

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 33번]

37. 다음 글을 읽고 아래 질문에 대한 답을 우리말로 작성하시오.

Concepts are vital to human survival, but we must also be careful with them because concepts open the door to essentialism. They encourage us to see things that aren't present. Stuart Firestein opens his book, Ignorance, with an old proverb, "It is very difficult to find a black cat in a dark room, especially when there is no cat." This statement beautifully sums up the search for essences. History has many examples of scientists who searched fruitlessly for an essence because they used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses. Firestein gives the example of luminiferous ether, a mysterious substance that was thought to fill the universe so that light would have a medium to move through. The ether was a black cat, writes Firestein, and physicists had been theorizing in a dark room, and then experimenting in it, looking for evidence of a cat that did not exist.

Q: According to history, why did many scientists search fruitlessly for an essence?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 34번]

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

While social media attention is potentially an instrument to achieve ends like elite celebrity, some content creators desire ordinary fame as a social end in itself. Not (A)[like / unlike] reality television stars, social media celebrities are often criticized for not having skills and talents associated with traditional, elite celebrity, such as acting or singing ability. This criticism highlights the fact that digital content creators face real barriers to crossing over to the sphere of elite celebrity. However, the criticism also (B)[misses / catches] the point that the phenomenon of ordinary celebrity reconstructs the meaning of fame. The elite celebrity is symbolized by the metaphor of the star, characterized by mystery and hierarchical distance and associated with naturalized qualities of talent and class. The ordinary celebrity attracts attention through regular and frequent interactions with other ordinary people. Achieving (C)[ordinary / extraordinary] fame as a social media celebrity is like doing well at a game, because in this sphere, fame is nothing more nor less than relatively high scores on attention scales, the metrics of subscribers, followers, Likes, or clicks built into social media applications.

\*sphere: 영역 \*\*metric: 측정 기준

- | (A)      | (B)     | (C)           |
|----------|---------|---------------|
| ① like   | misses  | ordinary      |
| ② unlike | misses  | extraordinary |
| ③ unlike | misses  | ordinary      |
| ④ unlike | catches | extraordinary |
| ⑤ like   | catches | ordinary      |

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 35번]

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Why do we have the illusion ① which cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully ② present in our mind. It sits in our conscious working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information ③ a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes ④ enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory vanishes. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than ⑤ spend all your time studying.

\*cram: 벼락 공부를 하다

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 36번]

## 40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery of mirror neurons has profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by ----- . As children we learn a lot by observing what our parents and friends do. Newborns, in the first week of life, have an inborn tendency to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. Such imitation is not perfect. You may not see the tongue stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something different. Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, in which we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not restricted to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

\*babble: 웅얼이하다

- ① repetition                      ② instruction  
 ③ assumption                    ④ observation  
 ⑤ experimentation

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 37번]

## 41. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Have you ever been ① surprised to hear a recording of your own voice? You might have thought, "Is that really what my voice sounds like?" Maybe your accent is more pronounced in the recording than you realized, or your voice is higher than it seems to your own ears. This is of course quite a common experience. The explanation is actually fairly ② simple. There are two pathways through which we perceive our own voice when we speak. One is the route through which we perceive most external sounds, like waves that ③ travel from the air through the outer, middle and inner ear. But because our vocal cords vibrate when we speak, there is a second internal path. Vibrations ④ conduct through our bones and stimulate our inner ears directly. Lower frequencies are ⑤ emphasized along this pathway. That makes your voice sound deeper and richer to yourself than it may sound to other people.

\*vocal cords: 성대 \*\*frequency: 주파수

- ①                                      ②  
 ③                                      ④  
 ⑤

42. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Biologists distinguish two kinds of similarity. “Analogous” traits are ones that have a common function but rose on different branches of the evolutionary tree and are in an important sense not “the same” organ. The wings of birds and the wings of bees are both used for flight and are similar in some ways because anything used for flight has to be built in those ways, but they arose independently in evolution and have nothing in common beyond their use in flight. “Homologous” traits, in contrast, may or may not have a common function, but they descended from a common ancestor and hence have some common structure that indicates their being “the same” organ. The wing of a bat and the front leg of a horse have very different functions, but they are all modifications of the forelimb of the ancestor of all mammals. As a result, they share nonfunctional traits like the number of bones and the ways they are connected. To distinguish analogy from homology, biologists usually look at the overall architecture of the organs and focus on their most useless properties.

- ① '상사' 형질은 공통된 기능을 가지는 것들이다.
- ② 새의 날개와 벌의 날개들은 비행에서의 쓰임 외에는 공통점이 없다.
- ③ '상동' 형질은 공통된 기능이 있을 수도 없을 수도 있다.
- ④ 박쥐의 날개와 말의 앞다리는 모든 포유류의 조상의 앞다리가 모두 변형된 것들이다.
- ⑤ 생물학자들은 유사성과 상동성을 구별하기 위해 그 기관의 쓰임이 많은 특성에 집중한다.

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

Seawater contains a ① scarcity of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals breathe to stay alive. It has long been established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water does — this is one reason that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively ② poorly populated with living creatures. Thus, as global warming raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will ③ decrease. This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if allowed to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level. Now scientists have analyzed data indicating that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been ④ declining for more than a half century. The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature. Falling oxygen levels in water have the potential to impact the habitat of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to ⑤ more frequent anoxic events that killed or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

\*dissolved: 용해된 \*\*anoxic: 산소 결핍의

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

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 40번]

## 44. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Capuchins — New World Monkeys that live in large social groups — will, in captivity, trade with people all day long, especially if food is involved. I give you this rock and you give me a treat to eat. If you put two monkeys in cages next to each other, and offer them both slices of cucumber for the rocks they already have, they will happily eat the cucumbers. If, however, you give one monkey grapes instead — grapes being universally preferred to cucumbers — the monkey that is still receiving cucumbers will begin to throw them back at the experimenter. Even though she is still getting “paid” the same amount for her effort of sourcing rocks, and so her particular situation has not changed, the comparison to another makes the situation unfair. Furthermore, she is now willing to abandon all gains — the cucumbers themselves — to \_\_\_\_\_ to the experimenter.

- ① trade for something else
- ② save the cucumbers for later
- ③ improve her negotiating skills
- ④ communicate her displeasure
- ⑤ demonstrate her preference for grapes

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 41~42번]

## 45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Higher education has grown from an elite to a mass system across the world. In Europe and the USA, increased rates of participation occurred in the decades after the Second World War. Between 2000 and 2014, rates of participation in higher education almost doubled from 19% to 34% across the world among the members of the population in the school-leaving age category (typically 18-23). The dramatic expansion of higher education has been marked by a wider range of institutions of higher learning and a more diverse demographic of students.

Changes from an elite system to a mass higher education system are associated with political needs to \_\_\_\_\_ for the economy. In theory, the expansion of higher education to develop a highly skilled workforce should diminish the role of examinations in the selection and control of students, initiating approaches to assessment which enable lifelong learning: assessment for learning and a focus on feedback for development. In reality, socio-political changes to expand higher education have set up a ‘field of contradictions’ for assessment in higher education. Mass higher education requires efficient approaches to assessment, such as examinations and multiple-choice quizzes, with minimalist, impersonal, or standardised feedback, often causing students to focus more on grades than feedback. In contrast, the relatively small numbers of students in elite systems in the past allowed for closer relationships between students and their teachers, with formative feedback shaping the minds, academic skills, and even the characters of students.

\*demographic: 인구집단

- ① build a specialised workforce
- ② promote non-academic careers
- ③ limit the number of institutions
- ④ increase reliance on manual labor
- ⑤ reduce the overall costs of education

[연계문항 2024년 9월 교육청(고1) 43~45번]

## 46. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Once upon a time in the Iranian city of Shiraz, there lived the famous poet Sheikh Saadi. Like most other poets and philosophers, he led a very simple life. A rich merchant of Shiraz was preparing for his daughter's wedding and ① invited him along with a lot of big businessmen of the town. The poet accepted the invitation and decided to attend.

On the day of the wedding, the rich merchant, the host of the wedding, was receiving the guests at the gate. Many rich people of the town attended the wedding. They had come out in their best clothes. The poet wore simple clothes ② which were neither grand nor expensive. He waited for someone to approach him but no one gave him as much as even a second glance. Even the host did not greet him and looked away.

Seeing all this, the poet quietly left the party and went to a shop ③ which he could rent clothes. There he chose a richly decorated coat, which made him look like a new person. With this coat, he entered the party and this time was welcomed with open arms. The host embraced him as he would ④ do to an old friend and complimented him on the clothes he was wearing. The poet did not say a word and allowed the host to lead him to the dining room.

The host personally led the poet to his seat and served out chicken soup to him. After a moment, the poet suddenly dipped the corner of his coat in the soup as if he fed it. All the guests were now staring at him in surprise. The host said, "Sir, what are you doing?" The poet very calmly replied, "Now that I have put on expensive clothes, I see a world of difference here. All that I can say now ⑤ is that this feast is meant for my clothes, not for me."

①

②

③

④

⑤

## 정답 및 해설

1	④	2	③	3	서술형	4	③	5	②
6	④	7	③	8	①	9	④	10	④
11	서술형	12	②	13	④	14	①	15	서술형
16	②	17	②	18	⑤	19	③	20	④
21	④	22	⑤	23	①	24	②	25	②
26	④	27	①	28	⑤	29	⑤	30	서술형
31	③	32	③	33	⑤	34	①	35	②
36	③	37	서술형	38	③	39	①	40	④
41	④	42	⑤	43	①	44	④	45	①
46	③								

## 1) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그러므로 저는 당신에게 매표소 재운영을 고려할 것을 촉구합니다.'이다. '그러므로(Therefore)'로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 매표소 재운영을 고려할 것을 촉구하는 이유가 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ④ 앞을 보면 기계에 익숙하지 않은 사람들은 이동할 수 있기 위해 직원의 도움에 크게 의존했기 때문에 그들은 역 내에 직원이 있는 매표소를 매우 필요로 한다고 했고, 그 뒤에는 직원이 그들의 자리로 돌아오면 많은 사람이 철도 서비스에 대한 접근을 다시 얻을 거라는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

## 2) [정답] ③

[해설] ①, ②, ④, ⑤는 모두 Jeevan을 가리키지만 ③은 Walter Jacobi를 가리킨다.

[출제의도] 가리키는 대상이 다른 것을 찾는다.

## 3) [정답] 영재들의 부모가 지나치게 그들을 자랑하는 것

[해설] This behavior는 'their parents show them off too much'를 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

## 4) [정답] ③

[해설] ③ 주절의 동사가 없으므로 to be를 주어 those의 동사인 are로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

## 5) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 주어가 동명사구고 동명사구는 단수 취급해야 하므로 helps가 들어가야 한다. (B) make의 목적격 보어로 목적어의 상태를 설명하는 형용사가 들어가야 하므로 형용사 attentive가 들어가야 한다. 부사

는 보어 자리에 들어갈 수 없다. (C) 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 '전치사 + 관계대명사'인 in which가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

## 6) [정답] ④

[해설] (A) 시각, 발화 또는 청각 장애가 있는 노동자들을 돕기 위한 AI 동력의 보조 장치들이 더 널리 보급되어, 장애를 지닌 사람들의 업무 접근성과 업무의 질을 향상시키고 있다는 내용 뒤에 구음 장애가 있는 사람들을 위한 발화 인식 솔루션이나 청각 장애인과 난청인을 위한 실시간 자막 시스템은 동료와의 의사소통과 대인 의사소통이 필요한 일에 대한 접근을 용이하게 할 수 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 뒤 문장이 앞 문장의 예시임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 For example, For instance가 들어가야 한다. (B) 문자 언어와 음성 언어를 실시간으로 번역하는 AI의 능력은 일터에서 비원어민의 수행을 향상시킬 수 있다는 내용 뒤에 최근의 AI 동력의 텍스트 생성기의 발전은 글쓰기, 코딩, 고객 서비스와 같은 영역에서 저숙련된 개인의 수행을 즉시 향상시킬 수 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 뒤 문장이 AI로 인한 기술이 어떤 도움을 줄 수 있는지를 추가적으로 보여주고 있음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 Furthermore, Moreover가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 연결사를 추론한다.

## 7) [정답] ③

[해설] 고래는 영양이 풍부한 배설물을 내보내면서 바다를 비옥하게 함으로써 탄소를 격리하는 데 도움을 준다고 한 것으로 보아 결과적으로 식물성 플랑크톤의 개체를 증가시킨다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ③ decreasing(감소시킨다)을 increasing(증가시킨다)등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

## 8) [정답] ①

[해설] 석탄에서 나온 배출량은 보여진 다섯 개의 국가 중 두 번째로 낮았으므로 ① '석탄에서 나온 배출량은 보여진 다섯 개의 국가 중 두 번째로 낮았음에도 불구하고, 미국은 가장 높은 1인당 이산화 탄소 총 배출량을 가졌다.'는 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 도표와 일치하지 않는 내용을 파악한다.

## 9) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ 선행사가 없고 뒤 문장이 불완전하므로 관계대명사 which를 관계대명사 what으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

## 10) [정답] ④

[해설] (A) 조직의 관점에서, 어떤 조직이 어떻게 많은 다른 문화 유형들을 포함할 수 있는지에 대한 가장 매력적인 예시 중 하나는 조직 내 '다른(different)' 부사들의 기능적 운영을 인식하는 것이다. (B) 조직의 구조 자체가 갈등을 '만들어낼(create)' 수 있다.



(C) 유기적 구조는 본래 더 수평적이고, 여기서는 의사결정이 '덜(less)' 중앙 집중화되고, 조직 전반에 걸쳐 펼쳐진다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

- 11) [정답] 자전거, 보행자, 그리고 수시 서비스 차량을 위한 광범위한 망의 도로와 거리를 마련해 두는 것

[해설] This는 'Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle.'를 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

- 12) [정답] ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '이러한 초기의 수용 부족의 이유는 낮췄다.'이다. '이러한 초기의 수용 부족(this initial lack of acceptance)'으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 this initial lack of acceptance가 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ② 앞을 보면 그들의 시대에 베토벤, 브람스, 스트라빈스키의 곡들을 모든 사람이 이해할 수 있었던 것은 아니었다고 했고, 그 뒤에는 음악적 형식, 또는 그 안에 표현된 생각은 완전히 새로운 것이었다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ②에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

- 13) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그것은 자연스럽게 우리가 새로운 일련의 방식에 따라 세상을 바라보게 한다.'이다. '그것(It)'으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 it이 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ④ 앞을 보면 Marshall McLuhan이 새로운 매체, 즉, 인간이 의사소통하는 새로운 방식이 나타날 때마다 그 안에 메시지가 담겨 있다고 말했다고 했고, 그 뒤에는 McLuhan은 정보가 여러분에게 도달하는 방식이 정보 자체보다 더 중요하다고 주장했다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

- 14) [정답] ①

[해설] ① 복수인 concepts를 가리키므로 it을 them으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

- 15) [정답] 소셜 미디어 유명인들이 연기나 가창력과 같은 전통적인 엘리트 명성과 관련된 기술과 재능을 가지고 있지 않다는 이유로 종종 받는 비판

[해설] This criticism은 'social media celebrities are often criticized for not having skills and talents associated with traditional, elite celebrity, such as acting or singing ability'를 가리키므로 해당 부분을 해석하여 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 지칭을 추론한다.

- 16) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 우리가 우리의 기억의 다양한 구획을 구별할 수 '없기(unable)' 때문이다. (B) 그것은 우리의 '의식적인(conscious)' 작업 기억에 활동적인 형태로 자리한다. (C) 몇 초 또는 몇 분 후, 작업 기억은 이미 '사라지기(disappearing)' 시작하고, 며칠 후 그 영향을 엄청나게 되어, 여러분이 자신의 지식을 다시 테스트하지 않으면 기억은 사라진다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

- 17) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 핵심 주어 the discovery가 단수이므로 has가 들어가야 한다. (B) 주절의 동사가 없으므로 주어 Neurons의 동사인 have가 들어가야 한다. (C) 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 '전치사 + 관계대명사'인 in which가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

- 18) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그것은 당신의 목소리가 다른 사람에게 들릴 수 있는 것보다 당신 자신에게 더 깊고 풍부하게 들리게 한다.'이다. '그것(That)'으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 That이 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ⑤ 앞을 보면 낮은 주파수는 이 경로를 따라 두드러진다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

- 19) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 새의 날개들과 벌의 날개들은 둘 다 비행에 쓰이고 비행에 쓰이는 것은 어떤 것이든 그러한 방식으로 만들어져야 하기 때문에 일부 방식에서 유사하지만, 그것들은 진화상에 별개로 생겨났고, 비행에서 그것들의 쓰임 외에는 공통점이 없다는 내용 뒤에 '상동' 형질은 공통된 기능이 있을 수도 없을 수도 있으나 그것들은 공통의 조상으로부터 내려왔으므로 그들이 '동일한' 기관임을 보여주는 어떠한 공통된 구조를 가진다는 내용이 나오므로, 앞 문장과 뒤 문장이 대조 관계임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 in contrast, on the other hand가 들어가야 한다. (B) 박쥐의 날개와 말의 앞다리는 매우 다른 기능들을 가지나, 그것들은 모든 포유류의 조상의 앞다리가 모두 변형된 것들이라는 내용 뒤에 그들은 뼈의 개수와 그것들이 연결된 방식과 같은 비기능적 형질을 공유한다는 내용이 나오므로, 앞 문장이 뒤 문장의 이유이자 뒤 문장이 앞 문장의 결과임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 Hence, As a result가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 연결사를 추론한다.

- 20) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ have라는 동사가 이미 있으므로 indicate를 명사 data를 꾸며주는 현재분사 indicating으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

21) [정답] ④

[해설] 다른 원숭이와의 비교는 그 상황을 부당하게 만든다고 한 것으로 보아 그녀는 실험자에게 그녀의 불쾌함을 전달하기 위해 모든 연은 것들, 즉, 오이 자체를 이제 기꺼이 포기한다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ④ unwilling(꺼리는)을 willing(기꺼이 하는) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

22) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ⑤ 전치사 with 뒤에는 명사(구)가 나와야 하므로 shapes를 '~한 채로'라는 뜻의 'with + 명사(구) + 현재분사'에 shaping으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

23) [정답] ①

[해설] ① 시인은 대부분의 다른 시인들과 철학자들처럼 매우 검소한 생활을 했다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

24) [정답] ②

[해설] ② 주어 these(traditional ticket offices)와 수동의 관계이므로 replaced를 '수동태(be + 과거분사)'에 맞게 been replaced로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

25) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 동사 approached를 꾸며줘야 하므로 부사 immediately가 들어가야 한다. (B) 1형식 자동사 appear(나타나다)은 수동태가 불가능하므로 appeared가 들어가야 한다. (C) 주어와 전치사 to의 목적어 모두 Jeevan을 가리키므로 재귀용법의 재귀대명사 himself가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

26) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 부모는 자녀의 영재성을 지나치게 자랑하지 말아야 한다는 내용이다. 따라서 ④ '영재는 종종 모든 학업 영역에서 우수한 성적을 거둘 것으로 기대된다.'라는 문장은 글의 흐름과 관계가 없다.

[출제의도] 글의 흐름과 무관한 문장을 파악한다.

27) [정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '이것은 자조 집단의 큰 힘 중 하나이다.'이다. '이것(This)'으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 this가 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ① 앞을 보면 무력함, 우울감, 그리고 '나는 할 수 없다'는 생각에 의해 현저히 지배당하는 상황에서 벗어나기 위한 한 가지 유용한 기술은 우리가 분투하고 있는 문제를 해결해 본 타인과 함께 있기로 선택하는 것이라고 했고, 그 뒤에는 우리가 부정적인 상태에 있을 때, 우리는 부정적인 사고 형태에 많은 에너지를 투입해 왔고 긍정적인 사고 형태는 약하다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

28) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 우리의 감정들이 우리가 적응하고 생존하도록 도움을 주지 않았었다라면 그것들은 우리와 함께 진화해오지 않았을 것이라고 한 것으로 보아 우리의 감정은 그것들이 종으로서 우리의 생존에 기여해 왔기 때문에 존재한다고 여겨진다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ⑤ '우리의 생존에 기여해 왔기'가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

29) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 노동 시장에서 일반적으로 '불리한 위치(disadvantage)'에 있는 노동자를 위한 일터로의 접근성을 향상시킬 수 있다. (B) AI는 또한 그들의 임금과 경력 전망에 잠재적으로 '긍정적인(positive)' 영향과 함께 저숙련 노동자들의 능력을 향상시킬 수 있다. (C) 게다가, 최근의 AI 동력의 텍스트 생성기의 발전은 글쓰기, 코딩, 고객 서비스와 같은 영역에서 '저숙련된(lower-skilled)' 개인의 수행을 즉시 향상시킬 수 있다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

30) [정답] 영양이 풍부한 배설물을 내보내면서 바다를 비옥하게 한다.

[해설] 주어진 질문은 고래가 어떻게 식물성 플랑크톤 개체를 증가시키고 탄소를 격리하는지를 묻고 있다. 본문에서 고래는 영양이 풍부한 배설물을 내보내면서 바다를 비옥하게 함으로써 식물성 플랑크톤 개체를 증가시키고 탄소를 격리한다고 했으므로, 해당 내용을 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

31) [정답] ③

[해설] 한국이 미국보다 석유와 천연 가스에서 더 낮은 1인당 이산화 탄소 배출량을 가졌던 것은 맞지만 석탄에서는 더 높은 1인당 이산화 탄소 배출량을 가졌으므로, ③ '한국은 미국보다 각각의 모든 세 가지 주요한 원천에서 더 낮은 1인당 이산화 탄소 배출량을 가졌다.'는 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 도표와 일치하지 않는 내용을 파악한다.

32) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 뒤에 명사(구)가 나왔으므로 전치사 During이 들어가야 한다. (B) 선행사가 없고 뒤 문장이 불완전하므로 관계대명사 what이 들어가야 한다. (C) 주어 Émilie du Châtelet's work와 수동의 관계이므로 '수동태(be + 과거분사)'에 맞게 recognized가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

33) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 조직의 구조 자체가 갈등을 만들어낼 수 있다고 한 것으로 보아 구조가 기계적인지 또는 유기적인지의 선택은 갈등 관리에 깊은 영향을 미칠 수 있다고



할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ⑤ ‘갈등 관리에 깊은 영향을 미칠’이 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

34) [정답] ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 ‘이것은 사람들이 자동차보다 자전거로 이동을 하도록 동기를 부여하여 거리를 모두에게 더 안전하게 만든다.’이다. ‘이것(This)’으로 볼 때, 이 문장 앞에 this가 가리키는 대상이 나올 것을 추측할 수 있다. ① 앞을 보면 몇몇 도시는 자전거, 보행자, 그리고 수시 서비스 차량을 위한 광범위한 망의 도로와 거리를 마련해 둔다고 했고, 그 뒤에는 자전거가 도시에서 더 대중적이 되면, 계획자들은 더 많은 자동차 도로와 전체 거리를 더 많은 자전거를 수용할 수 있도록 전환할 수 있다는 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

35) [정답] ②

[해설] ② 주어 The musical forms, or ideas가 복수이므로 was를 were로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

36) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 각각의 고글이 세상을 다른 방식으로 바라보게 하는 것처럼 새로운 매체도 그러하다는 내용이다. 이어 (B)에서 앞 문장의 예시로 tv를 제시하며, 세상을 텔레비전 그 자체처럼 형성된 것으로 바라본다는 내용이 나오는 것이 자연스럽다. 이어 (C)에서 ‘새로운 매체’를 가리키는 It이라는 대명사를 시작으로, 새로운 매체는 우리가 새롭게 세상을 바라보게 한다는 내용이 나오는 것이 자연스럽다. 마지막으로 (A)에서 정보를 전달하는 매체가 정보 자체보다 중요하다는 내용이 나오는 것이 자연스럽다.

[출제의도] 글의 순서를 파악한다.

37) [정답] 가설을 이끄는 잘못된 개념을 사용했기 때문에

[해설] 주어진 질문은 역사에 따르면 왜 많은 과학자들이 헛되이 본질을 탐색했는지를 묻고 있다. 본문에서 역사는 가설을 이끄는 잘못된 개념을 사용했기 때문에 헛되이 본질을 탐색했던 과학자들의 많은 예를 가지고 있다고 했으므로, 해당 내용을 우리말로 작성한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

38) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 리얼리티 텔레비전 스타들과 ‘다르지(unlike)’ 않게, 소셜 미디어 유명인들은 연기나 가창력과 같은 전통적인 엘리트 명성과 관련된 기술과 재능을 가지고 있지 않다는 이유로 종종 비판을 받는다. (B) 그러나 이 비판은 또한 평범한 명성 현상이 명성의 의미를 재구성한다는 점을 ‘놓친다(misses)’. (C) 소셜 미디어 유명인으로서 ‘평범한(ordinary)’ 명성을 얻는 것은 게임에서 잘하는 것과 같다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 표현을 찾는다.

39) [정답] ①

[해설] ① 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 관계대명사 which를 앞의 명사 illusion에 대한 내용을 설명해주는 동격의 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

40) [정답] ④

[해설] 우리는 그저 다른 사람들을 관찰하는 것을 통해 많이 배울 수 있다고 한 것으로 보아 거울 뉴런의 발견은 관찰에 의한 학습이라는 근본적인 인간의 능력에 대해 우리가 생각하는 방식을 완전히 바꾸어 놓았다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ④ ‘관찰’이 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

41) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ 주어 vibrations와 수동의 관계이므로 conduct를 ‘수동태(be + 과거분사)’에 맞게 are conducted로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.

42) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ⑤ 생물학자들은 상사성과 상동성을 구별하기 위해 그 기관의 가장 쓰임이 없는 특성에 집중한다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

43) [정답] ①

[해설] 차가운 물이 더 많은 용존 산소를 보유하고 있고, 차가운 극지의 바다는 생명으로 가득하다고 한 것으로 보아 해수는 모든 해양 동물이 살아있기 위해 호흡하는 다량의 용존 산소를 포함한다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 ① scarcity(부족)를 abundance(다량) 등으로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 부적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

44) [정답] ④

[해설] 비록 그녀가 돌을 모은 그녀의 수고에 대한 대가로 같은 양을 여전히 받고, 그래서 그녀의 특정한 상황이 변화가 없더라도, 다른 원숭이와의 비교는 그 상황을 부당하게 만든다고 한 것으로 그녀는 실험자에게 그녀의 불쾌함을 전달하기 위해 모든 얻은 것들, 즉, 오이 자체를 이제 기꺼이 포기한다고 할 수 있다. ④ ‘그녀의 불쾌함을 전달하기’가 들어가야 한다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

45) [정답] ①

[해설] 이론적으로, 고도로 숙련된 노동력을 개발하기 위한 고등 교육의 확대는 학생의 선발과 통제에 있어 시험의 역할을 감소시킬 것이라고 한 것으로 보아 엘리트 체제에서 대중 고등 교육 체제로의 변화는 경제를 위한 전문화된 노동력을 구축하려는 정치적 필요성과 관련이 있다고 할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ① ‘전문화된 노동력을 구축하려는’이 들어가야 한다.



[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

46) [정답] ③

[해설] ③ 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 관계대명사 which를 관계부사 where 혹은 '전치사 + 관계대명사'인 at which로 바꿔야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법상 틀린 표현을 찾는다.



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