

4.Together We Can Do Better!_비상(홍민표)



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
1) 제작연월일 : 2020-03-19
2) 제작자 : 교육지대(주)
3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초
제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

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



핵심문법

[as if + 가정법]과 [to one's + 감정명사]

• [as if + 가정법]

→ as if는 '마치 ~처럼'의 의미로, 주절의 시제와 같은 시점의 일을 사실과 반대로 가정할 때에는 '가정법 과거', 주절의 시제
이전의 일을 반대로 가정할 때에는 '가정법 과거완료'를 뒤에 쓴다. as if는 as though로 바꿔 쓸 수도 있다.

• [to one's + 감정명사]

→ '(...가) ~하게도'의 의미를 나타내는데, 소유격으로 쓰인 사람의 감정 상태를 강조해서 표현할 때 쓴다. 감정을 더욱 강조할
때에는 앞에 much를 넣는다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

- ★ ① [독해] 글의 제목으로 알맞은 보기 고르기
- ② [독해] 본문의 어휘 파악하기
- ③ [독해] 글의 내용과 일치하는/일치하지 않는 보기 고르기
- ④ [독해] 글의 세부내용 파악하기
- ⑤ [문법] 글에 사용된 어법의 옳고 그름 구분하기
- ⑥ [독해] 논리적 흐름에 맞는 내용 파악하기
- ★ ⑦ [문법] 주어진 문법을 활용하여 영작하기

독해유형 글의 제목으로 알맞은 보기 고르기

★★☆

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A portrait of an old, dark-skinned lady wearing three medals on her left breast was discovered in 2003. An antique dealer accidentally found it behind a framed print at a garage sale in Burford, U.K. He had no idea who the lady was, and when searching for some kind of clue, he only found the author's initials written on the back side of the painting.

After passing through various auctions, the person in the portrait was finally identified as Mary Seacole. The National Portrait Gallery in London confirmed that the painting was genuine and purchased it, quoting that was a woman and as a West Indian of mixed race, she broke many barriers to make a huge contribution to Victorian society." The portrait has been displayed there since 2004.

- ① Mary Seacole, the Unsung British Artist
- ② Unexpected Luck of a Well-known Painter
- ③ The Genuine Portrait of Mary Seacole
- ④ Mary Seacole and Her Aspiring Dream
- ⑤ The History of the National Portrait Gallery

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

At the end of the war in 1856, Mary turned out broke. She had spent all her personal wealth in the Crimea. She returned to England ill and poor. Fortunately, there were veterans who never forgot the amazing things that Mary had done on the battle field. Some army officers organized a benefit festival to raise funds in her honor. It was reported that _____, thousands of contributors gathered and her name was shouted by a thousand voices. She was also awarded three medals for her bravery and her work from England, Turkey, and France, which is vividly depicted in her portrait. In 1857, with the help of her supporters, Mary published her autobiography, Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands.

독해유형 글의 제목으로 알맞은 보기 고르기

★★☆

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Greatest Nurse in the History
- ② Mary Seacole, Three Medals Winner
- ③ Meaningful Beneficial Festival for Honorable War Hero
- ④ Returned Ill and Poor, but Great Work Never Forgotten
- ⑤ The Most Touching Story, Mary Seacole's Autobiography

독해유형 본문의 어휘 파악하기

★★☆

3. 다음 글의 (A)~(E) 중 바르게 쓰인 것을 모두 고른 것은?

It was while she was in London in 1853 that she heard about the Crimean War and the (A)collapse of the nursing system down there. Thousands of men were dying of cholera, dysentery, cold, and battle wounds because of a lack of proper medical care. She immediately applied to the War Office to go to the Crimea and help the sick and wounded soldiers. In the application process, she stressed that she had (B)considerable experience treating sick soldiers in Jamaica. To her disappointment, her application was (C)accepted. She asked herself, "Did these ladies shrink from accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat dusker skin than theirs?"

Nothing, however, could stop her from following her aspirations. Mary persevered and (D)founded a firm with Thomas Day, a distant relative of hers, and they went to the Crimea with a large stock of medicines. Mary, who was then 50, was supposed to work officially as a sutler, someone who was (E)banned to sell goods to soldiers near the front.

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

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

During the Crimean War (1853-1856), Mary Seacole was from time to time compared to Florence Nightingale. Unlike Nightingale, Seacole had to ①get over prejudice related to her race. Being an ②inborn healer, she made her own way to the war where she was needed. In fact, she ③endangered her life to aid the wounded and bring comfort to dying soldiers. While Florence Nightingale became a legend, Mary Seacole was hardly ④forgotten until the year 2003 when her portrait was accidentally discovered. Many people believe that she reappeared in history when a hero like her was ⑤needed most.

5. Mary Seacole에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mary Seacole was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier, and her mother practiced traditional Jamaican medicine. Her mother ran a boarding house while caring for wounded soldiers as if they were her own family members. By observing her mother, Mary learned the practice of traditional Jamaican medicine. Mary also traveled widely to take care of sick people. When she visited Panama in 1851, Mary managed to save her first cholera patient, and in so doing she gained extensive knowledge of this disease. In fact, she herself contracted and recovered from it while in Panama. Having overcome many difficulties, she gained a reputation for her work in treating cholera and other diseases.

- ① 그녀의 어머니는 가족을 대하듯이 부상당한 군인들을 돌봤다.
- ② 어머니로부터 전통적인 자메이카 의술을 익힌 후 널리 여행을 했다.
- ③ 1851년에 그녀가 처음으로 치료한 콜레라 환자는 끝내 죽었다.
- ④ 그녀는 파나마에 있는 동안 병에 걸렸지만 회복했다.
- ⑤ 그녀가 명성을 얻게 된 이유는 콜레라와 다른 질병을 치료하려는 노력 때문이다.

★★☆

6. 아래 질문들 중 다음 글의 내용에서 그 답을 찾을 수 없는 것을 고르시오.

It was while she was in London in 1853 that she heard about the Orimean War and the collapse of the nursing system down there. Thousands of men were dying of cholera, dysentery, cold, and battle wounds because of a lack of proper medical care.

She immediately applied to the War Office to go to the Crimea and help the sick and wounded soldiers. In the application process, she stressed that she had considerable experience treating sick soldiers in jamaica. To her disappointment, her application was rejected. She asked herself, "Did these ladies shrink from accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat duskier skin than theirs?"

Nothing, however, could stop her from following her aspirations. Mary persevered and founded a firm with Thomas Day, a distant relative of hers, and they went to the Crimea with a large stock of medicines. Mary, who was then 50, was supposed to work officially as a sutler, someone who was allowed to sell goods to soldiers near the front. As soon as she arrived in the summer of 1855, however, Mary started to take care of the sick and wounded as if she were their mother. This is why the soldiers of the British army came to call her "Mother Seacole."

- ① Where was Mary Seacole when the Crimean War broke out?
- ② What made the soliders suffer in battle?
- ③ What can be inferred from the question Mary asked herself?
- ④ What did Mary take to the Crimea after she founded the company?
- ⑤ Why was Mary supposed to sell goods to soldiers?

★★☆

7. Mary Seacole에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Nothing, however, could stop her from following her aspirations. Mary Seacole persevered and founded a firm with Thomas Day, a distant relative of hers, and they went to the Crimea with a large stock of medicines. Mary, who was then 50, was supposed to work officially as a sutler, someone who was allowed to sell goods to soldiers near the front. As soon as she arrived in the summer of 1855, however, Mary started to take care of the sick and wounded as if she were their mother. This is why the soldiers of the British army came to call her "Mother Seacole." One of the army doctors testified with admiration that despite the numbing coldness on the front line, Mary Seacole would care for the soldiers and provide them with tea, food, and words of comfort. She also braved enemy fire near the front lines trying to find soldiers in need of help. One news reporter described her as "a warm and successful physician, who doctors and cures all manner of men with extraordinary success. She is always in attendance near the battle field to aid the wounded and has earned many a poor fellow's blessings."

- ① On no account could she give up her aspirations.
- ② She had no sooner arrived than she looked after the sick and wounded.
- ③ Severe coldness couldn't discourage her from caring for the soldiers.
- ④ She gave the soldiers comforting words as well as took care of them.
- ⑤ Little was she credited with her devotion by the people she treated.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

①A portrait of an old, dark-skinned lady wearing three medals on her left breast was discovered in 2003. An antique dealer accidentally found it behind ②a framed print at a garage sale in Burford, U.K. He had no idea who the lady was, and when searching for some kind of clue, he only found the author's initials written on the back side of ③the painting.

After passing through various auctions, the person in the portrait was finally identified as Mary Seacole. The National Portrait Gallery in London confirmed that the painting was genuine and purchased ④it, quoting that "as a woman and as a West Indian of mixed race, she broke many barriers to make a huge contribution to Victorian society." ⑤It has been displayed there since 2004.

8. 위글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 지칭하는 것이 다른 하나는?

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

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

At the end of the Crimean war, Mary turned out broke. She ①has spent all her personal wealth in the war. She returned to England ill and poor. She turned to England ill and poor. Fortunately, there were veterans who never forgot the amazing things that Mary had done on the battle field. Some army officers organized a benefit festival ②to raise funds in her honor. She was also awarded three medals for her bravery and her work from England, Turkey, and France, which is vividly depicted in her portrait. During the Crimean War, Mary Seacole was from time to time ③compared to Florence Nightingale. Unlike Nightingale, Seacole had to overcome prejudice ④related to her race. While Florence Nightingale became a legend, Mary Seacole was largely forgotten until the year 2003 when her portrait was accidentally discovered. Many people believe that she reappeared in history when a hero like her ⑤was needed most.

★★☆

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠ ~ ㉥ 중, 어법상 틀린 것만을 고른 것은?

Mary Seacole was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier, and her mother practiced traditional Jamaican medicine. Her mother ran a boarding house while she ㉠ caring for wounded soldiers even if they were not her own family members. By observing her mother, Mary learned the practice of traditional Jamaican medicine. Mary also traveled widely ㉡ to take care of sick people. When she visited Panama in 1851, Mary managed ㉢ to save her first cholera patient, and in so doing she gained extensive knowledge of this disease. In fact, she herself ㉣ contracted and recovered from it while in Panama. ㉤ Having been overcome many difficulties, she gained a reputation for her work in treating cholera and other diseases.

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

★★☆

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A portrait of an old, dark-skinned lady wearing three medals on her left breast was discovered in 2003.

(A) The National Portrait Gallery in London confirmed that the painting was genuine and purchased it, quoting that "as a woman and as a West Indian of mixed race, she broke many barriers to make a huge contribution."

(B) An antique dealer accidentally found it behind a framed print at a garage sale in Burford, U.K. He had no idea who the lady was.

(C) When searching for some kind of clue, he only found the author's initials written on the back side of the painting. After passing through various auctions, the person was finally identified as Mary Seacole.

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

★★☆

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was while she was in London in 1853 that she heard about the Crimean War and the collapse of the nursing system down there.

- (A) In the course of her application, she emphasized that she had substantial experience treating sick soldiers in Jamaica. To her disappointment, her application was rejected. She asked herself, "Did these ladies avoid accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat dusker skin than theirs?"
- (B) However, there was nothing that could prohibit her from following her enthusiasm. Mary endured and founded a firm with Thomas Day, a distant relative of hers, and they went to the Crimea with a large stock of medicines.
- (C) Due to a lack of proper medical care, thousands of men were dying of cholera, dysentery, cold, and battle wounds. She immediately applied to the War Office to go to the Crimea and help the sick and wounded soldiers.

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

★★☆

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

To her disappointment, her application was rejected.

It was while she was in London in 1853 that she heard about the Crimean War and the collapse of the nursing system down there. (①) Thousands of men were dying of cholera, dysentery, cold, and battle wounds because of a lack of proper medical care. (②) She immediately applied to the War Office to go to the Crimea and help the sick and wounded soldiers. (③) In the application process, she stressed that she had considerable experience treating sick soldiers in Jamaica. (④) She asked herself, "Did these ladies shrink from accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat dusker skin than theirs?" (⑤)

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It was while she was in London in 1853 that Mary heard about the Crimean War and the collapse of the nursing system down there. Thousands of men were dying of cholera, dysentery, cold and battle wounds because of a lack of proper medical care. She immediately applied to the War Office to go to the Crimea and help the sick and wounded soldiers. In the application process, she stressed that she had considerable experience treating sick soldiers in Jamaica. (A)실망스럽게도, her application was rejected. She asked herself, "Did these ladies shrink from accepting my aid because my blood flowed beneath a somewhat duskier skin than theirs?"

문법유형 주어진 문법을 활용하여 영작하기

★★★



14. 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 3단어를 사용하여 우리말에 맞게 영작하시오.

(A)실망스럽게도 → _____

◎ 채점기준

(1) 해당 문장에 알맞은 의미일 것	2점
(2) 어법상 올바른 어구일 것	2점

문법유형 주어진 문법을 활용하여 영작하기

★★★



15. 다음을 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 채점기준에 맞게 영작하시오.

Today, a new student came to our class. Mr. Bersky told us that she moved from Ottawa, which is a city 200 miles away from our village. Mr. Bersky had her sit next to me.

As soon as seated, she greeted me in a cheerful voice and poured a series of questions about me. She kept asking me where I lived, who my close friends were, what I did during breaks and even whether I had a boy friend or not.

We met for the first time today, but she was talking to me as if _____

<활용 단어>

know, for a long time

◎ 채점기준

(1) 주어진 단어를 활용해 문맥과 의미가 어울릴 것	2점
(2) 주어와 동사를 갖춘 가정법의 문장일 것	2점

1) [정답] ③

[해설] 이 글은 Mary Seacole의 초상화가 발견되어 국립 초상화 미술관에 전시되게 되는 과정을 설명한다. 그러므로 이 글의 제목은 'Mary Seacole의 진품 초상화'이다.

2) [정답] ④

[해설] 전쟁에서 간호를 마치고 돌아왔을 때 한 푼도 없었으나 그녀가 보여준 그 희생은 길이 기억되었다는 내용의 글이므로, 제목으로 '④ 아프고 가난한 채로 돌아왔으나, 그녀의 위대한 일은 결코 잊혀지지 않는다.'가 적절하다.

3) [정답] ③

[해설] (C)실망스럽게도 그녀의 지원서는 '거절'되었으므로 rejected로 바꾸어야 한다. (E)Mary는 공식적으로 종군 상인이었고, 이 종군 상인은 군인에게 물건을 팔도록 '허락된' 사람이기 때문에 allowed로 고쳐야 한다.

4) [정답] ④

[해설] 문맥상 Florence Nightingale이 전설적인 인물이 된 반면, Mary Seacole은 그녀의 초상화가 우연히 발견된 2003년까지는 거의 '기억되지(remembered)' 않았다는 내용이 자연스럽다. 이 때 hardly가 '거의 ~하지 않다'라는 부정의 의미를 담고 있음에 주의한다.

5) [정답] ③

[해설] 1851년에 그녀가 처음으로 콜레라 환자를 구해냈다.

6) [정답] ①

[해설] ②적절한 의료 서비스의 부족 때문에 콜레라, 이질, 감기, 그리고 전투에서 입은 부상으로 죽어가고 있었다. ③그 당시에 인종차별이 있었다는 것을 추론할 수 있다. ④그녀는 많은 의약품 가지고 크림 반도로 갔다. ⑤공식적으로는 최전방 근처에서 군인들에게 상품을 파는 것이 허용된 사람인 종군 상인으로 일하기로 되어있었다.

7) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 그녀가 치료해주었던 영국 군인들이 그녀를 'Mother Seacole'이라고 부른 것은 그녀가 치료했던 사람들로 그녀의 헌신을 인정받은 것이다.

8) [정답] ②

[해설] ⑥는 Mary의 초상화를 가리고 있던 액자에 담긴 사진을 가리키고, 나머지는 Mary의 초상화를 가리킨다.

9) [정답] ①

[해설] 1856년이 과거 기준일 때, 그녀가 그녀의 재산을 모두 써버린 것은 더 앞선 시제이다. 그러므로 과거완료 had spent로 바꿔야 한다.

10) [정답] ②

[해설] ①while은 접속사이고 이어지는 she는 부사절의 주어다. 따라서 완벽한 절을 이루기 위해서는 동사 cared로 바꿔야 한다. ⑥완료분사구문으로 생략된 주어인 'she가 극복을 하는' 능동의 의미이기 때문에 Having overcome을 사용해야 한다.

11) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '왼쪽 가슴에 세 개의 메달을 단 늙고 피부가 검은 어떤 여성의 초상화가 2003년에 발견되었다.'이다. (B)한 골동품 상인이 이 초상화를 발견했고, 그녀가 누구인지는 몰랐다. (C)그(골동품 상인)가 실마리를 찾고 있는 동안 뒷면에 쓰여 있는 화가 이름의 첫 글자들만을 발견했고, 초상화 속 인물이 Mary Seacole인 것을 밝혀냈다. (A)런던의 국립 초상화 미술관이 그 그림이 진품임을 확인하고 이를 구매했다.

12) [정답] ④

[해설] 크림 전쟁과 간호 체계의 붕괴에 대해 들었던 것은 1853년 런던에 있을 때였다. (C)수천 명의 사람들이 적절한 의료 서비스의 부족 때문에 콜레라, 이질, 감기, 전투에서 입은 부상으로 죽어갔다. 그녀는 크림 반도로 가서 병들고 부상당한 군인들을 돕기 위해 즉시 육군성에 지원했다. (A)지원 과정에서, 자메이카에서 아픈 군인들을 치료한 경험이 많음을 강조했지만 실망스럽게도 지원은 거절되었다. 그녀는 자신이 흑인이기 때문에 도움을 받아들이는 것을 꺼렸는지를 자문했다. (B)하지만, 어떤 것도 그녀가 자신의 열망을 쫓는 것을 막을 수 없었다. Mary는 버텼고 먼 친척인 Tomas Day와 회사를 설립하여 많은 의약품을 가지고 크림 반도로 갔다.

13) [정답] ④

[해설] 지원 과정에서 그녀는 자메이카에서 아픈 군인들을 치료한 경험이 많다는 것을 강조했다. '실망스럽게도 그녀의 지원은 거절되었다.' 그녀는 "이 여성들이 내 피가 그들보다 다소 더 거무스름한 피부 아래로 흐르기 때문에 내 도움을 받아들이는 것을 꺼렸는가?"라고 스스로에게 물었다.

14) [정답] To her disappointment

[해설] [to one's + 감정명사]는 '(...가) ~하게도'라는 의미로, 소유격으로 쓰인 사람의 감정 상태를 강조해서 표현할 때 쓴다.

15) [정답] we had known for a long time

[해설] [as if]는 '마치 ~처럼'의 의미로, 주절의 시제

와 같은 시점의 일을 사실과 반대로 가정할 때에는 '가정법 과거', 주절의 시제 이전의 일을 반대로 가정할 때에는 '가정법 과거완료'를 뒤에 쓴다.