

1. 다음 대화문을 읽고 질문에 관한 답을 할 수 없는 것은?

Jiho: What are you looking at? Is there something interesting?

Kate: An animal protection group is holding a poster competition on the topic, "Save Animals." I'm thinking about entering the competition.

Jiho: Wow! That sounds interesting.

Kate: The poster should deliver a message about the importance of saving animals. The winning posters will be displayed for an entire month at the National Wildlife Museum.

Jiho: Wonderful! I am sure that'll be a good way to raise people's awareness of animal welfare. I want to enter, too.

Kate: Great! Then how about entering as a team with me?

Jiho: Why not? Thanks for offering.

Kate: We ought to decide the message we want to deliver and how to deliver it effectively.

Jiho: Okay. To begin with, I think it would be helpful to look over some other posters about saving animals.

Kate: That's a good idea, but before that, we should register.

Jiho: Sure. Let's do it right away.

- ① What is the topic of the poster competition?
- ② What will happen to the winning posters?
- ③ What is the poster competition expected to raise awareness of?
- ④ Who decide to participate in the poster competition?
- ⑤ How can you register for the poster competition?

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

In March, 2017, cereal lovers in the United States were surprised to find that Buzz the Bee, the famous honeybee mascot of a cereal maker, ①was gone from the boxes of the maker's cereals. It was the decision of the cereal maker to remind people that the world's population of bees ②are fast diminishing. The cereal maker's decision did not come out of the blue. Earlier in that year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared that in the United States the bumblebee ③was endangered. The population of the bumblebee in the U.S. ④had shrunken by nearly 90 percent since the late 1990s, according to the Wildlife Service. Similar phenomena ⑤has occurred in other parts of the world.

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

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Several ways to protect bees from pesticides are being proposed. One of them is to apply pesticides in the evening. This will minimize the impact of pesticides on bees, as bees take food during the day. Certain crops such as melons and cucumbers have flowers that will be open for only a single day. For such crops, pesticides should be applied when the flowers are closed, as it will reduce the impact on bees. All in all, in order to protect bees from harmful pesticides, there should be national and international collaboration among beekeepers, growers, governments, and pesticide manufacturers. As individuals, we can also help have bees. We can plant flowers in our gardens that are helpful for bees and try not to contaminate these flowers with pesticides. Also, we can buy and consume more organic produce that is grown without or with minimum use of pesticides. This way we can expect commercial growers to reduce their use of pesticides. When we take these seemingly small actions to help bees, we help them make our world healthier. In other words, we help ourselves by helping bees.

- ① Why We Need to Protect Bees
- ② Pesticides: The Good and the Bad
- ③ How Can We Be Friendly With Bees?
- ④ The Benefits of Gardening and Planting
- ⑤ Advantages of Consuming Organic Produce

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A second factor that is causing bee declines is poor nutrition. Bees feed on flowers, so they need a stable supply. When there are not enough diverse blooming flowers during the bee season, bees are not able to sufficiently feed themselves. The lack of diverse flowers is in part the result of changes in agriculture. Over the past century, agriculture has become increasingly industrialized. One of the outstanding features of industrial agriculture is monoculture, the agricultural practice of planting one crop in a given area year after year. ① Monoculture leads to poor nutrition for bees because a single plant cannot meet their nutrient requirements. ② After World War II, we started using pesticides on a large scale, and this became necessary because of the monocultures that put out a feast for crop pests. ③ "Bees need a varied diet of different types of pollen in order to grow into strong, healthy workers," explains Dr. Heather Mattila, a honeybee biologist at Wellesley College. ④ Also, large industrial facilities, playgrounds, and golf courses are making matters worse by destroying bee habitats that were once filled with diverse flowers. ⑤ "A green space can be a green desert unless it has flowering plants that are friendly to bees." Dr. Mattila adds.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- G: Have you seen the news that some whale species are seriously endangered?
- B: Yeah, I'm worried. I didn't know that people still hunt whales. I believe we ought to restrict commercial whaling more strictly.
- G: I agree. Also, climate change is a big threat to whales. As ocean temperatures rise, food for whales is decreasing.
- B: Yes. I think we should do something to protect whales because they are endangered due to human activities.

- ① how whales are hunted
- ② where whales live and die
- ③ why whales are endangered
- ④ what kind of fish whales eat
- ⑤ what ocean zone whales live in

6. 다음 중 어법상 옳은 것만을 있는 대로 고르면?

Why, then, are bees disappearing? There is general agreement among scientists @who declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors that can act alone or in combination. Roughly @speaking, bee declines arise from three factors. The first one is sickness. Bees suffer from their own diseases and from parasites that weaken and often kill @them. Many beekeepers agree that the parasitic mite, Varroa destructor, is the most serious threat to bees. Varroa is a very small mite that feeds on the blood of the bee and @spread from hive to hive. In addition to @weakening the bees, Varroa can also spread diseases.

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

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

Fruits, vegetables, and some crops for farm animals, however, might disappear without bees.

Bees are one of nature's most effective pollinators. If they do not move pollen from one blossom to another, one third of the crops we consume would be severely affected. (①) They would have to be pollinated by other means, or they would produce significantly less food. (②) Grains like wheat, rice, and corn are not much affected by the decline of bees because they are pollinated primarily by the wind. (③) Berries, chocolate, apples, pears, pumpkin, avocado, onions, cucumber, and cabbage all rely heavily on bee pollination. The list is almost endless. (④) Why, then, are bees disappearing? (⑤) There is general agreement among scientists that declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors that can act alone or in combination. Roughly speaking, bee declines arise from three factors.

8. 다음 중 밑줄 친 어휘의 사용이 가장 어색한 것을 고르면?

- ① Some species are endangered in Africa.
- ② Demonstrators governed by violence are stable.
- ③ The dancers showed an outstanding performance.
- ④ Snakes feed on frogs and other small animals and insects.
- ⑤ The workforce had shrunk to a thousand due to the financial crisis.

9. 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jiho: What are you looking at? Is that something that is especially interesting?

Kate: An animal protection group is holding a poster competition on the topic, "Save Animals." I'm thinking about entering the competition.

Jiho: Wow! That sounds interesting.

Kate: The poster should deliver a message about the importance of saving animals. The winning posters will be displayed for an entire month at the National Wildlife Museum.

Jiho: Wonderful! -----
I want to enter, too.

Kate: Great! Then how about entering as a team with me?

Jiho: Why not? Thanks for offering.

Kate: We ought to decide the message we want to deliver and how to deliver it effectively.

Jiho: Okay. To begin with, I think it would be helpful to look over some other posters about saving animals.

Kate: That's a good idea, but before that, we should register.

Jiho: Sure. Let's do it right away.

- ① We ought to reduce our use of pesticides
- ② Okay. I'll deliver your message to my readers
- ③ Sure. I'm especially interested in the blue whale
- ④ There are estimated to be fewer than 2,000 sea otters left in the wild today
- ⑤ I am sure that'll be a good way to raise people's awareness of animal welfare

10. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분과 용법이 같은 것은?

Several ways to protect bees from pesticides are being proposed. One of them is to apply pesticides in the evening. This will minimize the impact of pesticides on bees, as bees take food during the day. Certain crops such as melons and cucumbers have flowers that will be open for only a single day. For such crops, pesticides should be applied when the flowers are closed, as it will reduce the impact on bees. All in all, in order to protect bees from harmful pesticides, there should be national and international collaboration among beekeepers, growers, governments, and pesticide manufacturers.

- ① We are to be married next year.
- ② Their intention is to keep him from attending the party.
- ③ My house is to be seen from the station.
- ④ He was never to see his wife and children again.
- ⑤ Students are to obey their teachers.

11. 다음 글을 읽고 대답할 수 없는 질문은?

Why, then, are bees disappearing? There is general agreement among scientists that declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors that can act alone or in combination. Roughly speaking, bee declines arise from three factors. The first one is sickness. Bees suffer from their own diseases and from parasites that weaken and often kill them. Many beekeepers agree that the parasitic mite, Varroa destructor, is the most serious threat to bees. Varroa is a very small mite that feeds on the blood of the bee and spreads from hive to hive. In addition to weakening the bees, Varroa can also spread diseases.

- ① What advantages does Varroa give to bees?
- ② How many factors affect bee declines?
- ③ What harms does Varroa do to bees?
- ④ What do many beekeepers think is the most serious threat to bees?
- ⑤ What is general agreement among scientists about declines in bee populations?

12. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.

빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One suspected factor that is contributing to the bees' poor nutrition is climate change. Increasing temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and more irregular and extreme weather have impacted bee populations. For example, scientists in Poland have documented how honeybees are responding to changes in the climate. Their first winter flight date, the wakening moment after winter, has advanced by more than one month during the last 25 years due to increasing temperature. Because patterns of flowering do not always match the bees' first winter flight, bees are likely to suffer from food shortages. Widespread use of pesticides, common in industrial agriculture, is another major factor that is leading to the decline of bees. There are several ways bees can be killed by pesticides. One of them is direct contact. When bees are on the flowers at the time of the application of a pesticide, the bees die immediately.



In addition to climate change that can result in bees' ___(A)___, ___(B)___ pesticide spraying contributes to the decrease in bee populations.

(A)

- ① diversity
- ② exclusion
- ③ malfunction
- ④ malnutrition
- ⑤ population

(B)

- widespread
- huge
- broad
- extensive
- enormous

13. 대화의 흐름에 맞게 ㉠~㉦문장을 나열하십시오.

- ㉠ What should we do to protect them?
- ㉡ Okay. I'm sure you know that many marine animals are endangered. Among them, I'd like to talk about blue whales.
- ㉢ They live in all ocean waters except for the areas enclosed. They are threatened by overfishing and ocean pollution.
- ㉣ We ought to increase awareness of the need for blue whale conservation.
- ㉤ Good. Could you introduce blue whales briefly?
- ㉦ Thank you for giving us an interview. My readers would like to hear about endangered animals.

Answer: () → () → () → () → () → ()

14. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하면 T, 일치하지 않으면 F로 표시한 것 중 틀린 것은?

Bees are one of the nature's most effective pollinators. If they do not move pollen from one blossom to another, one third of the crops we consume would be severely affected. They would have to be pollinated by other means, or they would produce significantly less food. Grains like wheat, rice, and corn are not much affected by the decline of bees because they are pollinated primarily by the wind. Fruits, vegetables, and some crops for farm animals, however, might disappear without bees. Apples, strawberries, watermelons... The list is almost endless. Why, then, are bees disappearing? There is general agreement among scientists that declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors that can act alone or in combination. Roughly speaking, bee declines arise from three factors. The first one is sickness. Bees suffer from their own diseases and from parasites that weaken and often kill them. Many beekeepers agree that the parasitic mite, Varroa destructor, is the most serious threat to bees. Varroa is a very small mite that feeds on the blood of the bee and spreads from hive to hive. In addition to weakening the bees, Varroa can also spread diseases.

- ① Bees are recognized as one of the efficient pollinators in nature. → T
- ② About 33% the agricultural crops would produce considerably less food unless bees pollinate them. → F
- ③ Bees primarily pollinate grains like wheat, rice and corn. → F
- ④ Scientists agree in general that declines in bee populations are caused by multiple factors. → T
- ⑤ Varroa destructors weaken bees but are not that threatening to bees. → F

15. 다음 글의 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?

As individuals, we can also help save bees. We can plant flowers in our gardens that are helpful for bees and try not to contaminate these flowers with pesticides. (a)_____, we can buy and consume more organic produce that is grown without or with minimum use of pesticides. This way we can expect commercial growers to reduce their use of pesticides. When we take these seemingly small actions to help bees, we help them make our world healthier. (b)_____, we help ourselves by helping bees.

- | (a) | (b) |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① Nevertheless | As a result |
| ② Moreover | For instance |
| ③ For example | In contrast |
| ④ Also | In other words |
| ⑤ However | Therefore |

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고난도

16. 다음 글을 읽고, 질문에 대한 응답 중에서 본문 설명에 부합되지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Several ways to protect bees from pesticides are being proposed. One of them is to apply pesticides in the evening. This will minimize the impact of pesticides on bees, as bees take food during the day. Certain crops such as melons and cucumbers have flowers that will be open for only a single day. For such crops, pesticides should be applied when the flowers are closed, as it will reduce the impact on bees. All in all, in order to protect bees from harmful pesticides, there should be national and international collaboration among beekeepers, growers, governments, and pesticide manufacturers.

As individuals, we can also help have bees. We can plant flowers in our gardens that are helpful for bees and try not to contaminate these flowers with pesticides. Also, we can buy and consume more organic produce that is grown without or with minimum use of pesticides. This way we can expect commercial growers to reduce their use of pesticides. When we take these seemingly small actions to help bees, we help them make our world healthier. In other words, we help ourselves by helping bees.

Q: What should people do to save bees?

- ① Pesticides should be applied at a suitable time.
- ② It is necessary that beekeepers and growers do national and global cooperation.
- ③ We can grow flowers and should reduce pesticides.
- ④ Governments should push pesticide manufacturers to pursue more profits.
- ⑤ We should try to purchase and consume less produce with toxic materials.

17. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One more suspected factor that is contributing to the bees' poor nutrition is climate change. Increasing temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and more irregular and extreme weather have impacted bee populations. For example, scientists in Poland have documented -----
----- in the climate. Their first winter flight date, the wakening moment after winter, has advanced by more than one month during the last 25 years due to increasing temperatures. Because patterns of flowering do not always match the bees' first winter flight, bees are likely to suffer from food shortages.

- ① how honeybees' respond to changes
- ② that honeybees responded to changes
- ③ honeybees are responding to changes
- ④ how are honeybees responding to changes
- ⑤ how honeybees are responding to changes

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서술형

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분을 not only ~ but also 구문으로 바꾸어 완성하십시오.

Why are bees disappearing? There is general agreement among scientists that declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors that can act alone or in combination. Roughly speaking, bee declines arise from three factors. The first one is sickness. Bees suffer from their own diseases and from parasites that weaken and often kill them. Many beekeepers agree that the parasitic mite, Varroa destructor, is the most serious threat to bees. Varroa is a very small mite that feeds on the blood of the bee and spreads from hive to hive. In addition to weakening the bees, Varroa also spreads diseases.

→ Varroa -----.

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서술형

19. 주어진 지문을 읽고 빈칸에 알맞은 구절을 적으시오.

All living organism hold a place in the food chain, structured around the transfer of energy needed for life through an ecosystem: from sunlight to plant to rabbit to fox to worm, to give a simple example. Because this energy transfer involves members of a food chain interacting with one another and with their environment, extinction of one species can have multiple effects on others.

When a predatory species becomes threatened or extinct, this removes a check and balance in the food chain on the population of its prey. As a result, _____. For instance, the huge increase in the deer population in the U.S. in the latter half of the 20th century stemmed partly from the diminished population of wolves.

Answer: _____ can _____.

<조건>

- can을 포함하여 5 words로 쓰시오.
- 문법적으로 완전한 문장을 만드시오.

20. 밑줄 친 This way가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As individuals, we can also help save bees. We can plant flowers in our gardens that are helpful for bees and try not to contaminate these flowers with pesticides. Also, we can buy and consume more organic produce that is grown without or with minimum use of pesticides. This way we can expect commercial growers to reduce their use of pesticides. When we take these seemingly small actions to help bees, we help them make our world healthier. In other words, we help ourselves by helping bees.

- ① by campaigning against pesticides
- ② by boycotting the company's products
- ③ by enforcing the ban on using pesticides
- ④ by planting diverse flowers in the gardens
- ⑤ by purchasing environment-friendly products

21. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In March, 2017, cereal lovers in the United States were surprised to find that Buzz the Bee, the famous honeybee mascot of a cereal maker, was gone from the boxes of the maker's cereals. It was the decision of the cereal maker to remind people that the world's population of bees is fast diminishing. The cereal maker's decision did not come out of the blue. Earlier in that year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service declared that in the United States the bumblebee was endangered. The population of the bumblebee in the U.S. had shrunk by nearly 90 percent since the late 1990s, according to the Wildlife Service. Similar phenomena have occurred in other parts of the world. In Central Europe, honeybee colonies have declined by 25 percent since 1985. In Hanyuan County, China, where pear and apple trees fill the landscape, farmers are forced to pollinate their fruit by hand due to the severe decline in the population of honeybees. All in all, bees are disappearing all over the world, and that worries scientists and farmers, among others.

- ① A cereal maker erased its honeybee mascot from the cereal boxes to remind people of the global bees-decline.
- ② The Wildlife Service announced that the number of the bumblebee had greatly diminished in the U.S. since the late 1990s.
- ③ Honeybee colonies in Central Europe have dropped to a quarter since the mid 1980s.
- ④ The decline in the population of honeybees results in some Chinese farmers pollinating their fruit by hand.
- ⑤ Scientists are concerned about a worldwide phenomenon that bees are disappearing.

22. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Over the past century, agriculture has become increasingly industrialized. One of the outstanding features of industrial agriculture is monoculture, the agricultural practice of planting one crop in a given area year after year. Monoculture leads to poor nutrition for bees because a single plant cannot meet ①their nutrient requirements. Bees need a varied diet of different types of pollen in order to grow into strong, healthy workers. One more suspected factor that is contributing to the bees' poor nutrition is climate change. For example, scientists in Poland have documented how bees are responding to changes in the climate. ②Their first winter flight date, the wakening moment after winter, has advanced by more than one month during the last 25 years due to increasing temperatures. Because patterns of flowering do not always match the bees' first winter flight, ③they are likely to suffer from food shortages. Widespread use of pesticides, common in industrial agriculture, is the third major factor that is leading to the decline of bees. There are several ways ④they can be killed by pesticides. One of ⑤them is direct contact. When bees are on the flowers at the time of the application of a pesticide, the bees die immediately.

23. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A second factor that is causing bee declines is poor nutrition. Bees feed on flowers, so they need a stable supply.

- (A) Over the past century, agriculture has become increasingly industrialized.
- (B) The lack of diverse flowers is in part the result of changes in agriculture.
- (C) One of the outstanding features of industrial agriculture is monoculture, the agricultural practice of planting one crop in a given area year after year.
- (D) When there are not enough diverse blooming flowers during the bee season, bees are not able to sufficiently feed themselves.

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

24. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One more suspected factor that is contributing to the bees poor nutrition is ___(A)____. Increasing temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and more irregular and extreme weather have impacted bee populations. For example, scientists in Poland have documented how honeybees are responding to changes in the climate. Their first winter flight date, the wakening moment after winter, has advanced by more than one month during the last 25 years due to increasing temperatures. Because patterns of flowering do not always match the bees' first winter flight, bees are likely to suffer from ___(B)____. Even a small mismatch of three to six days could negatively affect bees' health.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ① climate change | food shortage |
| ② rising temperatures | agricultural change |
| ③ global warming | diseases |
| ④ diverse flowers | flowering time |
| ⑤ winter flight | flight problems |

25. 밑줄 친 단어의 의미로 적절하지 않은 것은?

Several ways to protect bees from pesticides are being proposed. One of them is to apply pesticides in the evening. This will minimize the impact of pesticides on bees, as bees take food during the day. Certain crops such as melons and cucumbers have flowers that will be open for only a single day. For such crops, pesticides should be applied when the flowers are closed, as it will reduce the impact on bees. All in all, in order to protect bees from harmful pesticides, there should be national and international collaboration among beekeepers, growers, governments, and manufacturers.

As individuals, we can also help save bees. We can plant flowers in our gardens that are helpful for bees and try not to contaminate these flowers with pesticides. Also, we can buy and consume more organic produce that is grown without or with minimum use of pesticides. This way we can expect commercial growers to reduce their use of pesticides. When we take these seemingly small actions to help bees, we help them make our world healthier. In other words, we help ourselves by helping bees.

- ① propose : declare a plan for something
- ② collaboration : act of working jointly
- ③ contaminate : destroy completely, as if down to the roots
- ④ produce ; fresh fruits and vegetable grown for the market
- ⑤ expect : look forward to the probable occurrence of

정답 및 해설

1) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 포스터 대회에 등록하는 방법에 관해서는 대화문에 나와 있지 않으므로 ⑤번 '어떻게 포스터 대회에 등록하는가?'는 대답할 수 없는 질문이다.

2) [정답] ③

[해설] ⑥that절의 주어는 the world's population이라는 단수명사이므로 동사도 단수형인 is를 사용해야 한다. ④shrink의 과거분사는 shrunk이다. ⑥phenomena는 phenomenon의 복수형이므로 has가 아닌 have를 사용해야 한다.

3) [정답] ③

[해설] 벌을 보호하는 방법을 제시하며, 벌을 도움으로써 우리 자신을 도울 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 제목으로는 ③ '어떻게 하면 벌들과 친해질 수 있을까?'가 가장 적절하다.

4) [정답] ②

[해설] 이 글은 벌을 감소시키는 원인 중 '영양 부족'에 대한 설명이다. 영양 부족의 원인으로 단일재배가 이뤄지는 하나, '2차 세계 대전 이후 우리는 대규모로 농약을 사용하기 시작했고, 이것은 농작물 병해충을 위한 잔치를 열어주는 단일 재배 때문에 필요하게 되었다.'는 문장은 단일재배와 영양 부족과의 관련성을 설명하는 것이 아니므로, 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.

5) [정답] ③

[해설] 대화에는 인간의 포획과 기후 변화로 고래가 멸종위기에 처해 있다고 언급되었다. 그러므로 왜 고래들이 멸종위기에 처해 있는지가 대화의 중심내용으로 적절하다.

6) [정답] ③

[해설] general agreement의 동격으로 that절 declines in bee populations are the product of multiple factors가 오는 것이므로 ③자리는 관계대명사가 아니라 접속사 that이 되어야 한다. ④는 feeds와 병렬구조로 spreads가 쓰여야 옳다.

7) [정답] ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그러나 과일, 야채, 그리고 사료용 곡물 일부는 벌이 없으면 사라질 수도 있다.'를 의미한다. 이러한 문장은 앞에 '밀, 쌀, 옥수수'와 같은 곡물은 주로 바람으로 수분이 이루어지기 때문에 벌의 감소로 인한 영향이 크지 않다.'가 오는 ③에 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다.

8) [정답] ②

[해설] 폭력으로 지배된 시위자들은 '안정적이지 않다.'라는 말이 자연스럽게 때문에 stable을 unstable로 바뀌어야 한다.

9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] I am sure that~은 '확신 표현하기'의 의사소통 기능이다. 한 동물보호단체가 '동물을 살리자'는 주제로 포스터 대회를 개최하고 있으며, 지호는 참가하고 싶다

는 의사를 내비치고 있다. 그러므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은 '⑤ 그해 동물 복지에 대한 사람들의 인식을 높이는 좋은 방법이 될 거라 확신해.'이다.

10) [정답] ②

[해설] 글의 밑줄 친 부분과 ②는 주격 보어 자리에 사용된 to부정사의 명사적 용법(~하는 것이다)이다. ①,③,④, ⑤는 be to 용법으로, to부정사의 형용사적 용법 중 서술적 용법(to부정사가 보어 자리에서 형용사로 쓰이는 용법)이다. ①은 예정(~할 것이다), ③,④는 가능(~할 수 있다), ⑤는 의무(~해야 한다)의 의미로 쓰인다.

11) [정답] ①

[해설] ②: 세 가지이다. ③: 벌의 피를 먹고 살며 벌집에서 다른 벌집으로 퍼진다. 벌을 약하게 할 뿐만 아니라 질병을 퍼뜨리기도 한다. ④: 바로아 응애라고 불리는 기생충인 진드기이다. ⑤: 벌의 개체 수 감소에는 복합적인 요인이 있으며, 이 요인들은 단독으로 또는 복합적으로 작용한다.

12) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 벌의 영양 부족을 초래하는 요인으로 기후 변화를 들며, 기후 변화로 인해 벌들의 첫 겨울비행 날짜와 개화기 패턴이 일치하지 않아 벌들이 식량 부족을 겪는다는 점을 지적한다. 또한 농약의 대량 살포가 벌의 감소를 초래하는 요인이라고 제시한다. 따라서 그 요약으로는 '벌의 (A)영양실조를 초래할 수 있는 기후 변화에 더하여, (B)광범위한 농약 살포는 벌의 개체 수 감소에 기여한다.'가 적절하다.

13) [정답] ①, ⑥, ⑨, ⑩, ⑪, ⑫

[해설] ①: 인터뷰에 응해주셔서 감사합니다. 우리의 독자들은 멸종 위기 동물들에 대해 듣고 싶어 합니다. - ⑥: 알겠습니다. 저는 당신이 많은 해양 동물들이 멸종 위기에 처했다는 걸 안다고 확신합니다. 그들 중에서, 저는 대왕고래에 대해 이야기 하고 싶어요. - ⑨: 좋습니다. 대왕고래에 대해 간략하게 소개해주시겠습니까? - ⑩: 그들은 폐쇄된 지역을 제외한 모든 해양에 서식합니다. 그들은 남획과 해양오염으로 위협을 받습니다. - ⑪: 그들을 보호하기 위해 우리는 무엇을 해야 할까요? - ⑫: 대왕고래 보호의 필요성에 대한 인식을 높여야 합니다.

14) [정답] ②

[해설] 만일 벌이 꽃가루를 이 꽃에서 저 꽃으로 옮기지 않으면 인간의 식량 중 약 33%가 심각한 타격을 입게 된다.

15) [정답] ④

[해설] (A)벌에게 도움이 되는 꽃을 정원에 심고 농약으로 이 꽃들을 오염시키지 않도록 주의하는 것이다. '또한' 무농약 또는 농약을 최소한으로 사용한 유기농 농산물을 더 많이 구입하고 소비하는 것도 도움이 된다. (B) '벌을 돕기 위해' 얼핏 보기에 작은 것 같은 이러한 행동을 취하면, 우리는 '벌이 세상을 더 건강하게 만드는 일을 돕는 것이다.' '즉' 벌을 도움으로써 우리 자신을 돕는 셈이 된다.

16) [정답] ④

[해설] Q: 벌들을 구하기 위해 사람들은 무엇을 해야 하는

가? ④ '정부는 농약 제조업자들이 더 많은 이윤을 추구하도록 해야 한다.'는 적절하지 않다.

17) [정답] ⑤

[해설] how ~ climate는 have documented 동사의 목적어로 쓰인 간접의문문 명사절로 「의문사 + 주어 + 동사」의 구조를 취한다.

18) [정답] not only weakens the bees but also spreads diseases

[해설] 「not only A but also B」는 'A뿐만 아니라 B도'라는 의미의 상관 접속사로, A와 B의 형태는 같아야 한다.

19) [정답] the prey population can explode

[해설] 포식자 종이 멸종 위기에 처하거나 멸종하면 포식자 종의 먹이가 되는 종의 개체 수는 폭발한다. 그 예시로 늑대 개체 수가 줄어들어 사슴 개체 수가 크게 증가했던 것을 들고 있다. 따라서 주어로 the prey population(먹이 개체 수)을 쓰고, 동사로 can explode를 쓰는 것이 적절하다.

20) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 밑줄 친 This way는 앞 문장의 내용 즉 무농약 또는 농약을 최소한으로 사용한 유기농 농산물을 더 많이 구입하고 소비하는 것이다. 따라서 환경 친화적인 상품을 구매하는 것을 말한다.

21) [정답] ③

[해설] 중부 유럽에서 1985년 이후 꿀벌 군집이 '25퍼센트' 감소했다. 4분의 1 즉 25퍼센트까지 감소한 것이 아니라 25퍼센트 감소한 것이다.

22) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①,②,③,④는 bees(벌들)를 가리키고, ⑤는 several ways they can be killed by pesticides(농약이 벌을 죽이는 여러 가지 방법들)를 가리킨다.

23) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 벌을 감소시키는 두 번째 요인은 영양 부족이다. 벌은 꽃을 먹고 살기에 안정적인 공급원이 필요하다. (D) 벌의 활동기에 다양한 꽃이 충분히 피지 않으면 벌은 먹이를 충분히 섭취하지 못한다. (B)다양한 꽃이 부족한 이유의 일부는 농업의 변화가 가져온 결과이기도 하다. (A)지난 한 세기에 걸쳐 농업은 점차 산업화되었다. (C) 산업화된 농업의 가장 두드러진 특징 중 하나는 단일 재배, 즉 한 가지 작물을 주어진 곳에서 매년 재배하는 농업 관행이다.

24) [정답] ①

[해설] (A)뒤에서 기후 변화의 예들이 언급되고 있으므로, 벌의 영양 부족을 초래하는 것으로 의심되는 또 한 가지 요인은 '기후 변화(climate change)'이다. (B)개화기 패턴이 벌의 첫 겨울비행과 늘 일치하지 않기 때문에 (개화기보다 벌이 좀 더 일찍 나오기 때문에), 벌들은 '식량 부족(food shortage)'을 겪을 가능성이 높다.

25) [정답] ③

[해설] contaminate는 '오염시키다'라는 뜻이므로 '뿌리째 파멸하다'라는 풀이와 맞지 않는다.

