



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법 시행령」제33조에 의한 표시
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3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

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



핵심문법

부정어구 도치와 [one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사]

• 부정어구 도치

→ no, not, never, little, not only 등의 부정어 또는 부정어가 포함된 어구가 문두에 오면 [주어 + 동사]가 [동사 + 주어] 순으로 도치된다. 동사의 종류에 따라 도치되는 형태가 약간씩 다르다.

→ be동사와 조동사는 주어 앞으로 도치되고, 일반동사는 동사는 원형으로 남아있고 do/does/did가 주어 앞에 위치한다.

• [one of the + 최상급 + 복수명사]

→ '가장 ...한 ~ 중 하나'라는 의미이며, 주어로 쓰일 때 one에 수를 맞추어 단수 동사를 써야 한다.



대표유형

시험에 자주 출제되는 유형의 문제를 꼭 확인하세요!!

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

독해유형 글의 주제로 알맞은 보기 고르기

★★★

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thanks to the fact that the potato was inexpensive and nutritious, many Europeans escaped famines, and the populations in European nations increased rapidly during the 19th century. Furthermore, the potato indirectly led to the Industrial Revolution in 19th century England. It was easier to grow potatoes than many other crops, so fewer people were needed for farming. People who no longer worked on farms came to the cities and became factory workers, which enabled new manufacturing industries to grow more quickly. With the larger populations and more advanced technologies, European nations became powerful enough to venture into other parts of the world and colonize them.

- ① the future of manufacturing industries
- ② the impact of the population growth in Europe
- ③ the causes of European colonization of the world
- ④ the role of potatoes in rescuing Europe from famine
- ⑤ the connection between the potato and the Industrial Revolution

★★☆

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impact of the potato in Europe was not entirely positive. It was much more complicated. The people of Ireland were excessively dependent upon the potato for food. A heavy reliance on the potato led to disaster when a potato disease hit Europe in 1845. Many countries were affected, but Ireland suffered the most. In two months, the disease wiped out almost half of the potato crop in Ireland. The situation continued to worsen. By 1852, more than one million Irish people, about 20 percent of the population, had starved to death, while another two million people had fled Ireland, and almost three-quarters of them had migrated to the United States. It was one of the deadliest famines in history.

- ① the risk of overdependence on one crop
- ② the impact of potatoes on the Irish famine
- ③ the economic impact of potatoes in Ireland
- ④ the history of Irish immigration to America
- ⑤ how potatoes contributed to American immigration

★★☆

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite the terrible outcome of the potato disease in Europe, it was perhaps less important in the potato's history than the Colorado potato beetle was in North America. In the 1860s, the potato beetle was carried by horses and cows from Mexico to the state of Colorado in the United States

There it attacked potatoes and spread quickly when potatoes were shipped to other parts of the country on trains and steamships. Until that time, American farmers had only planted a few varieties of potatoes, and the potatoes that they planted were extremely vulnerable to the pest. As a result, farmers were practically defenseless against this pest. After a series of desperate attempts, one man eventually found that Paris green, a toxic chemical used for making green paint, killed the beetles. Soon farmers were spraying it on their potatoes. Farmers were not the only people to find a new use for Paris green. Chemists saw what the farmers were doing and decided to try Paris green on other pests. They then decided to try other chemicals for other problems. Scientists began to do research and discover chemicals and substances that were effective for many different agricultural problems.

- ① The Beginning of the Modern Pesticides
- ② The Disease of the Potatoes
- ③ European Famines and American Famines
- ④ Paris Green as Pesticide
- ⑤ The Varieties of Potatoes in History

★★☆

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 적절한 것은?

Thanks to the fact that the potato was ① expensive and nutritious, many Europeans escaped famines, and the populations in European nations ② decreased rapidly during the 19th century. Furthermore, the potato indirectly led to the Industrial Revolution in 19th century England. It was easier to grow potatoes than many other crops, so ③ many people were needed for farming. People who no longer worked on farms came to the cities and became factory workers, which ④ disabled new manufacturing industries to grow more quickly. With the larger populations and more advanced technologies, European nations became ⑤ powerful enough to venture into other parts of the world and colonize them.

★★☆

5. 밑줄 친 곳 가운데 내용의 흐름에 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

The impact of the potato in Europe was not entirely ① positive. It was much more complicated. Because the people of Ireland were excessively ② dependent upon the potato for food, when a potato disease hit Europe in 1845, it led to a ③ disastrous situation. Many countries were affected, but Ireland suffered the most. In two months, the disease wiped out almost half of the potato crop in Ireland. The situation continued to ④ get better. By 1852, more than one million Irish people, about 20 percent of the population, had starved to death, while another two million people had ⑤ fled Ireland, and almost three-quarters of them had migrated to the United States.

★★☆

6. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

The potato has become such an important part of Western food culture that it is hard to believe that ① it has had such a relatively short history in Europe. The potato has been grown by South American Indians in the Andes Mountains for nearly 10,000 years, but it was only 500 years ago when the European learned about this vegetable and brought ② it to their homelands. At first, Europeans did not like potatoes because ③ they looked too ugly for people to eat. Some even believed that potatoes were created by devils. For this reason, potatoes were most often given to animals, while people at ④ them only when there was nothing else to eat. The potato gradually but steadily spread across Europe, as people learned how it could help ⑤ them in times of war, bad weather, and desperate hunger.

★★☆

7. 다음 글을 읽고 알 수 있는 내용은?

French fries, which are often served with fast foods, are one of the best known American side dishes. It is said that Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, tasted these fried potatoes in France and brought the recipe home to America. The real inventors of the so-called "French" fries were not the French but the Belgians. Instead of French fries, the French have traditionally enjoyed roasted potatoes with chicken for their Sunday lunch. Potato pancakes and potato soups are popular traditional dishes in Germany, while fish and chips is one of the most popular street foods in England.

- ① kinds of popular German potato dishes
- ② The best known American fast food
- ③ The food served with fish and chips
- ④ The reason why French fries were invented
- ⑤ The man who introduced French fries to Thomas Jefferson

★★☆

8. 감자에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Hunger was a common part of everyday life in 17th- and 18th-century Europe. The average European not only often went hungry, but sometimes even starved to death. Many countries suffered nationwide famines at least once every decade.

The potato changed all that. Not only did potatoes grow well in much of Europe, but they were also very nutritious. Once Europeans began to grow potatoes, their food supplies doubled in quantity and increased dramatically in quality. Throughout Europe, potatoes quickly became the main source of nutrition for the majority of common people. By the end of the 18th century, potatoes had taken over most European farms, and famine had become a rare and unusual incident. At long last, Europe was able to feed itself.

- ① In 17th- and 18th-century Europe, it was common for many average people to suffer famines.
- ② Potatoes were very nutritious as well as they grew well in much of Europe.
- ③ Thanks to the potato, the food supplies in Europe increased in quantity and quality.
- ④ The high dependence of Europeans on the potato led to the lack of nutrition in Europe.
- ⑤ By the end of the 18th century, famines were not common events any longer

★★☆

9. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 the potato(potatoes)인 것을 모두 고른 것은?

The potato has become such an important part of Western food culture that ①it is hard to believe that ②it has had such a relatively short history in Europe. The potato has been grown by South American Indians in the Andes Mountains for nearly 10,000 years, but ③it was only 500 years ago when the Europeans learned about this vegetable and brought ④it to their homelands.

At first, Europeans did not like this unfamiliar and alien food. Most people thought potatoes looked too ugly for people to eat. Some even believed that potatoes were created by devils. For this reason, potatoes were most often given to animals, while people ate ⑤them only when there was nothing else to eat. The potato gradually but steadily spread across Europe, as people learned how ⑥it could help ⑦them in times of war, bad weather, and desperate hunger.

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

★★★

10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The impact of the potato in Europe was not entirely positive. It was much more complicated. Because the people of Ireland were excessively dependent upon the potato for food, when a potato disease hit Europe in 1845, it led to a disastrous situation. Many countries were affected, but Ireland suffered the most. In two months, the disease wiped out almost half of the potato crop in Ireland. The situation of famine continued to worsen. By 1852, more than one million Irish people, about 20 percent of the population, had starved to death, while another two million people had fled Ireland, and almost three-quarters of them had migrated to the United States. It was one of the deadliest famines in history.

- ① The impact of the portato in Europe was not perfectly positive.
- ② Ireland was highly dependent on the potato for food.
- ③ The situation of famine continued to deteriorate.
- ④ By 1852, Over one million, about 20 percent of the population had died of hunger in Ireland.
- ⑤ Almost three-quarters of two million Irish people immigrated from the States to Ireland.

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Hunger was a common part of everyday life in 17th century Europe. The average European not only often went hungry, but sometimes even starved to death. Many countries suffered nationwide famines at least once every decade. The potato changed all that. Potatoes not only grew well in much of Europe, but they were also very nutritious. Once Europeans began to grow potatoes, their food supplies doubled in quantity and increased dramatically in quality. Throughout Europe, potatoes quickly became the main source of nutrition for the majority of common people. By the end of the 18th century, potatoes had taken over most European farms, and famine had become a rare and unusual incident. At long last, Europe was able to feed itself.

문법유형 주어진 문법을 활용하여 영작하기

★★★



11. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 문장을 아래의 채점기준에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

[Answer]

_____, but they were also very nutritious.

◎ 채점기준

(1) not only를 강조할 것	2점
(2) 문장의 사실 관계는 바뀌지 않을 것	2점

★★☆

12. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중 어법상 옳은 것만을 모두 고른 개수는?

The potato has become ㉠so important a part of Western food culture that it is hard to believe that it has had ㉡such a short history in Europe. The potato ㉢has grown by South American Indians in the Andes Mountains for nearly 10,000 years, but it was only 500 years ago when the Europeans learned about this vegetable and ㉣brought them to their homelands. At first, Europeans did not like this unfamiliar and alien food. Most people thought potatoes ㉤looked too ugly to eat for people. Some even believed that potatoes were created by devils. For this reason, potatoes ㉥were most often given to animals, while people ate them only when there was nothing else to eat. The potato gradually ㉦but steady spread across Europe, as people learned how it could help them in times of war, bad weather, and desperate hunger.

- ① 2개 ② 3개
- ③ 4개 ④ 5개
- ⑤ 6개

★★☆

13. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The potato has become such an important part of Western food culture that it is hard to believe that it has had such a relatively short history in Europe. ① The potato has been grown by South American Indians in the Andes Mountains for nearly 10,000 years, but it was only 500 years ago when the European learned about this vegetable and brought it to their homelands. ② At first, Europeans did not like this unfamiliar and alien food because most people thought potatoes looked too ugly for people to eat and some even believed that potatoes were created by devils. ③ For this reason, potatoes were most often given to animals, while people ate them only when there is nothing else to eat. ④ The frequent consumption of fried potatoes appears to be associated with an increased mortality risk. ⑤ The potato gradually but steadily spread across Europe, as people learned how it could help them in times of war, bad weather, and desperate hunger.

★★☆

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once Europeans began to grow potatoes, their food supplies doubled in quantity and increased dramatically in quality Throughout Europe, potatoes quickly became the main source of nutrition for the majority of common people. By the end of the 18th century, potatoes had taken over most European farms, and famine had ----- At long last, Europe was able to feed itself.

- ① spread everywhere
- ② depopulated the country greatly
- ③ been the origin of food problems
- ④ become a rare and unusual incident
- ⑤ caused thousands of deaths of children

※ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The Industrial Revolution

Thanks to the fact that the potato was inexpensive and nutritious, many Europeans escaped famines, and the populations in European nations increased rapidly during the 19th century. Furthermore, the potato indirectly led to the Industrial Revolution in 19th century England. It was easier to grow potatoes than many other crops, so fewer people were needed for farming. People who no longer worked on farms came to the cities and became factory workers, which enabled new manufacturing industries to grow more quickly. With the larger populations and more advanced technologies, European nations became powerful enough to venture into other parts of the world and colonize them.

The Irish Famine

The impact of the potato was much more complicated than people expected. Because the people of Ireland were excessively dependent upon the potato for food, when a potato disease hit Europe in 1845, it led to a disastrous situation. Many countries were affected, but Ireland suffered the most. In two months, the disease wiped out almost half of the potato crop in Ireland. The situation continued to worsen. By 1852, more than one million Irish people, about 20 percent of the population, had starved to death, while another two million people had fled Ireland, and almost three-quarters of them had migrated to the United States. (가) It was one of the deadliest famines in history.

문법유형 주어진 문법을 활용하여 영작하기

★★☆



15. 밑줄 친 (가)와 주어진 단어를 활용하여 다음 <보기>를 영작하시오.

<보기>

훌륭한 리더의 가장 중요한 특징들 중 하나는 경청하는 것이다.

(essential, listening)

◎ 채점기준

(1) 주어진 단어를 활용할 것	2점
(2) 어법상 옳은 문장일 것	2점

1) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 이 글은 감자가 산업혁명에 영향을 끼치게 된 배경을 설명하고 있으므로 '감자와 산업 혁명의 연관성'이 주제로 적절하다.

2) [정답] ②

[해설] 이 글은 감자가 아일랜드 대기근에 미친 영향에 대해 설명하고 있다. 아일랜드 사람들은 감자에 지나치게 의존해서 감자 병해가 유럽을 강타했을 때 그것은 처참한 상황을 야기했다.

3) [정답] ①

[해설] 이 글은 감자가 현대 살충제의 시작에 끼친 영향을 설명하고 있다. 그러므로 이 글의 제목은 '현대 살충제의 시작'이다.

4) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 감자가 ①'값싸고(inexpensive)' 영양이 풍부하다는 사실 덕분에 많은 유럽인들은 기근에서 벗어났으며, 유럽 국가들의 인구는 19세기 동안 급격하게 ②'증가했다(increased)'. 감자를 기르는 것은 많은 다른 작물들을 기르는 것보다 쉬웠고, 따라서 농사를 위해서는 보다 ③'적은(fewer)' 사람들이 필요했다. 더 이상 농장에서 일을 하지 않는 사람들은 도시로 가서 공장 노동자가 되었고, 그것은 새로운 제조 산업들이 더 빠르게 성장하는 것을 ④'가능하게(enabled)' 했다.

5) [정답] ④

[해설] ④ 문장 이후 아일랜드의 안 좋은 상황을 설명하는 내용이 이어진다. 그러므로 두 달 동안 그 병해는 아일랜드에 있는 감자 작물의 거의 절반을 휩쓸어 버렸다. 상황은 계속 '악화되었다(worsen)'는 내용이 적절하다. 따라서 get better를 worsen으로 바뀌어야 한다.

6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①,②,③,④는 감자를 가리키고 ⑤는 사람들을 가리킨다.

7) [정답] ①

[해설] 독일에서 인기 있는 전통 요리는 감자 팬케이크와 감자 수프이다.

8) [정답] ④

[해설] 유럽 사람들의 감자에 대한 높은 의존도는 유럽의 영양실조를 끝낼 수 있게 해주었다.

9) [정답] ⑤

[해설] ①가주어 it이며 to부정사인 진주어와 함께 사용된다. ②[it ... that] 강조 구문에서 when을

that 대신에 사용한 경우이다. ③'사람들'을 의미한다.

10) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 이는 백 만 명 이상의 죽음을 야기했고 2백만 명의 이주를 야기했는데 이는 대부분 미국으로의 이주였다.

11) [정답] Not only did potatoes grow well in much of Europe

[해설] 부정어구(no sooner, hardly, scarcely, little, not, until, never, not only 등)가 문장의 처음에 오면 주어와 동사가 순서가 바뀌어야 하는데, 일반 동사가 있는 문장은 [부정어구 + do/does/did + 주어 + 동사원형]의 어순이 된다.

12) [정답] ①

[해설] ①[such + 명사(구) + that +주어 + 동사]는 '매우 ~하므로 ...하다'하는 뜻으로 인과관계를 나타낸다. ②'감자가 길러진' 수동의 의미이기 때문에 수동태 [be동사 + 과거분사]를 적용하여 완료형 수동태 문장을 완성해야한다. 그러므로 has been grown이 맞다. ③그들의 고국으로 가져간 것은 vegetable이기 때문에 단수인 it을 사용해야 한다. ④to부정사의 의미상의 주어는 to부정사 앞으로 들어가야 한다. 그러므로 too ugly for people to eat이 맞다. ⑤but은 gradually와 steadily를 연결해주는 등위 접속사이다.

13) [정답] ④

[해설] 이 글은 처음에는 유럽 사람들이 감자를 좋아하지 않다가 전쟁과 기상 악화, 그리고 절망적인 굶주림의 시기에 감자가 어떻게 그들을 도울 수 있는지 알게 되면서 유럽으로 퍼져나가게 되었다는 내용의 글이다. 그러므로 '튀긴 감자의 빈번한 소비는 증가된 사망 위험과 관련이 있는 것처럼 보인다.' 는 문장의 흐름과 관계가 없다.

14) [정답] ④

[해설] 유럽 전역에서 감자는 빠르게 민중의 대다수를 위한 주된 영양공급원이 되었다. 18세기 말 무렵에 감자는 대부분의 유럽의 농장들을 점령했다. 그 결과 '기근은 드물고 흔하지 않은 일이 되었다.'

15) [정답] One of the most essential features of a good leader is listening.

[해설] [one of the 최상급 + 복수명사]는 '가장 ~한 것들 중 하나'라는 의미이다.