수등특강 light

영어

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## 이 책의 구성과 특징

본 교재는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 고1, 2 예비 수험생들이 〈EBS 수능특강〉을 학습하기 전 도약 단계로서 수능 영어시험의 출제 경향과 유형에 미리 대비할 수 있도록 다양한 소재와 적절한 수준의 지 문으로 종합적 독해 학습이 가능하도록 하였다. 기본적으로 〈EBS 수능특강〉의 체제를 따르되 학생들 이 보다 가볍고 부담 없는 분량으로 학습할 수 있도록 구성하였다.

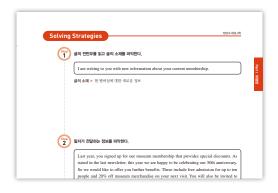
#### Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 유형편과 다양한 주제나 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 주제·소재편의 Gateway를 통해, 해당 유형 및 주제·소재에 부합하는 수능과 학력·모의평가 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제·소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.



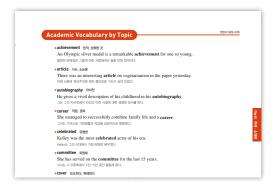
#### Solving Strategies

Part I 유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습 자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장하고자 하였다.



#### Academic Vocabulary by Topic

Part II 주제 · 소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련하여 읽기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘와 예문을 소개하였다.



#### Exercises

각 강에서 다루어지는 문제 유형이나 주제 · 소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다.

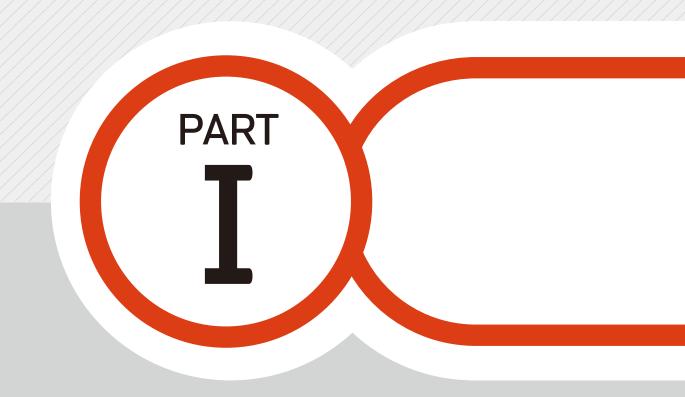


#### Test

실전에 대비하여 자신의 읽기 능력을 스스로 진단해 볼 수 있도록 1회분의 테스트를 최신 수능 체제에 맞 추어 구성하였다. 이 테스트를 통해 지금까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도 록 하였다.







수능특강 Light 영어

유형편

## 글의 목적 파악

22662-0001

**Gateway** 

#### 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 6월 모의평가 18번 |

Dear Ms. Larson,

I am writing to you with new information about your current membership. Last year, you signed up for our museum membership that provides special discounts. As stated in the last newsletter, this year we are happy to be celebrating our 50th anniversary. So we would like to offer you further benefits. These include free admission for up to ten people and 20% off museum merchandise on your next visit. You will also be invited to all new exhibition openings this year at discounted prices. We hope you enjoy these offers. For any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards, Stella Harrison

- ① 박물관 개관 50주년 기념행사 취소를 공지하려고
- ② 작년에 가입한 박물관 멤버십의 갱신을 요청하려고
- ③ 박물관 멤버십 회원을 위한 추가 혜택을 알려 주려고
- ④ 박물관 기념품점에서 새로 판매할 상품을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 박물관 전시 프로그램에서 변경된 내용을 안내하려고

- **current** 현재의
- discount 할인
- anniversary 기념일
- exhibition 전시(회)

- membership 멤버십, 회원 자격
- newsletter 소식지. 뉴스레터
- admission 입장(료)
- opening 개막(식)

- sign up for ~에 가입하다. ~을 신청하다
- celebrate 기념하다
- merchandise 상품

## **Solving Strategies**



#### 글의 전반부를 읽고 글의 소재를 파악한다.

I am writing to you with new information about your current membership.

글의 소재 ▶ 현 멤버십에 대한 새로운 정보



#### 필자가 전달하는 정보를 파악한다.

Last year, you signed up for our museum membership that provides special discounts. As stated in the last newsletter, this year we are happy to be celebrating our 50th anniversary. So we would like to offer you further benefits. These include free admission for up to ten people and 20% off museum merchandise on your next visit. You will also be invited to all new exhibition openings this year at discounted prices.

필자가 전달하는 정보 ▶ 필자는 박물관 50주년을 맞이하여 기존의 멤버십 혜택에 이어 추가적인 혜택으로 10명까지 무료입장, 박물관 제품의 20% 할인, 모든 새로운 전시회 개막에 대한 할인 가격을 제공한다.



#### 필자가 글을 쓴 목적을 직접적으로 보여 주는 어구를 찾는다.

We hope you enjoy these offers. For any questions, please feel free to contact us.

글의 목적 ▶ 필자는 새로 제공되는 박물관 멤버십 추가 혜택에 대해 알려 주기 위해 이 글을 쓴 것이다.

# Exercises

#### 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0002

Dear Mr. Jones,

I notice you are the editor for *How to Raise Poodles for Fun and Profit* by Sue Smith. Would you consider looking at a proposal for a poodle book that focuses on health, obedience, and grooming? For 12 years, I have been the owner of Oodles of Poodles, a boutique specializing in poodle care. We do haircuts, styling, bathing, nail trimming, and poodle "charm school," and I am uniquely qualified to offer poodle owners a lot of valuable advice on these subjects. May I send you a proposal for a nonfiction, do-it-yourself book, aimed at poodle owners, on taking care of their pet poodles? A self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Thanks,

**Dick Smithers** 

- ① 도서의 다음 판본에 추가할 내용을 제안하려고
- ② 푸들 애완견 미용법을 소개하는 도서를 홍보하려고
- ③ 푸들 애완견을 다루는 전문가 양성 과정을 소개하려고
- ④ 도서 출판 제안서를 검토해 볼 의향이 있는지 문의하려고
- ⑤ 도서에 자신의 애완견 매장 소개를 넣어 줄 것을 부탁하려고

- notice 알다. 의식하다
- obedience 복종
- boutique 가게
- subject 문제, 주제

- proposal 제안(서)
- focus on ~에 중점을 두다
- groom (특히 머리카락·수염·의복 등을) 다듬다
- specialize in ~을 전문으로 하다
- trim (끝부분을 잘라 내거나 하여) 다듬다
- aim ~을 목표로 하다
- self-addressed 반신용의

## 02 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0003

Dear Mr. Diamond:

Four months ago I purchased a guitar at your store. I was pleased with the excellent service and am happy with the guitar. At the time of purchase, I agreed to a purchase price of \$800, including tax. You were offering an interest-free installment plan, and I signed up to make eight payments of \$100 each until the amount was paid in full. I have had some unexpected medical bills and find that it is difficult for me to make the \$100 payment for the next four months. Could my payment plan be restructured so that I can make 8 more payments of \$50 each? I hope you can help me.

Thank you, Ken Smith

- ① 제품 구입 절차를 문의하려고
- ② 불친절한 직원에 대해 항의하려고
- ③ 물품 배송 시스템의 개선을 촉구하려고
- ④ 구입한 제품의 훼손의 심각성을 일깨우려고
- ⑤ 구입한 물건의 지불 계획 조정을 요청하려고

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- interest-free installment plan 무이자 할부
- medical bill 의료비, 병원비
- restructure 재구성하다

■ amount 총액

#### 03 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**2**2662-0002

#### Dear D. K. Entertainment,

We've had the pleasure of providing cleaning services to your firm for the last three years. During that time our prices have remained constant. Due to increased costs, however, we must increase our rates. In order to continue giving you the best possible service, we must work with the best employees and we must use the best materials. For these reasons, we will increase our rates by 7%. Still, we think this is a competitive rate for the services you receive. This change will go into effect on March 1. If you have any questions, please give us a call. We look forward to continuing to provide you with the best service possible.

Sincerely, Kevin Shaw Service Manager

- ① 새로운 청소업체를 추천하려고
- ② 청소업체의 요금 인상을 알리려고
- ③ 재계약 시 청소비 동결을 약속하려고
- ④ 청소 업무 직원의 교체를 통보하려고
- ⑤ 청소업체의 개선된 서비스를 홍보하려고

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- firm 회사
- **competitive** 경쟁력 있는
- constant 일정한, 변함없는
- go into effect 시행되다. 효력이 발생하다

■ rate 요금

### ○ 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0005

Dear Ms. Carfax,

We are sorry that the flowers you ordered for your holiday office celebration arrived in an unacceptable condition. Thank you for the dated photograph; it was helpful to us in assessing the problem. It appears that somewhere between our store and yours, the flowers were exposed to the below-zero temperatures we had that week. This would result in the wilted, browned appearance shown in the photograph. We are following up on this matter with our delivery people. It is too late to save your holiday celebration, but we would like to make amends by, first, crediting your charge card for the entire amount of the flowers and, second, offering you complimentary flowers of equal value for your next occasion. We appreciate your business and hope to be of service to you again.

Sincerely, Lorraine Mortis Sales Manager of ABC Corp.

\* wilted: 시든 \*\* amends: 보상

- ① 제품 배송 착오로 인한 재배송 절차에 대해 알리려고
- ② 발송 전 제품 상태 점검의 중요성에 대해 강조하려고
- ③ 상품 불량의 원인을 설명하고 보상 방법을 제안하려고
- ④ 생화 배송 차량에 온도 유지 장치의 설치를 제안하려고
- ⑤ 주문된 상품을 판매할 수 없는 점에 대해 양해를 구하려고

- celebration 기념행사
- expose to ∼에 노출하다
- entire 전체의

- dated 날짜가 적힌
- temperature ≗
- complimentary 무료의
- assess 사정하다, 평가하다
- credit 입금하다
- appreciate 감사하다

# रूर १ भवंस

# 분위기 · 심경 · 어조 파악

**22662-0003** 

**Gateway** 

#### 다음 글에 드러난 '1'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2021학년도 수능 19번 |

Once again, I had lost the piano contest to my friend. When I learned that Linda had won, I was deeply troubled and unhappy. My body was shaking with uneasiness. My heart beat quickly and my face became reddish. I had to run out of the concert hall to settle down. Sitting on the stairs alone, I recalled what my teacher had said. "Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you. And the way to win is to figure out who you are and do your best." He was absolutely right. I had no reason to oppose my friend. Instead, I should focus on myself and my own improvement. I breathed out slowly. My hands were steady now. At last, my mind was at peace.

- ① upset  $\rightarrow$  calm
- ② grateful → sorrowful
- (3) envious  $\rightarrow$  doubtful
- ④ surprised → disappointed
- ⑤ bored → relieved

- uneasiness 불편함, 불안함
- figure out ~을 이해하다[알다]
- steady 흔들림 없는, 안정된
- reddish 빨개진, 붉그스름한
- absolutely 정말로, 전적으로
- recall 기억해 내다. 생각해 내다
- oppose 겨루다, 대항하다





#### 사건의 전체적인 진행 상황을 파악한다.

'I'가 처해 있는 전체적인 상황을 파악한다.

- 'I'는 피아노 경연에서 친구에게 졌다.
- (I had lost the piano contest to my friend.)
- 'I'는 마음을 진정시키기 위해 콘서트홀을 빠져나왔다.
  - (I had to run out of the concert hall to settle down.)
- 'I'는 선생님이 하신 말씀을 기억했다.
  - (I recalled what my teacher had said.)
- 'I'는 평정심을 찾았다.
- (At last, my mind was at peace.)

'I'는 피아노 경연에서 또다 시 친구에게 져서 마음이 매 우 힘들었지만, 선생님의 말 씀을 기억하고 생각을 달리 하는 상황에 있다.



#### 전 · 후반부로 나누어 등장인물의 심경 변화를 드러내는 표현을 파악한다.

- 전반부
  - I was deeply troubled and unhappy.
  - My body was shaking with uneasiness.
  - My heart beat quickly and my face became reddish
- → 매우 힘들고 기분이 좋지 않았다.
- → 불편함으로 몸이 떨리고 있었다.
- → 심장이 빠르게 뛰었고 얼굴이 빨개졌다.

- 후반부
  - I breathed out slowly.
  - My hands were steady now.
  - At last, my mind was at peace.
- → 천천히 숨을 내쉬었다.
- → 나의 손이 흔들림이 없었다.
- → 마침내 나의 마음이 평화로웠다.



#### 상황과 표현을 종합하여 등장인물의 심경 변화를 판단한다.

T는 피아노 경연에서 또다시 친구에게 져서 마음이 매우 힘들고 불편했지만, 인생은 누군가와 경쟁하 는 것이 아니라 나 자신을 이해하고 최선을 다하는 것이라는 선생님의 말씀을 기억하고 다시 마음을 다 스리고 평정심을 찾았다는 내용이다.

- ▶ 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경은 '속상한(upset)'에서 '차분한(calm)'의 상태로 변화했음을 알 수 있다.
- ② 감사하는 → 슬퍼하는 ③ 부러워하는 → 의심하는
- ④ 놀란 → 실망한
- ⑤ 따분한 → 안도하는

# Exercises

#### 다음 글에 드러난 Sumbart의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0004** 

Sumbart had learned so much in that wonderful place. He had learned much about the business of being a motor mechanic and he learned to treasure the satisfaction of repairing things and making them useful again. Chatree had encouraged him to question why things were so, and not to be satisfied with merely knowing how they worked. Bit by bit, without even noticing it, he began to feel increasingly confident about himself. His grasp of English improved markedly, and so did his status in the village. He knew he had benefited greatly from the esteem in which his master, Chatree, was held. It didn't matter any more that he was small, it didn't matter at all.

- ① encouraged and proud
- 2 thrilled and surprised
- (3) satisfied and calm
- 4 bored and disappointed
- (5) ashamed and embarrassed

- motor mechanic 자동차 정비사
- markedly 현저하게, 두드러지게
- encourage 권하다, 격려하다
- be held in esteem 존경을 받다
- grasp 이해력, 이해
- at all 조금도

#### 02 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0008

"Honey, what's the matter?" I asked immediately upon hearing my wife's frantic voice on the phone. She was crying and nearly hysterical. Immediately my heart began to race. Finally my wife blurted out, "It's Kevin!" Oh no! I thought. I asked, "Did he fall into the pool?" It was my worst nightmare coming to life. My eighteenmonth-old son had drowned in our own backyard. "No," Sandy said. "It's his toe nails." I wasn't sure I'd heard right. "His toe nails?" "Yeah," she said, "they're purple!" "Purple?" I was really confused now. "What happened? Did somebody hit him?" "No, he colored them with a magic marker." I couldn't help it. I burst out laughing. Little Kevin had always shown a predisposition toward art, but this creative act really beat them all. "What are you laughing about?" Sandy asked, horrified. "Little boys do things like that," I replied. "That's the funniest thing I've ever heard!"

\* frantic: (두려움, 걱정으로) 제정신이 아닌 \*\* predisposition: 성향

- $\bigcirc$  annoyed  $\rightarrow$  guilty
- ② angry → regretful
- 3 bored  $\rightarrow$  surprised
- ⓐ worried → relieved
- ⑤ disappointed → scared

- hvsterical 발작적인
- drown 물에 빠져 죽다. 익사하다
- burst out doing 갑자기 ~하기 시작하다
   horrified 충격받은, 겁에 질린
- blurt out 내뱉다. 불쑥 말하다
- confused 혼란스러워하는
- nightmare 아주 끔찍한 일, 악몽
- magic marker 매직펜

#### 03 다음 글에 드러난 Chase의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

**0** 9664-0009

Chase was up early on the appointed day. He fed his rabbits, dogs and cats, and even found time to rake leaves in the backyard. Before Chase and his mother left the house, he filled his jacket pocket with sugar cubes for the golden-maned mare, who he knew would be waiting for him. To Chase, it seemed an eternity before his mother turned the car off the main road and down the lane to the Raker farm. Anxiously, Chase strained his eyes for a glimpse of the mare that he loved so much. As they drew closer to the farm house and barns, he looked, but Lady was nowhere to be seen. Chase's pulse pounded as he looked for the horse trailer. It was not there. Both the trailer and horse were gone. His worst nightmare had become a reality. Someone had surely bought the horse, and he would never see her again.

\* golden-maned mare: 금색 갈기의 암말

- bored → excited
- ② grateful → surprised
- ③ envious → frustrated
- ⓐ unsatisfied → relieved
- ⑤ expectant → disappointed

- appointed 약속된
- eternity 영원, 오랜 시간
- strain (눈을) 크게 뜨다, 긴장시키다
- pulse 맥박
- reality 현실

- rake 갈퀴로 긁어모으다
- lane 좁은 길
- glimpse 언뜻[힐끗] 봄
- pound (심장 등이) 세차게 고동치다
- sugar cube 각설탕
- anxiously 간절히 바라며
- barn 헛간
- nightmare 악몽

## ○ 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0010

The house behind them, standing up gray, was a far more terrible thing than it had been when they faced it. By common consent they hurried a little as they walked fast along among the dead leaves. The wind, too, was at their back now, and flung fluttering things about their legs and against their ears; they were afraid to look round, and yet afraid to go on without glancing behind them. Halfway down the drive, too, they heard a rustling among the trees, a louder rustling than that caused by the wind. Brian stopped still, and Comethup wondered why his heart kept jumping up into his throat and nearly choking him. Then, from among the shadows of the trees, came a little figure all in white — a figure smaller even than Comethup, but very terrible coming in that fashion, and in that hour and in that place.

\* fling: 내던지다 \*\* flutter: 펄럭이다

- ① calm and cozy
- 2 lively and festive
- ③ solemn and sacred
- 4 tense and frightening
- ⑤ romantic and mysterious

- by common consent 합의하에, 만장일치로
- rustling 바스락거리는 소리
- choke 질식시키다
- glance 힐끗 보다
- figure 형상

## 함축된 의미 파악

**22662-0005** 

Gateway

#### 밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 6월 모의평가 21번 |

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail two hours ago...!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

- ① following an innovative course of action
- ② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
- ③ completing challenging work without mistakes
- 4 removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
- ⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

- switch to ~로 전환하다
- chunk 많은 양, 덩어리
- article 기사. 글
- by definition 당연히, 분명히
- abandon 버리다. 포기하다
- professionalism 전문성

- reactive 대응적인, 반응적인
- priority 우선 사항, 우선권
- blog post 블로그 게시글
- go against the grain of ~을 거스르다, ~에 맞지 않다
- sacrifice 희생하다

- block off ~을 차단하다, 막다
- frustrated 성공하지 못한, 좌절한
- a string of 일련의. 잇단
- - illusion 환상



#### 글의 중심 내용을 파악한다.

**글의 중심 내용** ▶ 창의적인 일을 대응적인 일보다 우선순위에 두고, 그러한 전환이 쉽지는 않겠지만 창의적 인 일을 할 때는 전화기나 이메일을 꺼 놓아 방해받지 않도록 하라는 내용의 글이다.



#### 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바를 파악한다.

But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for <u>an empty inbox</u>. (그러나 <u>빈 수신함</u>을 위해 자신의 꿈을 포기하는 것보다, 사소한 것에 대해 몇 사람을 실망하게 하는 것이 더 낫다.)

▶ 답을 해야 하는 이메일이나 전화 메시지에 모두 답하며 빈 수신함을 유지하다가 자신의 꿈을 이루지 못하는 것보다 몇 사람을 실망하게 하는 것이 더 낫다는 내용이다.



#### 선택지 중에서 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 적절한 것을 고른다.

밑줄 친 부분은 답을 기다리는 이메일이나 전화 메시지에 모두 답하여 남아 있는 것이 없는 상태를 표현하는 말이므로, 밑줄 친 부분이 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '다른 사람들의 요구를 충족시키려고 하는 것'이다.

- ① 혁신적인 행동 방침을 따르는 것
- ③ 도전적인 일을 실수 없이 완수하는 것
- ④ 정신적 균형을 유지하기 위해 사회적 유대를 제거하는 것
- ⑤ 소셜 네트워킹을 위한 충분한 기회를 확보하는 것

# Exercises

#### 밑줄 친 reading about literature가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 9664-0012

If there is one recent change that stands out in student behaviour, it is the decline in the willingness to read for extended periods of time. The reason is simply the competition reading faces. Until the mid-1980s, the only competition school really had was television. We still lived in a world that supported print literacy. There was still a collective memory about the experiences reading offered and a collective agreement about its value. That consensus is quickly passing away. When a teacher hands out a novel today, the first question in every student's mind is "Is there a movie of this?" If not, the next stop is the Internet where some websites will provide short chapter-by-chapter summaries, commentaries, and analysis free of charge. These sites support themselves with the extensive advertising embedded within the summary articles (a good visual distraction from the boring text summary). Today reading literature means reading about literature.

- ① continuing reading as many books as possible
- ② focusing on the original text rather than its translation
- ③ reading various genres of literary works from various cultures
- 4 collecting all the related information as well as reading the text
- ⑤ getting sketchy details about a book instead of actually reading it

- **stand out** 두드러지다
- extended 오랜, 장기간의
- collective 집단적인
- hand out ~을 나눠 주다
- analysis 분석
- distraction 기분 전환, 오락

- decline 감소
- competition 경쟁, 경쟁자
- agreement 합의, 동의
- summary ≘약
- extensive (수량 따위가) 엄청난. 큰
- willingness 자진해서 하려는 마음
- literacy 읽고 쓸 수 있는 능력
- consensus 합의, 의견의 일치
- commentary ੫ਾਲ
- embed 집어넣다

## □2 밑줄 친 excluded from their company가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0013

It is traditionally accepted that music is an art, that painting is an art, that theater is an art—no less than literature and, for more than a century now, the cinema. Why not cooking? Its essential function of providing nourishment has caused us to forget that, in the hands of a great cook, a meal is capable of touching us as a love song does, of giving us joy, occasionally even of moving us to anger. To the extent that it detaches itself from tradition (which works to assign it to the status of an artisanal trade or craft, based on repetition) and insofar as its purpose is to stir the emotions, cooking—which alone among the arts stimulates all of the senses at once—cannot be excluded from their company.

\* artisanal: 장인(匠人)의

- ① treated as an isolated art form
- 2 done only by professional cooks
- ③ regarded as something different from art
- 4 affected by the artistic trends of the time
- ⑤ free from the way it was traditionally done

- traditionally 전통적으로
- no less than ~와 마찬가지로
- provide 제공하다
- occasionally 7円
- detach 분리하다
- craft 기술
- purpose 목적

- accept 받아들이다
- essential 핵심적인
- nourishment 영양(분)
- to the extent that ~하는 한, ~하면, ~할 정도로
- status ম위
- repetition 반복
- stir (감정을) 불러일으키다

- theater 연극
- function 기능
- capable of ~을 할 수 있는
- trade 일. 업
- insofar as ~하는 한
- stimulate 자극하다

### 밑줄 친 the voice of the timing official이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0014

Melatonin helps regulate the *timing* of when sleep occurs by systemically signaling darkness throughout the organism. But melatonin has little influence on the generation of sleep itself: a mistaken assumption that many people hold. To make clear this distinction, think of sleep as the Olympic 100-meter race. Melatonin is the voice of the timing official that says "Runners, on your mark," and then fires the starting pistol that triggers the race. That *timing* official (melatonin) governs when the race (sleep) begins, but does not participate in the race. In this analogy, the sprinters themselves are other brain regions and processes that actively *generate* sleep. Melatonin corrals these sleep-generating regions of the brain to the starting line of bedtime. Melatonin simply provides the official instruction to commence the event of sleep, but does not participate in the sleep race itself.

\* analogy: 비유 \*\* corral: (울타리 안에) 넣다, 가두다

- ① the judge that decides the duration of sleep
- ② the actual participant during the whole process of sleep
- ③ the moment when the conscious part of the brain turns off
- 4 the helper regulating when sleep begins, not generating sleep
- ⑤ the indispensable signal and trigger for the fair start of the race

- regulate 조절하다
- **distinction** 차이 구분
- sprinter 단거리 주자
- generation 생성, 발생
- trigger 촉발하다
- commence 시작하다
- assumption 가정
- participate in ~에 참가하다
- indispensable 없어서는 안 될, 꼭 필요한

## □ La Table 1 United States 1 United State

22662-0006

We do all kinds of things to avoid bad feelings, and often the cost of these efforts is that we don't get to enjoy life. The alternative is to accept our feelings in order to enjoy life. Acceptance doesn't mean you like something, want it, or even enjoy it; it's "taking what is given," acknowledging what is, and having a willingness to let it be as it is. Accepting your feelings involves making space for them so you don't have to fight with them as much. I'm not talking about tolerating feelings, I mean welcoming or embracing them. It's not just tolerating an acquaintance, it's welcoming a friend, a companion. The unhealthy habits we do to avoid our feelings are totally normal; however, if you allow yourself to just feel your feelings, as yucky as they may be, you wouldn't need unhealthy habits. In other words, you're accepting the message from the messenger but not letting the message take over or change your route.

\* yucky: 몹시 불쾌한, 싫은

- ① even bad feelings as they are
- 2 unwanted interference of others
- ③ ineffective guidance from experts
- 4 life's challenges as a new journey
- (5) emotional support from your family

- alternative 선택할 수 있는 하나, 대안
- tolerate 참다, 용인하다
- embrace 포용하다. 수용하다

- acquaintance 아는 사람, 지인
- companion 동반자
- route 길, 경로

# क्रा भवंस 요지·주장 파악

22662-0007

Gateway

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2020학년도 6월 모의평가 22번 |

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

- characterize 특징 짓다
- competitive advantage 경쟁우위
- capture 획득하다
- by and large 대체로
- predict 예측하다

- resource 자원
- element 요소
- transform 변환하다
- raw data 미가공 데이터
- gain 가져다주다, 얻게 하다
- extract 추출하다
- trigger 촉발하다
- exploit (최대한 잘) 활용하다



#### 핵심어를 중심으로 글의 전체적인 흐름을 파악한다.

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. (21세기는 정보와 지식의 시대이다.)

To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. (지식과 정보를 얻기 위해 조직은 자신들이 저장하는 데이터에 의존해야 한다.)

The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. (문제는 많은 조직이 데이터는 있지만, 그것을 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 데 있어 잘하지 못한다.)

▶ 이로 미루어 보아, 기업이 가지고 있는 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 것이 중요하다는 내용의 글이며 핵심어는 data, information, knowledge이다.



#### 글의 요지가 직접적으로 드러나거나 요지를 뒷받침하는 문장을 찾는다.

To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store.



Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions.



This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

글의 요지 ▶ 정보와 지식의 시대에서 기업은 저장하는 데이터에 의존해야 하고 이러한 데이터로부터 정보가 추출되면 그것을 바탕으로 기업의 활동과 결정이 내려지기 때문에 미가공 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력을 갖추는 것이 기업에게 중요하다.



#### 글의 요지를 가장 적절하게 나타낸 선택지를 고른다.

정보와 지식의 시대인 21세기에 기업이 경쟁우위를 갖기 위해서는 자신이 모아 저장한 미가공 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력이 필수적이라는 내용이므로, 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ③이다.

# Exercises

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0017

What we used to call multinational firms are increasingly becoming global firms. Among firms, what passes for national identification depends upon history and where their corporate headquarters happen to be located. But the latter is increasingly becoming a matter determined more by local taxation than by economic functionality. The recent fuss about U.S. firms moving their legal headquarters to Bermuda to get lower taxes is but one example. National identification means little when it comes to predicting a firm's behavior. Place of origin or the nationality of the passports held by the top managers makes less and less difference when it comes to making real decisions. Ownership is often not what it seems to be. Nokia is seen as a Finnish company, but more of Nokia's shares are owned by Americans than by Finns.

\* fuss: 소동

- ① 국제 기업을 유치하기 위한 국가 간 경쟁이 심해지고 있다.
- ② 국제 기업의 소유권 분쟁을 해결하기 위한 기준이 명확하지 않다.
- ③ 기업이나 기업인의 국적은 기업의 의사 결정에서 덜 중요해지고 있다.
- ④ 국제 기업의 사업 방향은 최고 경영진이 누구인지에 따라 결정될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 국제 기업들이 자신들에게 유리한 세제가 시행되는 곳으로 옮겨가고 있다.

- multinational 다국적의
- global 세계적인
- corporate 회사의
- matter 문제
- **taxation** 과세 제도, 세제
- when it comes to ~에 관한 한
- nationality 국적
- Finnish 핀란드의

- firm 기업, 회사
- pass for ~으로 통하다
- headquarters 본부
- **determine** 결정하다
- functionality 기능성
- predict 예측하다
- passport 여권
- share 주식

- increasingly 점점 더
- identification 신원 확인
- latter 후자
- local 현지의
- but 단지
- origin 출신, 기원
- ownership 소유권

### **02** 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0018

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us reluctant to take credit for our accomplishments or to even accept a well-deserved compliment. Try an experiment. Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. Often their first response is to downplay their contribution or their effort: "Oh, I was just doing my job." "Anyone would have done the same thing." "It was nothing." What is it that makes us uneasy about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don't know how to take credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all.

\* braggart: 허풍쟁이

- ① 근거 없는 칭찬보다 진심 어린 조언이 더 중요하다.
- ② 공동의 목표를 위해 자신을 희생할 줄 알아야 한다.
- ③ 명성을 얻는 것보다 명성을 유지하는 것이 더 어렵다.
- ④ 자신에 대한 지나친 과신이 때로는 일을 그르칠 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사람들은 칭찬을 자연스럽게 받아들이지 못하는 경향이 있다.

- discomfort 불편함
- accomplishment 업적
- compliment 칭찬
- appreciate 감사하다
- reluctant 꺼리는

- credit 칭찬, 인정
- well-deserved 받아 마땅한, 충분한 자격이 있는
- genuine 진심에서 우러난
- quality 장점
- downplay 경시하다

#### 03 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0019

Gordon Parker, chairman, president, and CEO of Newmont Mining Corporation, has a very deliberate speech pattern. When I asked him about it, he explained, "People listen more carefully if they think you are thinking when you speak." I tend to agree with him. Even though people can hear two to three times faster than we can talk, most of us could stand to slow down when we speak. Hurrying makes our words seem less important and gives the impression that we do not think our ideas deserve more than the briefest amount of airtime. We appear to be rushing to finish so that someone with something more valuable to say can speak. Slow down. Allow for some pauses, some silence. People will listen more closely and have more respect for what they hear.

- ① 성공적인 의사소통에는 서로 존중하는 태도가 필수적이다.
- ② 천천히 말하면 듣는 사람이 중요하다고 생각하여 경청한다.
- ③ 말하는 중간에 자주 멈추면 듣는 사람의 주의 집중을 방해한다.
- ④ 듣는 사람의 속도에 맞추어 말해야 메시지가 효과적으로 전달된다.
- (5) 대화 상대자를 잘 파악해야 그에게 적합한 대화 주제를 선택할 수 있다.

- deliberate 신중한
- deserve ~의 가치가 있다
- airtime (특히 광고의) 방송 시간
- impression 인상
- allow for ~을 고려하다

### ○ 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0008

The nature of the creative professions is such that the professional activities of writers and artists constantly subject them to the danger of persecution for what they have expressed in the form of a work of art. The expression of the thoughts and ideas of the creator is central to the practice of these professions — the mind of the author provides the raw material for all literary and artistic work. At the same time, this expression is consistently subject to evaluation according to criteria of social acceptability. When these criteria become extremely restrictive, as in Soviet Russia, it becomes practically impossible for an author to create in freedom. For these reasons, it is especially important that censorship against creative expression be restrained by law and custom. Censorship should not become so powerful as to inhibit or prevent the exercise of the creative professions, or so invasive that the contribution of writers and artists to society remains unrealized.

\* persecution: 박해, 책망

- ① 예술가의 창작에 대한 평가는 공정하게 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 창작 표현에 대한 검열은 법과 관습으로 제한되어야 한다.
- ③ 창의성은 작가와 미술가의 자질에서 가장 중요한 요소이다.
- ④ 작가나 미술가의 창작 표현은 사회 변화의 추세를 반영해야 한다.
- ⑤ 창작 활동을 하는 직업군은 창작 표현의 사회적 영향에 책임을 져야 한다.

- constantly 끊임없이, 거듭
- central 가장 중요한, 중심적인
- consistently 지속해서
- restrain 제한하다, 억제하다, 제지하다
- invasive 침해하는, 침략적인
- subject 겪게 하다, 당하게 하다; 받아야 하는
- raw material 원료, 원재료
- acceptability 용인성, 용인 가능성
- inhibit 방해하다

- literary 문학적인, 문학의
- censorship 검열
- exercise 활동

#### 05 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0021

Now I am not in any way suggesting that you, dear mom, need to follow my lead and become slightly addicted to photography or preserving your memories in scrapbooks. However, I am strongly suggesting that you take a lot of pictures of your children to document their lives and save those memories. They are changing every day. Of course you are so busy trying to keep life together that you probably have not had time to notice! But trust me on this; you will treasure these pictures for a lifetime. Even if you cannot take the time to organize your photos, take lots of pictures. Label and file them in consecutive order in an acid-free box. Then when you have time in twenty or thirty years, you can look back through them and enjoy the strong emotions and memories that they evoke.

\* consecutive: 연이은 \*\* evoke: 불러일으키다

- ① 일상 사진을 기간별로 정리해 두어라.
- ② 자녀의 성장 속도를 정기적으로 점검하라.
- ③ 부모의 감정을 솔직하게 자녀에게 표현하라.
- ④ 사진만 찍지 말고 현장을 실제로 보고 느끼라.
- ⑤ 자녀의 모습을 사진으로 찍어서 많이 남겨 두어라.

#### Words & Phrases in Use slightly 약간 ■ suggest 제안하다 addicted 중독된 ■ preserve 보존하다 document 기록하다 notice 알아처리다 treasure 소중히 하다 ■ organize 정리하다 acid-free 중성의

### ☐ 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0022

Many students lack the life experiences to imagine that people in other cultures live, behave, and believe differently. Online collaborations create authentic ways for students to learn about places they have never experienced. For instance, a crossnational sharing between elementary schools in different climates revealed that students in one school had questions about snow, which they had never seen, while the partner students were trying to imagine open-air, year-round schools. Minor differences are not minor to students who have never been exposed to any differences at all. Given that most students will, as adults, work in international markets, the more exposure they receive to different cultural patterns during school years, the more successfully they will make the transition as adults.

- ① 세계 시민의식 함양을 위한 교과목을 개설해야 한다.
- ② 문화적 차이로 인한 교내 갈등 해결 방안을 모색해야 한다.
- ③ 온라인 교육이 가능하도록 학교 교육 시설을 확충해야 한다.
- ④ 학생들에게 다양한 문화를 경험할 기회를 제공해 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생들의 상상력을 자극할 수 있는 수업 활동을 장려해야 한다.

- collaboration 공동 작업, 협력
- **open-air** 야외의, 옥외의
- exposure 접(하게)함, 노출
- authentic 믿을 만한
- year-round 연중 운영되는
- minor 작은(별로 크거나 중요하지 않은)
- transition (다른 상태·조건으로의) 전환, 이행
- reveal 드러내다, 밝히다

# 주제 파악

**22662-0009** 

Gateway

#### 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2021학년도 6월 모의평가 23번 |

Problem framing amounts to defining what problem you are proposing to solve. This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it. For an illustration, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the respondents' suggestions changed significantly depending on whether the metaphor used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city emphasized prevention and addressing the root causes of the problem, such as eliminating poverty and improving education. On the other hand, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations: increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions for better solutions
- 2 difficulty of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing
- 4 usefulness of preventive measures in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing on approaching and solving problems

- frame (특정한 방식으로) 표현하다; 틀
- propose to *do* ~하려고 하다
- condition 결정하다. 좌우하다
- respondent 응답자
- metaphor 은유
- address (문제를) 다루다
- remediation 교정 (조치)

- amount to ∼에 해당하다
- critical 중대한
- illustration 실례
- significantly 크게, 상당히
- emphasize 강조하다
- eliminate 퇴치하다. 제거하다
- define 정의하다
- thereby 그로 인해
- experiment 실험
- depending on ~에 따라
- prevention 예방
- poverty 가난

Part I 유형편

## **Solving Strategies**



#### 주제문을 통해 글의 요지를 파악한다.

This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it.

**글의 요지** ▶ 문제 표현하기는 중대한 활동임: 선택하는 틀이 문제에 대한 이해에 강한 영향을 미침 → 문제 해결에 대한 접근법을 결정함



#### 주제문 뒤에 이어지는 사례를 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

▶ Thibodeau와 Broditsky의 실험: 사람들이 제안한 어떤 지역 사회의 범죄를 줄이는 방안을 연구함

	범죄 묘사 은유	범죄 감소 제안 방안
실험 집단 A	범죄 = 바이러스	예방과 문제의 근본 원인을 다루는 것(빈곤 퇴치와 교육 개선)을 강조
실험 집단 B	범죄 = 01수	교정(경찰력과 교도소의 규모를 늘리는 것)에 중점을 둠



#### 선택지를 살펴보고 글의 주제를 잘 담고 있는 선택지를 고른다.

해결하려는 문제를 표현하는 방식에 따라 문제에 대한 이해와 문제 해결 접근법이 달라진다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '문제 표현하기가 문제에 대한 접근과 해결에 미치는 영향'이다.

- ① 더 나은 해결책을 위해 올바른 질문을 하는 것의 중요성
- ② 문제에 대한 해결책을 찾기 위해 은유를 사용하는 것의 어려움
- ③ 문제 표현하기가 해결책의 출현을 막는 이유
- ④ 지역 사회 범죄 감소에 있어 예방 조치의 유용성

# Exercises

#### 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0024

As the technological revolution gathers pace, education and training are thought to be the answer to everything. They are, but we have to understand the question. Educating more people — and to a much higher standard — is vital. But we also have to educate them differently. The problem is that present expansion is based on a fundamental misconception: the confusion of academic ability with intelligence. For years academic ability has been conflated with intelligence, and this idea has been institutionalised into testing systems, examinations, selection procedures, teacher education and research. As a result, many highly intelligent people have passed through education feeling they aren't. Many academically able people have never discovered their other abilities.

\* conflate: 하나로 합치다

- ① results from poor understanding of evaluation systems
- 2 ways academic ability and intelligence affect creativity
- ③ the correlation between academic ability and intelligence
- 4 the influence of education on the technological revolution
- ⑤ problems with confusing academic ability with intelligence

- technological 기술적인
- standard 수준, 기준, 표준
- fundamental 근본적인
- academic 학문적인
- selection 선발
- able 유능한

- revolution ਕੇਰ
- vital 아주 중요한
- misconception ੭ਜੀ
- intelligence ম능
- procedure 절차

- pace 속도
- expansion 확대, 팽창
- confusion 혼동
- institutionalise 제도화하다
- intelligent 지능이 높은, 영리한

## ○ 12 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0025

Food marketing refers to any activity conducted by a company in the food, beverage, or restaurant industry to encourage purchase of its products. Food preferences develop at a very early age, primarily through learning processes. Once established, these eating patterns are difficult to change. Parents are a key influence in the early development of food preferences; however, outside influences become increasingly important, especially during middle childhood and adolescence. Food marketing promotes highly desirable, but unhealthy, products to youth. The overexposure to food marketing presents a public health issue to youth. Unlike tobacco and alcohol consumption, young people do not need to learn that consuming these foods is rewarding. From birth, humans prefer the taste of foods high in sugar, fat, and salt (i.e., the foods most commonly advertised).

- ① tips for creating effective food marketing
- ② consumer-driven changes in food marketing
- ③ effects of food marketing on forming food choices
- 4 new strategies to improve food marketing to children
- 5 ways to protect children from harmful food marketing

- conduct 수행하다
- desirable 원하는, 탐나는
- adolescence 청소년기
- rewarding 만족감을 주는, 보람 있는
- promote 홍보하다
- fat 지방

## 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0010

Nutrition and quality of air are two of the most important drivers of good overall health. Make a wall with several vegetable boxes hung from one another and install it next to an outdoor living area or near a window, and you'll be getting a good dose of both elements. Living wall gardens, full of plants that breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen, are a fantastic way to help filter the air surrounding a living area. This oxygen reaches a city dweller with a living wall if he or she is sitting on the balcony or sitting inside the home with the window open. Having a view of the vertical wall garden from the interior of the home will both reduce stress and increase the green view. Most importantly, growing vegetables in the garden means that you will also be providing nutritionally sound food for you and your family, so the living wall provides extensive benefits beyond simple beauty.

- ① safety issues around gardening tools
- 2 essential nutrients contained in plants
- 3 considerations in home interior design
- 4 policies for urban green space provision
- 5 various advantages of living wall gardens

- nutrition 영양
- dose 양. 복용량
- filter 걸러내다
- reduce 줄이다

- driver 동인, 추진 요인
- element 요소
- dweller 주민. 거주자
- sound 믿을 만한, 건전한
- install 설치하다
- carbon dioxide 이산화탄소
- vertical 수직의
- extensive 폭넓은, 광범위한

#### 04 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0027

The idea that folk music is a product of nature played an important part in the rise of musical nationalism, and it was part of the complex of ideas at the root of romantic nationalism. In the German Romantic movement, the folk song was considered an expression of the "purely human." Instead of being universal, however, that expression was thought to vary from one nation to the next. Folk song was considered a reflection of the particular mystical characteristics of a people and to go back to times immemorial. In this scheme, the division of mankind into nations was a natural fact. Every nation was said to have its own deep-rooted identity, its "national soul." Folk music was believed to be the clearest expression of the national character, a typical feature enshrined in every nation.

\* enshrine: 소중히 간직하다

- ① the belief that music is unique to human beings
- ② obstacles to collecting and preserving folk music
- 3 the error of viewing music as something universal
- 4 differences between folk music and classical music
- (5) the view that folk music represents national identity

- nationalism 민족[국가]주의
- root 뿌리
- vary 서로 다르다
- times immemorial 아득한 옛날
- identity 정체성

- complex 복합체, (관련 있는 것들의) 덩어리
- expression 표현
- reflection 반영
- scheme 체계. 제도. 계획
- feature 특징
- purely 순수하게
- mystical 신비스러운
- division 분열

# 제목 파악

22662-0011

# Gateway

#### 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 24번 |

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 Manual of Mending and Repairing explained. "But all repairing must be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
- ② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
- 3 How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
- 4 A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
- (5) Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

- mend 고치다. 수리하다
- preindustrial 산업화 이전의
- immediate 인접한
- transform 변형하다
- extension 연장, 확장
- mass production 대량 생산
- limited 제한된
- intention 의도
- vast 엄청난, 광대한
- detail 세부, 상세

- restore 수선하다, 복원하다
- blacksmith 대장장이
- customize 주문 제작하다
- routine 일상적인
- fabrication 제작
- province 영역
- grasp ালা
- manufacturer 제작하는 사람. 제조업자
- subdivision 세분(화)
- much less ~은 말할 것도 없이

- original 최초의, 원래의
- to order 주문에 따라
- modify 수정하다
- repair 수리; 수리하다
- industrialization 산업화
- tender 관리자, 돌보는 사람
- comprehension 파악, 이해
- machinery 기계
- so to speak 말하자면

# **Solving Strategies**



#### 반복되는 표현을 통해 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

Mending and restoring objects, repair, repairing, mend it when broken

**글의 중심 소재** ▶ 물건의 수리



#### 중심 소재를 언급한 문장을 통해 필자의 의견을 추론해 본다.

- Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production.

  → 수리는 최초의 제작보다 더 많은 창의력을 요구함
- ~; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. → (산업화 이전에는) 수리가 제작의 연장이었음
- But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, ~. → (대량 생산의 제작 과는 달리) 수리는 설계와 재료에 대한 더 폭넓은 이해가 필요함
- But all repairing *must* be done by hand. → 수리는 손으로 해야 함
- ~, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol! → 기계는 수리 할 수 없음



#### 선택지를 분석하여, 글의 요지를 정확하게 담고 있는 제목을 선택한다.

산업화와 대량 생산과 함께 물건 제작은 기계의 영역으로 넘어가게 되었지만, 수리는 설계와 재료에 대한 더 폭넓은 이해를 요구하기 때문에 기계가 할 수 없어서 산업화 이전의 대장장이들이 손으로 했던 수리의 필요성이 계속 남게 되었다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '현대 대장장이에게 여전히 남겨지다: 수리 기술'이다.

- ② 수리 기술의 발전 방식에 관한 역사적 개관
- ③ 창의적인 수리공이 되는 방법: 조언과 아이디어
- ④ 수리의 과정: 만들고, 수정하고, 변형하라!
- ⑤ 산업화가 우리의 부서진 과거를 고칠 수 있을까?

# Exercises

### 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0029

Just as we shouldn't let others do our thinking, we can't depend on others to be creative for us. Everyone is capable, and it's everyone's responsibility to contribute through participation and support. Today, every salesperson, computer programmer, and small-business owner must use their natural creativity to thrive. Adapting to our changing economy requires that we invent new ways of doing our most basic tasks — all within our budget, timetable, and desired level of quality. If you left it to others to be creative, not much would get done, and you would be left out of the new economy. According to a recent study about the global creativity gap, eight out of ten people feel that unlocking creativity is critical to economic growth, and two-thirds of respondents feel creativity is valuable to society. But only one in four people believe they are living up to their creative potential.

\* thrive: 번성하다

- ① Tapping Into Our Creativity Is a Must Nowadays
- 2 Creativity Does Not Guarantee Economic Growth
- ③ Do We All Suffer from the Overload of Creativity?
- 4 The Current Shift from Responsibility to Creativity
- (5) The Gap Between the Ordinary and Creative Is Paper-Thin

#### Words & Phrases in Use ■ depend on ~ to *do* …을 ~에게 의존하다 ■ responsibility 책임 ■ contribute 기여하다 ■ adapt to ∼에 적응하다 budget 예산 ■ respondent 응답자 ■ live up to ∼에 부응하다

## ○ 12 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0032

Anchoring and adjustment can severely affect our retrospective personal memory. While such memory is introspectively a process of "dredging up" what actually happened, it is to a large extent anchored by our current beliefs and feelings. This principle has been well established both in the psychological laboratory and in surveys. What we have at the time of recall is, after all, only our current state, which includes fragments (memory traces) of our past experience; these fragments are biased by what we now believe (or feel) to be true to an extent much greater than we know consciously. Moreover, the organization of these fragments of past experience into meaningful patterns is even more influenced by our current beliefs and moods—especially if we are particularly depressed or encouraged.

\* retrospective: 회고적인 \*\* introspectively: 자기 성찰적으로 \*\*\* dredge up: ~을 들추다

- (1) What You See Can Fool You
- 2 Effects of Cultural Biases on Memory
- ③ Memory Is Biased Towards Depression
- 4 Reorganizing Past Memories in the Present
- ⑤ Age Is Just a Number: Keep Your Brain Active

- anchoring 기준점, 기준점의 설정
- recall 회상

- severely 몹시, 심하게
- fragment 단편, 조각
- laboratory 실험실
- bias 편향[편견]을 갖게 하다

#### 03 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0031

As a producer of the product with a selection of green vegetables that were laid out along the full length of the display, the chances are that more are sold at the ends of the linear display and less in the middle. Consumers tend to purchase at the ends. The aim is to maximize sales along the whole shop fixture. Therefore red is used in the middle of the bench to attract the consumer and lift sales. Why red? Red has hidden messages in a consumer's mind. It can indicate danger, stop, or passion. Whatever the message, red stands out and attracts the eye to it. The aim is to draw the consumer's eye to the middle of the display. It works; give it a try on a stall. Put a red product in the middle. If a red product is not available, use a red drape in the centre of the display to achieve the same result.

\* fixture: (붙박이) 설치물 \*\* drape: 휘장

- ① Sales Strategies Using a Variety of Colours
- ② Strategic Positioning of Red for Increasing Sales
- ③ Which Is More Influential for Sales, Colour or Position?
- 4 Discovering Consumers' Tastes: What Should Be Done First
- (5) Red: The Most Powerful Colour to Dominate Human Emotions

- selection 선택[선발]된 사람[것]들
- linear 직선으로 된
- aim 목적
- bench 진열대
- hidden 숙겨진
- stand out 두드러지다. 드러나 보이다
- lay out ~을 배치하다
- consumer 소비자
- maximize 극대화하다
- attract 끌다
- indicate 나타내다
- stall 가판대

- display 진열; 진열하다
- purchase 구입하다
- sales 판매량
- lift 올리다
- passion 열정

### ○ 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**2**2662-0012

To check a given hypothesis, we need data relevant to the hypothesis. In a laboratory setting, experiments are carefully designed to generate the needed data. In fact, many times experiments are designed to falsify the hypothesis in order to see if the hypothesis survives the confrontation with reality. Generating such experiments is possible because we have the hypothesis in advance. But if we rely on data to generate hypotheses, we cannot make sure that the data gathered (usually in an opportunistic manner) is the data needed to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Having more data creates a dilemma: it provides more chances to have the right data, but it also provides many more potential hypotheses. Since the number of hypotheses grows faster than the data, we have no hope of catching up simply by collecting more and more measurements.

\* falsify: 틀림을 입증하다 \*\* opportunistic: 편의주의적인

- ① More Data Improves Accuracy in Science
- ② Which Comes First, Data or a Hypothesis?
- ③ How to Exclude Poor Data for Better Analysis
- 4 Hypotheses: Stepping Stones to Proving a Theory
- ⑤ Are More Data Always Better for Hypothesis Testing?

- hypothesis 가설
- experiment 실험
- in advance 사전에, 미리
- potential 잠재적인

- relevant 관련된
- generate 만들어 내다, 생성하다
- rely on ∼에 의존하다
- catch up 따라잡다

- laboratory 실험실
- confrontation 대면, 대결
- disprove 반증하다
- measurement 측정(값)

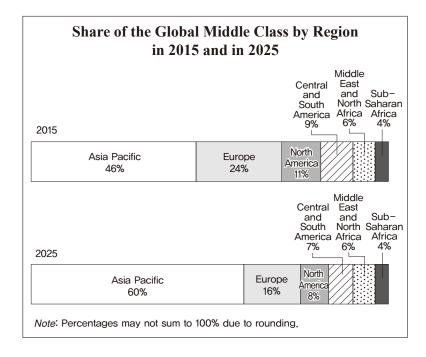
# 도표 정보 파악

**22662-0013** 

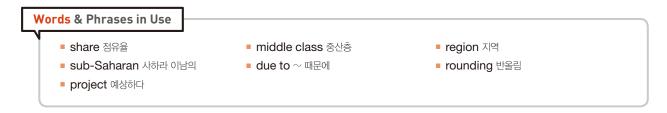
Gateway

#### 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 25번 |



The above graphs show the percentage share of the global middle class by region in 2015 and its projected share in 2025. ① It is projected that the share of the global middle class in Asia Pacific will increase from 46 percent in 2015 to 60 percent in 2025. The projected share of Asia Pacific in 2025, the largest among the six regions, is more than three times that of Europe in the same year. The shares of Europe and North America are both projected to decrease, from 24 percent in 2015 to 16 percent in 2025 for Europe, and from 11 percent in 2015 to 8 percent in 2025 for North America. @Central and South America is not expected to change from 2015 to 2025 in its share of the global middle class. ⑤ In 2025, the share of the Middle East and North Africa will be larger than that of sub-Saharan Africa, as it was in 2015.



## **Solving Strategies**



#### 도표의 제목과 세부 내용을 통해 중심 소재를 파악한다.

제목 Share of the Global Middle Class by Region in 2015 and in 2025 (2015년과 2025년의 지역별 전 세계 중산층 점유율)

세부 내용 > 6개 지역(Asia Pacific, Europe, North America, Central and South America, Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa)



#### 도표를 훑어보며 주요 정보를 파악한다.

2015년에 비해 2025년에 점유율이 증가하는 지역은 1개 지역(Asia Pacific)이고, 감소하는 지역은 3개 지역(Europe, North America, Central and South America)이고, 유지되는 지역은 2개 지역(Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa)이다.



#### 선택지의 기술 내용이 도표의 내용과 일치하는지 확인한다.

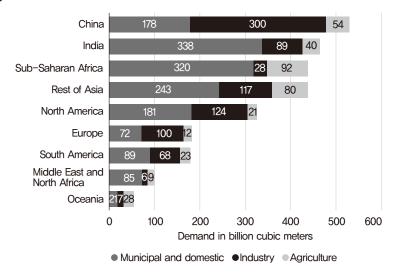
- ① 아시아 태평양의 전 세계 중산층 점유율은 2015년에 46%에서 2025년에 60%로 증가할 것으로 예상 되다. → 일치
- ② 2025년의 아시아 태평양의 예상 점유율은 여섯 개 지역 중에서 가장 큰데, 같은 해의 유럽의 예상 점유율보다 세 배 넘게 더 많다. → 일치
- ③ 유럽과 북미의 점유율은 둘 다 감소할 것으로 예상되는데, 유럽은 2015년에 24%에서 2025년에 16%로 감소할 것이고, 북미는 2015년에 11%에서 2025년에 8%로 감소할 것이다. → 일치
- ④ 중남미는 전 세계 중산층 점유율에서 2015년에서 2025년 사이에 변화할 것이라고 예상되지 않는다. → 불일치(중남미는 2015년에 9%에서 2025년에 7%로 감소할 것으로 예상됨)
- ⑤ 2015년에 그랬듯이, 2025년에 중동과 북아프리카의 점유율은 사하라 이남의 아프리카의 점유율보다 더 클 것이다. → 일치
- …▶ 따라서 ④가 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

# Exercises

## 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**22662-0014** 

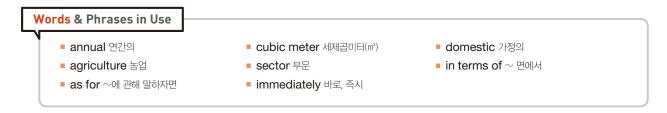
#### Projected Increase in Global Annual Water Demand from 2005 to 2030



The above graph shows the projected increase in global annual water demand from 2005 to 2030, by region and sector. ① From 2005 to 2030, the annual water demand is projected to increase by over 400 billion cubic meters in each of China, India, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Rest of Asia. 2 In each of Europe, South America, Middle East and North Africa, and Oceania, however, it is projected to increase only by less than 200 billion cubic meters of water during the same period. ③ In terms of the municipal and domestic sector, India's increase in annual water demand is expected to lead the other regions'. As for the industry sector, however, North America is expected to experience the largest increase, immediately followed by China. 

Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to top the other regions regarding the increase in the agriculture sector.

\* municipal: 시의



## 02 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

0 9664-0035

# General Government Spending of 11 G20 Countries (Total, % of GDP)

Country	2006	2016	Percentage Change
France	52.6	56.4	3.8
Italy	47.6	49.1	1.5
Portugal	45.2	44.7	- 0.5
Germany	44.7	43.9	- 0.8
Spain	38.3	42.2	3.9
the U.K.	40.8	41.4	0.6
Czech Republic	41.4	39.4	-2.0
Japan	35.0	39.0	4.0
the U.S.A	36.3	37.7	1.4
Republic of Korea	30.1	32.3	2.2
Ireland	33.8	27.3	- 6.5

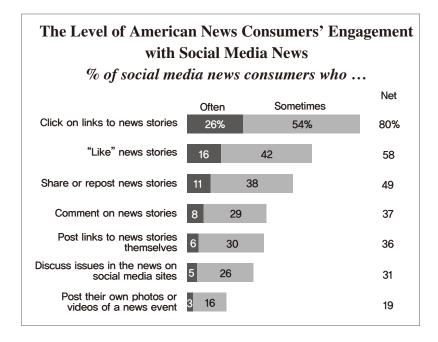
The table above shows the general government spending of 11 G20 countries in 2006 and 2016. ①In both years, France ranked the highest on the list, with its government spending taking up more than half of its GDP. ②In 2006, the government spending of five countries was less than 40 percent of their GDP. ③In 2016, the number of countries whose government spending was less than 40 percent of their GDP was also five, and one country, Ireland, had government spending that was less than 30 percent of its GDP. ④Between 2006 and 2016, Spain recorded the largest increase in the percentage of government spending of its GDP, followed by France. ⑤Between 2006 and 2016, four countries experienced a decrease in the government spending of their GDP, with Ireland recording the largest decrease among the 11 countries.

- general 일반(의), 종합적인
- table ±

- GDP 국내 총생산 (= gross domestic product)
- rank (등급 · 등위 · 순위를) 차지하다

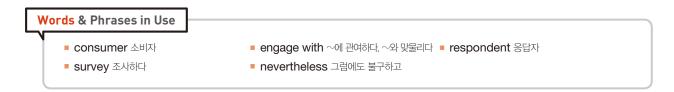
## 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**0** 9664-0036



The above graph shows how much American news consumers engage with news from social media. ① About a quarter of social networking news consumers often click on links to news stories on social media, while more than half of them sometimes do. @But only 16% of respondents often "like" news stories and even fewer often share or repost news stories on social media. 3 The percentages of social media news consumers who often or sometimes comment on news stories and those who often or sometimes post links to news stories themselves are almost the same. 4 Over 30% of those surveyed responded that they either often or sometimes discuss issues in the news on social media sites. 

Nevertheless, only less than 5% of social media news users are so heavily engaged with news that they sometimes post their own photos or videos of a news event.



## ○ 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

9664-0037

# The recycling rates for different types of waste for 2001 and 2012 in Singapore

Waste Type	Recycling Rate in 2001 (%)	Recycling Rate in 2012 (%)	Target Recycling Rate for 2012 (%)	Change in Recycling Rate from 2001 to 2012 (%)	Change in Recycling Rate from 2012 Actual to 2012 Target (%)
Construction Debris	85	99	90	14	9
Ferrous Metal	87	96	95	9	1
Non-ferrous Metals	85	79	90	-6	- 11
Wood/Timber	8	69	40	61	29
Paper/ Cardboard	36	56	55	20	1
Food Waste	6	12	30	6	- 18
Plastics	10	10	35	0	- 25

\* debris: 잔해, 쓰레기 \*\* ferrous metal: 철금속

The table above shows the recycling rates for different types of waste for 2001 and 2012 in Singapore and the changes in recycling rates from 2001 to 2012. ① From 2001 to 2012, all of the waste types showed an improvement in the recycling rate, except for non-ferrous metals and plastics. ② The recycling rate for non-ferrous metals dropped from 85% in 2001 to 79% in 2012, while the rate for plastics was the same in both years, at 10%. ③ The recycling rate for wood/timber waste showed a 61 percentage-point increase from 2001 to 2012. ④ Although the recycling rate for food waste doubled from 2001 to 2012, it was far below the target recycling rate for 2012. ⑤ In 2012, the top two recycling rates in Singapore were seen in the waste from construction debris and non-ferrous metals, while food waste and plastics ranked the lowest.



# 내용 일치·불일치

**22662-0015** 

**Gateway** 

#### Donato Bramante에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 26번 |

Donato Bramante, born in Fermignano, Italy, began to paint early in his life. His father encouraged him to study painting. Later, he worked as an assistant of Piero della Francesca in Urbino. Around 1480, he built several churches in a new style in Milan. He had a close relationship with Leonardo da Vinci, and they worked together in that city. Architecture became his main interest, but he did not give up painting. Bramante moved to Rome in 1499 and participated in Pope Julius II's plan for the renewal of Rome. He planned the new Basilica of St. Peter in Rome — one of the most ambitious building projects in the history of humankind. Bramante died on April 11, 1514 and was buried in Rome. His buildings influenced other architects for centuries.

- ① Piero della Francesca의 조수로 일했다.
- ② Milan에서 새로운 양식의 교회들을 건축했다.
- ③ 건축에 주된 관심을 갖게 되면서 그림 그리기를 포기했다.
- ④ Pope Julius II의 Rome 재개발 계획에 참여했다.
- ⑤ 그의 건축물들은 다른 건축가들에게 영향을 끼쳤다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

■ assistant 조수

- architecture 건축

■ participate in ~에 참가하다

- pope 교황
- Basilica of St. Peter 성 베드로 대성당
   bury 묻다. 매장하다
- give up ~을 포기하다
- renewal 재개발
- architect 건축가



#### 발문과 글의 첫 문장을 통해 글의 소재를 파악한다.

Donato Bramante, born in Fermignano, Italy, began to paint early in his life.

▶ 이탈리아의 Fermignano에서 태어나서 어린 시절부터 그림을 그린 Donato Bramante에 관한 글이다.



#### 선택지의 내용을 통해 글의 내용을 예측해 본다.

- ① Donato Bramante의 초기 경력
- ② Milan에서의 건축가로서의 업적
- ③ 건축과 그림 그리기의 두 가지 관심사
- ④ Pope Julius II의 Rome 재개발 계획에의 참여
- ⑤ 건축가로서의 영향력



#### 글의 내용과 선택지가 일치하는지 확인한다.

- ① Later, he worked as an assistant of Piero della Francesca in Urbino. — 일치
- ② Around 1480, he built several churches in a new style in Milan. → 일치
- ③ Architecture became his main interest, but he did not give up painting. → 불일치(건축이 주요 한 관심사가 되었지만, 그림 그리기를 포기하지 않음)
- ④ Bramante ~ participated in Pope Julius II's plan for the renewal of Rome. → 일치
- ⑤ His buildings influenced other architects for centuries. 일치
- ···▶ 건축이 그의 주요한 관심사가 되었지만, 그는 그림 그리기를 포기하지 않았다고 했으므로, 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ③이다.

# Exercises

## Baird에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

9664-0039

Baird, who was born in Helensburgh, Scotland, studied electrical engineering at the Royal Technical College in Glasgow and then went to Glasgow University. His poor health prevented him from active service during World War I and from completing various business enterprises in the years following the war. After a breakdown in 1922 he retired to Hastings and engaged in amateur experiments on the transmission of pictures. Using primitive equipment he succeeded in transmitting an image over a distance of a couple of feet, and in 1926 he demonstrated his apparatus before a group of scientists. Recognition followed, and the next year he transmitted pictures by telephone wire between London and Glasgow. In the same year he set up the Baird Television Development Company. He continued to work on improvements and on 30 September 1929 gave the first experimental BBC broadcast.

\* apparatus: 장치, 기구

- ① 왕립 기술 대학에서 전기 공학을 공부했다.
- ② 건강이 좋지 않아 현역 군복무를 하지 못했다.
- ③ Hastings로 가서 사진 전송에 대한 실험을 했다.
- ④ 자신이 사용한 장치를 과학자들에게 보여 주지 않았다.
- ⑤ 1929년 9월에 최초의 BBC 실험 방송을 했다.

- electrical engineering 전기 공학
- active service 현역 복무
- breakdown (건강의) 쇠약
- transmission 전송
- transmit 전송하다
- **experimental** 실험의, 실험적인
- broadcast 방송; 방송하다

- royal 왕립의
- complete 끝마치다, 완수하다
- retire 물러나다
- primitive 원시적인
- **demonstrate** 보여 주다
- technical 기술의
- enterprise 계획, 기업, 사업
- engage in ~을 하다
- equipment 장비
- recognition 인정
- BBC(British Broadcasting Corporation) 영국 공영 방송국

## 02 Green Farm Tour Day에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**9**664-0040

#### **Green Farm Tour Day**

Have you ever wondered where your food comes from and who produces it? Find out at our 4th annual Green Farm Tour Day.

Join us for this free, self-guided tour.

Saturday, October 19th 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Sunday, October 20th 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. (wineries open at noon on Sunday)

Here are a few tips to help make your day tour more enjoyable.

- Please supervise children and promote respect for property, plants, and animals while visiting the stops.
- Please leave your pets at home.
- Several locations will have products for sale, so don't forget your tote bag.

NOTICE: In order to protect animal health, if you have traveled from a foreign country within nine days prior to this event, please refrain from participating this year.

For more information, please contact us at gftd@greenfarm.org.

\* refrain: 삼가다

- ① 올해로 4번째 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 무료이며 가이드가 동반하지 않는다.
- ③ 포도주 양조장은 일요일에는 정오에 개방한다.
- ④ 반려동물 동반이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 행사 전 9일 이내에 외국을 여행했다면 참여하지 않기를 권장한다.

- self-guided 가이드가 동반하지 않는
- winery 포도주 양조장
- supervise 감독하다

- property 소유지
- tote bag (여성용) 대형 손가방

🚺 3 Springfield High School T-shirt Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

22662-0016

#### **Springfield High School T-shirt Design Contest**

July 18 – August 12, 2022

Do you want to see everyone in Springfield High School wearing your art? You can! Show off your talent and submit your design.

#### **Guidelines**

- Every student currently enrolled in Springfield High School is welcome to submit their own original designs.
- Each design should have the school name, the school logo, or both.
- You can use up to 2 colors.
- There is no limit to the number of entries you can submit.
- The final design should be in ball pen, marker pen, crayons, or other coloring materials.

Only one design will be selected as the winner. The winning design will be used for school T-shirts next year.

The winner will receive a \$100 gift certificate to the local bookstore.

For more information, visit the school website.

- ① 8월 한 달 동안 열린다.
- ② 색상은 한 가지만 사용할 수 있다.
- ③ 참가자당 한 점으로 출품작이 한정된다.
- ④ 우승 디자인은 내년 학교 티셔츠를 위해 사용될 것이다.
- ⑤ 우승자는 현금으로 100달러를 받게 될 것이다.

# Words & Phrases in Use ■ show off ~을 뽐내다 ■ entry 출품작 ■ gift certificate 상품권 ■ enroll 입학시키다, 등록하다

## 04 Orange 공유 승용차 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

0 9664-0042

#### **How to Use Orange Car Sharing Service**

# Touch the card reader on the kiosk with your Orange badge to activate the touch screen.

- The light on the available car's charging station will turn blue.
- Check the car to make sure there is no damage.

#### Unlock the car by waving your badge on the car's card reader.

- The reader is located on the window next to the driver's side view mirror.

#### Unplug the car.

- To open the charging door of the car, wave your credit card up to the charging station.
- Unplug the charging cable and hang it on the hook on the charging station.

#### Close your car's charging door.

- The car is now ready for use.
- The screen near the steering wheel shows the miles you can go before needing to be recharged.





■ damage 손상

charging station

\* kiosk: 키오스크, 단말기

- ① 터치스크린을 활성화하려면 신용카드를 키오스크의 카드 판독기에 댄다.
- ② 사용 가능한 자동차의 충전 스테이션이 주황색으로 변한다.
- ③ Orange 배지 판독기는 자동차 핸들 중앙에 부착되어 있다.
- ④ 신용카드를 충전 스테이션의 홈에 넣으면 자동차 충전구가 열린다.
- ⑤ 핸들 근처의 스크린에 재충전이 필요하기 전까지 갈 수 있는 거리가 나타난다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

■ activate 활성화하다

■ unplug 플러그를 뽑다

- available 사용 가능한
- charging station 충전 스테이션, 전기 자동차가 배터리를 충전하는 장소[시설]
  - steering wheel (자동차의) 핸들

# 어법 정확성 파악

22662-0017

Gateway

#### 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

| 2022학년도 수능 29번 |

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① producing two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell @ was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and 3 differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. 4 What cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each ⑤ responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

\* metabolic: 물질대사의 \*\* protoplasm: 원형질

- cell 세포
- amino acid 아미노산
- proper 적절한
- specialized 특화된
- distinct 뚜렷한

- life span 수명
- nutrient 영양소
- mature 성숙하다
- interaction 상호 작용
- well-defined 명확한

- absorb 흡수하다
- assemble ~ into... ~을 …로 조합하다
- differentiate 분화하다
- logical 논리적인

# Solving Strategies



#### 글의 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

**글의 내용** ▶ 생명 주기 동안 세포가 성장하고 발달하는 과정을 설명하는 글로, 이는 역동적인 상호 작용을 필요로 하며, 세포의 물질대사와 구조는 매우 간단하고 논리적이라는 내용의 글이다.



#### 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 어법상 맞는지 판단한다.

- ① A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, [producing two daughter cells].

  [ ]로 표시된 부분은 앞선 절이 기술하는 내용의 결과로 일어나는 상황을 나타내는 분사구문인데, 이것의 의미상의 주어인 its mother cell이 생성하는(produce) 행위의 주체이므로 현재분사가 유도함 → 어법상 맞음
- ② ~ each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell <u>was</u>. 문맥상 as the mother cell was large가 와야 하는데, 이미 앞에서 언급된 large의 반복을 피하기 위해 이를 생략함 → 어법상 맞음
- $^{\circ}$  its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and <u>differentiates</u> into a specialized cell.
  - 「either A or B」의 구조에서 동사구 prepares to divide와 matures and differentiates into a specialized cellol 대등하게 연결되어 있는데, 동사구의 공통주어가 it이므로 이에 일치하는 형태를 보임  $\rightarrow$  어법상 맞음
- ④ [What cell metabolism and structure should be complex] would not be surprising, ~.

  [ ]로 표시된 부분은 문장의 주어 역할을 해야 하는데 이를 이끄는 What의 뒷부분이 절의 모든 중요 구성 요소를 지니고 있으므로 What을 쓸 수 없음 → Step 3
- $\circ$  has only a small number of parts, [each <u>responsible</u> for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life].
  - [ ]로 표시된 부분은 a small number of parts와 관련하여 부수적인 상태를 기술하는 분사구문 each being responsible ∼에서 being이 생략된 것으로 볼 수 있음 → 어법상 맞음



#### 어법상 틀린 것으로 보이는 ④를 어법상 맞는 것으로 고쳐 본다.

- ④ [What cell metabolism and structure should be complex] would not be surprising, ~.

  [ ]로 표시된 부분은 문장의 주어 역할을 하는 명사절이어야 한다. 그런데 What의 뒷부분이 절의 모든 중요 구성 요소를 지니고 있으므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 What은 적절하지 않다.
- …▶ 따라서 What을 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 That으로 바꾸어 써야 한다.

# Exercises

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

**9**664-0044

Unfortunately, setting only big goals can feel (A) overwhelmed / overwhelming because they often take a lot more time and energy than smaller goals. So break down large goals into smaller, more digestible and manageable chunks. As you achieve each smaller goal, you'll feel inspired and motivated to continue with (B) what / which is left to ultimately achieve the larger overall goal. Each smaller success will bring you a great sense of accomplishment and tremendous happiness. Maybe you want to spend more time with friends. Maybe you want to increase the time you spend on a favorite hobby. Or maybe you want to increase your time meditating or practicing yoga. All of these, although seemingly small, are valid and worthy goals. Sometimes smaller things in life (C) bring / brings us the greatest joy!

(A)		(B)		(C)
① overwhelmed	•••••	what	•••••	bring
② overwhelmed	•••••	which	•••••	brings
③ overwhelming	•••••	what	•••••	bring
4 overwhelming	•••••	what	•••••	brings
⑤ overwhelming	•••••	which	•••••	bring



## 02 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

9664-0045

Dramatic play provides a risk-free stage ①where children can explore and experiment with ideas, test and evaluate their skills, and add to and change the environment in their own ways. In role-play, children act as if they are someone else, imagining and weighing possibilities. This helps them ②analyze situations from different perspectives. Pretending to be someone else, with all the gestures, actions, and language that involves, gives children practice thinking divergently as they consider different things they can pretend to do. After they have decided what and how to play, their attention shifts to ③staging the play they have planned. Their thinking becomes more convergent. Creativity and innovation rely ④heavily on divergent thinking, but to accomplish goals, convergent thinking is also necessary. It's no wonder that research shows that young children who spend a good deal of time role-playing ⑤has high scores on measures of creativity.

\* divergent: 발산하는, 갈라지는 \*\* convergent: 수렴하는, 한 점에 모이는

- risk-free 위험이 없는, 안전한
- weigh 저울질하다
- shift 옮기다. 이동하다
- measure 척도, 기준
- explore 탐색하다, 탐험하다
- perspective 관점, 시각
- stage 무대에 올리다. 개최하다
- evaluate 평가하다
- pretend ~인 척하다
- a good deal of 많은, 다량의

#### 03 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

**22662-0018** 

Many extreme environments not only require focus but also provide the conditions that foster ①it, such as solitude and freedom from mundane distractions. The natural environments 2 in which most extreme activities occur may also play a role in helping people focus attention. Research suggests that viewing natural scenes 3 helps us to recover from the mental fatigue caused by long periods of concentration. In one experiment, people carried out mundane tasks @required sustained attention until they became mentally fatigued and their performance declined. They then viewed pictures for less than 10 minutes before returning to the tasks. Participants who viewed pictures of natural landscapes, such as orchards, rivers, and mountains, were ⑤ significantly more accurate in their second set of tasks, compared to people who had viewed urban landscapes or geometric shapes. These and other results suggest that simply looking at natural landscapes can reinforce our capacity to focus.

\* mundane: 일상적인

- extreme 극한의
- distraction 산만함
- concentration 집중
- performance 수행
- significantly 상당히
- geometric 기하학적인

- foster 촉진하다
- mental 정신적인
- carry out ~을 수행하다
- landscape ਤਰ
- accurate 정확한
- reinforce 강화하다

- solitude 교독
- fatigue 피로; 피로하게 하다
- sustained 지속된
- orchard 과수원
- urban 도시의
- capacity 능력

## ○4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

9664-0047

Not only ① do we tell stories to remember them. The opposite side of the coin is also true. We fail to create stories in order to forget them. When something unpleasant happens to us, we often say, "I'd rather not talk about it," because ② not talking about it makes it easier to forget. Once you tell what happened to you, you will be less able to forget the parts of the story that you told. In some sense, telling a story makes it ③ happen again. If the story is not created in the first place, however, it will only exist in its original form, for example, in a form distributed among the mental structures used in the initial processing. Thus, in the sense ④ that it can be reconstructed, the experience remains. When the experience was a bad one, that sense of being in memory can have ⑤ annoyed psychological consequences.

#### 

# व्या भवंस

# 어휘 적절성 파악

**22662-0019** 

Gateway

#### 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? | 2022학년도 6월 모의평가 30번 |

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ①identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so 2 passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field 3 failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may @increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be 5 defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

\* memorabilia: 기념품 \*\* obsession: 집착

- trigger 촉발시키다
- loyalty 충성(심)
- border on ~에 아주 가깝다
- glue 접착제
- intensity 강렬함, 강도
- efficiency ಹೆಿ
- project 투사하다

- emotional 정서적인
- identify with ~과 동질감을 갖다
- addiction 중독
- bind 묶다
- attachment 애착(물)
- productivity 생산성
- break a link with ~과의 관계를 끊다

- bring forth ~을 일으키다[낳다]
- tattoo 문신
- provide 제공하다
- maintain 유지하다
- nostalgia 향수
- proposal 제안

# **Solving Strategies**



#### 전반적인 글의 주제와 흐름을 파악한다.

**전반적인 글의 흐름** ▶ 스포츠는 팬에게 강렬한 정서적 반응을 촉발시켜 강한 충성심을 가지게 하는 반면에, 그로 인해 조직이 과거에 대한 애착을 가지게 되어 변화에 신속하게 대응하지 못할 수도 있다는 내용의 글이다.



#### 문맥상 적절하지 않은 낱말을 찾는다.

- ①  $\sim$  consumers <u>identifying</u> so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo.
  - 스포츠가 일으키는 정서적 반응이 독특하다는 것을 확인하기 위해 고객이 그들 자동차 보험 회사에 대해 매우 강하게 동질감을 가져서(identifying) 회사 로고로 문신을 하는 것을 상상해 보라는 내용이다.  $\rightarrow$  문 백상 적절함
- $\circ$  some sport followers are so <u>passionate</u> about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession.
  - 일부 스포츠 추종자들이 선수, 팀, 그리고 그 스포츠 자체에 매우 열정적이어서(passionate) 그들의 관심이 집착에 아주 가깝다는 내용이다. → 문맥상 적절함
- ③ This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field failure.
  - 이런 중독이 팬을 팀에 묶어주는 정서적 접착제를 제공하고, 경기장에서 일어나는 실패(failure)에도 불구하고 충성심을 유지하게 한다는 내용이다. → 문맥상 적절함
- ④ As a result, they may <u>increase</u> efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions.
  - 과거에 대한 강한 애착의 결과로 조직이 효율성, 생산성 및 변화하는 시장 상황에 신속하게 대응해야 할 필요성을 늘린다(increase)는 내용이다. → 문맥상 어색함
- $\odot$  ~ a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.
  - 조직이 클럽 전통을 통해 과거에 대한 강한 애착을 가지는 상황에서 클럽 색깔을 바꾸자는 제안은 그것 이 전통과의 관계를 끊기 때문에 무산될(defeated) 수도 있다는 내용이다. → 문맥상 적절함



#### 문맥상 어울리는 낱말로 바꾸어 확인한다.

조직이 향수와 클럽 전통을 통해 과거에 대한 강한 애착을 가지고 있으면 효율성, 생산성 및 변화하는 시장 상황에 신속하게 대응해야 할 필요성을 무시할 것이다.

···▶ 따라서 ④의 increase를 ignore와 같은 낱말로 바꾸어 써야 한다.

# Exercises

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

0 9664-0049

I have known several negotiators guilty of hubris. They often dig their own graves because once they have made a take-it-or-leave-it offer, they can't (A) dismiss / tolerate the thought of losing face by returning to the table. You may argue that it's important to display toughness and resolve to the other side. However, earning a reputation for being tough doesn't serve you well at the negotiation table. Indeed, a reputation as a tough negotiator leads to a number of highly (B) desirable / undesirable | outcomes — for example, counterparties will treat you with greater suspicion and act much tougher than they normally would. In an investigation of how bargaining reputation affects how others treat you, Cathy Tinsley found that "tough guys finish last," meaning that people negotiate more (C) aggressively/generously with those who have a reputation for toughness.

\* hubris: 자만

(A)		(B)		(C)
① dismiss	•••••	undesirable		aggressively
② dismiss	•••••	desirable		aggressively
③ tolerate	•••••	undesirable		aggressively
4 tolerate	•••••	desirable		generously
(5) tolerate	•••••	undesirable	•••••	generously

- negotiator 협상가
- grave 무덤
- resolve 결의, 결심
- outcome 결과, 성과
- investigation 연구, 조사
- guilty of ~의 결점이 있는
- take-it-or-leave-it 교섭의 여지가 없는 tolerate 용인하다. 너그럽게 보아주다
- reputation 평판, 명성
- counterparty 상대방, 상대편
- bargaining 교섭

- dig 파다
- serve 도움이 되다
- suspicion 의심

#### 02 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

**22662-0020** 

Some individuals with high levels of trait anxiety may turn to extreme activities as a way of managing their anxiety. It seems that they ① avoid the problems and anxieties of everyday life by throwing themselves into an absorbing activity, such as an extreme sport, in which they are more likely to succeed. Evidence in 2 denial of this idea came from a study comparing mountaineers with practitioners of judo (considered a low-risk sport). The results showed that mountaineers with high levels of general anxiety experienced significantly 3 lower levels of general anxiety once they had completed their climb. Paradoxically, the high-risk activity of climbing appeared to have a calming effect on these naturally anxious individuals. No such effect was 4 observed in the judo comparison group. The researchers suggested that the intense focus required for climbing 5 served to divert the climbers' attention away from their chronic anxieties on to an external and objectively threatening situation that they felt able to control.

\* chronic: 만성적인

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- trait anxiety 특성 불안(개인의 성격적 특성이 될 수 있는, 막연하지만 지속적으로 느끼는 불안)
- absorbing 무척 재미있는
- be likely to do ~할 가능성이 있다
- paradoxically 역설적이게도

- calming 진정하는
- observe 관찰하다
- comparison 비교

intense 강렬한

■ divert 돌리다

external 외부적인

- objectively 객관적으로

#### 03 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

9664-0051

We have seen many examples of primate societies in which other community members lend parents a hand with childcare. In many preindustrial societies, parents ① receive even more help when they have too many children to raise. Foster care of young, or temporary adoption, is a common solution for families in preindustrial societies who have too many children. Fostering differs from adoption in that the bond between biological parents and children is not @terminated. The child goes to its foster parents after weaning, but can return to its biological parents at any time if the arrangement doesn't work out. Biological parents @continue to interact with children they have fostered out and remain concerned about them, but allow another family to raise them. In this way, children do not lose their biological parents and are raised by individuals who are @better able to care for them. Permanent adoption, with a complete separation of the parent-child bond, is 5 common in these societies.

\* primate: 영장류 \*\* weaning: 젖떼기

- preindustrial 산업화 이전의
- adoption 입양
- arrangement 합의, 협정
- separation 분리

- foster care 위탁 돌봄
- bond 유대 (관계)
- work out (일이) 잘 풀리다[좋게 진행되다] permanent 영구적인
- temporary 일시적인
- terminate 종결하다, 끝내다

## 04 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

0 9664-0052

One of the persistent myths of mainstream society is that the knowledge we study in schools is factual and neutral. Yet we know that knowledge evolves over time and is ① dependent on the moment in history and the cultural reference point of the society that accepts it. Thinking critically involves ② more than just acquiring new information in order to determine which facts are true and which false. It also involves determining the social, historical, and political meaning given to those facts. This determination includes ③ assessing the investment various groups may have in furthering or challenging those meanings in any particular historical moment. For example, there was a time when it was not widely understood that the Earth is round. Common sense might tell us that it is flat, and anyone looking out over a vast landscape would have this sense ④ rejected. Yet when scientific reasoning and more accurate technological methods for measuring the Earth emerged, the knowledge or "fact" that the Earth is flat was ⑤ rewritten.

- persistent 끊임없이 지속되는, 끈질긴
- factual 사실에 기반을 둔, 사실을 담은
- reference point (판단·비교용) 기준
- investment 투자
- reasoning 추론, 추리

- myth 근거 없는 믿음, 신화
- neutral 중립적인
- determination 알아냄. 확인. 결정
- further 발전[성공]시키다
- emerge 나오다, 알려지다
- mainstream 주류의, 정통파의
- evolve 진화하다, 발달하다
- assess 평가[사정]하다
- landscape ਤਰ

# रूर १ भवं स

# 빈칸 내용 추론

22662-0021

**Gateway** 

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 3월 학력평가 32번 |

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls "the pause that refreshes." He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he . This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: "In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present."

\* loop: 루프(반복 실행되는 일련의 명령)

- ① lets the work issues fall away
- 2 makes plans for tomorrow's work
- ③ retraces the projects not completed yet
- 4 feels emotionally and physically exhausted
- ⑤ reflects on the achievements he made that day

- pause 멈추다
- physically 육체적으로
- **apply** 적용하다

- refresh 원기를 회복하다
- mentally 정신적으로
- exhale (숨을) 내쉬다
- singleness of purpose 한 가지 목적에만 몰두함
- attribute ~ to... ~을 …의 것으로 여기다. 덕분으로 여기다

- realize 깨닫다
- get caught in ~에 사로잡히다
- sentiment 정서, 감정
- fall away 서서히 사라지다

Part I 유형편

# **Solving Strategies**



#### 도입부를 통해 글의 소재를 파악한다.

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh.

**글의 소재** ▶ 원기 회복을 위해 잠시 멈추기



#### 전개 부분을 통해 글의 중심 내용을 찾는다.

- 대기업의 부사장인 Jeffery A. Rodgers의 일화
- 직장을 떠나 집으로 가던 중에도 정신적으로는 업무 관련 프로젝트에 마음이 집중되어 있음(It began when  $\sim$  still focused on work-related projects.)
- 그래서 '원기를 회복하게 하는 멈춤'을 적용하여 잠깐 멈춘 후 눈을 감고 심호흡을 함(So now, as he gets to the door of his house, ~ He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly.)
- 그렇게 하면 한 가지 목표에만 집중하면서 가족에게 갈 수 있음(This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose.)
- 노자가 한 말
- 직장에서는 자신이 즐기는 것을 하고 가정생활에서는 온전히 참여하라("In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present.")

글의 중심 내용 ▶ '원기를 회복하게 하는 멈춤'을 적용하면 가정에서는 업무에 대한 생각을 지우고 가정생활 에 온전히 충실할 수 있다.



#### 글의 흐름과 중심 내용을 생각하며 빈칸 내용을 추론한다.

직장 근무 후 집으로 들어가기 직전 잠깐 멈추어 눈을 감고 심호흡을 함으로써 일과 관련된 문제를 서서히 사라지게 하면 정신적으로 업무에 매어 있지 않게 되고, 가정생활에 충실하고자 하는 한 가지 목표에 몰두 할 수 있다.

- ② 내일의 일을 위한 계획을 세운다
- ③ 아직 완료되지 않은 프로젝트를 되짚어 간다
- ④ 감정적으로 그리고 육체적으로 기진맥진해 한다
- ⑤ 그날 자신이 이룬 성취를 되돌아본다

# Exercises

### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0059

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might retain their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes," McNeill says.

\* diverge: 갈라지다

1) skill

② sense

③ knowledge

4 vocabulary

(5) perspective

- speech 언어, 말
- psycholinguist 심리 언어학자
- tie 유대감
- **confirm** 확인하다
- limb 사지
- association 연관성
- remarkable 놀랄 만한

- neural circuit 신경회로
- nonverbal 비언어적인
- separate 서로 다른, 별개의
- puzzling 당황스럽게 하는
- increasingly 점점 더
- sophisticated 정교한, 복잡한
- evolutionary 진화의, 진화적인
- retain 유지하다, 보유하다
- sphere 영역
- finding 연구 결과, 조사 결과
- verbally 구두로
- fine-motor 미세한 운동

## ○ 12 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0060

Believe it or not, your child craves limits. She truly needs a flexible sense of order and will grow anxious without it. Think of limits as an expanding corral. Limits provide a physical environment in which your child can feel safe and can learn. As she grows more capable, the boundaries will expand. She begins in the womb, expands to a bassinet, and then to her bed. You may feel your three-year-old is too young for an overnight visit to a playmate's home. By the time she is five or six you may occasionally consider it, and by the time she's ten you may be ready to say yes to a pajama party. Your child's readiness determines how the boundaries expand. Your child does not want control or dominance but a \_\_\_\_\_\_ that encourages her to think, to make choices, and to take chances.

\* corral: 울타리 \*\* bassinet: 요람, 아기 침대

① word

② friend

③ stimulus

(4) structure

(5) discipline

- crave 간절히 바라다, 갈망하다
- expand 확장되다, 확대되다
- womb ਨਾਤ
- dominance 지배, 권세
- flexible 융통성 있는
- capable 유능한, ~을 할 수 있는
- think of ~ as ... ~를 ···로 생각하다[여기다]
- boundary 경계선
- pajama party 파자마 파티(10대 소녀들이 친구 집에 모여 밤새워 노는 모임)
- encourage 격려하다, 부추기다
- take chances 도전하다

#### 03 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0061

Once a staple crop is established, we have what economists call a "lock-in." A pattern continues because it is cheap to replicate and would be expensive, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but very efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food—except in areas too poor and marginal to afford it. The iron hand of economics forced the impoverished Irish and Poles to live on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread—and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes. Potatoes added themselves to the system, but

\* replicate: 반복하다 \*\* marginal: 수익이 안 나는

- ① caused disputes
- ② did not destroy it
- 3 avoided competition
- 4 could not maintain it
- (5) were eaten only by farmers

- staple 주요한
- lock-in 고정화
- agriculture 농업
- wheat 밀
- adapt 적응시키다
- the Irish 아일랜드 사람들
- dispute 분쟁

- crop 작물
- financially 재정적으로
- complex 복잡한
- small-grain 알갱이가 작은 곡물의
- iron hand 엄격한 통제
- Pole 폴란드 사람
- **extend** 확대하다

- establish 자리를 잡게 하다. 확립하다
- psychologically 심리적으로
- efficient 효율적인
- productive 생산적인
- impoverished 가난한
- yearn 갈망하다

## ○ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0022

Lee D. Ross and his colleagues carried out interesting experiments. Contrary to the assumption that it is the nature of human beings to grab as many resources as possible, these experiments show that people are willing to share resources equally. However, those who have more tend to justify this inequality. Human beings want a fair world; however, fairness in the future is judged differently from fairness in the past. We define fairness as equal sharing as long as the sharing lies in the future; when we have accumulated more than others, we tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_. Loss aversion, the tendency of people to dislike losses significantly more than they like gains, plays into these psychological preferences—we don't mind sharing equally in the future, but we do not like to lose what we have. These psychological phenomena strengthen conservative stances, leading people to evaluate those who want another distribution of resources as aggressors.

- (1) share what we have
- 2 believe we deserve it
- (3) have more trust in others
- (4) care less about what we have
- 5 be more optimistic about the future

### Words & Phrases in Use

- colleague 동료
- assumption 가정
- resource 자원
- lie in ~에 존재하다[있다]
- gain ା≒

- carry out ~을 수행하다
- nature 본성
- be willing to do 기꺼이 ~하다
- accumulate 축적하다
- psychological 심리적인
- phenomenon 현상(pl. phenomena)
- stance 입장

evaluate 평가하다

- contrary to ~과 반대로
- grab 움켜잡다
- fair 공정한
- loss aversion 손실 회피
- preference 선호
- conservative 보수적인
- aggressor 공격자

#### 05 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0063

The idea of starting at the bottom and working one's way up may appear sound, but the major objection to it is this—too many of those who begin at the bottom never manage to lift their heads high enough to be seen by opportunity, so they remain at the bottom. It should be remembered, also, that the outlook from the bottom is not so very bright or encouraging. It has a tendency to kill off ambition. We call it 'getting into a rut', which means we accept our fate because we form the habit of daily routine, a habit that finally becomes so strong we cease to try to throw it off. And that is another reason why it pays to . By so doing one forms the *habit* of looking around, of observing how others get ahead, of seeing opportunity, and of embracing it without hesitation.

\* get into a rut: 틀에 박히다

- ① accept your friends as they are
- 2 restore balance between work and life
- 3 believe in your heart without doubting
- 4 start one or two steps above the bottom
- (5) be flexible when it comes to setting work hours

- work one's way up 출세하다. 승진하다 sound 타당한, 믿을 만한
- outlook 전망. 조망
- kill off ~을 제거하다. ~을 없애다
- routine 일상. 판에 박힌 일
- cease 그만두다
- get ahead 성공하다. 앞서 나가다
- embrace 붙잡다. 껴안다
- lift (눈·고개 따위를) 들다
- fate 운명
- pay 득이 되다. 수지가 맞다
- hesitation 망설임. 주저

#### 06 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0064

Hobbes held that if we knew in advance the worst that war could do to us, that knowledge would be an effective preventative measure. He was writing specifically about civil war, as opposed to international war, because he felt that Consider the constructive relations the United States developed with Germany and Japan, beginning immediately after the terrible events of World War II. Then compare that with the overheated emotional reaction you are still bound to get by bringing up the Civil War just about anywhere in the American South. The War between the States is still being fought at home on many levels, almost a century and a half later, while our foreign enemies of fifty years ago are now our friends. Similarly, family feuds are more bitter and lasting than neighborly disputes.

\* feud: 싸움, 불화

- ① once breaking out, wars are hard to control
- 2 a world war can start with a domestic feud
- ③ closeness gives a greater potential to wound
- 4 we have an innate hostility toward strangers
- ⑤ conflicts are easy to trigger, but hard to settle

- hold 여기다, 주장하다, 생각하다
- in advance □□
- specifically 확실하게 한정하여, 특정적으로
- as opposed to ~이 아니라, ~와는 대조적으로
- relation 관계

- immediately 즉시
- emotional 감정적인
- reaction 반응
- be bound to 틀림없이 ~할 것이다(= be sure to)
- bitter 격렬한 ■ dispute 분쟁

- lasting 오래가는

- preventative measure 예방책
- civil war 내전
- constructive 건설적인
- overheated 격앙된, 지나친, 과열된
- bring up (화제를) 꺼내다
- neighborly 이웃 간의

# व्या भवंस

# 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기

22662-0023

Gateway

### 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

| 2022학년도 9월 모의평가 35번 |

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. 2 Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. 3 People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. 4 Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. 

Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in costbenefit assessments.

\* psychic: 심적인

- theoretical 이론적인
- assume 추정[상정]하다
- maximization 극대화
- **benefit** 편익. 이익
- show off ~을 과시하다
- expense 비용, 경비

- perspective 관점
- engage in ~에 참여하다
- rational 합리적인
- versus ~과 대비하여
- status 지위
- take ~ into account ~을 고려하다
- immigration 이주, 이민
- utility 효용
- assessment 평가
- monetary 금전적인
- luxurious 사치스러운

# **Solving Strategies**



### 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 요지를 파악한다.

immigration, utility maximization, rational, assessment, costs, benefits

이주에 대한 통찰을 제공하는 여러 이론들 중, 행위자가 효용 극대화에 참여한다고 추정하는 경제학 이론의 틀에 대해 설명하고 있다. 즉, 개인이 이주 결정을 내릴 때 경제학적 관점에서 비용과 편익에 대해 평가한다 는 것이다.

글의 요지 ▶ 이주 결정은 떠나는 것과 남는 것의 비용 및 편익에 대한 평가를 통해 내려진다.



### 글의 요지와의 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

- ① 개인은 합리적인 행위자로, 떠나는 것과 남는 것의 비용과 편익에 대한 평가에 기반하여 이주 결정을 내린다는 내용이므로 요지와 연관이 있다. (○)
- ② 편익 평가에 포함되는 요소들을 설명하므로 요지와 연관이 있다. (○)
- ③ 사치품 구입을 통해 사회적 지위를 과시한다는 내용이므로 글의 요지와 연관이 없다. (※)
- ④ 비용 평가에 포함되는 요소들을 설명하므로 요지와 연관이 있다. (○)
- ⑤ 비용 및 편익 평가에 포함되어야 하는 심적 비용에 관해 기술하므로 요지와 연관이 있다. (○)



### 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 글의 요지와 연관이 없는 선택지의 부적절함을 확인한다.

비용 평가에 추가적으로 고려되어야 하는 요소인 심적 비용

 도입부+요지
 떠나는 것과 남는 것의 비용 및 편익에 대한 평가를 통한 이주 결정

 전개
 경제학적 관점에서 합리적인 행위자는 이주 비용과 편익을 대조하여 평가한 뒤 결정

 에시 1
 편익 평가에 포함되는 요소들

 에시 2
 비용 평가에 포함되는 요소들

…▶ 따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없는 문장은 ③이다.

부연

# Exercises

# 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

**22662-0024** 

Reading fiction, in particular, has been linked with increased empathy. ① Because we often experience emotions in response to the circumstances of fictional characters, it has been hypothesized that reading fiction allows us to mentally simulate, manipulate, and perhaps improve our social understanding of the emotional states of others in a way that translates into our own lives. ② In a related series of studies, Mar, Oatley, Hirsh, dela Paz, and Peterson have shown that adults who read a lot of fiction perform better on objective tests of empathy than non-readers. 3 Participation in adult basic literacy education programs has been connected with a host of benefits in the political sphere. @In fact, this finding of increased empathy could not be attributed to simply reading a lot, because adults who are frequent readers of informational text do not display the same benefits. 5 High informational text readers may actually perform worse relative to non-readers!

- fiction 소설
- hypothesize ~로 가정하다
- state 상태

- empathy 공감
- mentally 정신적으로
- translate into ~로 전환되다[바뀌다]
- literacy 문해(文解), 글을 읽고 쓰는 능력 a host of 수많은
- attribute 귀속시키다. 어떠한 것에 원인을 두다

- circumstance 상황
- manipulate 조작하다
- objective 객관적인
- sphere ଡବ
- frequent 자주 ~하는

# ○ 12 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

**9**664-0067

Food packaging is a visible form of the food supply's waste. Once the product is consumed, the packaging is left to be handled separately. Consumer packaging waste, however, is not the only source of packaging waste along the supply chain. ① Packaging waste comes from each stage in the supply chain including restaurants, retailers, distributors, and manufacturers. ② Not all of the waste is managed appropriately; for example, some of it has ended up clogging our oceans where plastic litter is floating around choking, trapping, and poisoning wildlife. ③ Used packaging may be recovered for recycling and reuse. ④ It is difficult to treat or recycle food waste since it contains high levels of salt and moisture. ⑤ This is a critical way to minimize the overall burden from food and beverage packaging and potentially serve as a resource for new packaging.

\* clog: 막히게 하다 \*\* choke: 질식시키다

- packaging 포장재, 포장
- separately 별도로, 따로따로
- manufacturer 제조사, 생산 회사
- minimize 최소화하다
- beverage 음료

- visible (눈에) 보이는, 뚜렷한
- retailer 소매점, 소매상
- litter 쓰레기
- overall 전체의, 종합적인
- potentially 어쩌면, 잠재적으로
- handle 처리하다, 다루다
- distributor 유통[배급]업자
- critical 대단히 중요한
- burden 부담. 집

#### 03 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

0 9664-0068

Breadth of knowledge is what enables you to engage in meaningful small talk, and small talk, as O. Henry once said, is similar to putting "a few raisins into the tasteless dough of existence." ① In short, there's nothing small about small talk; it's a social lubricant that looms large in all human exchanges. ② Thus, being informed on a wide range of topics outside your area of expertise can be immensely helpful in building social bridges. 3 Social theory approaches emphasize the importance of understanding the social context for becoming an expert. @Research has shown that the more people feel they have in common, the better they like each other. ⑤ So by increasing your breadth of knowledge, you'll be able to project a favorable image more easily with more people.

\* lubricant: 윤활유 \*\* loom large: 아주 중요하다

- breadth 폭. 너비
- engage in ~에 참여하다
- small talk 한담(특히 사교적인 자리에서 예의상 나누는 것)
- tasteless 맛이 없는
- dough 반죽
- exchange 대화, 얘기를 나눔
- range 범위
- immensely 엄청나게, 대단히
- emphasize 강조하다
- project (특히 좋은 인상을 주도록) 보여 주다[나타내다]

- raisin 건포도
- existence 생활, 존재
- expertise 전문 지식[기술]
- context 상황, 환경
- favorable 호의적인

# ○ 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

**9**664-0069

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly less agreement. Let's consider some of these costs. They involve restrictions on individual actions, relocation of industry and jobs, new bureaucracy, and the development of expensive new technology. ① In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered. ② Therefore, it is unlikely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to implement. ③ Policy analysis provides decision makers with important information on how policies work in practice and their effects on economic, environmental, social and other factors. ④ And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive. ⑤ Instead we are likely to choose an "optimal level" of pollution.

\* bureaucracy: 관료 제도

- conservation 보존. 보호
- assess 평가하다
- approach (양·수준 등이) 근접하다
- restriction 제한
- institute 시행하다. 도입하다
- standard 기준

- relocation 재배치
- implement 실행하다
- optimal 최적의

# रूर १ भवं स

# 문단 내 글의 순서 파악

**22662-0025** 

Gateway

### 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 36번 |

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

- (A) Many examples of such "green taxes" exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.
- (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.
- (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

$$(3)$$
 (B) - (C) - (A)

$$(4)$$
  $(C)$   $(A)$   $(B)$ 

### Words & Phrases in Use

- substitute 대용[대체]하다
- conserve 아껴 쓰다. 보존하다
- green tax 환경세(환경을 오염시키거나 파괴하는 행위자에게 부과하는 세금)
- labor expense 인건비
- provision 준비, 공급

■ disposal 처리

■ packaging 포장

- alternative 대안
- landfill 쓰레기 매립(지)
- garbage 쓰레기
- internalize 자기 것으로 만들다. 내면화하다



**Solving Strategies** 

### 주어진 글을 통해 글의 소재와 핵심 어구를 파악하고 내용 전개 방향을 예측한다.

주어진 글 ▶ 가격 인상을 통해 공급자는 새로운 공급원을 찾고, 혁신가는 대용품을 찾고, 소비자는 아껴 쓰 고. 대안이 생기게 된다고 했으므로 가격 인상으로 인한 구체적인 시장 반응을 예측할 수 있다.



### 주어진 글로부터 전개되는 내용을 바탕으로 연결 어구와 지시어, 반복되는 어구 등을 활용하여 논리적 흐름을 파악한다.

- $\rightarrow$  (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so **increasing prices**, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options.
  - 특정 재화나 서비스에 대한 과세로 가격이 인상되면 자원의 사용이 줄거나 새로운 공급원이나 선택사 항을 창조적으로 혁신하게 된다는 내용으로 주어진 글의 increasing prices가 다시 한번 더 등장하고 있으므로 (B)는 주어진 글에 대한 부연 설명으로 볼 수 있고, 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 (B)가 오는 것 이 적절하다.
- $\rightarrow$  (A) Many examples of such "green taxes" exist.
  - (B)에서 언급한 특정 재화나 서비스에 부과된 세금을 such "green taxes"로 표현하고 그 예를 제시하 고 있으므로. (B) 뒤에는 (A)가 오는 것이 적절하다.



### 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스럽고 완결성이 있는지 확인한다.

- $\rightarrow$  (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste.
  - 일부 도시가 가정의 모든 폐기물을 각각 흔히 1달러 또는 그 이상씩 드는 특별 쓰레기봉투에 담아 소 비자가 직접 처리하도록 요구해왔다는 (A)의 마지막 문장에 대한 결과를 The results ~로 제시하는 (C)가 글의 마지막에 오는 것이 적절하다.
- …▶ 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후. 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

# Exercises

# 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0071

Scientists today are able to accurately date fossils, the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages.

- (A) For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some 60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders. Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger horse species, culminating in the horses of today.
- (B) As size changed, so did other aspects of the horses' anatomy: teeth became adapted to eating grass, the bones of the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single toe surrounded by a hoof.
- (C) When fossils are arranged along a timeline, scientists can see gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms. In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms over millions of years can be detected and compared to the present state of an organism.

\* culminate in: 드디어 ~이 되다 \*\* anatomy: 해부학적 구조 \*\*\* hoof: 발굽

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(3)$$
  $(B)$   $(C)$   $(A)$ 

$$\textcircled{4}(C) - (A) - (B)$$

- date 연대를 추정하다
- remains 유해, 유물
- successive 연속하는, 연이은
- adapt 적응시키다
- arrange 배열하다
- evolution 진화(의 산물)

- fossil 화석
- organism 생물(체), 유기물
- fuse 하나로 합쳐지다, 결합하다
- timeline 연대표
- intermediate 중간의

- rock-bound 바위투성이의
- geologic 지질의
- vield 내다. 산출하다
- multiple 다수의
- gradual 점진적인
- detect 발견하다

# ○ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0072

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence.

- (A) Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by explicit learning goals of the reasoner; those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.
- (B) Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it.
- (C) Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly *goal-driven* and that which is *goal-relevant*. Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals.

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(3)$$
 (B) – (C) – (A)

$$(5)$$
 (C)  $-$  (B)  $-$  (A)

- range 범위
- goal-driven 목표 지향적
- reasoner 추론자
- goal-relevant 목표 관련적
- implicit 암시적인, 암시된
- distinction 구분

- influence 영향을 미치다
- in contrast 그에 반해서
- **determine** 결정하다
- processing 처리
- orientation (목표하는) 방향, 지향
- nevertheless 그럼에도 불구하고
- reflect 나타내다
- explicit 분명한, 명쾌한
- content ਪੀ용
- task-related 과업 관련적
- maintain 유지하다
- with respect to ~에 관하여

#### 03주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

**2**2662-0026

In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage on HMS Beagle, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research that was to become his celebrated theory of evolution.

- (A) The drawing was of an "irregularly branched" tree, intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life. As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion that life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event.
- (B) From this single common ancestor—the trunk of the tree—life diversified over time by successive branchings, with new species splitting away from old. The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.
- (C) In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling. In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch that was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind.

\* genealogical: 가계(家系)의

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$3$$
 (B) – (C) – (A)

$$(5)(C) - (B) - (A)$$

- fresh from ~을 막 마친, ~에서 갓 도착핸들어온]
- HMS 영국 군함 이름 앞에 붙이는 약어 표현(Her/His Majesty's Ship)
- synthesis 통합
- irregularly 불규칙하게
- brilliant <del>ਡੇਫ਼</del>ੋਂ
- dim 희미한
- trunk 줄기
- species 종
- scattered 정리되지 않은
- doodle 낙서

- celebrated 유명한
- convey 전달하다
- notion 개념
- unique 독특한
- diversify 다양해지다
- split 갈라지다
- amid ~ 속에
- at a stroke 일거에

- voyage ਭੋਂਜੀ
- grand 거대한
- evolution 진화
- metaphor 비유, 은유
- originate 유래하다
- spontaneous 자연히 일어나는
- successive 연이은
- extinction 멸종
- tentative 시험 삼아 하는
- sweep 범위

# ○ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0074

Health is a dynamic and complex state. It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences.

- (A) In contrast, a child who is born healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe environment, and has numerous opportunities for learning and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.
- (B) Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are born prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. These children also face a significantly greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death.
- (C) For example, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy: her diet; use or avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and certain medications; routine prenatal care; and exposure to communicable illnesses or toxic stress.

\* prenatal: 태아기의

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$
  
④  $(C) - (A) - (B)$ 

$$(B) - (C) - (A)$$

- dynamic প্রব্
- interaction 상호 작용
- in contrast 그에 반해서
- numerous 많은
- infant 유아, 아기
- chronic 만성적인
- medication 약(물) (치료)
- toxic 유독성의

- state 상태
- genetic 유전의
- nurture 양육하다, 영양을 공급하다
- recreation 오락, 레크리에이션
- prematurely (너무) 이르게
- immediate 당장의, 당면한
- exposure 노출

- continuous সাধ্বতা, দাধ্রনি
- makeup 체질, 구성, 구조
- nutritious 영양가가 높은
- pregnancy 임신
- a range of 다양한
- avoidance 회피, 방지
- communicable 전염성의

# व्या भवंस

# 주어진 문장의 적합한 위치 찾기

22662-0027

Gateway

### 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

| 2022학년도 9월 모의평가 38번 |

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. ( ① ) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. (2) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. ( ③ ) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. ( 4 ) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. ( ⑤ ) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

- relatively 비교적
- pottery 도자기
- substance 물질
- suited 적합한, 적당한
- approximately 대략
- evolve 생성하다. 진화하다

- property 특성
- alter 바꾸다, 변경하다
- utilization 이용, 활용
- application 용도
- empower (~에게) 능력을 주다
- fiber 섬유

- superior to ~보다 더 우수한
- heat treatment 열처리
- involve 수반하다
- characteristic 특성
- fashion 형성하다. 만들다

# **Solving Strategies**



### 주어진 문장을 통해 주어진 문장의 앞이나 뒤에 올 내용을 추측해 본다.

**앞 문장** 둘

물질의 구조적 요소와 물질 특성의 관계를 제한적으로 이해한 과거 사례 제시

1

주어진 문장

과학자들이 물질의 구조적 요소와 물질 특성의 관계를 이해하게 된 것은 비교적 최근이었음

1

뒤 문장

과학자들이 물질의 구조적 요소와 물질 특성의 관계를 이해한 최근의 구체적 사례 제시



### 각 문장의 내용을 살펴보고 문장 사이의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 파악한다.

초기 인류는 매우 제한된 수의 자연적으로 존재하는 물질에만 접근함

( 1)

초기 인류(they)는 시간이 흐르면서 자연적인 특성의 물질보다 더 우수한 특성을 가진 물질을 만들어냄

(2)

게다가(Furthermore), 물질의 특성이 열처리와 다른 물질의 첨가로 바뀔 수 있음을 발견함

(3)

이 시기에(At this point) 물질 이용은 제한된 일련의 물질 중에서 가장 적합한 물질을 결정하는 선택의 과정이었음

(4)

대략 지난 100년 동안 획득된 이 지식(This knowledge)으로 과학자들(them)은 상당한 정도로 물질의 특성을 형성함

( (5) )

따라서(Thus) 현대적이고 복잡한 우리 사회의 요구를 충족하는 특화된 특성을 가진 다양한 물질이 생성됨

→ ④ 뒤 문장에서 This knowledge와 them이 가리키는 것이 문맥상 앞에서 제시되지 않아 문장 사이의 흐름이 단절됨



### 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳에 주어진 문장을 넣어 문제점이 잘 해결되는지 확인한다.

④ 뒤 문장에서 This knowledge가 가리키는 것은 주어진 문장에 언급된 물질의 구조적 요소와 물질 특성의 관계에 관한 과학자들의 이해이고, them은 주어진 문장의 scientists를 가리키므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

# Exercises

## 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

**22662-0028** 

The children were asked to do the same, and they wrote a reader response to the books.

Improvements have been found in children's empathy following an intervention designed to increase empathy and social understanding through literature. ( ① ) Lysaker, Tonge, Gauson, and Miller used what they called *relationally oriented reading instruction* to promote second- and third-grade children's ability to infer and imagine the thoughts and feelings of others. ( ② ) The children, who were chosen because they were experiencing difficulties with social relationships, were provided with books depicting adults or children who were working through social-emotional problems. ( ③ ) Teachers engaged the children in discussions related to the thoughts, feelings, intentions, and emotions of the book characters. ( ④ ) The teacher expressed empathy for the characters and modeled her thinking about how she inferred the characters' feelings. ( ⑤ ) After 8 weeks of intervention, children displayed a significant improvement on objective measures of empathy.

# Words & Phrases in Useempathy 공감 능력intervention 개입, 중재response 반응empathy 공감 능력promote 증진시키다oriented 지향적인instruction 교육promote 증진시키다infer 추론하다depict 묘사하다engage 참여시키다

objective 객관적인

# ○ 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

9664-0077

As predicted, Americans made the trait judgments much more quickly than did Mexican Americans.

A factor that influences social cognition is culture. ( ① ) People from different cultures think about the social world in different ways. ( ② ) In one study, researchers asked both American and Mexican Americans to read a series of sentences describing a person's behavior, and then judge whether this person had a given trait. ( ③ ) For example, one sentence read, "He took his first calculus test when he was 12" (and the trait they reacted to was "smart"). ( ④ ) Another sentence read, "She left a 25% tip for the waitress" (and the trait they reacted to was "generous"). ( ⑤ ) This reflects Americans' strong tendency to emphasize the role of traits in leading to behavior—as well as the tendency of those from collectivistic cultures to take situational factors into account.

\* calculus: 미적분학

- **cognition** 인식, 인지
- tip 사례금

- judge 판단하다
- collectivistic 집단주의적인
- trait (성격상의) 특성
- take ~ into account ~을 고려하다

#### 03글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

**9**664-0078

One reason nonnative species are often a serious problem is a lack of natural predators in their new homes.

Lions, snakes, and eagles are examples of predators—organisms that hunt and eat other organisms. Those that have the best techniques for obtaining food are the ones most likely to grow and reproduce. ( ① ) Predation affects the size of prey populations and the diversity of species within a community. (2) Purple loosestrife is such a species, whereas in its native habitats its populations are kept in check by a leaf-eating beetle and root-eating weevil. ( 3 ) Parasitism is a variety of predation; a parasite feeds on prey but often weakens rather than kills its host. ( 4) Some parasites, such as wheat rust, have very specific host requirements. ( ⑤ ) Others, such as mistletoe, parasitize a variety of species.

\* purple loosestrife: 털부처손 \*\* weevil: 바구미 \*\*\* parasitism: 기생(상태)

- nonnative 토착종이 아닌
- organism 생물체
- predation 포식
- habitat (식물의) 서식지
- host 숙주
- mistletoe 겨우살이

- lack 없음, 결여
- obtain 얻다. 획득하다
- **community** (생물의) 군집
- keep ~ in check ~을 억제하다
- wheat rust 밀의 녹병(균)
- parasitize ~에 기생하다

- predator 포식자
- reproduce 번식하다
- whereas ~이지만, ~임에 반하여
- parasite 기생 생물, 기생균
- requirement 필요조건

# □4 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

**9**664-0079

Into the cliff faces, the people of Petra carved hundreds of exquisite temples, tombs and monuments.

The saying goes that the ruined city of Petra in Jordan is 'the rose-red city, half as old as time itself'. This would mean it was built before the Earth was formed, so ignore it. ( ① ) But Petra is very old. ( ② ) Between about 200 BC and AD 400, it was the busy capital of the Arab kingdom of the Nabataeans. ( ③ ) Hidden away among red sandstone hills and surrounded by cliffs, it was the perfect desert hideaway. ( ④ ) Many have spectacular facades (fronts) with carved columns and lintels, often in styles copied from the buildings of Greece and Rome. ( ⑤ ) Most impressive of all is the front of the Treasury, which is 28 metres wide and 40 metres high.

\* exquisite: 정교한 \*\* lintel: 상인방(창·입구 등의 위에 댄 가로대)

- cliff 절벽
- monument 기념물, 기념비
- ruined 폐허가 된
- hideaway 은신처
- column 기둥

- face 표면
- the saying goes that ~라는 말이 있다
- sandstone 사암
- spectacular 눈부신, 호화스러운
- impressive 인상적인

- carve 새기다
- surround 둘러싸다
- facade (건물의) 정면[앞면]
- treasury 귀중품 보관실[상자]

# 문단 요약

22662-0029

Gateway

### 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 6월 모의평가 40번 |

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history Man and the Natural World, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the (A) ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) (B) of their loyalty to the nation.

(A) (B) confirmation 1 unstable ② unstable exaggeration • • • • • • 3 lasting exhibition 4 lasting manipulation (5) official justification

- significance 의미, 중요성
- declare 선언하다. 선포하다
- claim 권리

- invent 고안하다
- property 소유지, 재산
- bound 경계(선)
- witness 증인, 목격자
- permanence 영속성
- preserve 보존하다
- shortage 부족



### 요약문을 먼저 읽으면서 글의 소재와 내용을 예측해 본다.

요약문

영국의 귀족들에게, 나무를 심는 것은 자신의 땅에 대한 \_\_\_\_(A) \_\_\_ 소유권을 표시하는 진술 의 역할을 했고, 그것은 또한 국가에 대한 그들의 충성심을 \_\_\_\_(B) \_\_\_ 하는 것으로 여겨졌다.

글의 소재 ▶ 영국의 귀족들에게 나무를 심는 것의 의미

⇒ 글의 내용 예측 ▶ 영국의 귀족들에게 나무를 심는 것은 자신의 땅에 대한 소유권과 국가에 대한 그들의 충성심과 연관이 있을 것이다.



### 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

글의 요지

영국의 귀족들은 자신의 재산 정도를 표시하고 그 재산에 대한 자신의 권리의 영속성을 보여 주기 위해 활엽수를 심기 시작했고, 또한 나무를 심는 것은 경제(활엽수에서 얻은 단단한 목재)가 부족하 다는 군주의 우려에 대해 애국심을 보여 주는 반응이었다.

글의 요지를 뒷받침하는 내용

- 17세기와 18세기의 귀족들은 자신의 재산 정도와 그것에 대한 자신의 권리의 영속성을 선언하기 위해 보통은 줄을 지어 활엽수를 심기 시작함
- 나무를 심는 것은 애국적인 행동으로 여겨지는 추가적인 이점을 가졌는데, 이는 군주가 영국 해군 이 의존하는 경재가 심각하게 부족하다고 선포했기 때문임



### 글을 읽으면서 파악한 요지를 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 선택지에서 고 른다.

- (A) 귀족들은 자신이 소유하고 있는 땅에 대한 권리의 영속성을 보여 주기 위해 나무를 심기 시작했으므로 빈칸 (A)에는 lasting(지속적인)이 들어가야 한다.
- (B) 군주가 영국 해군이 의존하는 경재가 심각하게 부족하다고 선포했기 때문에 귀족들에게 나무를 심는다는 것은 그들의 충성심을 표현하는 방법일 것이므로 빈칸 (B)에는 exhibition(표현)이 들어가야 한다.
- …▶ 따라서 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ③이다.
- ① 불안정한 확인
- ② 불안정한 과장
- ④ 지속적인 조작
- ⑤ 공식적인 정당화

# Exercises

## 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0030

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults—about a sixth of a second more—to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like "swimming with sharks," "setting your hair on fire," and "jumping off a roof," were "good" ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to "reason" an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

\* visceral: 본능적인 \*\* contour: 윤곽

1

Adolescents are likely to produce more (A) responses to questions about absurd activities than adults because their frontal cortex, the parts of the brain responsible for understanding situations and making judgements, is

(A) (B) 1) creative sensitive ② creative . . . . . . dependent

③ reliable immature

sensitive

(5) delayed immature

4 delayed

#### Words & Phrases in Use ■ unusual 특이한 adolescent 청소년 region 영역 ■ rely on ∼에 의존하다 ■ reason 추론하다 qrasp 파악하다, 이해하다 ■ versus ~와 대비하여 arise from ~에서 비롯되다

# ○ 다음 글의 내용을 한 문단으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0082

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, their language play is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

\* coo: (갓난애가) 목구멍을 울리면서 좋아하다 \*\* babble: (아기가) 옹알이하다



Children acquire language and practice the skills of building and imagining things while \_\_\_(A)\_\_, which \_\_\_(B)\_\_ what they hear, see, and experience in the world around them.

(A) (B)

① playing ······ reflects
② concentrating ······ modifies
③ exercising ······ investigates
④ exercising ······ observes
⑤ playing ····· classifies

- playful 놀이 삼아 하는, 장난을 좋아하는
- construction 건설. 공사
- phoneme 음소
- crucial 중대한, 결정적인
- rehearse 연습하다
- monologue 독백
- engage in ~에 참여[관여]하다
- capacity 등व, 용량

- linguistic 언어(학)의
- restrict 한정[제한]하다
- thereby 그렇게 함으로써
- derive from ~에서 나오다[파생되다]

### 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0083

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used glorg or schmendrick or mcgillicuddy. But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as band or bond for a political affiliation. The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone.

\* affiliation: 제휴 \*\* metaphor: 비유, 비유적 표현

1

When wordsmiths needed a sound to express their idea, they chose a useful one that would help (A) the idea, not just a (B) sound.

(A) (B) 1 remember • • • • • • convenient ② remember . . . . . random ③ spread • • • • • • clear 4 spread . . . . . familiar ⑤ shape . . . . . . unique

- wordsmith 단어의 장인, 언어를 잘 다루는 사람
- get across ~을 전달하다
- coiner (새로운 단어를) 만드는 사람
- out of the blue 갑자기
- define 정의하다
- band 무리
- context 문맥
- principle 원칙
  - - term 용어
    - ease 용이하게 하다 ■ illustrate 설명하다
    - bond <sup>--</sup>

- the mists 태고, 안개에 싸인 과거
- do 괜찮다, 충분하다
- recall 기억해 내다
- coinage 새로 만들어진 말, 신조어
- reach for ~에 손을 뻗다
- rely on ∼에 의존하다

# ○ 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0084

The status of the group members in a group can be important. Group members with lower status may have less confidence and thus be unlikely to express their opinions. Wittenbaum found that group members with higher status were, indeed, more likely to share new information. However, those with higher status may dominate the discussion, even if the information that they have is not more valid or important. Because they have high status, leaders have the ability to solicit unshared information from the group members, and they must be sure to do so, for instance, by making it clear that all members should feel free to present their unique information, that each member has important information to share, and that it is important to do so. Leaders may particularly need to solicit and support opinions from low-status or socially anxious group members.

\* solicit: 얻어 내다, 구하다

1

A person with higher status may \_\_\_(A)\_\_ a discussion, but he or she needs to ask a person with lower status for his or her opinion to \_\_\_(B)\_\_ sharing of information within a group.

 $(A) \qquad (B)$ 

① avoid ······ limit

2 avoid ..... influence

③ observe ..... facilitate

4 control ..... facilitate

⑤ control ····· limit

# Words & Phrases in Use

- status 지위. 신분
- valid 타당한

- confidence 자신감
- unique 고유한

■ dominate 지배하다

Gateway

### 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

| 2022학년도 9월 모의평가 41~42번 |

In studies examining the effectiveness of vitamin C, researchers typically divide the subjects into two groups. One group (the experimental group) receives a vitamin C supplement, and the other (the control group) does not. Researchers observe both groups to determine whether one group has fewer or shorter colds than the other. The following discussion describes some of the pitfalls inherent in an experiment of this kind and ways to (a) avoid them. In sorting subjects into two groups, researchers must ensure that each person has an (b) equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. This is accomplished by randomization; that is, the subjects are chosen randomly from the same population by flipping a coin or some other method involving chance. Randomization helps to ensure that results reflect the treatment and not factors that might influence the grouping of subjects. Importantly, the two groups of people must be similar and must have the same track record with respect to colds to (c) rule out the possibility that observed differences in the rate, severity, or duration of colds might have occurred anyway. If, for example, the control group would normally catch twice as many colds as the experimental group, then the findings prove (d) nothing. In experiments involving a nutrient, the diets of both groups must also be (e) different, especially with respect to the nutrient being studied. If those in the experimental group were receiving less vitamin C from their usual diet, then any effects of the supplement may not be apparent.

\* pitfall: 함정

# ) 1 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0031** 

- ① Perfect Planning and Faulty Results: A Sad Reality in Research
- ② Don't Let Irrelevant Factors Influence the Results!
- ③ Protect Human Subjects Involved in Experimental Research!
- 4 What Nutrients Could Better Defend Against Colds?
- ⑤ In-depth Analysis of Nutrition: A Key Player for Human Health

## □2

**2**2662-0032

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

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- subject 실험 대상자
- inherent 내재한
- flip (동전 등을) 던지다
- rule out ∼을 배제하다
- experimental group 실험 집단
- randomization 임의[무작위] 추출
- track record (개인·기관의) 기록[실적]
- **severity** 심각성

- control group 통제 집단, 대조군
- population 모집단
- with respect to ~과 관련하여
- finding(s) 연구 결과

# **Solving Strategies**



### 글의 전개 방식을 이해하면서 글의 요지를 파악한다.



### 파악된 요지를 제목으로 적절히 표현하고 있는 선택지를 고른다.

비타민 C의 효과를 연구하는 연구자들이 실험 대상자들을 실험 집단과 통제 집단으로 나눌 때 실험에 내재한 함정을 피하려면 각 개인을 임의 추출로 배정해야 하며, 두 집단의 사람들이 서로 비슷하여야 하며, 감기와 관련하여 동일한 기록을 가지고 있도록 해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '상관없는 요인이 결과에 영향을 미치지 않도록 하라!'이다.

① 완벽한 계획과 불완전한 결과: 연구의 슬픈 현실 / ③ 실험 연구에 참여하는 인간 실험 대상자들을 보호하라! / ④ 어떤 영양분이 감기를 더 잘 막을 수 있을까? / ⑤ 영양에 대한 심층 분석: 인간의 건강을 위한핵심 요소



### 밑줄 친 부분들이 글 전체의 흐름과 어울리는지 판단해 본다.

- (e) 영양분을 포함하는 실험에서 두 집단의 식단이 다르면 비타민 C 보충제의 효과를 분명하게 알 수 없으므로, 두 집단의 식단이 비슷해야 한다. 따라서 different를 similar와 같은 단어로 바꾸어야 한다.
- (a) 타당한 실험의 결과를 얻기 위해 실험에 내재되어 있는 함정을 피하는 방법에 대해 설명하고 있는 글이 므로, avoid는 적절하다.
- (b) 실험 대상을 두 집단으로 나눌 때, 각 실험 대상은 임의로 배정되는 임의 추출 방식을 사용한다고 했는데, 이는 실험 집단 또는 통제 집단에 배정될 가능성이 동일하다는 것을 의미하므로 equal은 적절하다.
- (c) 실험에서 비타민 C의 효과를 확인하기 위해서는 처치를 제외한 다른 요소가 영향을 미칠 가능성을 배제해야 하므로 rule out은 적절하다.
- (d) 통제 집단이 실험 집단과 다른 조건을 가지고 있다면 그 결과는 타당하지 않아 결국 아무것도 입증하지 못할 것이므로, nothing은 적절하다.

# Exercises

### [01~02] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The secret as to why there are so many types of snow crystals can be found in the clouds. A typical winter cloud is colder at the top than the bottom exhibiting a wide range of water vapor saturations as a function of height, and these conditions are constantly changing over time. The cloud also has wildly varying up- and down-drafts, these too varying rapidly. An incipient snow crystal goes for a wild ride in such a cloud. Initially, being so light and small, it has a (a) slow fall rate and the updrafts in the cloud keep sending it back into the air. Eventually, it will grow (b) heavy enough that it begins to settle and fall. As the snowflake falls it will travel downward through cloud layers that have very (c) different temperatures and vapor saturation conditions than at the level where it originated. The crystal growth rate and habit will keep changing as the crystal makes this (d) downward journey. By the time it lands on the dark sleeve of an observer, it will have gone through multiple distinct growth cycles, and its form will (e) conceal the journey. This is what Nakaya, a physicist known for his works about snowflake crystals, meant by snow crystals being "letters sent from heaven."

\* saturation: 포화(도), 포화 상태 \*\* updraft: 상승기류 \*\*\* incipient: 초기의

## **1** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0033** 

- ① How Clouds Change the Temperature
- ② Snow Crystals: A Messenger of Winter
- 3 How to Observe Crystals Effectively
- 4 The Journey of the Snow Crystal Determines Its Form
- ⑤ Snowflakes Are the Key to Atmospheric Science Research

# 02 밑줄 친 (a) $\sim$ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

**2**2662-0034

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

- as to ~에 관한
- exhibit 보이다. 드러내다
- function 작용, 기능
- wildly 아주, 극도로
- initially 처음에
- snowflake 눈송이, 눈 결정
- originate 비롯되다, 생기다
- **journey** 이동, 여정
- go through ~을 거치다, ~을 겪다

- snow crystal 눈 결정
- range 범위, 폭
- condition 상태, (물리적) 환경, 날씨
- down-draft 하강기류
- eventually 결국
- layer 층, 단계
- rate 속도, 비율
- sleeve (옷)소매
- multiple 다수의, 많은

- typical 일반적인, 전형적인
- water vapor 수증기
- constantly 끊임없이, 계속
- rapidly 빠르게
- settle 가라앉다. 안정되다
- temperature 온도, 기온
- habit 습성, 습관
- observer 관찰자
- distinct (전혀) 다른, 별개의

### [03~04] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Take a painting, cut it into pieces and rearrange the bits. How much do you have to change it before the end result is your work and no longer something made by someone else? Does it help if more people like your collage than liked the (a) original painting? Can the collage be a genuinely new piece of art?

By the end of the seventies, DJs knew that the remix could go further than just make a song more *functional* for the dancefloor. It also offered them a route into the record industry and the means to finally gain recognition as creative artists. By (b) removing stylistic twists, they could give a song the precise musical flavor they wanted, and if their enhancements were individual enough, these would mark out the remixer—rather than the original writer/musician—as the creative force behind a track. If their particular flavor was reasonably consistent over a series of records, a remixer could even (c) develop a "sound," just like any other recording artist. And since a DJ's remixes were usually based on the kind of music he chose to play when he performed in a club, the musical style (d) evident on his remixes would serve to reinforce and further distinguish the musical style of his DJing, and vice versa. Through remixing, the DJ had a way of pushing his music in a (e) distinctive direction, both on the dancefloor and in the studio.

\* collage: 콜라주(색종이나 사진 등의 조각들을 붙여 그림을 만드는 미술 기법. 또는 그렇게 만든 그림)

# **03** 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0089

- ① The DJ: An Underestimated Musician
- ② Evolution of DJing into a Proper Genre
- ③ DJs Owe Their Success to Dance Music
- 4 Creativity: The Key to Successful Remixing
- ⑤ Who Owns the Copyright, the DJ or the Writer?

# 04 밑줄 친 (a) $\sim$ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

**0** 9664-0090

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

- rearrange 재배열하다
- remix 리믹스한 작품
- **stylistic** 양식상의
- enhancement 향상시킨 것, 향상
- evident 분명한
- vice versa 역도 또한 같음

- bit 작은 조각
- functional 기능적인, 실용적인
- twist 비틀기
- reasonably 상당히
- reinforce 강화하다
- distinctive 뚜렷이 구별되는
- genuinely 진정으로, 성실하게
- recognition 인정
- precise 정확한
- consistent 일관된
- distinguish 구분하다

# 장문 독해 (2)

Gateway

### 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

| 2021학년도 6월 모의평가 43~45번 |

- (A) "Congratulations!" That was the first word that Steven saw when he opened the envelope that his dad handed to him. He knew that he would win the essay contest. Overly excited, he shouted, "Hooray!" At that moment, two tickets to Ace Amusement Park, the prize, slipped out of the envelope. He picked them up and read the letter thoroughly while sitting on the stairs in front of his house. "Wait a minute! That's not my name!" (a) he said, puzzled. The letter was addressed to his classmate Stephanie, who had also participated in the contest.
- (B) Once Steven had heard his dad's words, tears started to fill up in his eyes. "I was foolish," Steven said regretfully. He took the letter and the prize to school and handed them to Stephanie. He congratulated her wholeheartedly and she was thrilled. On the way home after school, his steps were light and full of joy. That night, his dad was very pleased to hear what he had done at school. "(b) I am so proud of you, Steven," he said. Then, without a word, he handed Steven two Ace Amusement Park tickets and winked.
- (C) "If I don't tell Stephanie, perhaps she will never know," Steven thought for a moment. He remembered that the winner would only be notified by mail. As long as he kept quiet, nobody would know. So he decided to sleep on it. The next morning, he felt miserable and his dad recognized it right away. "What's wrong, (c) Son?" asked his dad. Steven was hesitant at first but soon disclosed his secret. After listening attentively to the end, his dad advised him to do the right thing.
- (D) Reading on, Steven realized the letter had been delivered mistakenly. "Unfortunately," it should have gone to Stephanie, who was the real winner. (d) He looked at the tickets and then the letter. He had really wanted those tickets. He had planned to go there with his younger sister. Steven was his sister's hero, and he had bragged to her that he would win the contest. However, if she found out that her hero hadn't won, she would be terribly disappointed, and (e) he would feel ashamed.

<b>N1</b>	주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?	22662-0035
U		

① 
$$(B) - (D) - (C)$$

$$\textcircled{4}(D) - (B) - (C)$$

$$(5) (D) - (C) - (B)$$

**22662-0036** 

# 이 3 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

22662-0037

- ① Steven은 집 앞 계단에 앉아 편지를 자세히 읽었다.
- ② 방과 후에 집으로 돌아오는 Steven의 발걸음은 무거웠다.
- ③ 아버지는 Steven에게 옳은 일을 하라고 조언했다.
- ④ 에세이 대회에서 우승한 사람은 Stephanie였다.
- ⑤ Steven은 여동생과 놀이공원에 갈 계획이었다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- envelope 봉투
- regretfully 후회하며, 유감스럽게도
- notify 통보하다, 알리다
- disclose 털어놓다, 누설하다
- ashamed 수치스러운, 창피한
- thoroughly 자세히, 철저히
- wholeheartedly 진심으로
- miserable 비참한
- attentively 주의 깊게
- puzzled 당황해하는, 어리둥절한
- thrilled 매우 기뻐하는
- hesitant 주저하는
- disappointed 실망한

# **Solving Strategies**



#### 각 단락의 중심 내용을 간단히 정리하고 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

- (A) Steven이 에세이 대회 결과가 담긴 편지를 받음
- (B) 편지와 상품을 주인에게 전해주고 대신 아빠에게 선물을 받음
- (C) Steven이 심적 갈등에 대해 아빠와 대화를 나눔
- (D) 잘못 배달된 상품을 정말로 갖고 싶은 Steven의 마음



#### 주어진 단서를 종합하여 순서를 완성한다.

(A)에서 Steven은 에세이 대회 우승 축하의 내용이 담긴 편지를 보고 매우 기뻐하다가 편지의 수신인이 자신이 아닌 것을 발견하고, (D)에서는 Steven이 그 편지가 잘못 배달된 것을 깨달은 뒤, 자신이 우승할 것이라 여동생에게 자랑까지 했는데 자신이 상을 받지 못해 여동생이 실망할 것을 걱정하게 된다. 그런 다음 (C)에서 Steven은 자신의 심적 갈등에 대해 아빠에게 사실대로 털어놓고 조언을 받은 뒤, (B)에서 편지와 상품을 우승자인 Stephanie에게 건네주고 진심으로 축하한 후 가벼운 마음으로 집에 돌아와, 아빠로부터 놀이공원 입장권을 받게 되는 것이 자연스런 흐름이다.



#### 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문제를 푼다.

- (a), (c), (d), (e)는 모두 Steven을 가리키지만, (b)는 Steven의 아빠를 가리킨다.
- (B)의 중반부에서 방과 후에 집으로 오는 길에 Steven의 발걸음은 가벼웠다고 기술되어 있으므로, 글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은 ②이다.

# Exercises

## [01~03] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

After our wonderful breakfast, Rufus went to the barn to find himself a fresh strand of straw that he could use as a toothpick. While (a) he was in there, a loud engine noise filled the air with its heavy mechanical sounds. Rufus poked his head out of the barn for a glance and there in the driveway was a truck that had another machine riding on its back.

(B)

As the farmer hopped on the tractor and drove away, Rufus began to cry in mule language. The rest of us farm animals were shocked at the news and did what was right by joining Rufus in his moment of grief. The farmer thought we were making the noises because we were afraid of the tractor, but we were crying for our friend, Rufus, who just lost (b) his job.

\* mule: 

\* mule

(C)

"What does it smell like?" asked Moocher. Rufus replied, "It smelled like rubber, gas, oil, paint, and plastic." "Sorry, old boy," exclaimed the farmer, "but this is what I was trying to tell you this morning when I told you how fun it had been working with you." Rufus' mouth hit the ground as (c) he continued explaining. "You see, Rufus, this tractor is how I'm going to plow the fields from now on. You have done your part for the farm, but now it is time for (d) you to retire to the pasture."

(D)

All the animals lined up against the pen and watched with curiosity how the machine was unloaded. Since the tractor was parked on the lawn, Rufus decided he would take a closer look at it. Lifting the latch on the gate, Rufus strolled over to the tractor and began sniffing it. After a few quick sniffs, Rufus began crying out in mule language to us about how yucky (e) he thought it was.

\* latch: 빗장, 걸쇠 \*\* yucky: 역겨운

01주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? **22662-0038** 

- ① (B) (D) (C)
- (C) (B) (D) (C) (D) (B)

- 4(D) (B) (C)
- (5) (D) (C) (B)

02 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

**2**2662-0039

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

03 윗글의 Rufus에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은? 22662-0040

- ① 아침 식사 후에 외양간으로 갔다.
- ② 노새의 소리로 울기 시작했다.
- ③ 냄새에 대한 Moocher의 질문에 답해주었다.
- ④ 이제부터 밭을 가는 일을 맡을 것이라고 들었다.
- ⑤ 빗장을 들어올리고 트랙터에 다가가 냄새를 맡았다.

- barn 외양간, 헛간
- toothpick 이쑤시개
- glance 흘낏 봄
- grief 슬픔
- plow (밭을) 갈다, 경작하다
- unload (진을) 내리다

- strand 가닥
- mechanical 기계의
- driveway ਨੋ도
- rubber 고무
- retire 은퇴하다
- lawn 잔디밭
- sniff 킁킁거리며 냄새를 맡다; 코를 킁킁거리기

- straw 지푸라기, 짚
- poke 쑥 내밀다, 쿡 찌르다
- tractor 트랙터
- exclaim 소리치다, 외치다
- pen (가축의) 우리
- stroll 어슬렁어슬렁 걷다

## [04~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Cohen was sitting in a small shul one Friday night waiting for prayer to begin. As he looked up from his prayer book, he noticed an elderly man walking around the shul, offering each person a small piece of chocolate from his little box.

\* shul: 유태 교회(synagogue)

(B)

Sure enough, Rav Yaakov nodded to the man and took a piece, nudging (a) his young son to do the same. As the old man continued walking to the next row, Rav Yaakov's son began putting the chocolate into his mouth. Rav Yaakov gently touched his son's arm and told him he could put it into a tissue. At the same time, Rav Yaakov also put (b) his own in a tissue.

\* nudge: 쿡 찌르다

(C)

Cohen watched as most people politely refused. Only rarely did anyone take it from this man's box. Cohen could tell that it gave the man great pleasure when anyone accepted his offer. When the man approached him, Cohen said politely, "No, thank you," and watched as the man walked further down his row. Standing there was Rav Yaakov Friedman, whom Cohen respected greatly and whom Cohen watched carefully to see what (c) he would do.

(D)

"Daddy," asked the young boy, "(d) <u>you</u> urged me to take the chocolate, and you took it yourself. Why are we throwing it away now?" Rav Yaakov replied, "My dear son, I don't need to have the chocolate, and I certainly do not want you to have it, but I realize how much pleasure this man has every time someone takes a piece from his box. I knew we would not have it, but it is more important that this man feel good knowing that (e) he is giving us something he considers precious."

☐4 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0097

- ① (B) (D) (C)
- (C) (B) (D)
- (C) (D) (B)

- (4) (D) (B) (C)
- ⑤ (D) (C) (B)

**05** 밑줄 친 (a)∼(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

0 9664-0098

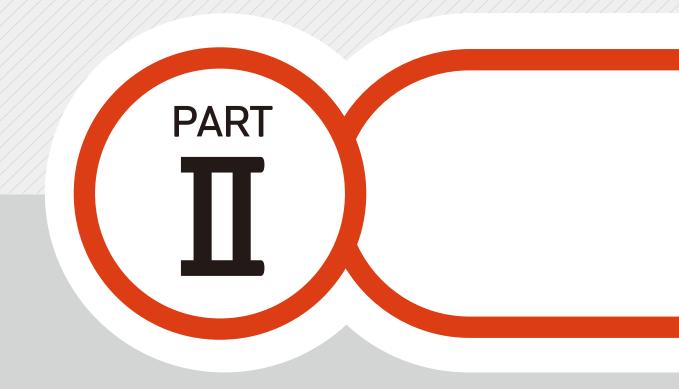
- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

**06** 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

0 9664-0099

- ① Cohen은 금요일 밤, 교회 기도회에 참석했다.
- ② Rav Yaakov는 아들과 함께 교회에 있었다.
- ③ Rav Yaakov는 아들이 초콜릿 먹는 것을 말렸다.
- ④ 많은 사람들이 노인이 나눠 주는 초콜릿을 받아먹었다.
- ⑤ Rav Yaakov는 노인을 기쁘게 하기 위해 초콜릿을 받았다.

- prayer 기도회
- accept 받이들이다, 수락하다
- throw away 버리다, 없애다
- row 줄
- offer 권하다, 제안하다
- precious 귀한, 소중한
- refuse 거절하다, 거부하다
- urge 권고하다, 촉구하다



수능특강 Light 영어

# 주제·소재편

# <sup>호</sup> 18 인물 및 일화

**22662-0041** 

Gateway

#### 밑줄 친 creating a buffer가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2020년 3월 고2 학력평가 21번 |

On one occasion I was trying to explain the concept of buffers to my children. We were in the car together at the time and I tried to explain the idea using a game. Imagine, I said, that we had to get to our destination three miles away without stopping. We couldn't predict what was going to happen in front of us and around us. We didn't know how long the light would stay on green or if the car in front would suddenly put on its brakes. The only way to keep from crashing was to put extra space between our car and the car in front of us. This space acts as a buffer. It gives us time to respond and adapt to any sudden moves by other cars. Similarly, we can reduce the friction of doing the essential in our work and lives simply by creating a buffer.

\* friction: 마찰

- ① knowing that learning is more important than winning
- 2 always being prepared for unexpected events
- 3 never stopping what we have already started
- 4 having a definite destination when we drive
- (5) keeping peaceful relationships with others

- concept 개념
- predict 예측하다
- crash 추돌[충돌]하다
- adapt 적응하다

- buffer 완충 지대, 완충물
- $lacksymbol{\blacksquare}$  in front of  $\sim$  앞에
- act as ~으로 작용하다
- similarly 마찬가지로
- destination 목적지
- put on one's brakes 브레이크를 밟다
- respond 반응하다
- reduce 줄이다

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### achievement 업적, 성취한 것

An Olympic silver medal is a remarkable **achievement** for one so young.

올림픽 은메달은 그렇게 어린 사람에게는 놀랄 만한 업적이다.

#### ■article 기사. 소논문

There was an interesting **article** on vegetarianism in the paper yesterday. 어제 신문에 채식주의에 관한 흥미로운 기사가 실려 있었다.

#### autobiography 자서전

He gives a vivid description of his childhood in his autobiography.

그는 그의 자서전에서 자신의 어린 시절에 대한 생생한 묘사를 한다.

#### ■ career 직업, 경력

She managed to successfully combine family life and a career.

그녀는 가까스로 가정생활과 직업을 성공적으로 병행했다.

#### ■ celebrated 유명한

Kelley was the most **celebrated** actor of his era.

Kelley는 그의 시대에서 가장 유명한 배우였다.

#### **committee** 위원회

She has served on the **committee** for the last 15 years.

그녀는 그 위원회에서 지난 15년 동안 활동해 왔다.

#### ■ COVEr 보도하다, 취재하다

She's **covering** the American election for BBC television.

그녀는 BBC 텔레비전을 위해 미국의 선거를 보도하고 있다.

#### ■ discourage 의욕을 꺾다, 좌절시키다

The thought of how much work she had to do **discouraged** her.

얼마나 많은 일을 자신이 해야 하는지를 생각하니 그녀는 의욕이 꺾였다.

#### graduate 졸업하다

After he **graduated** from high school, he joined the Army.

그는 고등학교를 졸업한 후에 육군에 입대했다.

#### ■ inspire 고취하다, 영감을 주다

She **inspires** great loyalty among her followers.

그녀는 자신의 추종자들에게 충성심을 크게 고취한다.

#### ■rural 시골의

She's carrying out a comparative study of health in inner cities and **rural** areas.

그녀는 도심과 시골 지역의 건강에 대한 비교 연구를 수행하고 있다.

#### ■ profession 직업

He left the teaching **profession** in 1965 to start his own business.

그는 자기 자신의 사업을 시작하기 위해 1965년에 교직을 떠났다.

# Exercises

## 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0042** 

Herodotus tells the story about the Egyptian King Psammis, who received a delegation from Elis. The Eleans boasted about the excellent way in which they organised the Olympic Games, and asked if the Egyptians could suggest any way to do it more fairly. King Psammis collected his most learned subjects, and, after listening to the Eleans' explanation of their organization of the Olympic contests, asked if the Eleans allowed representatives of all Greek states to compete in the Games, including their own from Elis. When told that all Greeks were welcomed, the Egyptian reply was that such a principle was not fair at all, since surely Elean athletes would be favoured over visiting ones. The Egyptians recommended that if they really wanted fair play at the Olympics, they should not

\* delegation: 대표단 \*\* Elis: 그리스 서부에 있었던 고대 도시[올림픽 경기의 주최지]

- ① be affected by external influences
- 2 allow anyone from Elis to compete
- ③ force their rivals to compete in the Olympics
- (4) approve of any physical conflict between athletes
- ⑤ avoid challenging the limitations of human power

- boast 뽐내다, 자랑하다
- subject 신하, 대상, 주제
- principle 원칙, 원리
- fairly 공정하게
- representative 대표(자)
- favour 유리하게 하다, 편들다, 선호하다
- learned 학식 있는, 박식한
- reply 회답, 대답
- recommend 권고하다. 추천하다

# ② 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

0 9664-0102

But Kevin wanted more than to be a banking executive: he wanted to be a banker who built and benefited community.

An incredibly passionate man who loves people, Kevin Reynolds began his career with a major bank. He worked hard, was good at what he did, and soon began moving up his bank's career ladder. ( ① ) His future looked promising. ( ② ) Over time he began to realise that he could accomplish this best outside the structure of a large corporation. ( ③ ) Kevin had long been inspired by the idea of building a bank that would be an active part of the local community, supporting small business and supporting community-building initiatives. ( ④ ) Together with several colleagues he established a small community bank that eventually became Cardinal Bank. ( ⑤ ) Since then Kevin and his team have created an organisation with 27 branches that are a central part of the communities in which they operate.

- executive 임원, 간부
- corporation 기업, 회사
- colleague 동료

- benefit 이롭다. 도움이 되다
- inspire 고무하다
- branch 지사

- passionate 열정적인
- initiative 계획

# lgor Sikorsky에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

9664-0103

Born in Kyiv, Ukraine at a time when Eastern Ukraine was part of Russia, and Western Ukraine was part of Austria, Igor Sikorsky began studies at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute in 1907. He built his first (unsuccessful) helicopter in 1909. During and prior to World War I, Sikorsky designed and flew planes in Russia. He helped develop the world's first multiengine aircraft. After coming to the United States in 1919, he continued working on fixed wing aircraft. Other people had developed helicopters prior to Sikorsky; however, none of their designs led to commercial development. In 1939, Sikorsky successfully designed and flew what was to be the world's first practical helicopter. The successful Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation in the United States stands as a legacy to his achievements. He was honored with a United States postage stamp in 1988 and a Ukrainian postage stamp in 1998.

- ① 우크라이나의 Kyiv에서 태어났다.
- ② 세계 최초의 다발 엔진 항공기 개발을 도왔다.
- ③ 미국에 와서는 고정 날개 항공기에 대한 연구를 계속했다.
- ④ 세계 최초로 헬리콥터를 개발했다.
- ⑤ 미국 우표와 우크라이나 우표에 실렸다.

- lacktriangle prior to  $\sim$  이전에
- fixed 고정된
- legacy 유산

- multiengine aircraft 다발 엔진 항공기(두 개 이상의 엔진을 장착한 항공기)
- lead to ~으로 이어지다
- commercial 상업적인
- achievement 업적, 성취
- postage stamp ♀±

# □ 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

9664-0104

Yet many people who succeed in wearing what is fashionable also fail to be cool.

A friend of mine who was about to go out on a date asked me what I thought of her outfit. ( ① ) Before I could reply, she added, "I want to look great, but I want to look like I made no effort whatsoever." ( ② ) These conflicting desires lie at the heart of the aesthetic virtue of cool. ( ③ ) Many of us work hard at looking cool, monitoring shifts in fashion, carefully choosing clothes that are not behind the trend, that express our individuality while simultaneously positioning us within the privileged subgroup of people who are in the know. ( ④ ) In fact, trying too hard to look cool can be the very thing that prevents us from being cool. ( ⑤ ) Genuinely cool people, it seems, are effortlessly cool.

- outfit 의상
- conflicting 상충하는
- virtue 덕목
- simultaneously 동시에
- in the know 잘 알고 있는
- whatsoever 무엇이든(whatever의 강조형)
- desire <del>ਪ</del>ੋ
- shift 변동
- privileged 특권을 가진
- genuinely 진짜로, 진정으로
- aesthetic 미적인
- individuality 개성
- subgroup 소집단, 하위집단
- effortlessly 노력하지 않고, 쉽게

# · 19 인문과학

**2**2662-0043

Gateway

#### 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

| 2021년 고2 3월 학력평가 39번 |

But the necessary and useful instinct to generalize can distort our world view.

Everyone automatically categorizes and generalizes all the time. Unconsciously. It is not a question of being prejudiced or enlightened. Categories are absolutely necessary for us to function. ( ① ) They give structure to our thoughts. ( ② ) Imagine if we saw every item and every scenario as truly unique — we would not even have a language to describe the world around us. ( ③ ) It can make us mistakenly group together things, or people, or countries that are actually very different. ( ④ ) It can make us assume everything or everyone in one category is similar. ( ⑤ ) And, maybe, most unfortunate of all, it can make us jump to conclusions about a whole category based on a few, or even just one, unusual example.

- instinct 본능
- categorize (개개의 범주로) 분류하다
- enlightened 계몽된
- generalize 일반화하다
- unconsciously 무의식적으로
- absolutely 반드시, 전적으로, 완전히
- scenario (미래에 가능한 일을 묘사한) 시나리오

- distort (사실을) 왜곡하다
- prejudiced 편견을 가진
- function (정상적으로) 활동하다
- group together ~을 하나로 묶다

- **assume** 가정하다
- jump to a conclusion 성급하게 결론을 내리다

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### ■ritual 의식

Tell me more about your **ritual** of greeting the New Year.

새해를 맞이하는 의식에 대해 더 자세히 말해 주세요.

#### ■ philosopher 철학자

The world-famous **philosopher** Socrates was born in Athens in 469 B.C.

세계적으로 유명한 철학자 소크라테스는 기원전 469년 아테네에서 태어났다.

#### evidence 증거

There is no **evidence** to support her claim in the record.

그 기록에 그녀의 주장을 뒷받침할 증거는 없다.

#### ■ dominant 지배적인

The most **dominant** religion in India today is Hinduism.

오늘날 인도의 가장 지배적인 종교는 힌두교이다.

#### ■linguist 언어학자

**Linguists** say that dialects are pretty close to each other.

언어학자들은 방언들이 서로 꽤 비슷하다고 말한다.

#### ■ perception 인식

This report does little to change our **perception**.

이 보고서는 우리의 인식을 바꾸는 데 거의 도움이 되지 않는다.

#### ■ potential 잠재력

Most people are not fully aware of their **potential**.

대부분의 사람들은 자신의 잠재력을 충분히 알지 못한다.

#### **conform** 따르다, 순응하다

We should **conform** to the customs of the country.

우리는 그 나라의 관습을 따라야 한다.

#### define 정의하다

Legal dictionaries **define** terms used in the area of law.

법률 사전은 법률 분야에서 사용되는 용어를 정의한다.

#### ■ civilization 문명

Religion is a key part of every society and **civilization**.

종교는 모든 사회와 문명의 핵심 부분이다.

# Exercises

## 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

9664-0106

However, it's a delicate balance of knowing when to gather more information and knowing when to stop looking for more facts to develop a point of view.

It is a false belief to think that you are either a big-picture thinker or a detail-oriented person. ( ① ) You cannot be a big-picture thinker without knowing the supporting facts or else you would be an empty suit. ( ② ) The brainpower of zoom in requires attending to facts, content, and the situation at hand. ( ③ ) Gathering facts and using them to support a novel approach is essential to enhancing integrated reasoning and deeper level thinking. ( ④ ) The key is to toggle back and forth from the immense raw details to form high-level ideas. ( ⑤ ) It is not enough to understand all the facts; it is highly critical to fit them into a larger schema.

\* toggle back and forth: 이리저리 맞추어 보다, 앞뒤로 이동하다

- delicate 미묘한, 섬세한
- attend to ~을 처리하다, 돌보다
- integrated 통합된
- raw 처리[가공]되지 않은
- point of view 관점, 시각
- novel 새로운
- reasoning 추론
- critical 중요한

- empty suit 허풍선이
- enhance 강화시키다
- immense 막대한
- schema 인지적인 틀, 인지 도식

#### 02 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

9664-0107

There are a number of reasons to be concerned about language attrition. Language is a key part of each person's identity and is an ①essential component of a group's cultural and social heritage. Local communities who have lost their language speak about it as a deeply cultural loss which is 2 accompanied by a loss of a sense of self. Speakers whose languages are not endangered are also aware of the importance of language as a marker of identity and pay great attention to ③ similarities in dialects and speech patterns. Thus perhaps one of the most compelling reasons to be concerned about language 4 endangerment is that the speakers who lost this part of their heritage deeply regret it and grieve over it. For this reason, so many different communities around the world are currently engaged in language 5 revitalization efforts. Some of those groups whose languages are extinct are now attempting to resurrect them from whatever records have survived.

\* attrition: 감소, 소모 \*\* resurrect: 부활시키다

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- essential 필수적인, 본질적인
- accompany 동반하다, 동행하다
- compelling 강력한, 설득력 있는

■ be engaged in ~에 열중하다. ~으로 바쁘다

- extinct 멸종된, 사라진
- component 요소
- endangered 멸종 위기에 처한
- grieve 비통해하다, 슬퍼하다
- attempt 시도하다. 애써 해보다
- heritage 유산
- dialect 방언
- revitalization 재활성화

## **13** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0044

When individuals participate in green consumption, they are not being mindful of their actions. One of the key aspects of green consumption is the mindset that people must always search for more efficient ways to live. This leads to constant consumption and replacement of goods. This is not a mindful practice because people are not taking the time to truly understand the consequences of their actions. The example of electric cars perfectly illustrates this point. A mindful individual will understand that buying an electric car is unethical and they ought to continue to use whatever vehicle they already own until it is no longer operational, because the production cost of an electric car or hybrid vehicle makes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions negligible.

- ① The Paradox of Green Consumption
- 2) Factors that Affect on Green Consumption
- (3) Electric Cars: The Future of Motor Vehicles
- 4 Mindful Consumption: A Key to Economic Development
- **⑤** Changing Consumer Behavior Towards Mindful Consumption

## Words & Phrases in Use

- consumption 소비
- aspect 측면, 양상
- constant 끊임없는, 변함없는
- illustrate 분명히 보여주다, 실증하다
- be mindful of ~에 주의를 기울이다, ~을 유념하다
- mindset 사고방식, 태도
- efficient 효율적인
- replacement 교체(물), 대체
- goods 제품, 상품
- unethical 비윤리적인
- vehicle 차량, 탈것

• operational 작동하는, 사용할 수 있는, 운행 가능한

■ reduction 감소 축소

emission 배출

■ negligible (중요성 · 규모가 작아) 무시해도 될 정도의

# ☐4 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0109

Routines are beneficial because they allow us to get things done without much thought. For example, if every morning you had to relearn how to dress yourself or cook your breakfast, you'd never make it to work on time. Routines can be harmful, \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_, if they prevent us from developing a fresh perspective. They are most dangerous when we are least conscious of the extent to which our perception and cognition are guided by them. Sometimes our habits become so integral to our thinking that we fail to identify them as habits, and instead consider them "the way things are done." \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, we need an occasional shock to shake us out of our mental patterns. I call this shock "a whack on the side of the head," and it can stimulate us to ask the questions that lead us to new answers.

\* integral: 통합된 \*\* whack: 강타

(A) (B)

① instead ..... Conversely

2 moreover ..... Conversely

③ moreover ····· Thus

4 however ..... Thus

5 however ..... Similarly

#### Words & Phrases in Use

perception 인식

- routine (판에 박힌) 일상
- beneficial 유익한
   cognition 인지
- shake ~ out of ... ~에게서 …을 털어 내다

- perspective 관점
- identify 식별하다
- stimulate 자극하다

**22662-0045** 

**Gateway** 

#### 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 20번 |

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

- ① 기업 이미지에 부합하는 소셜 미디어를 직접 개발하여 운영해야 한다.
- ② 기업은 사회적 가치와 요구를 반영하여 사업 목표를 수립해야 한다.
- ③ 기업은 소셜 미디어를 활용할 때 사업 목표를 토대로 해야 한다.
- ④ 소셜 미디어로 제품을 홍보할 때는 구체적인 정보를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소비자의 의견을 수렴하기 위해 소셜 미디어를 적극 활용해야 한다.

- organization 조직
- thorough 철저한
- in and of itself 그것 자체로는
- objective 목표
- fulfillment 이행. 충족
- preferably 될 수 있으면, 되도록이면
- insight 통찰력
- vaque 막연한
- measurable 측정 가능한

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### ■ conflict 갈등

To make innocent people into victims is no way to solve political **conflicts**.

무고한 사람들을 희생자로 만드는 것은 정치적 갈등을 해결하는 방법이 아니다.

#### ■ conservative 보수적인

Those who are very rich and powerful tend to be **conservative**.

매우 부유하고 권력이 있는 사람들은 보수적인 경향이 있다.

#### custom 관습

Buy a guidebook that contains information on local **customs**, traditions, and laws.

지역의 관습, 전통, 그리고 법률이 들어 있는 안내서를 구매하라.

#### ■legal 합법적인

It is not legal to record conversations that you aren't participating in.

참여하고 있지 않은 대화를 녹음하는 것은 합법이 아니다.

#### objective 객관적인

It is impossible for a researcher to remain wholly **objective** when doing research.

연구자가 연구할 때 완전히 객관적인 상태를 유지하는 것은 불가능하다.

#### oppress 탄압하다, 억압하다

African American women and men have been **oppressed** by systems established by European American men.

아프리카계 미국인 여성과 남성은 유럽계 미국인 남성들에 의해 세워진 제도에 의해 억압되어 왔다.

#### ■ radical 급진적인

The introduction of new technology could lead to a **radical** change in the society.

새로운 기술의 도입이 사회의 급진적인 변화로 이어질 수도 있다.

#### status 지위, 신분

Not only does your **status** affect your health, but also your health influences your social **status**.

지위가 건강에 영향을 미칠 뿐만 아니라, 건강이 사회적 지위에 영향을 미치기도 한다.

#### subject 실험 대상자

The researcher asked each **subject** to pick five out of a list of 150 companies.

그 연구자는 각각의 실험 대상자들에게 150개 회사의 목록에서 5개의 회사를 골라 달라고 요청했다.

#### ■ violate 위반하다

An error message is generated if you **violate** this rule.

이 규칙을 위반하면 오류 메시지가 생성된다.

# Exercises

# 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0111

Most of the time, we conform unconsciously. We don't even have to think about the fact that we are monitoring others and adapting to them.

- (A) This is not crazy behavior. Indeed, there does appear to be an evolutionary advantage for those who mirror others.
- (B) People who dress like their boss actually get paid more and promoted more quickly. When we mirror others, they like us more. Unfortunately, the downside is that we behave in a more conformist fashion.
- (C) For example, many people start to dress like their boss, although they don't realize it. Even more often, people unconsciously mirror their boss's nonverbal behaviors during a meeting—using similar hand gestures or crossing the same leg, and so on.

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(3)$$
 (B) – (C) – (A)

$$(4)$$
  $(C)$   $(A)$   $(B)$ 

$$(5)$$
 (C)  $-$  (B)  $-$  (A)

- conform 순응하다
- adapt to ~에 맞추다, ~에 순응하다
- downside 부정적인 면
- unconsciously 무의식적으로
- evolutionary 진화의
- monitor 주시하다
- mirror (그대로) 따라 하다
- conformist 체제 순응적인; 순응하는 사람 nonverbal 비언어적인

## ○ 12 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0046** 

Contrary to prophets of the "information age" who joyfully predicted an abundance of high-paying jobs even for people with the most basic of skills, the sobering truth is that many information-processing jobs fit easily into the category of routine production services. The foot soldiers of the information economy are hordes of data processors stationed in "back offices" at computer terminals linked to world-wide information banks. They routinely enter data into computers or take it out again—records of credit card purchases and payments, credit reports, checks that have cleared, customer accounts, customer correspondence, payroll, hospital billings, patient records, medical claims, court decisions, subscriber lists, personnel, library catalogues, and so forth. The "information revolution" may have rendered some of us more productive, but it has also produced huge piles of raw data which must be processed in much the same monotonous way that assembly-line workers and, before them, textile workers processed piles of other raw materials.

\* sobering: 정신이 번쩍 들게 하는 \*\* horde: (큰) 무리

- ① Skilled and Specialized Workers: Ever in Demand
- ② Raw Data: The Source of Wealth in the New Economy
- ③ Data-Processing: A New Service Sector Worth Investing in
- 4 Total Number of Jobs Declines in the Information Economy
- **5** The Information Age Also Requires Simple Repetitive Work

- contrary to ~와 대조적으로
- routine 일상적인
- station 배치하다. 주둔시키다
- correspondence 편지, 대응
- subscriber 구독자
- render 바꾸다. 만들다
- assembly-line 조립 라인

- prophet 예언자
- foot soldier 보병
- terminal 단말기
- payroll 급여 지불 명부
- personnel 총인원, 전 직원
- raw 미가공의, 원재료의
- textile 직물

- abundance 풍부함
- processor 처리자
- clear (수표 등을) 교환하다, 청산하다
- hospital billing 병원비 계산서
- catalogue 색인 목록, 카탈로그
- monotonous 단조로운

# 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0113

I've always told my daughter she should pursue things until they don't make sense. It was a concept I used professionally which resulted in me being very innovative and forward thinking in my business. It's also a concept that encourages me to be more open-minded and open-hearted to new situations and experiences. However, at some point, the thing you're pursuing may no longer make sense, and you need to learn to jump off the dead horse. Stop banging your head against the wall, and let it go. Sometimes it's very difficult to do, especially when you are emotionally invested, but in the long run, you do realize the dead horse will never take you to your destination.

- ① 새로운 상황과 경험에 더 열린 마음을 가져라.
- ② 실패를 두려워하지 말고 목표한 바를 추구하라.
- ③ 감정에 치우치지 말고 합리적인 계획을 수립하라.
- ④ 추구하던 목표가 타당하지 않다면 과감히 포기하라.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각을 통해 목표에 도달 가능 여부를 판단하라.



# ○▲ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0114

A localization economy can be traced to the desire of individuals to compare products. Individuals may prefer to shop for shoes in a regional shopping mall because they can compare the merchandise in four or five different stores in fewer trips. Firms selling similar products may repel one another under some circumstances, but when consumers have a demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, similar competing establishments may locate together. An additional shoe store in a regional shopping mall may actually benefit all the shoe stores by making the mall a more desirable place to shop for shoes. The additional store may lower the percentage of mall shoe shoppers who make purchases at each existing store, but total sales may increase due to the greater number of shoppers. Retail establishments selling complementary products may also tend to cluster. For instance, theaters and restaurants often locate together, reflecting the fact that people like to eat out before or after seeing a show.

\* repel: 밀어내다

- ① trendy styles
- 2 display variety
- 3 parking facilities
- (4) cheaper products
- (5) customized service

- merchandise 상품, 물품
- additional 추가의
- cluster 모이다. 무리를 이루다
- trace (기원, 원인을) (추적하여) 밝혀내다
- establishment 시설. 기관
- retail 소매
- customized 맞춤형의
- regional 지역의
- locate 자리 잡다, 거주하다
- complementary 상호 보완적인

# 자연과학 및 테크놀로지

22662-0047

Gateway

#### 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 9월 모의평가 34번 |

Enabling animals to is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

\* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- 2 plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- (5) monitor the surrounding area regularly

- universal 보편적인
- unfamiliar 익숙하지 않은
- survival value 생존개생물의 특성이 그 생물의 생존 및 번식에 기여하는 유용성)
- interfere with ~을 방해하다
- habituate to ~에 익숙해지다
- confront 직면하게 하다
- immediate 즉각적인
- operate 움직이다. 작동하다

- previously 이전에
- **caution** 조심. 주의

- withdraw 움츠리다
- stimulus 자금 (*pl.* stimuli)
- sooner or later 머잖아. 조만간
- inspection 검사, 조사
- in the presence of ~의 앞에서

- encounter 마주치다
- persist in ~을 (고집스럽게) 지속하다
- overcome 극복하다
- occur 발생하다
- exist 존재하다
- worthwhile ~할 가치가 있는

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### ■architect 건축가

She is an **architect** who specializes in designing factories.

그녀는 공장 설계를 전문으로 하는 건축가이다.

#### dimension 치수, 차원, 관점, 규모

A **dimension** is a measurement such as length, width, or height.

치수란 길이, 너비, 혹은 높이와 같은 측정치이다.

#### ■ concentration 농도. 집중

Ordinary sport drinks have a high **concentration** of sugar and salt.

보통의 스포츠 음료들은 높은 설탕과 소금의 농도를 가지고 있다.

#### ■ frequency 주파수, 진동수

They use low-frequency sounds and avoid using piercing sounds.

그들은 저주파음을 사용하고 찌르는 듯한 소리를 사용하지 않는다.

#### orbit 궤도; 궤도를 그리며 돌다

The **orbit** of this comet intersects the **orbit** of that planet.

이 혜성의 궤도는 저 행성의 궤도와 교차한다.

#### ■ manipulate 조작하다, 조종하다

Researchers can manipulate the genes of a mouse to create a super mouse.

연구자들은 생쥐의 유전자를 조작해서 슈퍼쥐를 만들어 낼 수 있다.

#### ■ multiply 번식하다, 번식시키다, 증가하다, 곱하다

Most germs multiply better in warm climates. 대부분의 세균은 따뜻한 기후에서 더 잘 번식한다.

#### ■ parallel 평행하는, 유사한; 나란히

The road runs parallel to the railroad tracks. 그 길은 기차길과 나란히 뻗어 있다.

#### particle 작은 입자, 미립자

It can measure a dust **particle** weighing only a thousandth of a gram.

그것은 1천분의 1그램밖에 나가지 않는 먼지 입자도 측정할 수 있다.

#### organism 유기체, 생물

Among the oldest living **organisms** on earth is a simple germ.

지구상에서 가장 오래된 유기체들 가운데 단순한 미생물이 있다.

#### ■ stimulate 자극하다

Sour flavor is widely used to stimulate appetite. 신맛은 식욕을 자극하기 위해 널리 사용된다.

#### ■theory 이론, 학설

The data to support my **theory** could be collected online.

내 이론을 뒷받침할 데이터는 온라인으로 수집될 수 있을 것이다.

#### ■ vertical 수직의. 세로의

They displayed the information in a vertical bar chart. 그들은 그 정보를 세로 막대 도표로 나타냈다.

# Exercises

# ①1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

**2**2662-0048

Big data is often automatically generated by a machine. Instead of a person being involved in creating new data, it's generated purely by machines in an automated way. If you think about traditional data sources, there was always a person involved.

- (A) A lot of sources of big data are generated without any human interaction at all. A sensor embedded in an engine, for example, spits out data about its surroundings even if nobody touches it or asks it to.
- (B) Somebody had to deposit money, or make a purchase, or make a phone call, or send a shipment, or make a payment. In each case, there is a person who is taking action as part of the process of new data being created. This is not so for big data in many cases.
- (C) Consider retail or bank transactions, telephone call detail records, product shipments, or invoice payments. All of those involve a person doing something in order for a data record to be generated.

\* invoice: 송장. 청구서

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$3(B) - (C) - (A)$$

$$\textcircled{4}(C) - (A) - (B)$$

$$(5)(C) - (B) - (A)$$

- automatically 자동으로
- interaction 상호작용
- surroundings 주변 환경
- retail 소매의

- generate 생성하다
- embed 설치하다
- deposit 예치하다
- transaction 거래

- purely 순수하게, 순전히
- spit out ~을 뱉어내다
- shipment 배송품, 배송

# ↑ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0117

Stress responses in adult animals are profoundly affected by prenatal stress and variations in maternal care.

- (A) Such results suggest that stress responsivity and maternal care are influenced by early experiences as well as genetic factors. Such regulation is seen in other mammals and even plants.
- (B) Mothers providing low maternal care tend to have high-stress responsiveness, as do their offspring when they become adults. However, offspring cross-fostered to other mothers show patterns of stress responsivity more similar to that of their foster mothers.
- (C) The effects of variations in maternal care are transmitted across generations with offspring who experience high maternal care exhibiting lower stress responses and providing high maternal care themselves. Such effects would be adaptive when offspring experience an environment similar to their parents.

\* prenatal: 태어나기 전의 \*\* maternal care: 어미의 돌봄, 모성 돌봄

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(3)$$
  $(B)$   $-(C)$   $-(A)$ 

$$\textcircled{4}(C) - (A) - (B)$$

$$(5)$$
  $(C)$   $(B)$   $(A)$ 

- variation 차이, 변화
- regulation 〈생물〉 조절, 제어
- foster 수양의 위탁의
- adaptive 적응성이 있는, 적응형의
- responsivity 반응
- mammal 포유류
- transmit 전달하다

- genetic 유전의
- offspring 새끼, 자손
- generation 세대

# Granville T. Woods에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

0 9664-0118

Granville T. Woods was born in Columbus, Ohio, on April 23, 1856, to free black parents. He only attended school for a few years before dropping out and spending his time working. As a teenager, Woods held a variety of jobs, including a laborer in a steel mill, a railroad worker, and an apprentice in a machine shop. Woods's passion, however, was electrical engineering. Woods read and studied the subject relentlessly. Like many other black inventors, however, he had difficulty finding work that matched his skills. In the 1880s, after years of frustration, Woods decided to take his life in a new direction. Since he could not find an employer who would give him the work he wanted to do, he went into business for himself instead. Opening a workshop in Cincinnati, he immediately started inventing.

\* apprentice: 견습생 \*\* relentlessly: 끊임없이

- ① 부모가 자유인인 흑인이었다.
- ② 학교를 몇 년간만 다니고 중퇴했다.
- ③ 십 대에 여러 일자리를 전전했다.
- ④ 전기 공학을 매우 좋아했다.
- ⑤ 작업장을 개업하고는 발명을 그만두었다.

- drop out (학교를) 중퇴하다
- frustration 좌절

- steel mill 제강소, 제강 공장
- employer 고용주

- machine shop 기계 공장
- immediately 즉시

# ○ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0119

Some scholars recommend we focus on questions that are easy to answer. This criterion is not without logic: study of the fundamentally unknowable is futile and should be avoided. However, the larger danger lies in pointlessly "looking under the light" when the object sought lies in darkness but could with effort be found. Large parts of social science have already diverted their focus from the important to the easily observed, thereby drifting into trivia. Einstein's general theory of relativity proved hard to test. So should he have restrained himself from devising it? The structure of a scientific program is distorted when researchers shy from the logical next question because its answer will be hard to find. A better solution is to give bonus credit to scholars who

\* futile: 쓸데없는, 무익한 \*\* trivia: 하찮은 것

- ① try to explain the dark side of human nature
- 2 work with logic in their pure thought experiments
- 3 merge various branches of science into a unified one
- 4 find proofs for the hypotheses given by other scientists
- (5) take on the harder task of studying the less observable

- recommend 권유하다
- fundamentally 근본적으로
- object 대상
- observe 관찰하다

- criterion 기준
- unknowable 알 수 없는
- seek 찾다, 추구하다
- drift 이동하다, 움직이다
- general theory of relativity 일반 상대성 이론[원리]
- devise 고안하다credit 인정, 칭찬
- distort 왜곡하다

- logic 논리
- pointlessly 무의미하게
- divert 돌리다. 전환하다
- restrain 제한하다
- shy from ~로부터 피하다

# 예술, 스포츠 및 엔터테인먼트

22662-0049

**Gateway** 

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2021학년도 6월 모의평가 22번 |

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as "second class." For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

- definition 정의
- exclusive 상위의, 상류의, 고급의
- negatively 부정적으로
- benefit 이점

- implication 함의, 내포된 뜻
- inactive 활동적이지 않은
- integrate 융합하다. 통합하다
- exclude 배제하다
- relatively 상대적으로
- overall 전반적인

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### masterpiece 걸작, 명작

Herman Melville's **masterpiece** was *Moby-Dick*.

Herman Melville의 걸작은 Moby-Dick이었다.

#### ■ inspiration 영감

Where does the **inspiration** for your art come from?

당신의 예술에 대한 영감은 어디에서 오나요?

#### ■ compose 작곡하다. (시 문장을) 짓다

He is composing in his studio. 그는 작업실에서 작곡을 하고 있다.

#### critic 비평가, 평론가

The play has been well received by the **critics**. 그 연극은 비평가들에게 좋게 받아들여졌다.

#### applause 박수(갈채)

The announcement was greeted with applause and cheers. 발표에는 박수와 환호가 쏟아졌다.

#### adaptation 각색(물)

The film is an **adaptation** of a book of the same title. 그 영화는 동명의 책을 각색한 것이다.

#### exhibition 전시회

There were several famous paintings at the exhibition. 전시회에는 몇 점의 명화가 걸려 있었다.

#### ■ referee (스포츠 경기의) 심판

The referee whistled and the game was over. 심판이 호각을 불자 경기가 끝났다.

#### ■ renew 갱신하다

Every year I **renew** my membership of the sports club.

해마다 나는 스포츠 클럽의 회원 자격을 갱신한다.

#### ■attraction 명소

Disney World is one of Florida's major tourist attractions.

디즈니 월드는 플로리다의 주요 관광 명소 중 하나이다.

### ■ destination (여행 등의) 목적지, 행선지, 도착지

We had to change planes twice before reaching our final **destination**.

우리는 최종 목적지에 도착하기 전에 비행기를 두 번 갈아타야 했다.

#### outing 나들이, 소풍, 산책

My family went on an **outing** to the beach. 우리 가족은 해변으로 나들이를 갔다.

#### ■athletic 운동 경기의, 운동선수의

The university is very proud of its **athletic** facilities.

그 대학은 운동 시설을 매우 자랑스러워한다.

#### accommodation 숙박 시설, 거처

There's a shortage of cheap accommodation. 저렴한 숙박 시설이 부족하다.

# Exercises

## 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

**0** 9664-0121

The types of sounds, rhythms, and musical textures we find pleasing are generally we've had with music in our lives. This is extensions of because hearing a song that you like is a lot like having any other pleasant sensory experience — eating chocolate, fresh-picked raspberries, smelling coffee in the morning, seeing a work of art or the peaceful face of someone you love who is sleeping. We take pleasure in the sensory experience, and find comfort in its familiarity and the safety that familiarity brings. I can look at a ripe raspberry, smell it, and anticipate that it will taste good and that the experience will be safe—I won't get sick. If I've never seen a loganberry before, there are so many points in common with the raspberry that I can take the chance in eating it and anticipate that it will be safe.

- ① random personal breaks
- 2 potentially serious problems
- ③ previous positive experiences
- 4 interesting medical treatments
- (5) meaningful childhood successes

- texture (음악 · 문학 작품에서 여러 가지 요소의) 조화[어우러짐]
- sensory 감각의 ■ ripe 익은
- take the chance 운에 맡기고 해보다

- extension 연장
- anticipate 예상하다

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

9664-0122

Every aspect of training for elite athletes has explicit goals. Everything they do inside and outside the practice venue (A) is / are goal directed. As coach, you want to help your athletes do two things: be goal directed and set their own goals. When (B) work / working with your athletes, give them daily, weekly, and monthly goals. You can write them down and give them to your athletes. For example, when I observed a practice in China, I noticed the coach would give each diver a piece of paper with that day's individual practice and goals. Remember, don't limit goals to just the physical practice. They should also have goals for other parts of training such as their warm-up routine, mental training, and conditioning. Also, have your athletes take their sport home with them. Encourage them to keep a journal (C) which in which they reflect on their practices and competition performances, set new practice goals, evaluate their short-term and long-term goals, and so on.

\* venue: 장소

(A)		(B)		(C)
① is	•••••	working	•••••	which
② are	•••••	working	•••••	which
③ is	•••••	working	•••••	in which
4 are	•••••	work	•••••	which
⑤ is		work		in which

- elite 엘리트
- practice 훈련, 연습
- routine 기계적인 습관, 일상의 과정
- reflect on ~을 되돌아보다. 반성하다
- long-term 장기적인

- athlete 운동선수
- observe 관찰하다, 목격하다
- encourage 격려하다, 권장하다
- evaluate 평가하다

- explicit 분명한, 명백한
- physical 신체의
- journal 일지, 일기
- short-term 단기적인

## **13** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

**22662-0050** 

Performers rely on sonic road maps to navigate their way through a composition. This is true for every musical genre or style. Listeners use road maps too. The biggest difference between a performer's road map and a casual listener's road map is the \_\_\_\_\_\_. A performer's map is necessarily multi-layered and multifaceted. It consists of many interrelated layers that are accessed to different degrees according to the musical demands. These layers include such basic elements as melody and harmony, rhythm and texture, and others. By comparison, a listener's map might initially include only general outlines and expectations — perhaps just the lyrics of a song, or the overall emotional feeling it projects, or the beat. It takes engaged listening to fill in the details of a musical landscape.

\* sonic: 소리의, 음파의 \*\* multifaceted: 다면적인

- (1) creative motivation
- 2 level of complexity
- ③ uniformity of symbols
- 4 strength of expressions
- 5 duration of performance

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- navigate 길을 찾다
- necessarily 필연적으로
- layer 층
- rhythm 리듬
- initially 처음에
- landscape 전경, 풍경

- composition (작곡된) 작품
- consist of ~으로 구성되다
- access 접근하다

- genre 장르
- interrelated 서로 연관된
- element 요소
- texture (음악이나 문학 작품에서 여러 가지 요소의) 조화
- lyrics 가사

engaged 열중한, 열심히 하는

#### 04 Joy Batchelor에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

0 9664-0124

Joy Batchelor is a British-based animator who founded the Halas and Batchelor studio with John Halas. Batchelor's father encouraged her drawing skills as a child. Despite some difficulties in her childhood, Batchelor won a school scholarship, attending art school in Watford. Her studies were successful but due to a lack of money she was unable to continue and instead began to work. She worked well in an animation studio for three years until it closed, after which she found work at a printing company as a poster designer. She remained with the poster company for six months and met John Halas. After a short trip to John's native Hungary, they returned to Britain where in 1940 they founded Halas and Batchelor studio, and later married. In the 1950s, the studio began work on Animal Farm, which became one of its bestknown films as well as Britain's first feature-length animation.

- ① 어린 시절의 어려움에도 학교 장학금을 받았다.
- ② 돈이 부족하여 학업을 중단하고 일을 시작했다.
- ③ 인쇄 회사에서 포스터 디자이너로 일한 적이 있다.
- ④ 만화 영화사를 설립하기 전에 John Halas와 결혼했다.
- ⑤ 영국 최초의 장편 만화 영화를 제작했다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- animator 만화 영화 제작자
- feature-length 장편의
- scholarship 장학금
- found 설립하다

**22662-0051** 

Gateway

#### 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2022학년도 수능 22번 |

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

\* contaminate: 오염시키다 \*\* egregious: 매우 나쁜

- ① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
- ④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- hazard 위험 (요인)
- contaminant 오염물질
- reduction 감소
- awareness 인식

- promote 조장하다, 촉진하다
- avoid 피하다
- elimination 제거
- measure ক্রা
- have no choice but to do (어쩔 수 없이) ~하는 수밖에 없다
- passively 수동적으로

- exposure 노출, 접함
- involuntary 자기도 모르게 하는
- societal 사회의
- arsenic 비소

# Academic Vocabulary by Topic

#### ■ biodiversity 생물의 다양성

The mining project threatens one of the world's richest areas of **biodiversity**.

채굴 계획이 세계에서 생물 다양성이 가장 풍부한 지역 중 하나를 위협한다.

#### extinct 멸종된

The numbers of these animals have been falling steadily and they are now almost **extinct**. 이 동물들의 개체 수는 점차 감소해 왔고. 이제 거의 멸종 상태이다.

#### contaminate 오염시키다

The drinking water has become **contaminated** with lead. 식수가 납으로 오염되었다.

#### ■ disposal (무엇을 없애기 위한) 처리

The waste must be taken to an approved **disposal** facility.

쓰레기는 인가된 처리 시설로 보내져야 한다.

#### ■ ecosystem 생태계

The marine **ecosystem** of the northern Gulf had suffered irreparable damage.

북페르시아만의 해양 생태계는 회복할 수 없는 피해를 입었다.

#### ■ famine 기근

When **famine** strikes, it is often women and children who suffer the most.

기근이 발생하면, 가장 고통을 받는 것은 여성과 아이들인 경우가 많다.

#### ■toxic 유독성의

That process produces very **toxic** chemicals and should be avoided.

그 과정은 유독 화학 물질을 발생시키므로 피해야 한다.

#### ■ infection 감염, 전염병

Sneezing is the most common way of spreading an **infection**.

재채기는 전염병을 옮기는 가장 흔한 방법이다.

#### prescribe 처방하다, 처방을 내리다

The doctor **prescribed** three months of physical therapy for my leg injury.

의사는 내 다리 부상에 3개월의 물리 치료를 처방했다.

### ■symptom 증상, 징후

Nurses are taught how to identify and treat the **symptoms** of poisoning.

간호사들은 중독의 증상을 확인하고 치료하는 방법을 배운다

#### • fatal 치명적인. 죽음을 초래하는

He has not driven since his nearly **fatal** accident earlier this year.

그는 올해 초 거의 죽을 뻔한 사고 이후로 운전을 하지 않았다.

#### ■ immune 면역성이 있는, ~의 영향을 받지 않는

The vaccination doesn't necessarily make you completely **immune**.

예방 접종이 반드시 여러분을 완전히 면역성을 갖도록 하지는 않는다.

## ○1 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

**0** 9664-0126

There are two forms of strokes—little and big. The only difference between them is that one is the harbinger of ① the other. Many years earlier, before a full-fledged stroke develops, some of the victims may get temporary attacks of weakness of the body, and these are ② what are called 'minor' or 'little' strokes. One hears less about them since it is the big strokes which often kill, and that is why they ③ talk of more often. Little strokes occur in some people for a number of years prior to the development of a big event. The strokes are minor in nature and of varying intensity. A number of times these are missed since the symptoms are ④ so peculiar and of varying intensity. It is very important ⑤ to look for them since early diagnosis and management may prevent the development of a big stroke.

\* harbinger: 전조 \*\* full-fledged: 본격적인

#### 

## ○ 12 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22662-0052

Cities harbor an impressive diversity of birds, both residents and migrants, though many species are in decline in urban areas. In Chicago, 5–7 million birds, some 250 species, pass through the city during peak migration times in fall and spring. The city sits smack-dab in the middle of the Mississippi Flyway, an amazing aerial superhighway that connects the Northern and Southern hemispheres. There are so many birds passing through that concerns about collisions with high-rise buildings have prompted the city to initiate a "lights out" campaign, aimed at turning off or dimming these disorienting lights. Studies by the Chicago Field Museum show that the program is effective in significantly reducing the mortality of migrating birds, and although participation in the program is voluntary, companies and building owners are clearly motivated to care for the birds. And of course, there are other benefits, including reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and, not least, saving money.

\* smack-dab: 정면으로 \*\* mortality: 사망률

- ① Something Must Be Done to Save Urban Birds
- 2 Turn the Lights Off for Bird and Human Health!
- ③ Why Migrating Birds Come Back to Chicago Every Year
- ④ The Flyways of Migrating Birds: A Mystery to Researchers
- ⑤ A Bird-friendly Effort for Migrating Birds and the Economy

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- harbor 거처를 주다, 품다
- migrant 철새
- aerial 공중의
- collision 충돌
- aim at ~할 목적이다
- significantly 상당히

- impressive 인상적인
- decline 감소
- superhighway 초고속도로
- prompt 유도하다, 촉발하다
- dim 어둡게 하다
- emission 배출(량)

- resident 텃새
- migration 이주
- hemisphere 반구
- initiate 시작하다
- disorient 방향 감각을 교란하다[혼란시키다]

#### 03 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0128

It is an irrefutable feature of our world that everything each and every one of us does affects everyone else, everywhere, because we all share the same air. Little things like recycling your junk mail, installing energy-efficient lightbulbs, and reusing grocery bags, all make a difference, although a seemingly small one. But along with the small changes, making a better future is going to require huge ideas and huge actions. We need to think big, because we are going to have to take big steps as a society. As Rick Smalley put it: "We have to do more with less." We have to provide more food, more water, and more energy to more people, using not just less of Earth's resources — not just less fossil fuel, but no fossil fuel at all. We need to break free of our carbon shackles. I'm sure that if we understand energy and how its production affects the atmosphere, we can do all that.

\* irrefutable: 반박할 수 없는 \*\* shackles: 족쇄

- ① 에너지 수요 증가에 대비하여 무분별한 자원의 사용을 제한해야 한다.
- ② 더 나은 미래를 위해 작은 변화와 더불어 큰 생각과 행동이 필요하다.
- ③ 화석 연료가 고갈되기 전에 재생 에너지를 개발해야 한다.
- ④ 지속 가능한 미래 사회를 조성하기 위해 탄소 배출을 줄여야 한다.
- ⑤ 환경을 위해 거창한 계획을 세우기보다 사소한 일부터 실천해야 한다.

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- junk mail 정크 메일(원치 않는데 일방적으로 보내는 광고물)
- lightbulb 전구
- seemingly 겉보기에는 ■ fossil fuel 화석 연료
  - break free of ~에서 벗어나다
- affect ~에 영향을 미치다
- resource 자원
- carbon 탄소

■ atmosphere ਯੂਟ|

## ○ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0129

Energy drinks are frequently marketed targeting young adults with declarations of increasing mental and physical energy levels as well as providing a short-term boost to mood and performance.

- (A) In another study based on 502 young males and 567 young females, the authors observed that energy drink consumption (100 mL/day) was significantly associated with anxiety (though not depression) in males but not in females.
- (B) However, some energy drinks contain almost three times the caffeine of an average carbonated soda. Although the acute mood effects associated with consuming energy drinks are often positive, regular consumption of energy drinks is associated with undesirable mental health effects such as anxiety, depression, and possibly mood disorders.
- (C) In one study based on 136 undergraduate students, the authors observed that male students in general consumed more energy drinks than female students. Moreover, students consumed energy drinks when they felt stressed out. However, consuming energy drinks on a regular basis was associated with lower academic performance.

\* acute: 단시간의, 급성의

① 
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$3(B) - (C) - (A)$$

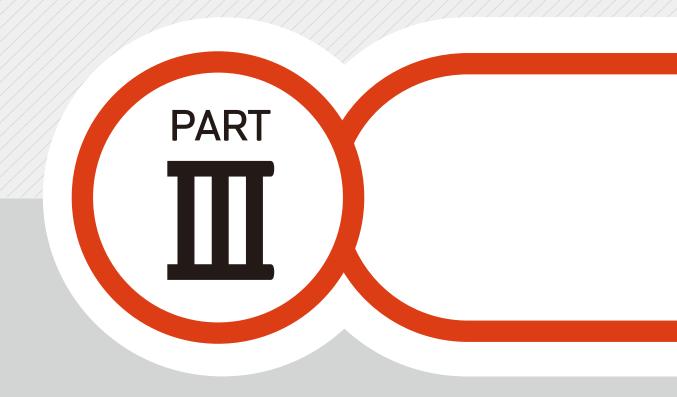
$$\textcircled{4}(C) - (A) - (B)$$

$$(5)(C) - (B) - (A)$$

#### Words & Phrases in Use

- target 대상으로 삼다, 겨냥하다
- mood 기분
- anxiety 불안, 걱정
- carbonated soda 탄산음료, 탄산수
- disorder (신체 기능의) 이상, 장애
- academic 학업의

- declaration 공표, 선언
- significantly 상당히, 의미가 있게
- depression ੨ਿ≥ਜੇ
- regular 잦은, 자주하는
- undergraduate 대학생, 학부생
- boost 부양책, 격려, 힘
- associated with ~와 관련된
- average 보통의, 평균의
- undesirable 달갑지 않은, 바람직하지 않은
- stressed out 스트레스를 받는



수능특강 Light 영어

# 테스트편

## ○ 1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0130

Dear Parent:

It has always been our concern to promote quality health of the students in our school and to control and manage communicable diseases. Head lice have been discovered in your child's classroom. Although head lice do not transmit diseases, they are, nevertheless, a bother and can cause intense itching and discomfort. This condition is nothing to be embarrassed about. Anyone, regardless of personal hygiene, can contract head lice. Please check your child's head closely for head lice or the small white nits that look like dandruff (they do not brush off easily). It takes a special, fine-toothed comb to remove nits. If you should find head lice on your child, please seek treatment and notify the school immediately. Your cooperation will help us keep this situation under control.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hunter

\* hygiene: 위생 상태 \*\* nit: 서캐(이의 알, 유충) \*\*\* dandruff: 비듬

- ① 교내 머릿니 발생 및 전파 원인에 관해 설명하려고
- ② 교내 머릿니 발생을 알리고 학부모가 할 일을 설명하려고
- ③ 머릿니가 발견된 학생의 공결 처리 방침에 대해 안내하려고
- ④ 학교 보건실에 머릿니 퇴치를 위한 약품 구매를 요청하려고
- ⑤ 교내 머릿니 전파를 막기 위한 단체 머리 검사를 제안하려고

## ○ 12 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0131

- ① joyful → panicked
- $\bigcirc$  jealous  $\rightarrow$  ashamed
- ③ nervous → relieved

- ④ worried → regretful
- $\bigcirc$  frustrated  $\rightarrow$  grateful

## 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0132

One of the best pieces of advice I got when my son was really little was from his nursery school teacher, who told parents to pretend that we liked bugs and worms. The reason: my son's class was doing an earth science unit, and she had found that almost all kids love to dig and play with the dirt. That is, until, at pickup time, their parents scream, "Ewwww, worms are gross!" — which often squashes their interest in biology. Kids get many of their early ideas and prejudices from us. So how you feel about your own work — and how you talk about it in front of your kid — affects how she views work in general. If you enjoy your job, say so. Even if you don't love your job, you can probably say that you love *having* one. It's important to relay the idea that a job is something to take pride in.

- ① 과거의 실수를 반복하지 않도록 자녀를 훈육하라.
- ② 갈등이 생길 때는 끈기 있는 대화를 통해 해결하라.
- ③ 자녀가 일하는 것을 자랑스러운 것으로 여기게 하라.
- ④ 자녀의 직업을 결정할 때 주변의 조언에 귀 기울이라.
- ⑤ 타인의 의견에 연연하지 말고 자신이 원하는 것을 선택하라.

## □4 밑줄 친 the nature of design이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0133

Though there may be no perfect design, we can still speak of good design. We can admire the brilliant solution, appreciate the ingenious device, and enjoy the clever gadget. Imperfect as they may be, they represent the triumph of the human mind over the world of things, and the achievements of accomplished designers uplift the spirit of us all. The pole-vaulter who sets a new record is no less of a champion because he does not clear the next bar height. He had conceived and executed his run, the planting of his pole, and the arc of his body in the best way that he could for that meet, and for the time being, at least, his best is the best. We applaud what he did achieve, with the expectation that someday he or some other athlete may design a better pole or vaulting technique and so set a new record. That is the nature of design.

\* ingenious: 독창적인, 교묘한 \*\* gadget: 장치 \*\*\* pole-vaulter: 장대높이뛰기 선수

- ① continuing to pursue the newness for the aesthetic
- 2 harmonizing the design's aesthetic with its practicality
- ③ completing the perfect design through a variety of failures
- 4 finding merits of the existing design to create a better one
- ⑤ replacing the existing best design with a more advanced one

## **05** 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

**0** 9664-0134

Instant and early conclusions, solutions, suggestions, and statements about "how we solved that in the past" are the enemies of good problem solving. The good is, most often, the enemy of the better. Defining the problem and taking action occur almost simultaneously for most people. The mentally agile survivor paradoxically puts more energy into playing with the problem mentally—defining more creatively. Voluminous research on problem solving shows conclusively that the more effort one puts into the front end of the problem-solving process, the easier it is to come up with a good solution. This doesn't mean being inactive. It means being highly cognitively active in defining the problem more rigorously.

- ① 좋은 해결책을 찾기 위해 먼저 문제점을 정확하게 정의해야 한다.
- ② 직관보다 경험에 의존하여 문제를 해결하는 것이 더 효과적이다.
- ③ 한번 결정한 일은 지체하지 말고 빨리 시행하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 이미 해결된 문제도 열린 마음으로 다시 살펴볼 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 여러 번의 작은 성공의 경험이 큰 성공으로 이어진다.

## **116** 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

**9**664-0135

Many of the technological innovations with the most profound impact on human society originated in settlements along trade routes, where a rich mix of different cultures ignited new ideas. For example, the printing press, which helped spread knowledge to all social classes, was invented by the German Johannes Gutenberg around 1440. This invention relied on several innovations from China, including paper and ink. Paper traveled along trade routes from China to Baghdad, where technology was developed for its mass production. This technology then migrated to Europe, as did water-based ink from China, which was modified by Gutenberg to become oil-based ink. We have the cross-fertilization of diverse cultures to thank for the printing press, and the same can be said for other important inventions.

\* ignite: 불을 붙이다 \*\* cross-fertilization: (문화·학문 분야 따위의) 교류

- ① role of trade routes in the development of technological innovations
- 2 factors discouraging cultural exchange with nearby countries
- 3 competition among cultures for technological innovations
- 4 reasons for the growth of settlements along trade routes
- (5) typical characteristics of successful inventors in history

## **07** 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0136

When you watch a movie first on a large screen in the theater and then on a small video screen, do you see giants on the large screen and Lilliputians on the small screen? Of course not. As with color constancy, which makes us see colors as uniform despite variations, our perception is guided by size constancy, which means we perceive people and their environments as normal sized regardless of whether they appear in a long shot or a close-up on a large movie screen or a small video screen, or whether we are relatively close to or far away from the screen. So long as we know by experience how large or small an object should be, we perceive it as its normal size regardless of screen size, relative image size, or perceived object distance.

- ① Larger Objects Feel More Powerful on Screen
- ② Why We Prefer Larger Screens to Smaller Ones
- ③ Images on Screen Fool Us into Believing False Things
- 4 The Size of Objects: The Key to Recognizing Distances
- 5 How We Perceive Something on a Screen as Its Normal Size

## ①용 Charles Sanders Peirce에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**9**664-0137

Charles Sanders Peirce (pronounced "purse"), the founder of pragmatism, America's only unique philosophy, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His father, Benjamin, was the leading mathematician of the day, and he took a special interest in his son's intellectual development. Under his direction Charles was reading college-level material, including logic, at age twelve, and Benjamin would challenge the boy with highly complex problems that Charles would solve on his own. Although his most significant education came from his father, Charles went on to attend Harvard University, where he received a Bachelor of Science in chemistry in 1863. Yet, he was not a successful student (he usually placed in the lower quarter of his class), partly because he showed scorn for his professors as inadequately qualified to teach him. This arrogance is likely the main reason Peirce lived a difficult life. He died in poverty at age seventy-four in the then-isolated town of Milford, Pennsylvania.

- ① 수학자 아버지에게서 태어났다.
- ② 12살 때 대학 수준의 글을 읽었다.
- ③ 대학에서 화학으로 이학사 학위를 받았다.
- ④ 대학에서 성적이 매우 우수하여 오만했다.
- (5) 외딴 도시에서 가난하게 살다가 사망했다.

#### ADOPT A PET DAY

Bring home a new family pet! Snow Broadcasting Company and Johns Telecommunication Company are hosting the event.

Date and Time

April 15, 10 AM – 6 PM

Adoption Fees

Participating animal shelters across the country will have reduced adoption fees on April 15 in an effort to increase pet adoptions.

- \$20 for a dog
- \$10 for a cat

Snow Broadcasting Company and Johns Telecommunication Company teamed up with nearly 400 animal shelters in more than 100 cities nationwide, and will work to match up thousands of homeless pets with new homes.

Please find the nearest participating shelter at sbc.com or johnstelecom.com.

- ① 두 개의 회사가 주최하는 행사이다.
- ② 4월 15일 하루 8시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참여 동물 보호소들이 입양비를 내릴 예정이다.
- ④ 개와 고양이의 입양비가 다르다.
- ⑤ 500개가 넘는 동물 보호소들이 참여할 예정이다.

## Legend Robotics Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

9664-0139

## **Legend Robotics Camp**

Lakeside Public Library (Aug 1st – Aug 5th)

■ A 5-day camp for students aged 12-16

■ Time: 9 a.m. – 11 a.m.

■ Cost: FREE

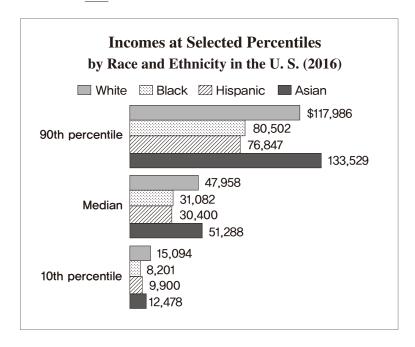
10

Participants will learn how to code, build, and manipulate a robot using the Legend robotics platform. Participants will work in teams to build, test, and problem solve using their math, computer science and engineering skills.

- We recommend a full course completion for 5 days, but we do not issue a certificate.
- Classes will be held in the Lakeside Public Library computer lab, 2nd floor.
- Registration is required as space is limited. Registration forms must be sent by email to chris@lpl.org.
- This program is funded by a grant from the Community Fund.

For further details, visit www.lpl.org.

- ① 12세 이하의 학생을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 참가자는 개별 활동으로 문제를 해결해야 한다.
- ③ 이수증을 받으려면 5일 동안 전 과정을 이수해야 한다.
- ④ 수업은 도서관 2층의 컴퓨터실에서 진행된다.
- ⑤ 등록 신청서는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.



The above graph shows respective annual incomes at selected percentiles of four racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. in 2016. 1 The median annual income for Asians was \$51,288, which was more than the respective median annual incomes of whites, blacks and Hispanics. 2 Also, the income of Asians at the 90th percentile was higher than the income of whites at the 90th percentile: \$133,529 versus \$117,986. ③ In the same percentile, the incomes of blacks and Hispanics were similar, each being more than twice as large as the income of Asians in that percentile. 4 In contrast, Asians at the 10th percentile of their income distribution earned \$12,478, less than the income of whites at the 10th percentile. 5 Blacks and Hispanics were behind by even more in the 10th percentile, with incomes of \$8,201 and \$9,900, respectively.

# 12 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

0 9664-0141

If 100 people are interviewed about, say, whether they like a particular brand of peanut butter and it is found that 38 ① do, we are told that 38 percent of people like that brand. Of course this does not mean that everyone in the world ② was asked, but the researcher assumes that if 38 percent of the sample liked that brand then it is likely to reflect the opinion of people generally. However, ③ crucial to this assumption is the size of the sample. If you asked just two people if they liked that brand of peanut butter and one did, that would be weak evidence ④ that 50 percent of people liked it. You couldn't assume that the views of two people would match the whole population! Generally the larger the sample the more reliable the survey is likely to be. If the study doesn't say how many people were involved, ⑤ is suspicious.

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

0 9664-0142

Take a close look at a computer chip sometime. You'll notice that it ①resembles a dense city in miniature, perhaps symbolizing our move toward an ever-more-compact and interactive world. In the same way that microchips are increasing in power by 2 providing more communication pathways, we are seeing the power of direct peopleto-people communication, and the collapse of traditional bureaucratic hierarchies. This 3 forbids us to communicate in far more, and more profound, ways. For example, a century ago, few people traveled outside their own county. Today, some kids have @more friends around the world that they've "met" via the Internet than they do in their local neighborhoods and schools. That's because they have grown up with technologies of 5 interactive communication we never imagined.

\* bureaucratic hierarchy: 관료주의적 계급제도

# [14~17] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

**0** 9664-0143

- Research from New York University and Tel Aviv University has shown that you're more inclined to think creatively when you imagine yourself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Imagining yourself in the mind of somebody else, for example, is a simple way to trick your brain into seeing things in new ways. The act of people watching is one way to do just that. As you watch strangers, you can imagine how they might handle a situation. That thought process allows for ideas that would otherwise be unrealistic or limited by your personal way of thinking. After all, *you* might not act a certain way, but a stranger could. Imagining how a stranger might act makes it possible for you to think of more radical and imaginative ideas than you might be used to, simply because it's not *you* acting them out, but someone else you're watching.
  - ① faced with deadlines all the time
  - 2 removed from a problem or situation
  - ③ released from the daily cycle of work
  - 4 engaged in brainstorming with strangers
  - ⑤ compelled to meet other people's expectations

15

0 9664-0144

For science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) classes, has a natural place. It is an integral part of teaching design thinking, which centers on applying creativity to realize and solve problems. In order to imagine or identify challenges to be addressed, students have to put themselves into the lives and circumstances of others. They have to ask themselves, "What is this person feeling?" "What is his situation like, and how can we make it better for him?" They use their insights from those reflections to address solution-based thinking. Through various processes (brainstorming, inquiry, etc.), they identify a specific way they can solve the problem. They design and test their prototype, still thinking about the ultimate user and making modifications with the user in mind.

\* prototype: 원형

1 logic

2 passion

3 empathy

4 objectivity

(5) creativity

0 9664-0145

Low-productivity firms are often located in industries where the demand is stagnant or falling. This is partly due to the fact that new plants do not need to be built to meet new demands, but it is also due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Dying industries simply cannot be managed as efficiently as growing industries. Growing industries attract bright aggressive managers who want to advance rapidly with their companies. In dying industries promotions are few and far between. Smart young managers know that they should be avoided. Who wants a job where the basic problem is to decide who to fire each day and where new, exciting investments are not happening? In a dying industry everyone is out to protect what they have rather than to build something better.

\* stagnant: 침체된

- 1 a lack of skills
- ② a human problem
- ③ unfair distribution
- (4) unwise investments
- ⑤ a fierce competition

0 9664-0146

There is an important reason to attract pollinators that has little to do with their pollination services and a lot to do with the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_. In the natural world everything eats something else in order to survive. Those same insects that pollinate our flowers can also prey on a range of pest insects and help keep them under control. They are in turn prey for birds, frogs or lizards. The honeyeaters, for example, that pollinate our flowers while feeding on the nectar within them, also eat insects from under the bark of trees and might themselves become prey for larger birds. Lizards in the mulch eat a range of garden pests and might end up being eaten by magpies.

\* pollination: (식물) 수분 \*\* mulch: 뿌리 덮개

- ① they are rare and scarce
- 2 they are part of a food chain
- ③ they don't like the same species
- 4 they should change their surroundings
- (5) they are designed to imitate themselves

# 18 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

9664-0147

In an ideal world all arguments would be decided on their merits and not their presentation. But we aren't in an ideal world. ① There's no getting away from the fact that presentation of an argument is crucial. ② Advertising is all based on persuading you to buy a product that you would not otherwise buy, and most advertising is the triumph of spin over substance. ③ Children become the main target for advertisers since they belong to the most naive and easily-influenced age group in the society. ④ Many people have won arguments, based on bad grounds, because they've made their points well. ⑤ And many people with good points have lost their argument because they failed to make their case attractively.

\* spin: (그럴듯한) 의견 제시

## 19 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0148

To illustrate both the advantages and disadvantages of an even partly iconographic writing, the Chinese script provides a good example.

- (A) This made it, throughout Chinese history, an ideal means of communication in an empire whose people spoke a large number of different dialects yet were all ruled by the same centre.
- (B) There is the large number of signs: 3,000 to 4,000 characters for everyday use, 50,000 for scholars studying the classical texts (as compared to the Latin alphabet which now uses some 26 signs).
- (C) Why then has the Chinese script been so successful, lasting, apart from comparatively few minor remodellings, well over 4,000 years? Simply because as a concept script Chinese does not depend on the spoken language.

\* iconographic: 그림으로 보여 주는

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

# 20 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

9664-0149

There has been a lot of interest in the idea of emotional intelligence. Many people are not in touch with their emotions and feel incapable of expressing their feelings.

- (A) Creativity is not a purely intellectual process. It is enriched by other capacities and in particular by feelings, intuition and by a playful imagination.
- (B) This is why being highly educated is no guarantee of emotional intelligence. Yet there is an intimate relationship between knowing and feeling: how we feel is directly related to what we know and think.
- (C) The results everywhere are obvious and catastrophic. In part, this is the legacy of the academic illusion. Conventional education separates intelligence from feeling, and concentrates only on particular aspects of the first.

\* catastrophic: 비극적인 \*\* legacy: 유산

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

## 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

9664-0150

By contrast, a teacher can carry out educational experiments and a craftsman can look for new solutions to a particular problem during the production process.

The importance of experimental learning depends strongly on the nature of the activity: there are high-risk activities in which the agents have to limit their experiments because they could conflict with the "normal performance" that has to be achieved. ( ① ) Airline pilots or surgeons cannot learn in this way. ( ② ) Similarly, people managing a marshalling yard or regulating the flow of subway train traffic will avoid any type of experiment in the normal course of their work. ( ③ ) The error element of their professional trial-and-error is rarely consequential at least insofar as outcomes can be rapidly assessed and methods adapted. ( 4 ) The fact of being able to carry out this type of learning depends on the nature of the risk and the immediacy (or delay) of the effect. ( ⑤ ) Thus, explicitly cognitive learning consists of a series of planned but weakly controlled experiments. \* marshalling yard: (철도) 조차장

# 22 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

9664-0151

But blocking occurs most often with people's names.

Blocking can occur in diverse situations. ( ① ) Engaged in casual conversation, you block on a word in the middle of a sentence. ( ② ) Stage actors fear those relatively rare but embarrassing moments in a scene when they block on their lines. ( ③ ) And students are afraid of the awful realization that they have blocked on an exam answer they studied diligently, and might even recall spontaneously after finishing the test. ( ④ ) In surveys that probe different types of memory failures in everyday life, blocking on the names of familiar people invariably emerges at or near the top of the list. ( ⑤ ) Name blocking is especially troublesome for older adults: the single biggest complaint of cognitive difficulties by adults past age fifty — by far — involves problems remembering the names of familiar people.

\* blocking: 갑작스럽게 생각나지 않는 것

## 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0152

A date or time by which the goal is to be accomplished should be specified. The presence or absence of a deadline is a critical attribute of any goal-setting exercise. Deadlines stimulate action, and the closer the deadline, the more motivation to act. The absence of a deadline makes the urgency of the goal indefinite and hence less motivating. For example, there are a disproportionately large number of plays during the last few minutes of a football game because the team that is behind faces a deadline for scoring more points or losing the game. Similar increases in activity occur toward the end of the trading period each day on the New York Stock Exchange. Think of your own behavior when a test date is rapidly approaching, and you begin to increase your preparation activities.

<b>+</b>				
The(A)	A) of deadlines leads to increased motivation to(B) the goal.			
(A)		(B)		
① establishment	•••••	achieve		
② establishment	•••••	modify		
③ removal	•••••	achieve		
4 extension		modify		
(5) extension		ignore		

## [24~25] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When you are busy creating a new habit, there is a pitfall you should know about, because if you don't, you will (a) <u>fail</u> again and again and again. Let me illustrate it with an example. Suppose you want to learn a new move in tennis. In the beginning, will you get better or worse results with your new move?

You will get (b) worse results of course. So the result curve will go down and only after a certain amount of time will it become level and then your results may (c) improve beyond your old habit. Okay. Now back to the starting point: the new move, will it cost more or less energy than the old move?

It will cost (d) <u>less</u> of course, it being a new move. After a while you get used to it, it becomes a habit, and it will cost less energy. So now let's look at the area between the downward curve of the results and the upward curve of the energy. Suppose you are at point 'X'. You have been busy with the new habit for a while. The results are getting worse all the time. You have to put (e) <u>more</u> energy into it than before. What is your conclusion?

\* pitfall: 함정

## 2⁴ 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0153

- ① What Makes a Habit More Valuable?
- 2 Why It Is Difficult to Form New Habits
- 3 How Do Small Habits Improve Our Lives?
- 4 How to Let Go of What You Can't Maintain
- (5) When to Make a Habit and When to Change It

## 25 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

**9**664-0154

① (a)

② (b)

③ (c)

(4) (d)

(5) (e)

## [26~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Linda Birtish was 28, her doctors discovered she had an enormous brain tumor. They told her that her chances of surviving an operation were about 2 percent. They chose to wait six months. (a) <u>She</u> knew she had great artistry in her. So during those six months she wrote and drew eagerly. All of her poetry was published. All of her pictures, except one piece, were shown and sold.

\* tumor: 종양

(B)

The next morning Mrs. Birtish was looking at him and said, "You know, I'm sure I've seen you somewhere before, but I don't know where." All of a sudden (b) she remembered. She ran upstairs and pulled out the last picture Linda had drawn. It was a portrait of her ideal man. The picture was virtually identical to this young man who had received Linda's eyes.

(C)

Furthermore, he wanted to thank the parents of the donor. He was given the name of the Birtish family and flew to see them on Staten Island. He arrived unannounced. After he made his introduction, Mrs. Birtish embraced him. She said, "Young man, if you've got nowhere to go, my husband and I would love for you to spend your weekend with us." He stayed, and as he was looking around Linda's room, he saw that (c) she'd read Plato. He'd read Plato in Braille. She'd read Hegel. He'd read Hegel in Braille.

\* Braille: 점자

(D)

At the end of six months, (d) <u>she</u> had the operation. The night before the operation, in case of her death, she wrote a "will" in which she donated all of her body parts to those in need. Her operation was fatal. (e) <u>Her</u> eyes went to an eye bank in Bethesda, Maryland, and to a recipient in South Carolina. A young man, age 28, went from darkness to sight. He wrote a thank-you letter to the eye bank.

26 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

0 9664-0155

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

**27** 밑줄 친 (a)∼(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 <u>다른</u> 것은?

0 9664-0156

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

28 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

9664-0157

- ① Linda가 쓴 모든 시가 출판되었다.
- ② Birtish 부인은 젊은 남성을 어디선가 본 적이 있다고 확신했다.
- ③ 젊은 남성은 Linda의 집에 머물라는 제안을 받았다.
- ④ 젊은 남성은 자신과 Linda의 독서 취향이 다름을 발견했다.
- ⑤ Linda는 자신의 모든 신체 부위를 기증한다는 유언장을 썼다.

