

[1709 전국 20번 응용]

- 15) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The sun caught the ends of the hairs along the bear's back. ①Shining black and silky, it stood on its hind legs, half up, and studied Brian, just studied him. Then it lowered itself and moved slowly to the left, eating berries as it rolled along, delicately ②used its mouth to lift each berry from the stem. In seconds it was gone. Gone, and Brian still had not moved. His tongue was stuck to the top of his mouth, the tip half ③out, and his eyes were wide. Then Brian made a low sound, "Nnnnnnnggg." It made no sense. It was just a sound of fear, of his disbelief ④that something that large could have come so close to him without his knowing. Brian couldn't stop ⑤shivering, thinking that the bear could return and attack him anytime.

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- 16) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The sun caught the ends of the hairs along the bear's back. Shining black and silky, it stood on its hind legs, half up, and studied Brian, just studied him. Then it lowered itself and moved slowly to the left, eating berries as it rolled along, delicately using its mouth to lift each berry from the stem. In seconds it was gone. Gone, and Brian still had not moved. His tongue was stuck to the top of his mouth, the tip half out, and his eyes were wide. Then Brian made a low sound, "Nnnnnnnggg." It made no sense. It was just a sound of \_\_\_\_\_, of his disbelief that something that large could have come so close to him without his knowing. Brian couldn't stop shivering, thinking that the bear could return and attack him anytime.

- |               |            |               |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| ① frustration | ② distrust | ③ resignation |
| ④ relief      | ⑤ fear     |               |

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- 17) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The effects of climate change will not be ①equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more ②negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate ③sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely ④rise in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes ⑤more suitable for growing crops.

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- 18) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there ①are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming. Not only ②do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than ③those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely ④to fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, ⑤potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

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- 19) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming.

effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

- ① rise      ② strengthen      ③ change  
④ fall      ⑤ differ

(A) This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

(B) Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism.

(C) As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume.

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

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20) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet ①warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have ②naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face ③declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume. This effect will be made ④worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own ⑤industrial economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates (a) 선진국의 기후보다, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, (b) 그들의 주요 수출이 대량으로 감소할 가능성이 높은 반면 This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

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- 22) 밑줄 친 (a)부분이 “선진국의 기후보다”라는 의미가 되도록 주어진 단어들을 사용하여 쓰시오.[필요한 경우 변형하시오.]

develop / in / the / those / than / world

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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- 23) 밑줄 친 (b)부분이 “그들의 주요 수출이 대량으로 감소할 가능성이 높은 반면”라는 의미가 되도록 주어진 단어들을 사용하여 쓰시오.[필요 없는 단어는 빼고 쓰시오.]

volume / to / major/ likely / their / exports / will / in / while

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 22번 응용]

- 24) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety.

(A) Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the arguments, not on the person. Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about.

(B) Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support.

(C) And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.

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

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- 25) 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant ① barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech ② anxiety. Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of ③ preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the ④ arguments, not on the person. Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their ⑤ objections.

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- 26) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못이 있는 것은?

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common ① fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety. Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the arguments, ② not the person. Participants may forget ③ to be nervous as they have so much else ④ to think about. And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it ⑤ from interfering with their objectives.

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- 28) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety. ① Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. ② Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the arguments, not on the person. ③ Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. ④ Each of these people provides new challenges. ⑤ And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.

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- 27) [서술형] 주어진 제시문을 읽고 정확히 쓰시오. [각 2점]

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech ①[a ]. Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of ②[p ], individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. Debate provides a focus on the ③[c ] over style, so the attention is on the arguments, not on the person. Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. And ④[r ] of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it ⑤[ ] with their objectives.

[1709 전국 23번 응용]

- 29) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못이 있는 것은?

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship ① desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children ② from having to go through unpleasant experiences is a noble aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more ③ pleasantly, in the long term they may be preventing their children ④ from acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is doubtful whether any heavier curse could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, ⑤ leaving nothing for his hopes, desires, or struggles." For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

\* gratification: 만족(감), 희열

(1) anxious의 명사형 :

(2) prepare의 명사형

(3) c로 시작하는 영 단어 :

(4) repeat의 명사형 :

(5) interfere를 변형하고 영어로 두 단어 :

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- 30) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children from having to go through unpleasant experiences is a noble aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child.

doubtful whether any heavier ③ passion could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving ④ nothing for his hopes, desires, or struggles." For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some ⑤ painful emotions.

\* gratification: 만족(감), 희열

(A) Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is doubtful whether any heavier curse could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving nothing for his hopes, desires, or struggles."

(B) What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more pleasant, in the long term they may be preventing their children from acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills.

(C) For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

\* gratification: 만족(감), 희열

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

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 31) 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children from having to go through ① unpleasant experiences is a noble aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more pleasant, in the long term they may be preventing their children from ② acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is

[1709 전국 23번 응용]  
 32) 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 고르시오.

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children from having to go through unpleasant experiences is a \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more pleasant, in the long term they may be preventing their children from acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is doubtful whether any heavier \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving nothing for his hopes, desires, or struggles." For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

\* gratification: 만족(감), 희열

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| (A)     | (B)      |
| ① noble | curse    |
| ② novel | flattery |
| ③ royal | spell    |
| ④ noble | praising |
| ⑤ novel | blaming  |

[1709 전국 30번 응용]

- 42) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 올바르지 않은 것은?

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate ① be determined by things that are within that person's control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances ② lying outside of an individual's control, they are unjust. According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes ③ is acceptable. But we should seek to eliminate inequality of well-being that is driven by factors that are not an individual's responsibility ④ which prevent an individual from achieving what he or she values. We ⑤ do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources.

[1709 전국 30번 응용]

- 44) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate be determined by things that are within that person's control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances lying outside of an individual's control, they are unjust.

(A) We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources.

(B) But we should seek to eliminate inequality of well-being that is driven by factors that are not an individual's responsibility and which prevent an individual from achieving what he or she values.

(C) According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes is acceptable.

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

④ (C)-(A)-(B)      ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

- 43) 아래의 밑줄 친 do so가 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 첫 단어와 두 번째 단어를 적으시오.

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate be determined by things that are within that person's control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances lying outside of an individual's control, they are unjust. According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes is acceptable. But we should seek to eliminate inequality of well-being that is driven by factors that are not an individual's responsibility and which prevent an individual from achieving what he or she values. We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources.

[1709 전국 31번 응용]

\*다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

We are the \_\_\_\_\_ of our own lives. We work hard to urge (A)[us / ourselves] to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. We also try to encourage the people (B)[to work / working] for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who regulate us. We do this in our personal lives, too: From a very young age, kids try to persuade their parents to do things for them ("Dad, I'm too scared to do this!") with varying degrees of success. As adults, we try to encourage our significant others to do things for us ("Sweetie, I had such a stressful day today, can you please put the kids to bed and do the dishes?"). We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. (C)[What / Whatever] our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

45) 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 한 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

46) 위 글의 팔호 (A), (B), (C) 중에서 어법상 옳은 것으로 짹지 어진 것은?

(A)	(B)	(C)
① us	working	What
② us	to work	What
③ ourselves	working	Whatever
④ ourselves	to work	Whatever
⑤ us	working	Whatever

[1709 전국 31번 응용]

47) 다음 밑줄 친 ① ~⑤ 중에서 어휘의 쓰임이 가장 적절한 것은?

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to ①expect ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. We also try to encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who ②disturb us. We do this in our personal lives, too: From a very young age, kids try to persuade their parents to do things for them ("Dad, I'm too ③satisfied to do this!") with varying degrees of success. As adults, we try to encourage our significant others to do things for us ("Sweetie, I had such a ④strained day today, can you please put the kids to bed and do the dishes?"). We attempt to get

our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to ⑤induct our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

[1709 전국 31번 응용]

48) 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 (A)를 보기에 주어진 단어를 배열하여 완성하시오.(단 어휘를 변형할 수 있음.)

We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. (A)우리의 공식적인 직업이 무엇이든지 간에, 우리는 모두 시간의 동기부여자들이다.

&lt;보기&gt;

No matter / we / motivators / be / our official job / descriptions /, / what / all / part-time .

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 32번 응용]

49) 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders.

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. ( ① ) Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. ( ② ) They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people. ( ③ ) They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. ( ④ ) In these situations, families have to be educated about nutrition, encouraged to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to correct imbalances. ( ⑤ )

[1709 전국 36번 응용]

- 66) 다음 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘와 조건에 맞추어 영작하시오.

Crossing the street in Los Angeles is a tricky business, but luckily, at the press of a button, we can stop traffic. Or can we? 그 버튼의 실제 목적은 우리가 신호등에 영향을 끼칠 수 있다고 믿게 하는 것이다. and thus we're better able to endure the wait for the signal to change with more patience. The same goes for "door-open" and "door-close" buttons in elevators: Many are not even connected to the electrical panel. Such tricks are also designed in offices: For some people it will always be too hot, for others, too cold. Clever technicians create the illusion of control by installing fake temperature dials. This reduces energy bills—and complaints. Such tricks are called "placebo buttons" and they are being pushed in all sorts of contexts.

real purpose / have an influence / on traffic lights

조건 1. 17 단어로 작성할 것.

2. 필요할 경우 어휘를 변형할 것.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 36번 응용]

- 67) 다음 글의 제목을 쓸 때, 이 글에 사용된 단어를 찾아 빈칸을 완성하시오.

Crossing the street in Los Angeles is a tricky business, but luckily, at the press of a button, we can stop traffic. Or can we? The button's real purpose is to make us believe we have an influence on the traffic lights, and thus we're better able to endure the wait for the signal to change with more patience. The same goes for "door-open" and "door-close" buttons in elevators: Many are not even connected to the electrical panel. Such tricks are also designed in offices: For some people it will always be too hot, for others, too cold. Clever technicians create the illusion of control by installing fake temperature dials. This reduces energy bills—and complaints. Such tricks are called "placebo buttons" and they are being pushed in all sorts of contexts.

제목 : C\_\_\_\_\_ Tricks Giving Us P\_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 37번 응용]

- 68) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to navigate routes ①that can sometimes be very complicated. Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and ②figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. In contrast, ③most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, ④results in its increased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. So if you put away your satellite navigation system and ⑤regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

[1709 전국 37번 응용]

- 69) 다음 글의 ① ~⑤ 중에서 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to ①navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus ②intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role ③triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its ④decreased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing ⑤improvement in mental performance. So if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

[1709 전국 37번 응용]

- 70) 다음 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘와 조건에 맞추어 배열하시오.

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its increased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. So[만일 당신이 위성 길안내 시스템을 치우고, 그 대신 꾸준히 당신의 기억을 사용한다면 당신을 결국 해마가 더 커지고 아마도 더 좋은 기억력 또한 갖게 될 것이다], too.

and regularly use your memory instead // your satellite navigation system // if you put away // you may end up with a large hippocampus // and perhaps a better memory

조건 1. 27 단어로 어법에 맞게 나열할 것.

2. 필요할 경우 어휘를 2단어만 변형할 것.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 37번 응용]

- 71) <보기 문장>이 다음 글에 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

<보기 문장> In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much.

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. ①Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. ②This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. ③Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its increased size. ④Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. ⑤So if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

[1709 전국 38번 응용]

- 72) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

Emotion plays an essential role in all our pursuits—including our pursuit of happiness. ①It is nearly impossible for us to imagine a life without emotion. Think of an emotionless robot that, other than the capacity for emotions, ②have exactly the same physical and cognitive characteristics as humans. The robot thinks and behaves in the same way that humans do. It can ③discuss deep philosophical issues and follow complex logic; it can dig tunnels and build skyscrapers. Yet, although the robot is sophisticated, it lacks all motivation ④to act. This is because even the most basic desires are dependent on emotions—the one thing ⑤this robot lacks.

[1709 전국 39번 응용]

79) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends.

(A) These tricks are made possible by cookies, small files that an Internet server stores inside individuals' web browsers so it can remember them. Therefore, cookies can greatly benefit individuals.

(B) However, concerns have been raised that cookies, which can track what people do online, may be violating privacy by helping companies or government agencies accumulate personal information. Security is another concern: Cookies make shared computers far less secure and offer hackers many ways to break into systems.

(C) Online bookstores welcome their customers by name and suggest new books they might like to read. Real estate sites tell their visitors about new properties that have come on the market.

(D) For example, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase.

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

[1709 전국 40번 응용]

80) 다음 글의 문맥의 흐름 상 맞지 않는 표현은?

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that how we see the world depends on what we want from it. When a group of psychologists asked people to estimate how far away a bottle of water was, those who were thirsty guessed it was ①closer than nonthirsty people did. This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too. When people were told to toss a beanbag at a \$25 gift card, and that ②the closest would win it, people threw their

beanbags nine inches ③short on average. But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags ④past the card by an inch. As the brain evolved, people who saw distances to goals as ⑤longer might have gone after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually ⑥an advantage, leading people to get what they needed. Desired objects are perceived as physically nearer to people than they really are, which might have motivated people to pursue them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

[1709 전국 40번 응용]

81) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 적절하지 것은?

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that how we see the world ①depend on what we want from it. When a group of psychologists asked people to estimate how far away a bottle of water was, ②those who were thirsty guessed it was closer than nonthirsty people ③did. This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too. When people were told to toss a beanbag at a \$25 gift card, ④and that the closest would win it, people threw their beanbags nine inches short on average. But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags past the card by an inch. As the brain ⑤evolved, people who saw distances to goals as shorter ⑥might have gone after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually an advantage, ⑦leading people to get what they needed. Desired objects are perceived as physically nearer to people than they really are, which might have motivated people to pursue them.

① ② ③ ④ ⑥ ⑦

[1709 전국 40번 응용]

- 82) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 알맞은 위치는?

This error in perception was actually an advantage, leading people to get what they needed.

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that how we see the world depends on what we want from it. ①When a group of psychologists asked people to estimate how far away a bottle of water was, those who were thirsty guessed it was closer than nonthirsty people did. This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too. ②When people were told to toss a beanbag at a \$25 gift card, and that the closest would win it, people threw their beanbags nine inches short on average. ③But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags past the card by an inch. ④As the brain evolved, people who saw distances to goals as shorter might have gone after what they wanted more often. ⑤Desired objects are perceived as physically nearer to people than they really are, which might have motivated people to pursue them.

- ①      ②      ③      ④      ⑤

[1709 전국 40번 응용]

- 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that how we see the world depends on \_\_\_\_\_. When a group of psychologists asked people to estimate how far away a bottle of water was, those who were thirsty guessed it was closer than nonthirsty people did. This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too. When people were told to toss a beanbag at a \$25 gift card, and that the closest would win it, people threw their beanbags nine inches short on average. But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags past the card by an inch. As the brain evolved, people who saw distances to goals as shorter might have gone after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually an advantage, 사람들이 자신이 필요로했던 것을 획득하게끔 해주면서. Desired objects are perceived as physically nearer to people than they really are, which might have motivated people to pursue them.

- 83) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

- ① what it actually is.
- ② the way for us to perceive it.
- ③ what we want from it.
- ④ its own physical distance .
- ⑤ how it exists.

- 84) 다음 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘와 조건에 맞추어 영작하시오.

lead / get / need / get

조건 1. 7 단어로 작성할 것.

2. 필요할 경우 어휘를 변형할 것.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

[1709 전국 41~42번 응용]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A new study published in *Science* reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars ① programmed to sacrifice their passengers in order to save pedestrians, but these same people are not enthusiastic about riding in such autonomous vehicles (AVs) themselves.

(A) This suggests that if both self-protective and utilitarian AVs were allowed on the market, few people would be willing to ride in the latter — even though they would prefer others ② to do so. The (a) inconsistency, which illustrates an ethical tension between the good of the individual and that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios ③ analyzed.

(B) For example, participants were asked whether it would be more moral for AVs ④ sacrificing one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians. Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed to be utilitarian and to minimize harm to pedestrians, a position that would put the safety of those outside the vehicle ahead of the driver and passengers' safety. The same respondents, however, said they prefer to buy cars that protect them and their passengers, especially if family members are involved.

(C) In six online surveys of U.S. residents conducted in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs to behave. The scenarios ⑤ involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors.

\*utilitarian: 공리적인

85) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

86) 윗글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

87) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (a) inconsistency의 내용을 서술하시오.

[1709 전국 41~42번 응용]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A new study published in *Science* reveals that people generally ① approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars programmed to sacrifice their passengers in order to save pedestrians, but these same people are not ② enthusiastic about riding in such autonomous vehicles (AVs) themselves. In six online surveys of U.S. residents conducted in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs to behave. The scenarios involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors. For example, participants were asked whether it would be more moral for AVs to ③ save one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians. Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed to be utilitarian and to minimize harm to pedestrians, a position that would put the safety of those outside the vehicle ahead of the driver and passengers' safety. The same respondents, however, said they ④ prefer to buy cars that protect them and their passengers, especially if family members are involved. This suggests that if both self-protective and utilitarian AVs were allowed on the market,

— 남들  
 이 타는 것은 선호할지언정. The ⑤ inconsistency, which illustrates an ethical tension between the good of the individual and that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios analyzed.

\*utilitarian: 공리적인

88) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① few people would be willing to ride in the latter  
 ② many people could not buy both of them  
 ③ only some people could buy the former  
 ④ the latter would gain popularity on the market  
 ⑤ the market would reject both of them

89) 밑줄 친 ① ~⑤ 중에서 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

90) 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘를 활용하여 9 단어로 영작하시오.

others, would, do, prefer, though

[1709 전국 41~42번 응용]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

A new study published in *Science* reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars programmed to sacrifice their passengers in order to save pedestrians, but these same people are not enthusiastic about riding in such autonomous vehicles (AVs) themselves. In six online surveys of U.S. residents conducted in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs to behave. The scenarios involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors. For example, participants were asked whether it would be more moral for AVs to sacrifice one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians. Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed to be utilitarian and to minimize harm to pedestrians, a position that would put the safety of those outside the vehicle ahead of the driver and passengers' safety. The same respondents, however, said they prefer to buy cars that protect them and their passengers, especially if family members are involved. This suggests that 만약 자기방어적인 AV와 공리적인 AV가 모두 출시된다면, few people would be willing to ride in the \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_ — even though they would prefer others to do so. The inconsistency, which illustrates an \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_ tension between the good of the individual and that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios analyzed.

\*utilitarian: 공리적인

91) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 가장 적당한 한 단어씩을 쓰시오.

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_

92) 밑줄 친 우리말을 주어진 어휘를 알맞게 배열하여 영작하시오. (필요할 경우 변형할 것)

the market / AVs / self-protective / utilitarian / both / if / and / be / allow / on

93) 윗글에서 주어진 영영풀이에 맞는 어휘를 찾아 쓰시오.

not controlled by outside forces

[1709 전국 43~45번 응용]

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the late 1990s, a family visited the public elementary school where I taught deaf students. They said they would be moving to the district and planned ①[to enroll / enrolling] ②their deaf daughter as a first grader. They were upset that their child's kindergarten teacher cautioned them ③[to not have / not to have] high hopes for her academically. Based upon assessment results, the teacher painted a hopeless picture for their little girl's future. Standing behind them was Kathy, a beautiful five-year-old with long shiny brown hair and dark flashing eyes. The whole time her parents were there, she didn't make a sound or use sign language, even when her parents prompted her.

After a few weeks with Kathy, I discovered I was dealing with a very bright, very strong-willed child. ④ [Although / Despite] I was able to engage her in a variety of learning activities, writing was a constant struggle. I tried everything to interest her in writing class, but she would refuse to write anything.

One day, Kathy got off her bus and stood in front of the school crying. The staff member there did not know enough sign language to ask her ⑤[why was she crying / why she was crying]. Finally, the staff member took Kathy into the office where she handed Kathy a pen and notepad. Kathy wrote: "PAC BAK." Immediately she realized the girl left her backpack on the bus. She called the bus back to school, and soon Kathy ⑥[reunited / was reunited] with her backpack.

That day Kathy discovered the power of the pen. From then on, she had a new appreciation for writing. She is a young woman now and has become an excellent writer, public speaker, and student leader. ⑦[While / During] her senior year in high school, Kathy became the Douglas County Rodeo Queen, and the following year, she enrolled at the University of Northern Colorado to become a teacher. Kathy keeps in touch, and I especially treasure her emails with term papers ⑧[attaching / attached]. This young lady wields a very powerful pen!

\* wield: 잘 다루다, 휘두르다

94) 윗 괄호 [ ] 부분에 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오