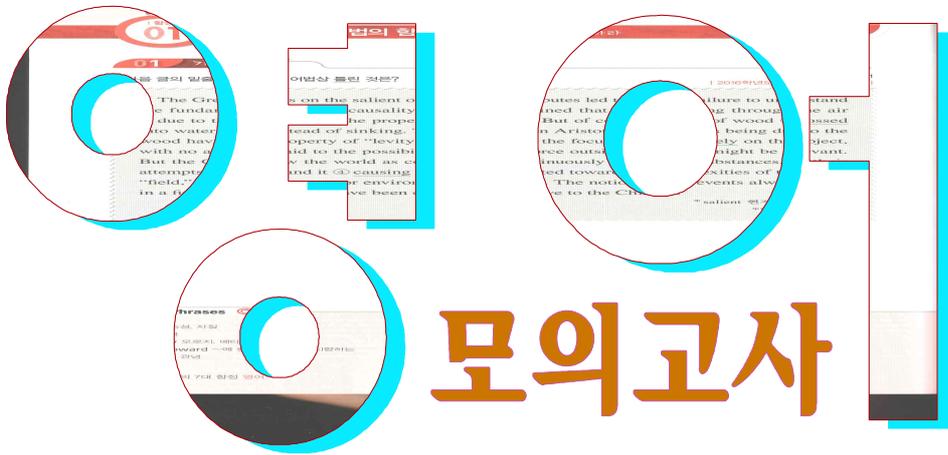


영어

고 1 2 3 모의고사 변형 - 문제
2017 09 06 Ec 789



영어

모의고사 수능특강 수능완성 수능기출
Ec789 2017 09 06 모의고사

2017-09-06 고2 모의고사 변형문제

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <18>

Dear Justin White,

It was with great pleasure that I attended your lecture at the National Museum about the ancient remains (A) [where / that] you discovered during your trip to Southeast Asia. I am currently teaching World History at Dreamers Academy and (B) [feel / feeling] that my class would greatly appreciate a visit from someone like you who has had the experience of visiting such historical sites. It is my hope that you would be willing to give a special lecture to my class and share stories about your travels. I have included my class schedule and would be able to make arrangements for you at any time that you would be available. You can give me a call at 714-456-7932 to let me know (B) [what / if] your schedule permits. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Caroline Duncan

- (A) where ... feeling ... if
(B) that ... feel ... if
(C) where ... feel ... if
(D) that ... feel ... what
(E) where ... feeling ... what

2. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉦ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <18>

Dear Justin White,

It was with great pleasure ㉠ that I attended your lecture at the National Museum about the ancient remains that you discovered ㉡ during your trip to Southeast Asia. I am currently teaching World History at Dreamers Academy and feel that my class would greatly appreciate a visit from someone like you who ㉢ has had the experience of visiting such historical sites. It is my hope that you would be willing to give a special lecture to my class and ㉣ sharing stories about your travels. I have included my class schedule and would be able to make arrangements for you at any time ㉤ that you would be available. You can give me a call at 714-456-7932 ㉦ to let me know if your schedule permits. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Caroline Duncan

- 1 ㉠ 2 ㉡ 3 ㉢ 4 ㉣ 5 ㉤ 6 ㉦

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <18>

Dear Justin White,

It was with great pleasure that I attended your lecture at the National Museum about the ancient (A) [reminds / remains] that you discovered during your trip to Southeast Asia. I am currently teaching World History at Dreamers Academy and feel that my class would greatly (B) [appreciate / appropriate] a visit from someone like you who has had the experience of visiting such historical sites. It is my hope that you would be (C) [likely / willing] to give a special lecture to my class and share stories about your travels. I have included my class schedule and would be able to make arrangements for you at any time that you would be available. You can give me a call at 714-456-7932 to let me know if your schedule permits. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Caroline Duncan

- (A) reminds ... appreciate ... willing
(B) remains ... appreciate ... willing
(C) reminds ... appreciate ... likely
(D) remains ... appropriate ... likely
(E) reminds ... appropriate ... likely

4. 밑줄 친 밑줄 that를 두 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <19>

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to treat him because if they didn't succeed, the army would blame them.

- (A) Horrified, Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him that he had complete confidence in his honor. After three days, the king was well enough to appear again before his army.
(B) Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had confidence in the king's friendship and his own drugs. While the medicine was being prepared, Alexander received a letter accusing the physician of having been bribed to poison his master.
(C) Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, handing Philip the letter. While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup.

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

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <19>

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to (A) [treating / treat] him because if they didn't succeed, the army would blame them. Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had confidence in the king's friendship and his own drugs. While the medicine (B) [was being / had] prepared, Alexander received a letter accusing the physician of having been bribed to poison his master. Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, handing Philip the letter. While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup. (C) [Horried / Horrifying], Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him that he had complete confidence in his honor. After three days, (to the was again enough well king appear) before his army.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | treating | ... | had | ... | Horried |
| ② | treat | ... | was being | ... | Horried |
| ③ | treating | ... | was being | ... | Horrified |
| ④ | treat | ... | was being | ... | Horrifying |
| ⑤ | treating | ... | had | ... | Horrifying |

7. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____
...▶ 왕은 다시 나타날 정도로 충분히 건강해졌다

8. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <19>

While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup.

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to treat him because if they didn't succeed, the army would blame them. (①) Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had confidence in the king's friendship and his own drugs. (②) While the medicine was being prepared, Alexander received a letter accusing the physician of having been bribed to poison his master. Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. (③) When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, handing Philip the letter. (④) Horrified, Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him that he had complete confidence in his honor. (⑤) After three days, the king was well enough to appear again before his army.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? <19>

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to treat him because if they didn't succeed, the army would blame them. Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had c _____ in the king's friendship and his own drugs. While the medicine was being prepared, Alexander received a letter accusing the physician of having been bribed to poison his master. Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, handing Philip the letter. While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup. Horrified, Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him that he had complete c _____ in his honor. After three days, the king was well enough to appear again before his army.

- ① a letter accusing Philip of being bribed
- ② physicians afraid to treat Alexander the Great
- ③ Alexander's confidence in his physician, Philip
- ④ Alexander the Great, marching through Asia Minor
- ⑤ Alexander the Great, who appeared before his army

10. 밑글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어 갈 말을 주어진 철자로 시작해서 쓰시오.

→ c _____

11. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <19>

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to treat him because if they didn't succeed, the army would blame them. Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had confidence in the king's friendship and his own drugs. While the medicine was being prepared, Alexander received a letter accusing the physician of having been bribed to poison his master. Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, handing Philip the letter. While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup. Horrified, Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him that he had complete confidence in his honor. After three days, the king was well enough to appear again before his army.

- ① 알렉산더 대왕은 진군 중에 위독해졌다.
- ② 의사들은 그를 치료하기를 두려워했다.
- ③ 왕은 Philip이 자기를 독살하도록 뇌물을 받았다고 고발하는 편지를 받았다.
- ④ 알렉산더는 그 편지를 읽고 Philip에게 보여주지 않았다.
- ⑤ Philip은 공포에 질려서 왕의 침대 옆에 었드렸다.

12. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <19>

On his march through Asia Minor, Alexander the Great ㉠ fell dangerously ill. His physicians were afraid to treat him because if they didn't succeed, the army ㉡ would blame them. Only one, Philip, was willing to take the risk, as he had confidence in the king's friendship and his own drugs. While the medicine was being prepared, Alexander received a letter ㉢ accusing the physician (master of been poison his to having bribed). Alexander read the letter without showing it to anyone. When Philip entered the tent with the medicine, Alexander took the cup from him, ㉣ handing Philip the letter. While the physician was reading it, Alexander calmly drank the contents of the cup. Horrified, Philip threw himself down at the king's bedside, but Alexander assured him ㉤ what he had complete confidence in his honor. After three days, the king was well enough to appear again before his army.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

13. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____

14. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <20>

The sun caught the ends of the hairs along the bear's back. (A) [Shining / Shone] 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 (B) [used / 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 fear, of his disbelief (C) [which / 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.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | Shone | ... | used | ... | that |
| ② | Shining | ... | using | ... | that |
| ③ | Shone | ... | using | ... | that |
| ④ | Shining | ... | using | ... | which |
| ⑤ | Shone | ... | used | ... | which |

15. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <20>

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 ㉠ it 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 fear, of his disbelief (something knowing to that that large could so have close him without his come). Brian couldn't stop ㉡ to shiver, ㉢ think that the bear could return and attack him anytime.

- ㉠ → _____
㉡ → _____
㉢ → _____

16. 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____

·▶ 그렇게 커다란 것이 그도 모르는 새에 그에게 그토록 가까이 다가올 수도 있었다

17. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <20>

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 fear, 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 ㉤ attacking him anytime.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18. 밑줄 친 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 곰은 뒷다리로 섰다.
- ② 곰은 몸을 반 정도 일으켰다.
- ③ 곰은 몸을 일으킨 채 왼쪽으로 움직였다.
- ④ 곰이 사라진 후, Brian은 움직이지 못했다.
- ⑤ Brian은 곰이 되돌아와 그를 공격할 수도 있다고 생각했다.

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <20>

The sun caught the ends of the hairs along the bear's back.

(A) It was just a sound of fear, 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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.

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

20. 밑줄 친 부분이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오. <20>

The sun caught the ends of the hairs along the bear's back. Shining black and silky, ①it stood on its hind legs, half up, and studied Brian, just studied him. Then it lowered ②itself and moved slowly to the left, eating berries as it rolled along, delicately using ③its 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." ④It made no sense. It was just a sound of fear, of his disbelief that ⑤something 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 a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

21. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <20>

Then Brian made a low sound, "Nnnnnnnggg."

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. (①) 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. (②) In seconds it was gone. Gone, and Brian still had not moved. (③) His tongue was stuck to the top of his mouth, the tip half out, and his eyes were wide. (④) It made no sense. It was just a sound of fear, of his disbelief that something that large could have come so close to him without his knowing. (⑤) Brian couldn't stop shivering, thinking that the bear could return and attack him anytime.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

22. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <21>

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there (A) being / 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 are many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate (B) sensible / 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 fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions (C) if / that 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.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|-----------|-----|------|
| ① | being | ... | sensitive | ... | if |
| ② | are | ... | sensible | ... | if |
| ③ | being | ... | sensible | ... | if |
| ④ | are | ... | sensible | ... | that |
| ⑤ | being | ... | sensitive | ... | that |

23. 밑줄 친 단어 are를 어법과 문맥에 맞는 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

24. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <21>

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 / those in the developed world / do / have naturally / many developing countries / warmer climates / than), 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 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, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for ㉤growth crops.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

25. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____

→ 많은 개발도상국이 선진국보다 자연적으로 더 따뜻한 기후를 가지고 있을 뿐 아니라

26. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <21>

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.

(A) 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.

(B) 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.

(C) 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 than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism.

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

27. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <21>

The effects of climate change (A) _____, 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 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 (B) _____ and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume. This effect will (C) _____ 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 be made worse for these regions
② will not be equally distributed across the globe
③ face declining crop yields

28. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <21>

The effects of climate change will not be equally ㉠distributing 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 than ㉡that 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 fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if ㉢develop 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.

- ㉠ → _____
㉡ → _____
㉢ → _____

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <22>

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 (A) [succession / success]. Debate is an ideal setting to develop (speech coping strategies allow to that manage their anxiety people). 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 (B) [provides / providing] 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. And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and (C) [learns / learn] to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | succession | ... | provides | ... | learn |
| ② | succession | ... | provides | ... | learn |
| ③ | succession | ... | provides | ... | learns |
| ④ | success | ... | providing | ... | learns |
| ⑤ | success | ... | providing | ... | learns |

30. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
·▶ 사람들이 그들의 발표 불안을 관리할 수 있게 해 주는 대응 전략을

31. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <22>

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. 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, 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 their objectives.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

32. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <22>

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. 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, 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 objectives.

- ① 공적인 말하기에 대한 불안감은 효과적인 의사소통에 중대한 장벽이다.
- ② 토론은 대응 전략을 개발하는 데 이상적인 환경이다.
- ③ 토론은 많은 준비를 요구한다.
- ④ 토론은 내용보다는 표현 방식에 초점을 두게 한다.
- ⑤ 반복된 경험은 그들이 자신감을 가지도록 돕는다.

33. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <22>

㉠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. 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, not on the person. Participants may forget ㉤being 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 (their in a objectives way as to it from such interfering with prevent).

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

34. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
·▶ 그들의 불가피한 불안감이 목적을 방해하는 것을 막는 방식으로

35. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <23>

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship (A) [desires / 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. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more (B) [pleasant / pleasantly], 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 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." For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, (C) [struggles / struggle] through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | desires | ... | pleasantly | ... | struggles |
| ② | desire | ... | pleasant | ... | struggles |
| ③ | desires | ... | pleasant | ... | struggle |
| ④ | desire | ... | pleasant | ... | struggle |
| ⑤ | desires | ... | pleasantly | ... | struggle |

36. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <23>

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. What these parents don't realize, ___(A)___, 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 ___(B)___ 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." For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | for example | ..... | that |
| ② | therefore | ..... | whether |
| ③ | likewise | ..... | that |
| ④ | however | ..... | whether |
| ⑤ | for example | ..... | unless |

37. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <23>

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 ㉠are 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 acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "(It could is forced doubtful on whether heavier curse be man any) 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.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

38. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
..▶ 인간에게 가해지는 더 심한 저주가 과연 있을까 하는 의문이 든다

39. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <23>

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. The (A) [things / thing] that 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 (B) [acquiring / requiring] 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, leaving (C) [much / 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.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | thing | ... | requiring | ... | much |
| ② | things | ... | requiring | ... | much |
| ③ | thing | ... | acquiring | ... | much |
| ④ | things | ... | acquiring | ... | nothing |
| ⑤ | thing | ... | acquiring | ... | nothing |

40. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <24>

In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists set a finder's fee for each new document. Instead of lots of extra scrolls (A) [being found / finding], they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. Similarly, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive was offered for finding dinosaur bones. Farmers located a few on their land, broke them into pieces, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are no better: Company boards promise bonuses for (A) [achieving / achieved] targets. And what happens? Managers invest more energy in trying to lower the targets than in growing the business. People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. What is noteworthy is, first, how quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact (C) [which / that] people respond to the incentives themselves, and not the higher intentions behind them.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|
| ① | being found | ... | achieving | ... | which |
| ② | being found | ... | achieved | ... | that |
| ③ | being found | ... | achieved | ... | which |
| ④ | finding | ... | achieved | ... | that |
| ⑤ | finding | ... | achieving | ... | which |

41. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <24>

In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists set a finder's fee for each new document. Instead of lots of extra scrolls being found, they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. Similarly, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive was offered for finding dinosaur bones. Farmers located a few on their land, (A) _____, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are no better: Company boards promise bonuses for achieved targets. And what happens? Managers invest more energy in trying (B) _____. People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. What is noteworthy is, first, how quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact that (C) _____, and not the higher intentions behind them.

- ① people respond to the incentives themselves
- ② to lower the targets than in growing the business
- ③ broke them into pieces

42. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) <24>

In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists ㉠setting a finder's fee for each new document. Instead of lots of extra scrolls being found, they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. _____, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive ㉡was offered for finding dinosaur bones. Farmers located a few on their land, broke them into pieces, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are ㉢no better. Company boards promise bonuses for achieved targets. And what happens? Managers invest more energy in trying to lower the targets than in growing the business. People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. What is noteworthy is, first, how ㉣quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact that people respond to the incentives themselves, and not the higher intentions behind ㉤it.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

43. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Similarly
- ② For example
- ③ However
- ④ Furthermore
- ⑤ In short

44. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <24>

In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists set a finder's fee for each new document.

- (A) People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. What is noteworthy is, first, how quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact that people respond to the incentives themselves, and not the higher intentions behind them.
- (B) Instead of lots of extra scrolls being found, they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. Similarly, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive was offered for finding dinosaur bones.
- (C) Farmers located a few on their land, broke them into pieces, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are no better: Company boards promise bonuses for achieved targets. And what happens? Managers invest more energy in trying to lower the targets than in growing the business.

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

45. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <24>

And what happens?

In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists set a finder's fee for each new document. Instead of lots of extra scrolls being found, they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. (1) Similarly, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive was offered for finding dinosaur bones. (2) Farmers located a few on their land, broke them into pieces, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are no better: Company boards promise bonuses for achieved targets. (3) Managers invest more energy in trying to lower the targets than in growing the business. (4) People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. (5) What is noteworthy is, first, how quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact that people respond to the incentives themselves, and not the higher intentions behind them.

- 1 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5)

46. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <24>

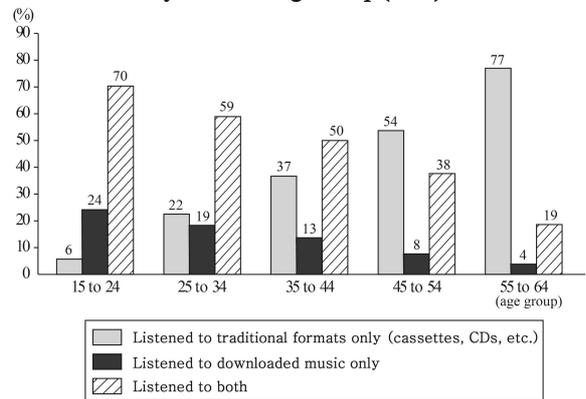
In 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, archaeologists set a finder's fee for each new document. ㉠Instead lots of extra scrolls being found, they were simply torn apart to increase the reward. Similarly, in China in the nineteenth century, an incentive was offered for finding dinosaur bones. Farmers ㉡are located a few on their land, broke them into pieces, and made a lot of money. Modern incentives are no better: Company boards promise bonuses for achieved targets. And what happens? Managers invest more energy in trying to lower the targets than in growing the business. People respond to incentives by doing what is in their best interests. What is noteworthy is, first, ㉢however quickly and radically people's behavior changes when incentives come into play, and second, the fact that people respond to the incentives themselves, and not the higher intentions behind them.

- a → _____
b → _____
c → _____

47. 아래의 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? <25>

The graph above shows the percentage of music listeners from different age groups who consumed only traditional format music, only downloaded music, or both formats of music in 2010. 1 In each age group, except for in ages 15 to 24, those who only listened to downloaded music took up the lowest percentage. 2 The older the age group was, the lower the percentage of those who listened to both was. 3 In ages 25 to 34, the percentage point gap between listeners of traditional formats only and downloaded music only was narrower than in any other age group. 4 In ages 45 to 54, those who only listened to traditional formats outnumbered music listeners of the other types, taking up less than 60 percent. 5 More than 19 percent of the 55 to 64 age group listened to traditional formats only.

Distribution of Music Listeners by Format & Age Group (2010)



48. 위 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? <25>

The graph above shows the percentage of music listeners from different age groups who consumed only traditional format music, only downloaded music, or both formats of music in 2010. 1 In each age group, except for in ages 15 to 24, those who only listened to downloaded music took up the lowest percentage. 2 The older the age group was, the lower the percentage of those who listened to both was. 3 In ages 35 to 44, the percentage point gap between listeners of traditional formats only and downloaded music only was narrower than in any other age group. 4 In ages 45 to 54, those who only listened to traditional formats outnumbered music listeners of the other types, taking up less than 60 percent. 5 More than 70 percent of the 55 to 64 age group listened to traditional formats only.

49. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <26>

Ole Bull was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1810. He was a violinist and composer (A) [known / knew] for his unique performance method. His father wished for him to become a minister of the church, but he desired a musical career. At the age of five, he could play all of the songs he had heard his mother (B) [to play / play] on the violin. At age nine, he played first violin in the orchestra of Bergen's theater. His debut as a soloist came in 1819, and by 1828 he was made conductor of the Musical Lyceum. (He composed is to have than 70 believed works more), but only about 10 remain today. In 1850, caught up in a rising tide of Norwegian romantic nationalism, Bull co-founded the first theater (C) [where / which] actors performed in Norwegian rather than Danish. Bull died from cancer in his home in 1880. He had held his last concert in Chicago the same year, despite his illness.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|---------|-----|-------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | knew | ... | to play | ... | where |
| ② | known | ... | play | ... | where |
| ③ | knew | ... | play | ... | where |
| ④ | known | ... | play | ... | which |
| ⑤ | knew | ... | to play | ... | which |

50. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
↳ 그는 70곡 이상을 작곡했던 것으로 여겨졌다

51. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <26>

Ole Bull was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1810. He was a violinist and composer known for his unique performance method. His father ㉠wished for him to become a minister of the church, but he desired a musical career. At the age of five, he could play ㉡all the songs he had heard his mother play on the violin. At age nine, he played first violin in the orchestra of Bergen's theater. His debut as a soloist came in 1819, and by 1828 he ㉢was made conductor of the Musical Lyceum. (He is believed to have composed more than 70 works), but only about 10 ㉣is remained today. In 1850, ㉤caught up in a rising tide of Norwegian romantic nationalism, Bull co-founded the first theater in which actors performed in Norwegian rather than Danish. Bull died from cancer in his home in 1880. He had held his last concert in Chicago the same year, despite his illness.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

52. 밑줄 친 괄호안의 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

→ _____ is believed that he _____ more than 70 works

53. 밑줄 친 밑줄 친 부분과 의미가 같게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

* despite his illness
= though he _____

54. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은? <27>

Angeltown Bikes to Bookstores

Ride with us on Angeltown Bookstore Day and visit six of the town's best bookstores. This event will invite you to have fun and think about what these local bookstores mean to the community. Discounts will be offered by the bookstores to participants for any book purchased.

Participating Bookstores

Treasure Books, Wonder Books, The Purple Arcade, Book Lovers' Society, Alley Books, Orange Books (Total Biking Distance: 10 miles)

Day & Time

Saturday, October 7, 2017
1:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.



Registration

If you're interested, sign up at www.angelbike.com. You need to pay a \$5 fee by October 1 to participate. Registration is limited to 20 riders.

- ① 5개의 서점이 참여한다.
- ② 행사 참여 서점에서 구입한 일부 도서에 할인 혜택을 제공한다.
- ③ Hongji Books 서점도 참여한다.
- ④ 참가 신청은 전화로도 가능하다.
- ⑤ 참가비는 5달러이다.

55. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? <28>

Water Awareness Poster & Slogan Contest

Do you agree that water is our most valuable natural resource? Then you're invited to create posters or slogans to reflect the importance of water.

Contest Rules

- Deadline: November 10, 2017
- You can submit both a poster and a slogan.
- Posters must be drawn on 11×17 inch paper.
- Slogans must be 15 words or less.
- Please write the participant's name and email address on the back of the poster or slogan.



Prizes

- 30 participants will be selected as winners, including three Grand Prize winners.
- Results will be posted on November 21 on the website only.

For more information, please visit www.psc.com.

- ① 표어와 포스터 둘 다 제출할 수 있다.
- ② 마감일은 11월 10일이다.
- ③ 포스터는 규격에 맞는 크기의 종이에 그려져야 한다.
- ④ 슬로건은 15개 이하의 단어로 작성되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 추가 정보는 전화로 확인할 수 있다.

56. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <29>

English speakers have one of the simplest systems for describing familial relationships. Many African language speakers would consider it (A) [absurdly / absurd] to use a single word like "cousin" to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person described is related by blood to the speaker's father or to his mother. To be unable to distinguish a brother-in-law as the brother of one's wife or the husband of one's sister would (B) [seem / be seemed] confusing within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures. Similarly, (it make how is sense of a to situation possible) in which a single word "uncle" applies to the brother of one's father and to the brother of one's mother? The Hawaiian language uses the same term to refer to one's father and to the father's brother. People of Northern Burma, who think in the Jinghpaw language, have eighteen basic terms for describing (C) [their / its] kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|-------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | absurd | ... | be seemed | ... | its |
| ② | absurd | ... | seem | ... | their |
| ③ | absurd | ... | seem | ... | its |
| ④ | absurdly | ... | seem | ... | their |
| ⑤ | absurdly | ... | be seemed | ... | its |

57. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____

58. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <29>

English speakers have one of the (A) _____ systems for describing familial relationships. Many African language speakers would consider it absurd to use a single word like "cousin" to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person described is related by blood to the speaker's father or to his mother. To be unable to distinguish a brother-in-law as the brother of one's wife or the husband of one's sister would seem (B) _____ within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures. Similarly, how is it possible to make sense of a situation in which a single word "uncle" applies to the brother of one's father and to the brother of one's mother? The Hawaiian language uses (C) _____ term to refer to one's father and to the father's brother. People of Northern Burma, who think in the Jinghpaw language, have eighteen basic terms for describing their kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| ① the same | ② simplest | ③ confusing |
| ④ interesting | ⑤ confused | |

59. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <29>

English _____ . Many African language speakers would consider it absurd to use a single word like "cousin" to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person described is related by blood to the speaker's father or to his mother. To be unable to distinguish a brother-in-law as the brother of one's wife or the husband of one's sister would seem confusing within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures. Similarly, how is it possible to make sense of a situation in which a single word "uncle" applies to the brother of one's father and to the brother of one's mother? The Hawaiian language uses the same term to refer to one's father and to the father's brother. People of Northern Burma, who think in the Jinghpaw language, have eighteen basic terms for describing their kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.

- ① tend to avoid the term 'uncle' and 'cousin'
- ② has a lot of words describing familial relationships
- ③ has been coining the words related to familial relationships
- ④ speakers distinguish the brother of one's wife from the husband of one's sister
- ⑤ speakers have one of the simplest systems for describing familial relationships

60. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <29>

English speakers have one of the simplest systems for describing familial relationships. Many African language speakers would consider it absurd to use a single word like "cousin" to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person described is related by blood to the speaker's father or to his mother. To be unable to distinguish a brother-in-law as the brother of one's wife or the husband of one's sister would seem confusing within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures. Similarly, how is it possible to make sense of a situation in which a single word "uncle" applies to the brother of one's father and to the brother of one's mother? The Hawaiian language uses the same term to refer to one's father and to the father's brother. People of Northern Burma, who think in the Jinghpaw language, have eighteen basic terms for describing their kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.



English speakers use the ___(A)___ simplest limited terms like 'cousin', 'uncle', and 'brother-in-law' when they describe ___(B)___ familial relationships.

⇒ (A) _____ (B) _____

61. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <30>

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate (A) _____, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined (B) _____, 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 (C) _____ 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.

- ① that is driven by factors that are not an individual's responsibility
- ② by circumstances lying outside of an individual's control
- ③ be determined by things that are within that person's control

62. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <30>

Dworkin suggests a ㉠**classic** argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate (**that be by things person's are determined control within that**), 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 ㉢**driving** 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.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e

63. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
 ↳그 사람의 통제 내에 있는 것들에 의해 결정되는

64. 밑줄 친 [] 안에서 생략할 수 있는 두 단어를 쓰시오.

→ _____

65. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <30>

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.

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. (①) 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. (②) If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances lying outside of an individual's control, they are unjust. (③) According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes is acceptable. (④) We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources. (⑤)

- ① (①)
- ② (②)
- ③ (③)
- ④ (④)
- ⑤ (⑤)

66. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <30>

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate (A) **[bein / beg]** determined by things that are within that person's control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances (B) **[lying / laying]** 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 **(value / what / an / achieving / from / individual / he or she / prevents)**. We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of (C) **[assess / access]** to fundamental resources.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | being | ... | laying | ... | access |
| ② | be | ... | lying | ... | access |
| ③ | be | ... | laying | ... | access |
| ④ | be | ... | lying | ... | assess |
| ⑤ | being | ... | laying | ... | assess |

67. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

(※ 두 단어는 형태를 바꿔야 함)

→ _____
 ↳ 개인이 자신이 중요하게 여기는 것을 성취하지 못하게 막는

68. 주어진 글들 사이에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. <30>

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.

(A) If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances lying outside of an individual's control, they are unjust.

(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.

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

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

69. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <30>

※ 한 단어는 변형이 필요함

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.



A person's fate can be ___(A)___ determined when ___(B)___ of opportunity is ensured.

⇒ (A) _____ (B) _____

70. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <31>

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 are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. (1) We also try to encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who regulate us. (2) 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. (3) We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. (4) We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. (5) Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

71. 주어진 글들 사이에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. <31>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day.

(A) 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?").

(B) We also try to encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who regulate us.

(C) 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.

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

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

72. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <31>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge 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 (A) [doing / done] 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 (B) [scared / scare] 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.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|--------|-----|----------|
| | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
| ① | done | ... | scare | ... | What |
| ② | doing | ... | scared | ... | What |
| ③ | done | ... | scared | ... | Whatever |
| ④ | doing | ... | scared | ... | Whatever |
| ⑤ | done | ... | scare | ... | Whatever |

73. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <31>

We _____. We work hard to urge 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 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. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① get too much pressure
- ② are the CEOs of our own lives
- ③ are constantly interfering with our partners
- ④ force ourselves to concentrate on what we have to do
- ⑤ are too hectic to take the time to get along with others

74. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <31>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge 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 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 ㉤deduce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

75. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <31>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work ㉠hard to urge 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 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 ㉤a such 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. **No matter what** our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

76. 밑줄 친 부분을 같은 의미가 되도록 한 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

77. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? <31>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge 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 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. ㉣ However, sometimes we have to help them to do their homework if they indeed need our help. ㉤ We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

78. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <32>

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A.

(A) They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders.

(B) Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people.

(C) 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.

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

79. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <32>

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables (A) [that packed / packed] with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people. They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have (B) [insufficient / sufficient] protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders. In these situations, families have to (C) [be educated / educate] about nutrition, encouraged to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to correct imbalances.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | packed | ... | sufficient | ... | be educated |
| ② | that packed | ... | sufficient | ... | be educated |
| ③ | packed | ... | insufficient | ... | be educated |
| ④ | packed | ... | insufficient | ... | educate |
| ⑤ | packed | ... | insufficient | ... | educate |

80. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <32>

In many regions of Central America, native people can ㉠but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of ㉡raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow ㉢what feeds the most people. They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. ㉣Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders. In these situations, families have to be educated about nutrition, ㉤encouraging to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to correct imbalances.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

81. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <32>

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)

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

82. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <32>

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people. They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders. 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.



Native people who have sufficient protein lack ___(A)___, so they need to correct ___(B)___ by being educated about nutrition

⇒ (A) _____ (B) _____

83. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <33>

One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. Dürer extracts design and harmony from an apparently random collection of weeds and grasses that we would normally not think twice to look at. By taking such an ordinary thing, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form.

- (A) It sometimes helps to step back and consider how more modest creatures, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face. [3점]
- (B) This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively.
- (C) In a similar way, scientists often choose to study humble subjects when trying to understand the essence of a problem. Studying relatively simple systems avoids unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained.

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

84. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <33>

In a similar way, scientists often choose to study humble subjects when trying to understand the essence of a problem.

One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. (①) Dürer extracts design and harmony from an apparently random collection of weeds and grasses that we would normally not think twice to look at. (②) By taking such an ordinary thing, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form. (③) Studying relatively simple systems avoids unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained. (④) This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively. (⑤) It sometimes helps to step back and consider how more modest creatures, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face. [3점]

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

85. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <33>

One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. Dürer extracts design and harmony from an apparently random collection of weeds and grasses (A) [that / at which] we would normally not think twice to look at. By taking such an ordinary thing, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form. In a similar way, scientists often choose to study humble subjects when trying to understand the essence of a problem. Studying relatively simple systems (B) [avoid / avoids] unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained. This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively. (C) [It / That] sometimes helps to step back and consider how more modest creatures, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face. [3점]

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | at which | ... | avoid | ... | That |
| ② | that | ... | avoid | ... | It |
| ③ | at which | ... | avoids | ... | It |
| ④ | that | ... | avoids | ... | It |
| ⑤ | at which | ... | avoids | ... | That |

86. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <33>

One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. Dürer extracts design and harmony from an apparently random collection of weeds and grasses that we would normally not think twice to look at. By ___(A)___, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form. In a similar way, scientists often choose to study humble subjects when trying to understand the essence of a problem. Studying ___(B)___ avoids unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained. This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively. It sometimes helps to step back and consider how ___(C)___, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face. [3점]

- ① relatively simple systems
- ② taking such an ordinary thing
- ③ more modest creatures

87. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <33>

One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. Dürer extracts design and harmony from an ㉠**apparent** random collection of weeds and grasses that we would normally not think twice to look at. By taking such an ㉡**ordinary** thing, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form. In a similar way, scientists often choose to study ㉢**humble** subjects when trying to understand the essence of a problem. Studying relatively ㉣**simple** systems avoids unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained. This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions (**can difficult are so they interpret complex objectively that be t o**) It sometimes helps to step back and consider how more **modest** creatures, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face. [3점]

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉥

88. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
·▶ 너무 복잡해서 객관적으로 해석하기가 어려울 수 있다

89. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <34>

This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days when the country had a much more socialist economy.

(A) In other words, the factory's output would now be weighed rather than counted. And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing nothing but huge shoes. In either situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs. [3점]

(B) This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and so the government revised the system. Now the factory received the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes.

(C) Every month, the Polish government gave the factory materials, and the manager was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. Because there was no profit motive involved, the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way – by producing only small shoes.

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

90. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <34>

Now the factory received the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes.

This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days when the country had a much more socialist economy. Every month, the Polish government gave the factory materials, and the manager was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. (1) Because there was no profit motive involved, the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way - by producing only small shoes. (2) This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and so the government revised the system. (3) In other words, the factory's output would now be weighed rather than counted. (4) And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing nothing but huge shoes. (5) In either situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs. [3점]

- 1 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5 (5)

91. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <34>

This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days when the country had a ㉠much more socialist economy. Every month, the Polish government gave the factory materials, and the manager ㉡was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. Because there was no profit motive involved, the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way - by producing only ㉢small shoes. This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and so the government revised the system. Now the factory received ㉣the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes. In other words, the factory's output would now be (count rather than weigh). And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing nothing but huge shoes. In ㉤both situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs. [3점]

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

92. 밑줄 친 괄호안의 밑줄 친 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

93. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <34>

This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days when the country had a much more socialist economy. Every month, the Polish government gave the factory

materials, and the manager was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. Because there was no profit motive involved, the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way - by producing only small shoes. This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and (A) the government revised the system. Now the factory received the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes. (B), the factory's output would now be weighed rather than counted. And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing nothing but huge shoes. In either situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs. [3점]

- (A) (B)
1 for example ... Therefore
2 so ... In other words
3 likewise ... In contrast
4 however ... For example
5 for example ... Nevertheless

94. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <34>

This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days (A) [which / when] the country had a much more socialist economy. Every month, the Polish government gave the factory materials, and the manager was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. Because there was no profit motive (B) [involved / involving], the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way - by producing only small shoes. This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and so the government revised the system. Now the factory received the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, (number was of the shoes factory to a fixed expect tons of produce). In other words, the factory's output would now be weighed rather than counted. And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing (C) [anything / nothing] but huge shoes. In either situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs.

- (A) (B) (C)
1 which ... involving ... anything
2 when ... involving ... nothing
3 which ... involved ... nothing
4 when ... involved ... nothing
5 which ... involved ... anything

95. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

※ 한 단어는 형태를 바꿔야 합니다.

→ _____
▶ 정해진 무게의 신발을 생산하도록 요구받았다

96. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <35>

The use of drones in science has been increasing. Drones may be useful to collect all kinds of research data.

- (A) Such knowledge may improve existing climate models and provide more accurate predictions.
- (B) For instance, in meteorology drones can collect data on humidity, pressure, temperature, wind force, radiation, etc. In case of nearing tornados or hurricanes, people can seek safety with the help of the data gathered by drones.
- (C) Drones can gather relevant data in places that were previously difficult or costly to reach – data that may provide new scientific knowledge about the atmosphere and the climate.

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

97. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? <35>

The use of drones in science has been increasing. Drones may be useful to collect all kinds of research data. ㉠For instance, in meteorology drones can collect data on humidity, pressure, temperature, wind force, radiation, etc. ㉡In case of nearing tornados or hurricanes, people can seek safety with the help of the data gathered by drones. ㉢Drones can gather relevant data in places that were previously difficult or costly to reach – data that may provide new scientific knowledge about the atmosphere and the climate. ㉣However, drones are criticized by some people because of violating privacy. ㉤Such knowledge may improve existing climate models and provide more accurate predictions.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

98. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <35>

Such knowledge may improve existing climate models and provide more accurate predictions.

The use of drones in science has been increasing. (1) Drones may be useful to collect all kinds of research data. (2) For instance, in meteorology drones can collect data on humidity, pressure, temperature, wind force, radiation, etc. (3) In case of nearing tornados or hurricanes, people can seek safety with the help of the data gathered by drones. (4) Drones can gather relevant data in places that were previously difficult or costly to reach – data that may provide new scientific knowledge about the atmosphere and the climate. (5)

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

99. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <35>

The use of drones in science ㉠has been increasing. Drones may be useful to collect all kinds of research data. _____, in meteorology drones can collect data on humidity, pressure, temperature, wind force, radiation, etc. In case of ㉡nearing tornados or hurricanes, people can seek safety with the help of the data gathered by drones. Drones can gather relevant data in places ㉢where were previously difficult or ㉣costly to reach – data that may provide new scientific knowledge about the atmosphere and the climate. Such knowledge may improve ㉤existing climate models and provide more accurate predictions.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

100. 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Therefore ② For instance ③ However
- ④ Furthermore ⑤ In short

101. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <35>

The use of drones in science has been increasing. Drones may be (A) [using / useful] to collect all kinds of research data. For instance, in _____ drones can collect data on humidity, pressure, temperature, wind force, radiation, etc. In case of nearing tornados or hurricanes, people can seek safety with the help of the data (B) [that gathered / gathered] by drones. Drones can gather relevant data in places that were previously difficult or costly to reach – data that may provide new scientific knowledge about the atmosphere and the climate. Such knowledge may improve existing climate models and (C) [provide / providing] more accurate predictions.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | useful | ... gathered | ... provide |
| ② | using | ... gathered | ... provide |
| ③ | useful | ... gathered | ... providing |
| ④ | using | ... that gathered | ... providing |
| ⑤ | useful | ... that gathered | ... providing |

102. 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① anthropology ② meteorology ③ ethnography
- ④ archaeology ⑤ ornithology

103. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <36>

Crossing the street in Los Angeles is a tricky business, but luckily, at the press of a button, we can stop traffic. (A) [And / 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 (B) [to change / changing] 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 (C) [calling / called] "placebo buttons" and they are being pushed in all sorts of contexts.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------|-----|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | And | ... | changing | ... | calling |
| ② | And | ... | to change | ... | calling |
| ③ | Or | ... | to change | ... | called |
| ④ | Or | ... | to change | ... | called |
| ⑤ | Or | ... | changing | ... | called |

104. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <36>

This reduces energy bills – and complaints.

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? (①) 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. (②) The same goes for "door-open" and "door-close" buttons in elevators: Many are not even connected to the electrical panel. (③) Such tricks are also designed in offices: For some people it will always be too hot, for others, too cold. (④) Clever technicians create the illusion of control by installing fake temperature dials. (⑤) Such tricks are called "placebo buttons" and they are being pushed in all sorts of contexts.

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

105. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <36>

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 pushing in all sorts of contexts.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

106. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <36>

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 ___(A)___ 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 ___(B)___ of control by installing fake temperature dials. This reduces energy bills – and complaints. Such tricks are called "___(C)___ buttons" and they are being pushed in all sorts of contexts.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| ① placebo | ② influence | ③ illusion |
| ④ halo | ⑤ devil | |

107. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <37>

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. ㉣_____, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore ㉤do 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 if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly use your memory ㉦_____, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉤ ⑤ ㉥

108. 밑줄의 빈칸 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Therefore ② For example ③ In contrast
- ④ Furthermore ⑤ In short

109. 밑줄의 빈칸 ㉡에 적절한 말을 쓰시오.<주어진 철자로 시작>

→ i _____

110. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <37>

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. (①) 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. (②) To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. (③) Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its increased size. (④) Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. (⑤) 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.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

111. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <37>

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 (A) [because / why] 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, (B) [the most / most] bus drivers follow the same route every day and _____ do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, (C) [results / resulting] 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 regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① why ... the most ... results
- ② because ... the most ... resulting
- ③ why ... most ... resulting
- ④ because ... most ... resulting
- ⑤ why ... most ... results

112. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① therefore ② for example ③ however
- ④ furthermore ⑤ in short

113. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <37>

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 ㉣decreased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement 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.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

114. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<38>

Emotion plays an essential role in all our pursuits —including our pursuit of happiness.

- (A) Yet, although the robot is sophisticated, it lacks all motivation to act. This is because even the most basic desires are dependent on emotions — the one thing this robot lacks.
- (B) It is nearly impossible for us to imagine a life without emotion. Think of an emotionless robot that, other than the capacity for emotions, has exactly the same physical and cognitive characteristics as humans.
- (C) The robot thinks and behaves in the same way that humans do. It can discuss deep philosophical issues and follow complex logic; it can dig tunnels and build skyscrapers.

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

115. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<38>

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

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|------|-----|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | our all | ... | like | ... | because |
| ② | all our | ... | as | ... | because |
| ③ | our all | ... | as | ... | because |
| ④ | all our | ... | as | ... | why |
| ⑤ | our all | ... | like | ... | why |

116. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____
⇨ 우리가 감정이 없는 삶을 상상하는 것은 거의 불가능하다

117. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<38>

Emotion plays an essential role in all our pursuits —including our pursuit of happiness. It is nearly impossible for us to imagine ___(A)__. Think of an emotionless robot that, other than ___(B)__, has exactly the same physical and cognitive characteristics as humans. The robot thinks and behaves in the same way that humans do. It can discuss deep philosophical issues and follow complex logic; it can dig tunnels and build skyscrapers. Yet, although the robot is sophisticated, it lacks all motivation to act. This is because ___(C)__ — the one thing this robot lacks.

- ① even the most basic desires are dependent on emotions
- ② the capacity for emotions
- ③ a life without emotion

118. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개)<38>

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

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

119. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Therefore ② For example ③ Yet
- ④ Furthermore ⑤ In short

120. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <38>

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



It is ___(A)___ that makes humans ___(B)___ from robots that are sophisticated.

⇨ (A) _____ (B) _____

121. 다음 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 쓰시오. <38>

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

→ _____

122. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <38>

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

- ㉠ → _____
㉡ → _____
㉢ → _____

123. 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉠'that'를 두 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

124. 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉡'do'를 세 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

125. 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉢'although the robot is'와 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

→ _____ the robot _____

126. 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉣'dependent'를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

※ 두 단어 또는 한 단어도 가능

→ _____

127. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <39>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends. 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. These tricks are made (A) [possibly / possible] by cookies, small files that an Internet server stores inside individuals' web browsers so it can remember (B) [them / it]. Therefore, cookies can greatly benefit individuals. For example, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase. However, concerns (C) [have / 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.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|------|-----|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | possibly | ... | it | ... | have been |
| ② | possible | ... | them | ... | have been |
| ③ | possibly | ... | them | ... | have been |
| ④ | possible | ... | them | ... | have |
| ⑤ | possibly | ... | it | ... | have |

128. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<39>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends. Online bookstores welcome their customers by name and suggest new books they might like to read.

(A) Real estate sites tell their visitors about new properties that have come on the market. These tricks are made possible by cookies, small files that an Internet server stores inside individuals' web browsers so it can remember them.

(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) Therefore, cookies can greatly benefit individuals. 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) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C) ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
 ④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

129. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<39>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users ㉠like old friends. 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. 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. _____, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase. However, concerns have been ㉣risen 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.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

130. 앞글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Therefore ② For example ③ However
 ④ Furthermore ⑤ In short

131. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<39>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends. 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. These tricks are made possible by cookies, small files that an Internet server stores inside individuals' web browsers so it can remember them. ___(A)___, cookies can greatly benefit individuals. For example, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase. ___(B)___, 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.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | Therefore | ..... | However |
| ③ | Likewise | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ | However | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | Nevertheless |

132. 다음 글을 요약할 때 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <39>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends. 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. 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. For example, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase. 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.



Cookies offer users ___(A)___s, whereas they can be used unfavorably like violating privacy or in ___(B)___.

⇒ (A) _____ (B) _____

133. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?<40>

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that how we see the world (A) [depends / is depended] 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 closer than nonthirsty people did. This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too. When people were (B) [told / telling] 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 (C) [might / should] have gone after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually an advantage, leading people to get what they needed.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|
| | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
| ① | is depended | ... | told | ... | should |
| ② | is depended | ... | telling | ... | should |
| ③ | depends | ... | told | ... | should |
| ④ | depends | ... | telling | ... | might |
| ⑤ | depends | ... | told | ... | might |

134. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<40>

This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too.

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. (①) 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. (②) 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. (③) But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags past the card by an inch. (④) As the brain evolved, people who saw distances to goals as shorter might have gone after what they wanted more often. (⑤) This error in perception was actually an advantage, leading people to get what they needed.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

135. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<40>

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 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 ㉣go after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually an advantage, ㉤leading people to get what they needed.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

136. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<40>

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are.

- (A) 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, leading people to get what they needed.
(B) 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 closer than nonthirsty people did.
(C) 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.

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

137. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<40>

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. But new research suggests that ㉠what 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 ㉡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, leading people to get what they needed.

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

138. 밑글의 밑줄 'did'가 대신한 동사를 한 단어로 쓰시오.

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.<41-42>

A new study 1 publish in Science reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars programmed to sacrifice their passengers 2 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 3 conduct in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs 4 to behave. The scenarios involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors. (A), participants were asked (rather than / kill 10 pedestrians / it would be / for AVs / more moral / to sacrifice / one passenger / whether). Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed 5 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, (B), said they prefer 6 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 7 allowed on the market, 8 a few people would be willing to ride in 9 the latter - even though they would prefer others to do so. The 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.

139. 밑글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- (A) (B)
1 For example however
2 Therefore instead
3 Likewise in contrast
4 However for example
5 For example therefore

140. 밑글의 밑줄 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.

→ _____
...▶ 참가자들은 AV가 10명의 보행자를 사망하게 하는 것보다는 한 명의 승객을 희생시키는 것이 더 도덕적인가

141. 밑글의 밑줄 친 1~3 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

- 1 → _____
2 → _____
3 → _____

142. 밑글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

143. 밑글의 밑줄 친 1 'the latter'를 다른 두 단어로 쓰시오.

→ _____

144. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<42>

A new study published in Science reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars (a) 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 to do so. The inconsistency, which illustrates an ethical tension between the good of the individual and (b) that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios analyzed.

(B) 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 (c) 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 (d) involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors. For example, participants (e) asked whether it would be more moral for AVs to sacrifice one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians.

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

145. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오. <43-45>

In the late 1990s, a family visited the public elementary school (1) which I taught deaf students. They said they would be moving to the district and planned to enroll their deaf daughter as a first grader. They were upset that their child’s kindergarten teacher (them her to cautioned have not high for academically hopes). Based upon assessment results, the teacher painted a hopeless picture for their little girl’s future. (2) 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. Although 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 (3) write anything.

One day, Kathy got off her bus and stood in front of the school (4) cry. The staff member there did not know enough sign

language to ask her (5) why was she crying. Finally, the staff member took Kathy into the office (6) which 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 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) For 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) attach. This young lady wields a very powerful pen!

146. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ① ‘which’를 문맥과 어법에 맞는 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오.

→ _____

147. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ② ‘Stand’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

148. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ③ ‘write’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

149. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ④ ‘cry’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

150. 밑줄 친 ⑤ ‘why was she crying’을 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

151. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ⑥ ‘which’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

152. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ⑦ ‘For’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

153. 뒷글의 밑줄 친 ⑧ ‘attach’를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

154. 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.

→ _____

·▶ 그들에게 그녀(딸)에 대하여 학업적으로 큰 희망을 갖지 말라고 주의를 주어서

☞ 정답 ☜

1. ②
2. ④
3. ①
4. at which
5. ③
6. ②
7. the king was well enough to appear
8. ④
9. ③
10. confidence
11. ④
12. ⑤
13. of having been bribed to poison his master
14. ②
15. a) itself b) shivering c) thinking
16. that something that large could have come so close to him without his knowing
17. ⑤
18. ③
19. ③
20. ④
21. ④
22. ②
23. do
24. ⑤
25. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world
26. ④
27. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
28. a) distributed b) those c) developed
29. ①
30. coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety
31. ⑤
32. ④
33. ⑤
34. in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives
35. ④
36. ④
37. ①
38. It is doubtful whether any heavier curse could be forced on man
39. ⑤
40. ②
41. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
42. ① ⑤
43. ①
44. ③
45. ③
46. a) Instead of b) located c) how
47. ⑤
48. ③
49. ②
50. He is believed to have composed more than 70 works
51. ④
52. It / composed
53. was ill
54. ⑤
55. ⑤
56. ②
57. how is it possible to make sense of a situation
58. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
59. ⑤
60. (A) simplest (B) familial
61. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
62. ③
63. be determined by things that are within that person's control
64. that is
65. ④
66. ②
67. prevent an individual from achieving what he or she values
68. ①

69. (A) justly (B) equality
70. ③
71. ③
72. ④
73. ①
74. ⑤
75. ⑤
76. Whatever
77. ④
78. ②
79. ①
80. ⑤
81. ④
82. (A) micronutrients (B) imbalances
83. ⑤
84. ③
85. ④
86. (A)-② (B)-① (C)-③
87. ②
88. are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively
89. ⑤
90. ③
91. ⑤
92. weighed rather than counted
93. ②
94. ④
95. the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes
96. ③
97. ④
98. ⑤
99. ③
100. ②
101. ①
102. ②
103. ④
104. ⑤
105. ⑤
106. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
107. ④
108. ③
109. instead
110. ③
111. ④
112. ①
113. ④
114. ③
115. ②
116. It is nearly impossible for us to imagine a life without emotion
117. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
118. ② ③
119. ③
120. (A) emotion (B) different
121. emotion
122. a) nearly b) Think c) exactly
123. in which
124. think and behave
125. despite / being
126. are dependent / depend
127. ②
128. ①
129. ④
130. ②
131. ②
132. (A) benefit(s) (B) (in)security
133. ⑤
134. ②
135. ④
136. ③
137. ①
138. guessed
139. ①
140. whether it would be more moral for AVs to sacrifice one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians
141. ① published ② conducted ③ were allowed
142. ⑤
143. utilitarian AVs

144. ⑤
 145. ⑤
 146. where
 147. Standing
 148. to write
 149. crying
 150. why she was crying
 151. where
 152. During
 153. attached
 154. cautioned them not to have high hopes for her
 academically