

고1 03월 변형문제

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

Dear Mrs. Coling,
 My name is Susan Harris and I am writing on behalf of the students at Lockwood High School. Many students at the school (A) **[have / has]** been working on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. You are invited to attend a special presentation that will be held at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will (B) **[be proposed / propose]** a variety of ideas for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous figures in the community, we would be honored by your attendance. We look forward to (C) **[seeing / see]** you there.
 Sincerely,
 Susan Harris

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-----------------|------------|
| ① | has | ... be proposed | ... seeing |
| ② | have | ... propose | ... seeing |
| ③ | has | ... propose | ... seeing |
| ④ | have | ... propose | ... see |
| ⑤ | has | ... be proposed | ... see |

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

Dear Mrs. Coling,
 My name is Susan Harris and I ㉠ **am writing** on behalf of the students at Lockwood High School. Many students at the school have been ㉡ **working** on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. You are invited to ㉢ **attend to** a special presentation that will be held at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas for ㉣ **developing** employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous figures in the community, we would ㉤ **be honored** by your attendance. We look forward to seeing you there.
 Sincerely,
 Susan Harris

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Finally, (A) **[it / there]** was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' But (B) **[nothing / something]** followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were (C) **[laughing / laughed]** out loud now, at him, at his inability.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------------|--------------|
| ① | there | ... something | ... laughed |
| ② | it | ... nothing | ... laughed |
| ③ | there | ... nothing | ... laughing |
| ④ | it | ... nothing | ... laughing |
| ⑤ | there | ... something | ... laughing |

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

But nothing followed.

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. (①) Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. (②) He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' (③) Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. (④) He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. (⑤) The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Finally, it was Shaun's turn ㉠ to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, ㉡ not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' ㉢ So nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked ㉣ disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest ㉤ were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech.

- (A) He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back.
- (B) When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say.
- (C) Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

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

7. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <19>

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

- ① Shaun이 입을 열었을 때, 그의 목에서는 숨소리만 새어 나왔다.
- ② 그는 다시 말을 하려고 했지만, 할 말이 떠오르지 않았다.
- ③ 그는 시간에 대해 이야기하려고 했으나 준비를 하지 않았다.
- ④ Shaun은 할 말을 찾을 수가 없었다.
- ⑤ 심사 위원들조차 실망한 표정이었다.

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

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, (A) [nothing / anything] but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass (B) [thorough / through] the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his (C) [inability / ability].

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | nothing | ... | through | ... | inability |
| ② | anything | ... | through | ... | inability |
| ③ | nothing | ... | through | ... | ability |
| ④ | anything | ... | thorough | ... | ability |
| ⑤ | nothing | ... | thorough | ... | ability |

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

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit (A) [reported / reporting] less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep (B) [working / to work] on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well. It's why those with the right habits (C) [seem / are seemed] to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| ① | reporting | ... to work | ... seem |
| ② | reported | ... working | ... seem |
| ③ | reporting | ... working | ... seem |
| ④ | reported | ... working | ... are seemed |
| ⑤ | reporting | ... to work | ... are seemed |

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

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation.

(A) It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

(B) In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes.

(C) Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well.

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

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

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully (A) [acquired / inquired] one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent (B) [watching / to watch] TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit long enough, and not (it only things does easier, become so but do other as well). It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than (C) [others / the others]. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|----------------|
| ① | inquired | ... to watch | ... the others |
| ② | acquired | ... watching | ... the others |
| ③ | inquired | ... watching | ... others |
| ④ | acquired | ... watching | ... others |
| ⑤ | inquired | ... to watch | ... others |

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

→ _____

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

Recent studies show some (A) [interesting / interested] findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours (B) [spent / that spent] watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well. It's (C) [because / why] those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| ① | interesting | ... spent | ... why |
| ② | interested | ... spent | ... why |
| ③ | interesting | ... spent | ... because |
| ④ | interested | ... that spent | ... because |
| ⑤ | interesting | ... that spent | ... because |

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

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who ㉠ **successfully** acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and ㉡ **even** fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit ㉢ **long enough**, and not only does it become easier, but ㉣ **so** do other things as well. It's why those with the right habits seem ㉤ **to be done** better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, _____, everything else is easier.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

15. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① therefore ② for example ③ however
- ④ furthermore ⑤ as a result

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

Noise in the classroom has negative (A) **[effects / efforts]** on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found (B) **[what / that]**, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests (C) **[similar / different]** findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below those in quieter settings.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|------|-----|-----------|
| | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
| ① | efforts | ... | what | ... | similar |
| ② | effects | ... | that | ... | similar |
| ③ | efforts | ... | that | ... | similar |
| ④ | effects | ... | that | ... | different |
| ⑤ | efforts | ... | what | ... | different |

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

Noise in the classroom has ㉠ **negative** effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. _____, it is not surprising ㉡ **that** constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning ㉢ **to read**. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other ㉣ **more often** and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently ㉤ **conform** below those in quieter settings.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention.

- (A) Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below those in quieter settings.
- (B) Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read.
- (C) Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved.

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

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

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not (A) [surprising / surprised] that constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to (B) [induce / reduce] noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below (C) [those / that] in quieter settings.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|------------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| ① | surprised | ... | induce | ... | those |
| ② | surprising | ... | reduce | ... | those |
| ③ | surprised | ... | reduce | ... | those |
| ④ | surprising | ... | reduce | ... | that |
| ⑤ | surprised | ... | induce | ... | that |

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? <21>

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, (to it surprising is not that noise constant exposure is related) to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below those in quieter settings.

- ① 다양한 종류의 읽기 활동
- ② 교실 디자인의 새로운 경향
- ③ 시끄러운 교실을 통제하는 방법
- ④ 소음이 학업 성취에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 쓰기 실력을 향상하는 데 있어서의 읽기의 역할

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

→ _____

23. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개) <21>

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that ㉠constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in ㉡their negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were ㉢changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in ㉣less complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform ㉤below those in quieter settings.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

24. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? <22>

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. ㉠People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. ㉡Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. ㉢The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. ㉣Crowdedness of the cities will give the breeding ground to some to epidemics. ㉤Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Studies from cities all over the world (A) [show / shows] the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a (B) [alive / lively] street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life (C) [are / being] used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|-----------|
| ① | show | ... lively | ... are |
| ② | shows | ... lively | ... are |
| ③ | show | ... lively | ... being |
| ④ | shows | ... alive | ... being |
| ⑤ | show | ... alive | ... being |

26. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <22>

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- ① 사람들은 무언가 일이 일어나고 있는 곳에 모이고 다른 사람들의 존재를 찾는다.
- ② 대부분의 사람들은 생활과 활동으로 가득한 거리를 선택할 것이다.
- ③ 걷는 그 길이 더 흥미로울 것이고 더 안전하게 느껴질 것이다.
- ④ 사람들이 공연을 하는 것을 볼 수 있는 행사는 많은 사람들을 끌어들이는다.
- ⑤ 사람들은 조용한 도시 공간의 벤치와 의자를 더 선호한다.

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

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather ㉠where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. ㉡Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel ㉢safer. Events ㉣which we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used ㉤far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

28. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <22>

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. (Faced the of walking down lively choice an empty or a street with), most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- ① 도시를 떠나 시골에 살라
- ② 도시의 가장 큰 매력: 사람
- ③ 도시에 더 많은 공원을 만들라
- ④ 관광 명소로 가득한 고대 도시들
- ⑤ 붐비는 거리에서 외로움을 느끼는 것

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

→ _____

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

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are (A) **[happening / happened]** and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be (B) **[less / more]** interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more (C) **[frequently / frequent]** than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|------|-----|------------|
| ① | happened | ... | less | ... | frequently |
| ② | happening | ... | more | ... | frequently |
| ③ | happened | ... | more | ... | frequently |
| ④ | happening | ... | more | ... | frequent |
| ⑤ | happened | ... | less | ... | frequent |

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

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually (A) **[motivated / motivating]** to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they (B) **[were / did]** the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief (C) **[that / which]** this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|------------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| ① | motivated | ... | did | ... | that |
| ② | motivating | ... | did | ... | that |
| ③ | motivated | ... | did | ... | which |
| ④ | motivating | ... | were | ... | which |
| ⑤ | motivated | ... | were | ... | which |

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

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. ___(A)___, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. ___(B)___, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | Therefore | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | Likewise | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ | As a result | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | Nevertheless |

33. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <23>

In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice.

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. (①) As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. (②) Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. (③) Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. (④) For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

34. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <23>

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks.

(A) For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

(B) As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert.

(C) Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice.

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

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

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated ㉠to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, ㉡to read news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the ㉢same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. _____, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that ㉣results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily ㉤advertising brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

36. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can (A) [collect / correct] additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, (B) [believe / believing] that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a (C) [heavily / heavy] advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|
| ① | correct | ... | believe | ... | heavy |
| ② | collect | ... | believing | ... | heavy |
| ③ | correct | ... | believing | ... | heavily |
| ④ | collect | ... | believing | ... | heavily |
| ⑤ | correct | ... | believe | ... | heavily |

38. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <23>

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- ① 소비자들은 일반적으로 높은 위험을 무릅쓰는 것을 불편해한다.
- ② 소비자들은 위험을 줄이기 위해 많은 전략을 사용하도록 동기 부여를 받는다.
- ③ 소비자들은 전문가에게 자문을 구함으로써 추가 정보를 수집할 수 있다.
- ④ 소비자들은 더 안전한 선택을 초래하는 간단한 판단규칙을 이용할 수도 있다.
- ⑤ 소비자들은 많이 광고되는 브랜드는 광고비가 상품 가격에 포함된다고 믿는다.

39. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <23>

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

- ① 더 낮은 가격, 더 많은 판매
- ④ 위험 감수: 더 큰 수익의 원천
- ③ 광고: TV 시청자들에게는 소음
- ② 지나치게 많은 정보는 스트레스를 유발한다
- ⑤ 안전한 구매: 소비자들이 간절히 추구하는 것

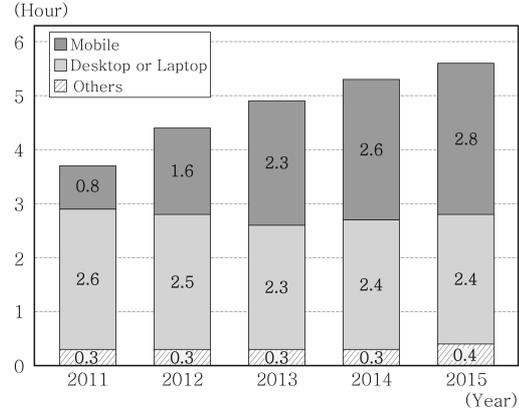
40. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <23>

Consumers are generally ___(A)__. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce ___(B)___ by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has ___(C)___ than other brands.

- ① higher quality
- ② uncomfortable with taking high risks
- ③ uncertainty

41. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <24>

Average Daily Internet Usage by Device



The above graph shows Americans' average daily Internet usage time by device from 2011 to 2015. ① Overall, the total Internet usage time increased steadily from 2011 to 2015. ② In 2011, Internet usage time by mobiles was shorter than that by desktops or laptops. ③ In 2013, however, Americans spent the same hours on mobiles as they did on desktops or laptops. ④ In 2014, Internet usage time by desktops or laptops was longer than that by mobiles. ⑤ In 2015, Americans spent an average of 5.6 hours a day on the Internet.

42. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations.

(A) The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

(B) These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes.

(C) The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat.

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

43. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known (A) [to build / building] a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them (B) [seeing / to see] which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether (C) [through / thorough] voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|--------|-----|----------|
| | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
| ① | to build | ... | to see | ... | through |
| ② | building | ... | to see | ... | through |
| ③ | to build | ... | seeing | ... | through |
| ④ | building | ... | seeing | ... | thorough |
| ⑤ | to build | ... | seeing | ... | thorough |

44. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now ㉠enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of ㉡connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed ㉢them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – ㉣whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more ㉤impolite.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

45. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- ① new technologies
- ② communication via social television
- ③ social interaction among TV viewers
- ④ a strong preference for text over voice
- ⑤ new interactions and cultural rules by new technologies

46. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- ① 새로운 기술은 새로운 상호 작용과 문화적 규칙을 만든다.
- ② 소셜 텔레비전 시스템은 TV 시청자들 사이의 사회적 상호 작용을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 소셜 텔레비전 시스템은 친구들 사이에 큰 유대감을 만드는 것으로 알려져 있다.
- ④ 한 현장 연구는 집에서 TV를 보면서 어떻게 의사소통하는지에 초점을 두었다.
- ⑤ 문자 채팅은 수고와 집중을 더 필요로 했고 음성 채팅보다 더 재미있었다.

47. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <25>

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now (A) [enable / unable] social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology (B) [allowed / allowing] them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was (C) [more / less] enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|
| ① | unable | ... allowing | ... more |
| ② | enable | ... allowed | ... more |
| ③ | unable | ... allowed | ... more |
| ④ | enable | ... allowed | ... less |
| ⑤ | unable | ... allowing | ... less |

48. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <25>

Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat.

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. (①) As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. (②) These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. (③) The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. (④) They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. (⑤) First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

49. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <25>

New technologies create ___(A)__. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build ___(B)___ among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television – whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed ___(C)___ for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- ① a strong preference
- ② new interactions and cultural rules
- ③ a greater sense of connectedness

50. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <26>

2017 Happy Voice Choir Audition

Do you love to sing? Happy Voice, one of the most famous school clubs, is holding an audition for you. Come and join us for some very exciting performances!

- Who: Any freshman
- When: Friday, March 24, 3 p.m.
- Where: Auditorium

All applicants should sing two songs:
 - 1st song: *Oh Happy Day!*
 - 2nd song: You choose your own.

To enter the audition, please email us at hvaudition@gmail.com.

For more information, visit the school website.



- ① Happy Voice는 유명한 학교 동아리이다.
- ② 신입생이면 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 3월 24일에 금요일 강당에서 열린다.
- ④ 지원자는 두 곡을 불러야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가하려면 학교 웹사이트를 방문해야 한다.

51. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <27>

Save Energy Video Contest

Create a 30-second video that encourages students to save energy in their everyday life. 

- The contest is open to middle and high school students.
- Videos should be submitted between March 13th and midnight on April 6th to win awesome prizes.
- Prizes
 - a digital camera for five winners
 - a \$100 gift card for each winner's class
- Winning videos will air on the TV show *Green Planet!*

Check out www.energy4future.org for more information.

- ① 출품작은 30초짜리 비디오여야 한다.
- ② 중학생과 고등학생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 작품 제출 마감은 4월 6일 자정이다.
- ④ 수상자에게 100달러 선물 카드 수여한다.
- ⑤ 추가 정보는 웹사이트에서 확인할 수 있다.

52. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① Visiting Sick Friends
- ② Getting a Good Laugh
- ③ Positive Effects of the Comics
- ④ Why People Avoid Reading Comics
- ⑤ The Comics Section of the Newspaper

53. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you (A) [laugh / to laugh] but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it (B) [whenever / wherever] you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really (C) [use / be used] a good laugh.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| ① | to laugh | ... | wherever | ... | use |
| ② | laugh | ... | whenever | ... | use |
| ③ | to laugh | ... | whenever | ... | use |
| ④ | laugh | ... | whenever | ... | be used |
| ⑤ | to laugh | ... | wherever | ... | be used |

54. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. ㉠ *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. ㉡ When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. ㉢ Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. ㉣ Read the comics in which Geune and Sunsil are giggling with their friends. ㉤ Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

55. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. <28>

Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted.

Take time to read the comics. (①) This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. (②) *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. (③) When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. (④) Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. (⑤) Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

56. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh (A) [but / and] because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post (B) [them / it] wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you (C) [go / will go] to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|----------|-------------|
| ① | and | ... them | ... go |
| ② | but | ... it | ... go |
| ③ | and | ... it | ... go |
| ④ | but | ... it | ... will go |
| ⑤ | and | ... them | ... will go |

57. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they ___(A)__. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day ___(B)__. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you see it, you will smile and ___(C)__. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① feel your spirit lifted
 ② with a smile
 ③ contain wisdom about the nature of life

58. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is ㉠worthwhile not just because they will make you ㉡laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you ㉢laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work – so that every time you ㉣will see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family ㉤so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

59. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life.

(A) Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

(B) *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh.

(C) Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work — so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too.

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

60. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <28>

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. *Charlie Brown and Blondie* are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work — so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- ① 만화란은 삶의 본질에 관한 지혜를 담고 있다.
- ② ‘Charlie Brown’과 ‘Blondie’는 나의 아침 일과의 일부이다.
- ③ 신문 만화란을 읽을 때, 여러분을 웃게 하는 만화를 잘라 내라.
- ④ 여러분을 웃게 하는 만화를 순실이에게 보여주라.
- ⑤ 아픈 친구들을 방문하려 갈 때 여러분의 만화를 가지고 가라.

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

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25 cm long, though they may grow up to 45 cm. They weigh about 1.5 kg when mature. Most chuckwallas are (A) [mainly / main] brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color (B) [becoming / becomes] lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, because young males look like females and the largest females (C) [resemble / resemble with] males.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|----------|-----|---------------|
| ① | main | ... | becoming | ... | resemble |
| ② | mainly | ... | becomes | ... | resemble |
| ③ | main | ... | becomes | ... | resemble |
| ④ | mainly | ... | becomes | ... | resemble with |
| ⑤ | main | ... | becoming | ... | resemble with |

62. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <29>

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25 cm long, ㉠though they may grow up to 45 cm. They weigh about 1.5 kg when ㉡mature. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown ㉢runs along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes ㉣almost white. (It is to is and distinguish not easy between male female chuckwallas), because young males ㉤look like females and the largest females resemble males.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

→ _____

64. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <29>

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25 cm long, though they may grow up to 45 cm. They weigh about 1.5 kg when mature. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, because young males look like females and the largest females resemble males.

- ① 보통은 길이가 20-25cm이다.
- ② 다 자랐을 때, 그들의 무게는 1.5kg가량 나간다.
- ③ 해마다 하는 탈피 직후에는 껍질은 윤기가 난다.
- ④ 수컷은 나이가 들면서 갈색 선들이 사라진다.
- ⑤ 커다란 암컷은 수컷과 암컷을 구별하기가 쉽다.

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

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600-meter race. She was so exhausted afterward (A) [that / which] she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, (B) [felled / fell] to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across (C) [it / them], just ahead of Vogel herself. "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|----------|
| ① | which | ... felled | ... them |
| ② | that | ... fell | ... them |
| ③ | which | ... fell | ... it |
| ④ | that | ... fell | ... it |
| ⑤ | which | ... felled | ... it |

66. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <30>

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600-meter race.

- (A) "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.
- (B) She was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision.
- (C) She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself.

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

67. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?(2개) <30>

Meghan Vogel was ㉠ tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the ㉡ 1,600-meter race. She (was was so exhausted afterward in last she place that) toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided ㉢ herself to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself. "If you ㉣ will work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't ㉤ because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

→ _____

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

And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself.

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600-meter race. (1) She was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. (2) Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. (3) "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. (4) Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. (5) It was because of the race where she finished last.

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

70. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <30>

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600-meter race. She was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself. "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

- 1 Vogel은 2012년 1600미터 달리기 주 선수권 대회에서 막 우승했다.
2 Vogel은 3200미터 경기 막판에는 골짜기를 하고 있었다.
3 경주의 마지막 바퀴를 돌고 있을 때, McMath가 땅에 쓰러졌다.
4 McMath는 Vogel을 결승선을 통과하도록 밀어 주었다.
5 Vogel의 고향에서 그녀를 축하하는 퍼레이드를 개최했다.

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

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, (A) [impossible / possible] for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade (B) [lone / alone] - very often even less than a whole trade - is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by (C) [sewing / sowing] the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

- (A) (B) (C)
1 possible ... lone ... sewing
2 impossible ... alone ... sewing
3 possible ... alone ... sewing
4 impossible ... alone ... sowing
5 possible ... lone ... sowing

72. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <31>

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them.

- (A) For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together.
(B) In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone - very often even less than a whole trade - is enough to support a man.
(C) Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

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

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

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible (A) [for / of] a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone – very often even (B) [more / less] than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting (C) [them out / out them], and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|----------|--------------|
| ① | for | ... less | ... them out |
| ② | of | ... less | ... them out |
| ③ | for | ... less | ... out them |
| ④ | of | ... more | ... out them |
| ⑤ | for | ... more | ... out them |

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

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the ㉠same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades ㉡being skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone – very often ㉢even less than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and ㉣another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers **must use** simple tools, but their specialization ㉤did result in more efficient and productive work.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

75. 밑줄 친 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

→ _____

76. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <31>

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, ___(A)___, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone – very often even less than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. ___(B)___, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | for example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | therefore | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | likewise | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ | on the other hand | ..... | For instance |
| ⑤ | for example | ..... | Nevertheless |

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

For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women.

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. (①) And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. (②) In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone – very often even less than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. (③) And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. (④) Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And (A) [it / there] is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone – very often even less than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even (B) [which / where] one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result (C) [in / from] more efficient and productive work.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | there | ... | which | ... | in |
| ② | it | ... | where | ... | in |
| ③ | there | ... | where | ... | in |
| ④ | it | ... | where | ... | from |
| ⑤ | there | ... | which | ... | from |

79. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <31>

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for ___(A)__. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, ___(B)___ – very often even less than a whole trade – is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in ___(C)___.

- ① more efficient and productive work
- ② a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them
- ③ one trade alone

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

All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. ① About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. ② And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. ③ Fast-forward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. ④ The same principle applies. ⑤ Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

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

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells.

- (A) The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.
- (B) About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms.
- (C) All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans.

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

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

About four (A) [billion / billions] years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the (B) [participated / participating] individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The (C) [same / other] principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|---------------|-----|-------|
| ① | billions | ... | participated | ... | same |
| ② | billion | ... | participating | ... | same |
| ③ | billions | ... | participating | ... | same |
| ④ | billion | ... | participating | ... | other |
| ⑤ | billions | ... | participated | ... | other |

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

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form ㉠more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, ㉡spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, ㉢which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can ㉣do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, ㉤has become the earth's dominant species.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

84. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <32>

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

- ① Participation of Individuals
- ② The Earth's Dominant Species
- ③ Molecules Joining Together to Form Cells
- ④ The Evolution Resulting from Cooperation
- ⑤ Individuals Spreading Their Genetic Material

85. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <32>

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these ___(A)___ because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, which is full of ___(B)___, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's ___(C)___ species.

- ① dominant
- ② evolved
- ③ social animals

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

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their (A) **[shared / sharing]** need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, (B) **[but / so]** neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be (C) **[confused / confusing]**.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | sharing | ... so | ... confusing |
| ② | shared | ... but | ... confusing |
| ③ | sharing | ... but | ... confusing |
| ④ | shared | ... but | ... confused |
| ⑤ | sharing | ... so | ... confused |

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

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of ___(A)__. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down ___(B)___ of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or ___(C)___ a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

- ① differentiate
- ② the truth
- ③ negative aspects

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

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need ㉠**to communicate** a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but ㉡**neither** can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down ㉢**negative** aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a ㉣**favorable** comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. _____, the map must ㉤**contain** details that would be confusing.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

89. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors.

What do advertising and map-making have in common? (①) Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. (②) An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. (③) Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. (④) Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing. (⑤)

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

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

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a (A) [limiting / limited] version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or (B) [play / playing] down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details (B) [that / what] would be confusing.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------------|----------|
| ① | limiting | ... playing | ... that |
| ② | limited | ... play | ... that |
| ③ | limiting | ... play | ... that |
| ④ | limited | ... play | ... what |
| ⑤ | limiting | ... playing | ... what |

92. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <33>

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

- ① 광고는 제한된 형태의 진실을 전달해야 하는 필요가 있다.
- ② 광고는 매력적인 이미지를 만들어 내야 한다.
- ③ 지도는 분명한 이미지를 제공해야 한다.
- ④ 지도는 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자기 목적을 충족할 수 있다.
- ④ 광고는 선전하는 회사나 서비스의 부정적인 측면을 숨기거나 약화시킨다.

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

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures (A) [showing / shown] ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet (B) [adopted / adapted] to this relatively new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often (C) [remember / forget] a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|--------------|
| ① | showing | ... adapted | ... remember |
| ② | shown | ... adapted | ... remember |
| ③ | showing | ... adopted | ... remember |
| ④ | shown | ... adopted | ... forget |
| ⑤ | showing | ... adopted | ... forget |

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

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words?

- (A) You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.
- (B) Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves.
- (C) Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain.

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

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

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are (A) [simply / simple] mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. (Only have created recently various humans languages) and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this (B) [relative / relatively] new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," (C) [are / is] true.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|------------|-----|-----|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | simple | ... | relative | ... | is |
| ② | simply | ... | relatively | ... | is |
| ③ | simple | ... | relatively | ... | is |
| ④ | simply | ... | relatively | ... | are |
| ⑤ | simple | ... | relative | ... | are |

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

→ _____

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

Did you know you actually think in ㉠images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to ㉡others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets ㉢to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development. An image has a ㉣much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain ㉤is twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, _____. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

98. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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

Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development.

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. (①) Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. (②) Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. (③) An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. (④) You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. (⑤) The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

100. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <34>

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by ___(A)___ in the sand or on the walls of their caves. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to ___(B)___. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not ___(C)___, for example. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

- ① his or her name
② drawing pictures
③ this relatively new development

101. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <34>

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

- ① 이미지는 생각과 경험을 보여 주는 심상이다.
- ② 초기 인류는 그림을 그림으로써 생각과 경험을 다른 사람들에게 전달했다.
- ③ 최근에서야 인간은 다양한 언어와 알파벳을 만들어 냈다.
- ④ 이미지가 말보다 뇌에 훨씬 더 커다란 영향을 준다.
- ⑤ 귀에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경이 눈에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경보다 더 크다.

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

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but (A) [that / what] the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and (B) [get / getting] something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when (C) [purchased / purchasing] my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------------|----------------|
| ① | what | ... getting | ... purchasing |
| ② | that | ... get | ... purchasing |
| ③ | what | ... get | ... purchasing |
| ④ | that | ... get | ... purchased |
| ⑤ | what | ... getting | ... purchased |

103. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <35>

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. ___(A)___, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. ___(B)___, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

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

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

For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so.

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. (①) For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. (②) But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. (③) Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. (④) Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. (⑤) So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

In negotiation, there often will be issues ㉠that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. For example, you may not care about ㉡whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value ㉢in return. _____, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for ㉣doing so. Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed ㉤closing one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

106. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

107. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. <35>

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to ㉠identity these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very ㉡interesting in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally ㉢offering, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

- ㉠ → _____
- ㉡ → _____
- ㉢ → _____

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

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about ㉠very much! It is important to identify these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly ㉡prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month ㉢earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as ㉣soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a ㉤lower price.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

109. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <36>

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons. They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. If the check had been enclosed, would they have responded so quickly?

- ① Carnegie가 자신의 누이가 두 아들에 대해 불평하는 것을 들었다.
- ② 누이의 두 아들은 집을 떠나 대학을 다녔다.
- ③ 누이는 두 아들로 부터 좀처럼 답장을 받지 못했다.
- ④ Carnegie는 두 통의 훈훈한 편지를 자기 아이들에게 보냈다.
- ⑤ Carnegie는 편지들을 부쳤지만 수표들을 동봉하지는 않았다.

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

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister (A) [to complain / complain] about her two sons. They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them (B) [that / what] he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. If the check (C) [had been / had] enclosed, would they have responded so quickly?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ① | complain | ... that | ... had been |
| ② | to complain | ... that | ... had been |
| ③ | complain | ... that | ... had |
| ④ | to complain | ... what | ... had |
| ⑤ | complain | ... what | ... had |

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

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons. They were away at college and ㉠rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her ㉡that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy ㉢to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, ㉣who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten ㉤including the check. (the Had been check enclosed), would they have responded so quickly?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

→ _____

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

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once (A) [heard / hearing] his sister complain about her two sons. They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he (B) [wrote / had written] them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. If the check had been enclosed, would they (C) [have responded / respond] so quickly?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ① | hearing | ... had written | ... have responded |
| ② | heard | ... wrote | ... have responded |
| ③ | hearing | ... wrote | ... have responded |
| ④ | heard | ... wrote | ... respond |
| ⑤ | hearing | ... had written | ... respond |

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

Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check.

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons. (①) They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. (②) Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. (③) He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). (④) If the check had been enclosed, would they have responded so quickly? (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Childhood friends – friends you’ve known forever – are really special. They know everything about you, and you’ve shared lots of firsts. (A) **[When / Whether]** you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you have less in common than you used to. Maybe you’re into rap and she’s into pop, or you go to different schools and (B) **[have / having]** different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don’t have to be exactly (C) **[alike / like]**. Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting – just think of what you can learn from each other.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|
| ① | Whether | ... having | ... alike |
| ② | When | ... have | ... alike |
| ③ | Whether | ... have | ... alike |
| ④ | When | ... have | ... like |
| ⑤ | Whether | ... having | ... like |

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

Childhood friends – friends you’ve known forever – are really special. They know everything about you, and you’ve ㉠ **shared** lots of firsts. When you hit puberty, _____, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you have ㉡ **less** in common than you ㉢ **used to**. Maybe you’re into rap and she’s into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don’t have to be exactly alike. Having friends with other interests keeps life ㉣ **interested** – just think of ㉤ **what** you can learn from each other.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

117. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

118. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <37>

Childhood friends – friends you’ve known forever – are really special. They know everything about you, and you’ve shared lots of firsts. When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships ___(A)__. You find that you have less in common than you used to. Maybe you’re into rap and she’s into pop, or you go to different schools and have ___(B)__. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don’t have to be exactly alike. ___(C)___ keeps life interesting – just think of what you can learn from each other.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| ① Having friends with other interests |
| ② go through growing pains |
| ③ different groups of friends |

119. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <37>

Childhood friends – friends you’ve known forever – are really special. They know everything about you, and you’ve shared lots of firsts.

- (A) Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting – just think of what you can learn from each other.
- (B) When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you have less in common than you used to.
- (C) Maybe you’re into rap and she’s into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don’t have to be exactly alike.

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

120. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <37>

Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special. They know everything about you, and you've shared lots of firsts. When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you have less in common than you used to. Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly alike. Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting — just think of what you can learn from each other.

- ① 어린 시절의 친구는 정말 특별하다.
- ② 어린 시절의 친구들은 여러분에 관한 모든 것을 알고 있다.
- ③ 사춘기가 되면, 때로는 이런 아주 오래된 우정이 성장통을 겪는다.
- ④ 여러분은 예전보다 공유하는 것이 더 많다는 것을 알게 된다.
- ⑤ 심지어 가장 친한 친구도 꼭 같은 필요는 없다는 것을 기억하는 게 좋다.

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

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so (A) [difficult / difficulty], the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and (B) [sharing / shared] your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by (C) [either / both] side brought human and divine anger.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|
| ① | difficulty | ... sharing | ... either |
| ② | difficult | ... share | ... either |
| ③ | difficulty | ... share | ... either |
| ④ | difficult | ... share | ... both |
| ⑤ | difficulty | ... sharing | ... both |

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

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece.

- (A) These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.
- (B) Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him.
- (C) "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host.

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

123. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <38>

㉠ Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, ㉡ appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat ㉢ together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included ㉣ abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A ㉤ violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

124. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <38>

Geography influenced human ㉠relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was ㉡valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, ㉢there was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and ㉣differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually ㉤not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

125. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <38>

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

- ① 그리스에서는 지형이 인간관계에 영향을 미쳤다.
② 그 땅이 이동을 매우 어렵게 만들었다.
③ 손님과 주인의 관계는 중요하게 여겨졌다.
④ 어떤 낯선 이에게 거처를 주고 그와 음식을 나누는 것이 의무였다.
⑤ 손님은 오래 머물러서 주인의 환대를 수용해야 한다.

126. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <39>

Today car sharing movements have appeared all over the world. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on how city residents travel. Even in strong car-ownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has gained popularity. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now exceeds one in five adults in many urban areas. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York, as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. City governments with downtown areas struggling with traffic jams and lack of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

- ① 차량 공유 운동이 전 세계적으로 나타났다.
② 차량 공유는 도시 주민들이 이동하는 방법에 대해 강한 영향을 끼쳤다.
③ 북미에서 차량 공유가 인기를 얻었다.
④ 미국과 캐나다에서는, 도시 지역에서 차량 공유 회원 수가 늘어났다.
⑤ 교통 체증과 대기 오염 문제가 완전 해결되었다.

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

Today car sharing movements have appeared all over the world. In many cities, car sharing (A) [has / has been] made a strong impact on how city residents travel. Even in strong car-ownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has gained popularity. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now (B) [exceeding / exceeds] one in five adults in many urban areas. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York, as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. City governments with downtown areas (C) [struggling / struggle] with traffic jams and lack of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

- (A) (B) (C)
① has ... exceeds ... struggling
② has been ... exceeds ... struggling
③ has ... exceeds ... struggle
④ has been ... exceeding ... struggle
⑤ has ... exceeding ... struggle

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

Today car sharing movements ㉠**have appeared** all over the world. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on ㉡**how** city residents travel. Even in strong car-ownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has gained ㉢**popularity**. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now exceeds one in five adults in many urban areas. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can ㉣**feel** from Toronto to New York, as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. City governments with downtown areas struggling with traffic jams and ㉤**lack** of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

129. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <40>

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- ① Not Making Mistakes
 ② Setting a Relaxed Atmosphere
 ③ A Distributor with Good Reputation
 ④ American Promising Young Executive
 ⑤ A German Business Setting Not Wanting Jokes

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

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. (A) **[Wanting / Wanted]** to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered (B) **[to bow / bowing]** the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling (C) **[few / a few]** jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|
| ① | Wanted | ... bowing | ... a few |
| ② | Wanting | ... to bow | ... a few |
| ③ | Wanted | ... to bow | ... a few |
| ④ | Wanting | ... to bow | ... few |
| ⑤ | Wanted | ... bowing | ... few |

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

A large American hardware manufacturer was ㉠**invited** to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting ㉡**to make** the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly ㉢**as is** the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. _____, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he ㉣**had done** his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was ㉤**viewing** too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

132. 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

133. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. <40>

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make ___(A)___, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set ___(B)___. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as ___(C)___ in a German business setting.

- ① too informal and unprofessional
- ② the best possible impression
- ③ a relaxed atmosphere

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

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a (A) [distributor / contributor] with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, (B) [greeted / greeting] everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt (C) [what / that] his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----|----------|-----|------|
| | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
| ① | contributor | ... | greeting | ... | that |
| ② | distributor | ... | greeted | ... | that |
| ③ | contributor | ... | greeted | ... | that |
| ④ | distributor | ... | greeted | ... | what |
| ⑤ | contributor | ... | greeting | ... | what |

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

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany.

- (A) Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.
- (B) Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom.
- (C) Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives.

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

136. 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. <40>

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- ① 미국의 한 회사가 독일의 평판이 좋은 배급 업체에 초대를 받았다.
- ② 미국 회사는 젊은 임원인 Fred Wagner를 보냈다.
- ③ Fred는 약수를 했고 모두에게 독일어로 인사를 했다.
- ④ 고개를 약간 숙여 인사하는 것은 독일의 풍습이 아니었다.
- ⑤ Fred는 자기 발표가 독일의 임원들에게 잘 받아들여지지 않는다고 느꼈다.

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

However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives.

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. (①) Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. (②) When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. (③) Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. (④) Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. (⑤) Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

138. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오. <41-42>

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, focus on what the person has done, not on what he hasn't. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own needs that they ignore the good done for them.

(A) Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

(B) A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written.

(C) Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer.

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

139. (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것? <41-42>

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply (A) in which / which he dealt with thirteen of the questions in. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only (B) was there / there was no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot (C) giving / to give an answer. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------------|-------------|
| ① | in which | ... there was | ... to give |
| ② | which | ... was there | ... to give |
| ③ | in which | ... was there | ... to give |
| ④ | which | ... was there | ... giving |
| ⑤ | in which | ... there was | ... giving |

140. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? <41-42>

A teacher once received a letter from a student, ㉠asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but ㉡expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me ㉢that there was one of your questions ㉣to which I forgot to give an answer. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but ㉤because my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

141. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<41-42>

Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. (1) The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. (2) He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. (3) Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" (4) He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him." (5)

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

142. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?<41-42>

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen ㉠unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for ㉡what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He ㉢went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern ㉣that you should not become a person who denies the good ㉤doing for him."

- 1 a 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 e

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.<41-42>

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, focus on what the person has done, not on what he hasn't. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own needs that they ignore the good done for them.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that (there forgot was of questions to which I to give your an one answer). Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

143. 밑줄의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- 1 누군가가 여러분을 도왔을 때 그 사람이 한 일에 초점을 두라.
2 많은 사람은 자신의 필요에 너무나 사로잡혀서 자신이 받은 도움을 무시한다.
3 어떤 교사가 한 학생으로부터 14개의 질문을 하고 있는 편지를 받았다.
4 교사는 질문들 14개를 다룬 긴 답장을 써서 보냈다.
5 교사는 인내심을 가진 사람이었지만, 그 학생의 행동으로 상처를 받았다.

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

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.<43-45>

Once in a village lived a rich man. He had many slaves and servants for work. The rich man was very unkind and cruel to ㉠them. One day one of the slaves made a mistake while (A) [cooking / cooked] food. He overcooked the food. When the rich man saw the food, he became angry and punished the slave. He kept the slave in a small room and locked it from outside.

Somehow the slave escaped from that room and ran away. He went to a forest. There he saw a lion. Instead of becoming afraid of the lion and running away, he went close to the lion. He saw the lion (B) [was injured / injuring] and one of his legs was bleeding. The slave searched for herbs to cure the lion's wound and took care of the lion.

After a few days the lion recovered. The slave and the lion became very close friends. A few days went by but one day the slave was caught by one of the guards of the rich man. The guard took him to the rich man, who decided ㉢to punish him severely. The rich man ordered guards (C) [put / to put] him in the lion's cage.

The whole village got the news about it and came to see. As soon as the slave was locked in the lion's cage, the lion came ㉣nearly him and started licking his hand and hugged him. It was the same lion that the slave had helped in the forest. ㉡Seeing this, everyone was surprised. The rich man thought that (the person slave great was such didn't a the lion kill that him). He freed the slave, ㉤made him his friend and started to treat all his servants and slaves better.

145. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------------|------------|
| ① | cooked | ... injuring | ... to put |
| ② | cooking | ... was injured | ... to put |
| ③ | cooked | ... was injured | ... to put |
| ④ | cooking | ... was injured | ... put |
| ⑤ | cooked | ... injuring | ... put |

146. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

→ _____

..▶ 노예가 아주 대단한 사람이어서 사자가 그를 죽이지 않았다

정답

- 1. ②
- 2. ③
- 3. ④
- 4. ③
- 5. ③
- 6. ②
- 7. ③
- 8. ①
- 9. ②
- 10. ③
- 11. ④
- 12. only does it become easier, but so do other things as well
- 13. ①
- 14. ⑤
- 15. ⑤
- 16. ②
- 17. ⑤
- 18. ①
- 19. ③
- 20. ②
- 21. ④
- 22. it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related
- 23. ② ④
- 24. ④
- 25. ①
- 26. ④
- 27. ④
- 28. ②
- 29. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street
- 30. ②
- 31. ①
- 32. ④
- 33. ④
- 34. ③
- 35. ⑤
- 36. ③
- 37. ④
- 38. ⑤
- 39. ⑤
- 40. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 41. ④
- 42. ③
- 43. ①
- 44. ⑤
- 45. ⑤
- 46. ⑤
- 47. ②
- 48. ⑤
- 49. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 50. ⑤
- 51. ④
- 52. ③
- 53. ②
- 54. ④
- 55. ④
- 56. ②
- 57. (A)-③ (B)-② (C)-①
- 58. ④
- 59. ③
- 60. ④
- 61. ②
- 62. ③
- 63. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas
- 64. ⑤
- 65. ④
- 66. ③
- 67. ③ ④
- 68. was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place
- 69. ③
- 70. ④
- 71. ②
- 72. ②
- 73. ①
- 74. ②

- 75. may have used
- 76. ④
- 77. ③
- 78. ②
- 79. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 80. ③
- 81. ③
- 82. ②
- 83. ⑤
- 84. ④
- 85. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 86. ②
- 87. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 88. ⑤
- 89. ④
- 90. ④
- 91. ②
- 92. ④
- 93. ①
- 94. ③
- 95. ②
- 96. Only recently have humans created various languages
- 97. ⑤
- 98. ②
- 99. ③
- 100. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 101. ⑤
- 102. ②
- 103. ⑤
- 104. ④
- 105. ⑤
- 106. ②
- 107. a identify b interested c offered
- 108. ⑤
- 109. ④
- 110. ①
- 111. ⑤
- 112. Had the check been enclosed
- 113. ②
- 114. ④
- 115. ②
- 116. ④
- 117. ③
- 118. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 119. ③
- 120. ④
- 121. ②
- 122. ③
- 123. ④
- 124. ③
- 125. ⑤
- 126. ⑤
- 127. ①
- 128. ④
- 129. ⑤
- 130. ②
- 131. ⑤
- 132. ③
- 133. (A)-② (B)-③ (C)-①
- 134. ②
- 135. ③
- 136. ④
- 137. ④
- 138. ③
- 139. ②
- 140. ⑤
- 141. ④
- 142. ⑤
- 143. ④
- 144. there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer
- 145. ②
- 146. ③
- 147. the slave was such a great person that the lion didn't kill him