

2016년 9월 모의고사

18.1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.1]

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be hard to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work involved in this class project, as well as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working hard on this over the course of the last month in order to spread out the work. In case you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful reference. Given the way we've been working up to this deadline, I'm afraid I can't accept your request. I feel confident this is a fair timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.
 Sincerely,
 Bryan Roberts

- ① to appreciate attending the school event
- ② to seek Ms. Jones' advice on the school project
- ③ to inform Ms. Jones of the cancellation of the project
- ④ to thank Ms. Jones for participating in the school event
- ⑤ to decline requesting a deadline extension of the project

18.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?2]

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing you're ㉠concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be hard to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work involved in this class project, as ㉡well as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working hard on this over the course of the last month in order to ㉢spread out the work. In case you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful ㉣reference. Given the way we've been working up to this deadline, I'm afraid I can't accept your request. I feel confident this is a ㉤fairly timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.
 Sincerely,
 Bryan Roberts

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

18.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.3]

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be hard to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work involved in this class project, as well as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working hard on this over the course of the last month in order to spread out the work. In case you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful reference. Given the way we've been working up to this deadline, I'm afraid I _____. I feel confident this is a fair timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.
 Sincerely,
 Bryan Roberts

- ① can't accept your request
- ② have to extend the dead line
- ③ am not able to attend the event
- ④ am not concerned with the project
- ⑤ have to say your name is not on the list

18.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?4]

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be (A) [hard / hardly] to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work (B) [involved / involving] in this class project, as well as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working hard on this over the course of the last month in order to (C) [spread / be spread] out the work. In case you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful reference. Given the way we've been working up to this deadline, I'm afraid I can't accept your request. I feel confident this is a fair timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| ① | hard | ... | involved | ... | spread |
| ② | hardly | ... | involved | ... | spread |
| ③ | hard | ... | involved | ... | be spread |
| ④ | hardly | ... | involving | ... | be spread |
| ⑤ | hard | ... | involving | ... | be spread |

18.5 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be hard to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work involved in this class project, as well as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working hard on this over the course of the last month in order to spread out the work. (A) _____ you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful reference. (B) _____ the way we've been working up to this deadline, I'm afraid I can't accept your request. I feel confident this is a fair timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.
 Sincerely,
 Bryan Roberts

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | In case | ..... | Given |
| ② | In case | ..... | Giving |
| ③ | Now that | ..... | Given |
| ④ | In case of | ..... | Giving |
| ⑤ | In case of | ..... | Given |

18.6 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.⁶⁾

Dear Ms. Jones,
 Thank you for bringing your concerns to my attention – as a parent, I know it can be hard to ask these kinds of questions. I understand your concern about the degree of work involved in this class project, as ①soon as your request for a deadline extension. We've been working ②hardly on this over the course of the last month in order to spread out the work. In case you didn't see it, I'm enclosing a copy of our class calendar as a helpful reference. Given the way we've been ③work up to this deadline, I'm afraid I can't accept your request. I feel confident this is a fair timeline. I believe we can reach an understanding together. Thank you.
 Sincerely,
 Bryan Roberts

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

19.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁷⁾

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate.

- (A) Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate – without knowing it.
 (B) The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall.
 (C) Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. Instead he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor."

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

19.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁸⁾

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first (A) [to wax / wax] his car in precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is (B) [puzzled / puzzling] at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. Instead he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends (C) [himself / him] with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate – without knowing it. *thrust and parry: 찌르기 및 막기

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| ① | to wax | ... | puzzled | ... | himself |
| ② | to wax | ... | puzzled | ... | him |
| ③ | to wax | ... | puzzling | ... | himself |
| ④ | wax | ... | puzzling | ... | him |
| ⑤ | wax | ... | puzzling | ... | himself |

19.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.9]

Instead he is limited to household chores.

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in precisely opposed circular motions. (①) Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. (②) Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. (③) When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." (④) Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. (⑤) Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate — without knowing it.

* thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

19.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.10]

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. Instead he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. _____, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate — without knowing it.

* thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

- ① By his friends' help
 ② By refusing his mentor's orders
 ③ Mastering the skills of his own designing
 ④ Through the skills in the martial art books
 ⑤ Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi @to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in ①precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel ②hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. _____ he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished ③restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate — without ④being known it. * thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

19.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?11]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

19.6 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.12]

- ① Therefore ② For example ③ Instead
 ④ Besides ⑤ In short

19.7 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.13]

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. Instead he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate — without knowing it. * thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

- ① Daniel은 지혜로운 Miyagi씨에게 가라테를 가르쳐달라고 부탁한다.
 ② Miyagi씨는 Daniel에게 그의 자동차에 왁스칠할 것을 명령한다.
 ③ Miyagi씨는 Daniel에게 망치로 못을 두드려 박게 시킨다.
 ④ Daniel은 처음에는 당혹스러웠지만, 나중에는 화를 낸다.
 ⑤ Daniel은 나중에 그의 멘토의 의도를 알고 가라테의 기본을 습득한다.

19.8 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?14]

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach ㉠him karate. ① The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in precisely opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint ㉡his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend ㉢himself. Instead he is limited to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at ㉣his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, ㉤who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel has absorbed the basics of karate — without knowing it.

* thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

19.9 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.15]

In the film *The Karate Kid*, the teenaged Daniel asks the wise Mr. Miyagi to teach him karate. The old man agrees and orders Daniel first to wax his car in ①precision opposed circular motions. Then he tells Daniel to paint his wooden fence in precise up and down motions. Finally, he makes Daniel hammer nails to repair a wall. Daniel is puzzled at first, then angry. He wants to learn the martial arts so he can defend himself. Instead he is ②limit to household chores. When Daniel is finished restoring Miyagi's car, fence, and walls, he explodes with rage at his "mentor." Miyagi physically attacks Daniel, who without thought or hesitation defends himself with the core thrusts and parries of karate. Through Miyagi's deceptively simple chores, Daniel ③has been absorbed the basics of karate — without knowing it.

* thrust and parry: 찌르기와 막기

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

20.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.16]

Granddaddy said, "Viola, won't you have a glass?" Viola glanced at Mother and then said, "No, no, Mr. Tate, I couldn't —."

- (A) He ignored her and put a glass into her hands and then another into SanJuanna's hands. They all stood and raised their glasses in celebration. We imitated them with glasses of milk, laughing.
 (B) We are a proud family tonight!" Harry started up a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and then led them all in giving three cheers.
 (C) Father spoke. "To our good health, to our continuing prosperity, and, on this grand occasion, to Grandfather and his scientific accomplishment. I must admit that there were times when I wondered about the way you spend your time, but you have proven it to be all worthwhile.

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

20.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?17]

Granddaddy said, "Viola, won't you have a glass?" Viola glanced at Mother and then (A) [said / saying], "No, no, Mr. Tate, I couldn't —." He ignored her and put a glass into her hands and then another into SanJuanna's hands. They all stood and (B) [raised / rose] their glasses in celebration. We imitated them with glasses of milk, laughing. Father spoke. "To our good health, to our continuing prosperity, and, on this grand occasion, to Grandfather and his scientific accomplishment. I must admit that there were times (C) [when / which] I wondered about the way you spend your time, but you have proven it to be all worthwhile. We are a proud family tonight!" Harry started up a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and then led them all in giving three cheers.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------------|-----------|
| ① | saying | ... rose | ... which |
| ② | saying | ... raised | ... when |
| ③ | said | ... raised | ... which |
| ④ | said | ... raised | ... when |
| ⑤ | said | ... rose | ... which |

20.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{18]}

We imitated them with glasses of milk, laughing.

Granddaddy said, "Viola, won't you have a glass?" Viola glanced at Mother and then said, "No, no, Mr. Tate, I couldn't—." (①) He ignored her and put a glass into her hands and then another into SanJuanna's hands. (②) They all stood and raised their glasses in celebration. (③) Father spoke. "To our good health, to our continuing prosperity, and, on this grand occasion, to Grandfather and his scientific accomplishment. I must admit that there were times when I wondered about the way you spend your time, but you have proven it to be all worthwhile. We are a proud family tonight!" (④) Harry started up a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and then led them all in giving three cheers.

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

20.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?^{19]}

Granddaddy said, "Viola, won't you have a glass?" Viola glanced at Mother and then said, "No, no, Mr. Tate, I couldn't—." He ignored her and put a glass into her hands and then ㉠another into SanJuanna's hands. They all stood and raised their glasses in celebration. We imitated them with glasses of milk, ㉡laughing. Father spoke. "To our good health, to our continuing prosperity, and, on this grand occasion, to Grandfather and his scientific accomplishment. I must admit ㉢what there were times when I wondered about the way you spend your time, but you ㉣have proven it to be all worthwhile. We are a proud family tonight!" Harry started up a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and then ㉤led them all in giving three cheers.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

20.5 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.^{20]}

Granddaddy said, "Viola, won't you have a glass?" Viola glanced at Mother and then said, "No, no, Mr. Tate, I couldn't—." He ignored her and put a glass into her hands and then another into SanJuanna's hands. They all stood and raised their glasses in celebration. We imitated them with glasses of milk, laughing. Father spoke. "To our good health, to our continuing prosperity, and, on this grand occasion, to Grandfather and his scientific accomplishment. I must admit that there were times when I wondered about the way you spend your time, but you have proven it to be all worthwhile. We are a proud family tonight!" Harry started up a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and then led them all in giving three cheers.

- ① Viola는 엄마를 흘끗 쳐다보고, 안 된다고 말했다.
 ② Tate씨는 한 잔을 SanJuanna의 손에 쥐어 주었다.
 ③ 모두 일어서서 축하의 잔을 들어 올렸다.
 ④ 우리는 웃으며 우유가 든 잔으로 그들을 따라했다.
 ⑤ 아버지는 할아버지의 시간 보내는 방식에 의아해 했던 적이 없었다.

21.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{21]}

Some organizations may be reluctant to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities. They may believe it's none of their business: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time. Corporations also may be concerned about allocating the resources needed to set up such programs, or perhaps they fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs. Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity _____, in part because people feel a sense of self-worth when they do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do.

- ① is more helpful to employees than corporations
 ② allows employees to focus upon self-developments
 ③ offers corporations opportunities to rethink about their policies
 ④ heightens rather than weakens employees' organizational commitment
 ⑤ enables the participants to communicate with those from other corporations

21.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?22]

Some organizations may be (A) **[reluctant / willing]** to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities. They may believe it's none of their business: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time. Corporations also may be (B) **[concerned / interested]** about allocating the resources needed to set up such programs, or perhaps they fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs. Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity heightens rather than weakens employees' organizational commitment, in part because people feel a sense of (C) **[self-worth / humiliation]** when they do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|------------|-----|-------------|
| ① | reluctant | ... | concerned | ... | self-worth |
| ② | reluctant | ... | concerned | ... | humiliation |
| ③ | reluctant | ... | interested | ... | self-worth |
| ④ | willing | ... | interested | ... | humiliation |
| ⑤ | willing | ... | interested | ... | self-worth |

21.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.23]

Some organizations may be reluctant to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities.

- (A) Corporations also may be concerned about allocating the resources needed to set up such programs, or perhaps they fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs.
- (B) They may believe it's none of their business: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time.
- (C) Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity heightens rather than weakens employees' organizational commitment, in part because people feel a sense of self-worth when they do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do.

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

21.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.24]

Some organizations may be reluctant to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities. They may believe _____: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time. Corporations also may be concerned about allocating the resources needed to set up such programs, or perhaps they fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs. Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity heightens rather than weakens employees' organizational commitment, in part because people feel a sense of self-worth when they do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do.

- ① it's none of their business
 ② it's no business of their employees
 ③ it enables them to focus on their polices
 ④ it makes them believe in their employees
 ⑤ it's the chance to be in their employees' shoes

21.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?25]

Some organizations may be reluctant to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities. ㉠**They** may believe it's none of ㉡**their** business: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time. ㉢**Corporations** also may be concerned about allocating the resources needed to set up such programs, or perhaps ㉣**they** fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs. Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity heightens rather than weakens employees' organizational commitment, in part because people feel a sense of self-worth when ㉤**they** do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Some organizations may be reluctant to facilitate their employees' participation in volunteer activities. They may believe it's none of their business: if employees want to do volunteer activity, they can make their own arrangements and do so on their own time. Corporations also may be concerned about allocating the resources ① **need** to set up such programs, or perhaps they fear that facilitating employees' engagement elsewhere may weaken their commitment to the organization or their jobs. Not to worry on that last point: research shows that participating in corporate volunteer activity ② **high** rather than ③ **weak** employees' organizational commitment, in part because people feel a sense of self-worth when they **(do do made easier them the deeds organizations that their good it for to)**.

21.6 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{26]}

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

21.7 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.^{27]}

→ _____

22.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{28]}

One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life.

Too many people suffer from destination disease. (①) They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. (②) Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. (③) We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. (④) But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop learning. (⑤) Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

22.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{29]}

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book.

- (A) Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job."
 (B) Winners never stop learning. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.
 (C) One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned when we were in school.

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

22.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{30]}

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." _____. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① All is well that ends well
 ② Winners never stop learning
 ③ You can't tell a book by its cover
 ④ There is no royal road to learning
 ⑤ A little learning is a dangerous thing

22.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?31]

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just (A) [coast / coasting]. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned (B) [when / that] we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop (C) [learning / to learn]. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|--------------|
| ① | coast | ... that | ... to learn |
| ② | coast | ... when | ... learning |
| ③ | coast | ... when | ... to learn |
| ④ | coasting | ... when | ... learning |
| ⑤ | coasting | ... that | ... to learn |

22.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.32]

Too many people suffer from _____. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop learning. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① thinking too much
- ② destination disease
- ③ too much information
- ④ expectation by others
- ⑤ stress from competition

22.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?33]

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, ㉠buying their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be ㉡that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We ㉢were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop learning. ㉣Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, ㉤improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

22.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.34]

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be that they see learning as something you do in school, just something you do for a period of life instead of as _____. We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop learning. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① a way of life
- ② a destination
- ③ a starting point
- ④ your own well-being
- ⑤ a means to earn more

22.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{35]}

Too many people suffer from destination disease. They reach a certain level, earn their degrees, buy their dream homes, and then just coast. Studies show 50 percent of high school graduates never read another entire book. One reason may be that they see learning as _____, just something you do for a period of life instead of as a way of life. We all learned when we were in school. Our teachers, coaches, and parents taught us. We were expected to learn when we were school age. But some tend to think that once they finish a certain level of education: "I'm done with school. I've got a good job." Winners never stop learning. Whether you're nine or ninety years old, you should constantly be learning, improving your skills, and getting better at what you do.

- ① a way to help others
- ② a turning point in life
- ③ well-being for your family
- ④ something you do in school
- ⑤ a way of improving your own life

23.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{36]}

The cultural ideas spread by empire were _____. Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition. While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that absorbed much from their subject peoples. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman. Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.

- ① seldom adopted by the public
- ② not satisfied by the ruling elite
- ③ never absorbed by other countries
- ④ seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite
- ⑤ never welcomed by the public and its ruling class

23.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{37]}

The cultural ideas spread by empire (A) **[were / was]** seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite. Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition. While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and (B) **[return / returning]** to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that absorbed much from their subject peoples. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as (C) **[much / little]** as Roman. Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	were	... return	... much
②	was	... return	... much
③	were	... return	... little
④	was	... returning	... little
⑤	were	... returning	... little

23.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{38]}

While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that absorbed much from their subject peoples.

The cultural ideas spread by empire were seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite. (①) Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition. (②) The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman. (③) Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. (④) In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

23.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.39]

The cultural ideas spread by empire were seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite. Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition. While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced _____ that absorbed much from their subject peoples. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman. Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.

- ① useful products
- ② inflexible cultures
- ③ their own cultures
- ④ hybrid civilizations
- ⑤ purified traditions

23.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.40]

The cultural ideas spread by empire were seldom the ① _____ creation of the ruling elite. Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and ② _____, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition. While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that ③ _____ much from their subject peoples. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman. Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① absorbed | ② exclusive | ③ inclusive |
| ④ abstracted | ⑤ rejected | |

23.6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.41]

The cultural ideas spread by empire were seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite.

- (A) Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watching his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.
- (B) Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt ideas, norms, and traditions from wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single rigid tradition.
- (C) While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that absorbed much from their subject peoples. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The cultural ideas spread by empire were ① seldom the exclusive creation of the ruling elite. Since the imperial vision tends to be universal and inclusive, (it elites was for relatively imperial to adopt easy) ideas, norms, and traditions from ② wherever they found them, rather than to stick to a single ③ rigid tradition. While some emperors sought to purify their cultures and return to what they viewed as their ④ roots, for the most part empires have produced hybrid civilizations that absorbed much from their ⑤ subject people. The imperial culture of Rome was Greek almost as much as Roman. Imperial Mongol culture was a Chinese copycat. In the imperial United States, an American president of Kenyan blood can eat Italian pizza while watch his favorite film, *Lawrence of Arabia*, a British epic about the Arab rebellion against the Turks.

23.7 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?42]

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

23.8 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.43]

→ _____

23.9 위글의 밑줄 친 'watch'를 어법에 맞게 한 단어로 고쳐 쓰시오.44]

→ _____

24.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.45]

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as the self-disclosing type.

(A) At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others.

(B) These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure helps in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self.

(C) Without an optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty discovering themselves fully.

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

24.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?46]

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and (A) [who / which] share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as the self-disclosing type. These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure (B) [helps / helping] in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self. Without an optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty discovering (C) [themselves / them] fully. At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|----------------|
| ① | which | ... helping | ... them |
| ② | which | ... helps | ... themselves |
| ③ | who | ... helps | ... them |
| ④ | who | ... helps | ... themselves |
| ⑤ | who | ... helping | ... them |

24.3 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.47]

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can ① consider as the self-disclosing type. These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure helps in ② generation data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self. Without an optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty ③ being discovered themselves fully. At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others.

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

24.4 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.48]

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as ㉠ _____. These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure helps in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self. Without ㉡ _____ we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty discovering themselves fully. At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully ㉢ _____ and also they make limited impact on others.

- ① through the eyes of others
 ② the self-disclosing type
 ③ an optimal amount of self-disclosure

24.5 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.49]

This communication or self-disclosure helps in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self.

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as the self-disclosing type. ① These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. ② Without an optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get appropriate feedback. ④ People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty discovering themselves fully. ④ At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others. ⑤

- ① (1) ② (2) ③ (3) ④ (4) ⑤ (5)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

People who communicate to others about themselves rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as the self-disclosing type. These people constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure helps in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self. Without an optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity ①(for for others know and us to ourselves to get) appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty discovering themselves fully. At least ②(it see is them difficult fully themselves to through for) the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others.

24.6 괄호 ㉠안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.50]

→ _____

24.7 괄호 ㉠안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.51]

→ _____

24.8 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?52]

People who communicate to others about themselves ㉠rather freely, who are frank and open, who express their views, opinions, knowledge, and feelings freely, and who share their knowledge and personal experiences with others can be considered as the self-disclosing type. These people ㉡constantly communicate with others and make an impact on them. This communication or self-disclosure helps in generating data and such an individual has more of an open and public self than private self. Without an ㉢optimal amount of self-disclosure we deny an opportunity for others to know us and for ourselves to get ㉣appropriate feedback. People who don't communicate openly are private individuals who may have difficulty ㉤to discover themselves fully. At least it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through the eyes of others and also they make limited impact on others.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879. His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter. As a child, Paul drew constantly. His favorite subject was cats. Then at the age of seven, he learned to play the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life. In fact, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while. (A) [Although / Because] music was important to Paul, he became an artist. In 1898, he began his art career by studying at the Munich Academy. After, from January 1921 to April 1931, he (B) [taught / was taught] painting at the Bauhaus. Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and (C) [published / publishing] a number of books about art. By his death in 1940, he had created an impressive amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|
| ① | Although | ... taught | ... published |
| ② | Although | ... taught | ... publishing |
| ③ | Because | ... taught | ... published |
| ④ | Because | ... was taught | ... publishing |
| ⑤ | Because | ... was taught | ... published |

25.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁵⁴

Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and published a number of books about art.

Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879. ① His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter. As a child, Paul drew constantly. His favorite subject was cats. Then at the age of seven, he learned to play the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life. ② In fact, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while. ③ Although music was important to Paul, he became an artist. In 1898, he began his art career by studying at the Munich Academy. ④ After, from January 1921 to April 1931, he taught painting at the Bauhaus. ⑤ By his death in 1940, he had created an impressive amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879. His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter. As a child, Paul drew **㉠constantly**. His favorite subject was cats. Then at the age of seven, he learned **㉡to play** the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life. In fact, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while. Although music was important to Paul, he became an artist. In 1898, he began his art career by **㉢studying** at the Munich Academy. After, from January 1921 to April 1931, he taught painting at the Bauhaus. Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and published **㉣the** number of books about art. By his death in 1940, he had created an **㉤impressive** amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.

25.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?⁵⁵

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

25.4 Paul Klee에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.⁵⁶

- ① Paul Klee는 12월 28일에 Switzerland의 Bern에서 태어났다.
 ② 그의 아버지는 가수였고 어머니는 음악 선생님이었다.
 ③ 그가 가장 좋아하는 그림의 대상은 늑대였다.
 ④ 1921년 1월부터 1931년 4월까지 Bauhaus에서 회화를 가르쳤다.
 ⑤ 일생 동안 천 점에 넘는 소묘와 오천 점에 가까운 회화작품을 만들어냈다.

25.5 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁷

Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879. His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter. As a child, Paul drew constantly. His favorite subject was cats. Then at the age of seven, he learned to play the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life. (A) _____, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while. Although music was important to Paul, he became an artist. In 1898, he began his art career by studying at the Munich Academy. (B) _____, from January 1921 to April 1931, he taught painting at the Bauhaus. Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and published a number of books about art. By his death in 1940, he had created an impressive amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | Therefore | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | In fact | ..... | After |
| ④ | However | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | Nevertheless |

25.6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁵⁸

Paul Klee was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879. His father was a music teacher and his mother was a singer and an amateur painter.

(A) Paul also kept a notebook of his artistic insights and ideas and published a number of books about art. By his death in 1940, he had created an impressive amount of work: over ten thousand drawings and nearly five thousand paintings during his lifetime.

(B) As a child, Paul drew constantly. His favorite subject was cats. Then at the age of seven, he learned to play the violin, which he continued throughout his adult life. In fact, he even played with the Berlin Municipal Orchestra for a while.

(C) Although music was important to Paul, he became an artist. In 1898, he began his art career by studying at the Munich Academy. After, from January 1921 to April 1931, he taught painting at the Bauhaus.

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

26. 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.59]

**Summer Youth Projects
 at The Crescent Theater**
Act! Learn! Grow!



This summer, young people can take to the stage as The Crescent Theater hosts 3 fun-packed youth theater projects. Each project lasts for 5 days (Monday to Friday) and finishes with a performance for the family and friends of those taking part.

Dates & Ages

Project 1	August 8~ 12	7~11 year olds
Project 2	August 15~19	12~14 year olds
Project 3	August 22~ 26	15 years and up

Fees: \$150 per project

Additional Information

- To book a place, download an application form from our website and complete and return it to us by email at application@crescent.com.
- Cancellations will be subject to a \$30 cancellation fee.

Have fun at The Crescent this summer vacation.

- ① Crescent Theater가 주관한다.
- ② 3개의 연극 프로젝트가 있다.
- ③ 5일 동안 지속된다.
- ④ 공연으로 마무리된다.
- ⑤ 참가 취소는 비용 없이 3주전에 가능하다.

27. 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.60]

Science Museum Gift Memberships



Give your loved ones something extraordinary.

- Members receive free museum admission, free tickets to the Omnitheater, and discounts on special exhibitions.

Pricing

You may purchase a gift membership at any of the following levels:

- **Dual (\$69):** Covers 2 adults
- **Household (\$99):** Covers 2 adults plus any children under age 9
- **Darwin (\$150):** Includes a Household membership plus 2 additional adults and other benefits
- Gift memberships may be purchased online (www.smm.org), via phone at (651)221-9444 (Tuesday - Saturday), or at our box office (Tuesday - Sunday).
- If you make your purchase by phone or online, a membership card will be sent via mail within 3 days.
- Recipients can register their membership over the phone; their membership will not begin until it is registered.

- ① 회원들은 유료 박물관 입장권을 구매해야 한다.
- ② 특별 전시회는 무료이다.
- ③ 4가지 등급 중에서 선물용 회원권을 구매할 수 있다.
- ④ Dual(69달러) 등급에는 성인 2명이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 선물용 회원권은 전화로도 구매할 수 있다.

28.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{61]}

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to scrub, or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, where they beat and rubbed it against rocks.

(A) Compared with the old washers that squeezed out excess water by feeding clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

(B) Such backbreaking labor is still commonplace in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically regulates water temperature, measures out the detergent, washes, rinses, and spin-dries.

(C) With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically advanced examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it does so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires.

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

28.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{62]}

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to (A) [scrub / scribe], or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, where they beat and rubbed it against rocks. Such backbreaking labor is still commonplace in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically (B) [regulates / insulates] water temperature, measures out the detergent, washes, rinses, and spin-dries. With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically advanced examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it does so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires. Compared with the old washers that squeezed out (C) [excess / access] water by feeding clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------------|------------|
| ① | scrub | ... regulates | ... excess |
| ② | scrub | ... regulates | ... access |
| ③ | scrub | ... insulates | ... excess |
| ④ | scribe | ... insulates | ... access |
| ⑤ | scribe | ... insulates | ... excess |

28.3 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?^{63]}

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to scrub, or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, where they beat and rubbed it against rocks. Such backbreaking labor is still commonplace in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically regulates water temperature, measures out the detergent, washes, rinses, and spin-dries. With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically advanced examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it does so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires. Compared with the old washers that squeezed out excess water by feeding clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

- ① The Modern Washers Squeezing Out Excess Water
 ② The Washing Machine on the Cutting-Edge of Evolution
 ③ The Most Advanced Examples of a Household Appliance
 ④ Machines That Automatically Regulate Water Temperature
 ⑤ The Electrical And Mechanical System of Washing Machine

28.4 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.^{64]}

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to scrub, or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, where they beat and rubbed it against rocks. Such backbreaking labor is still commonplace in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically regulates water temperature, measures out the detergent, washes, rinses, and spin-dries. With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically advanced examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it does so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires. Compared with the old washers that squeezed out excess water by feeding clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

- ① 세탁기가 발명되기 전, 사람들은 빨래판을 이용하여 빨래를 했다.
 ② 과거에는 세탁물을 바위에 때리거나 문질러 빨기도 했다.
 ③ 대단히 힘든 빨래 방법은 세계 각지에서 흔한 일이 아니다.
 ④ 세탁기가 물의 온도를 자동으로 조절하기도 한다.
 ⑤ 가장 진보한 세탁기는 손빨래보다 훨씬 적은 양의 물과 세제를 사용한다.

28.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?65]

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to scrub, or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, (A) [where / which] they beat and rubbed it against rocks. Such backbreaking labor is still commonplace in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically regulates water temperature, measures out the detergent, washes, rinses, (B) [and / nor] spin-dries. With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically advanced examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it (C) [does / is] so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires. Compared with the old washers that squeezed out excess water by feeding clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|----------|
| ① | where | ... and | ... does |
| ② | where | ... nor | ... does |
| ③ | which | ... and | ... does |
| ④ | which | ... nor | ... is |
| ⑤ | which | ... and | ... is |

28.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?66]

Before the washing machine was invented, people used washboards to scrub, or they carried their laundry to riverbanks and streams, where they beat and ㉠**rubbed** it against rocks. Such backbreaking labor is still ㉡**commonplace** in parts of the world, but for most homeowners the work is now done by a machine that automatically regulates water temperature, ㉢**measures** out the detergent, washes, rinses, and spin-dries. With its electrical and mechanical system, the washing machine is one of the most technologically ㉣**advanced** examples of a large household appliance. It not only cleans clothes, but it [does / is] so with far less water, detergent, and energy than washing by hand requires. Compared with the old washers that squeezed out excess water by ㉤**being fed** clothes through rollers, modern washers are indeed an electrical-mechanical phenomenon.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

29.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.67]

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that _____. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- ① are desirable
 ② are to be flexible
 ③ cant be instructable
 ④ have to be promoted
 ⑤ need to be eliminated

29.2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?68]

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- ① Emotions Considered Instructive
 ② Yesterday And Today of Sadness
 ③ Sadness Having Negative Effects on Us
 ④ The More Balanced View of Human Affectivity
 ⑤ Exploring the Emotions of Sadness And Depression

29.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{69]}

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion.

(A) Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive.

(B) Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness.

(C) It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

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

29.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{70]}

Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today.

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. (①) Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. (②) Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. (③) From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. (④) It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity. (⑤)

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, (A) [assigning / assign] negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and (B) [relieving / releasing] sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than (C) [is / does] the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, ① explore the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been ② consider instructive. (It only thriving is industry a promoting recently that) positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more ③ balance view of human affectivity.

29.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{71]}

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	assigning	... relieving	... does
②	assign	... relieving	... does
③	assigning	... relieving	... is
④	assign	... releasing	... is
⑤	assigning	... releasing	... is

29.6 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오.^{72]}

→ _____

29.7 밑줄 친 ①'explore'를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{73]}

→ _____

29.8 밑줄 친 ②'consider'를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{74]}

→ _____

29.9 밑줄 친 ③'balance'를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{75]}

→ _____

29.10 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{76]}

Sadness in our culture is often _____ . Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of "problem emotions" that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- ① considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion
- ② sensed in our modern busy and driven lives
- ③ employed as a subject matter by writers
- ④ seen as positive rather than undesirable
- ⑤ relieved by leading hard-working lives

29.11 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{77]}

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of "problem emotions" that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been _____ in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- ① more ignored
- ② less desirable
- ③ less noticeable
- ④ more promoted
- ⑤ far more accepted

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of "problem emotions" that need to (A) **[be eliminated / eliminate]**. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more (B) **[accepted / ignored]** in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, (C) **[exploring / explored]** the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered ①**instruct**. It is only recently **that** a thriving industry ②**promote** positivity has managed to ③ **removing** this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

29.12 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{78]}

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	be eliminated	... accepted	... exploring
②	eliminate	... accepted	... exploring
③	be eliminated	... ignored	... exploring
④	eliminate	... ignored	... explored
⑤	be eliminated	... ignored	... explored

29.13 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.^{79]}

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

29.14 밑줄 친 'that'와 쓰임이 같은 것을 고르시오.^{80]}

- ① Do you know the reason that Six is afraid of Seven?
- ② The reason is that Seven ate Nine, I think.
- ③ This is the file that you can look for on the Internet.
- ④ The fact that ec789 is a useful site is not known yet.
- ⑤ It was ec789 that helped them save time and energy.

29.15 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?81]

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. (A) _____, numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. (B) _____ some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

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

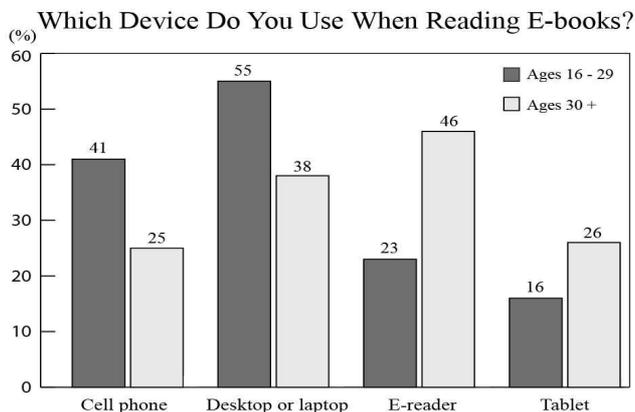
29.16 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.82]

Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of “problem emotions” that need to be eliminated. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more accepted in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered instructive. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- ① 우리 문화에서 슬픔은 종종 불필요하고 바람직하지 않은 감정으로 여겨진다.
- ② 수많은 자기 계발서들이 슬픔을 부정적인 감정으로 간주한다.
- ③ 다수의 심리학 직종이 슬픔을 관리하고 완화시키는 일에 활용된다.
- ④ 정도의 슬픔과 우울은 현재보다 이전의 시대에서 훨씬 더 수용되어 왔다.
- ⑤ 긍정성을 장려하는 산업이 인간 정서에 대한 균형적인 관점을 오래전에 없었다.

30.1 아래의 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?83]

The graph above shows the percentages of people aged 16-29 and 30 and over who read e-books on each device in 2011. ① For people aged 16-29, desktops or laptops are the most widely used devices, and tablets are the least. ② On the other hand, people aged 30 and over read e-books on e-readers the most and on cell phones the least. ③ The percentage point difference between the use of desktops or laptops and cell phones in ages 30 and over is more than 15 points. ④ The percentage of e-reader use among people aged 30 and over is twice as large as that among people aged 16-29. ⑤ Tablets are the only devices used by less than 30 percent of people in both age groups.



30.2 위의 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?84]

The graph above shows the percentages of people aged 16-29 and 30 and over who read e-books on each device in 2011. ① For people aged 16-29, desktops or laptops are the most widely used devices, and tablets are the least. ② On the other hand, people aged 30 and over read e-books on e-readers the most and on cell phones the least. ③ The percentage point difference between the use of desktops or laptops and cell phones in ages 30 and over is more than 10 points. ④ The percentage of e-reader use among people aged 30 and over is half as large as that among people aged 16-29. ⑤ Tablets are the only devices used by less than 30 percent of people in both age groups.

31.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{85]}

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet _____ . We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable [flexibility] in their food preferences.

- ① not wasting money is desirable
- ② your liking for food is seldom changed
- ③ everyone has his or her own eating habit
- ④ adjusting what you eat is entirely possible
- ⑤ choosing local foods is of help to food companies

31.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?^{86]}

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses (A) [governing / govern] our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. (B) [Were this / This were] not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West (C) [discovered / discovering] a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable [flexibility] in their food preferences.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) | ... | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|
| ① | govern | ... | This were | ... | discovered |
| ② | govern | ... | This were | ... | discovering |
| ③ | governing | ... | This were | ... | discovered |
| ④ | governing | ... | Were this | ... | discovering |
| ⑤ | governing | ... | Were this | ... | discovered |

31.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{87]}

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves.

- (A) Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable [flexibility] in their food preferences.
- (B) And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money.
- (C) After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Changing our food habits ㉠is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet adjusting ㉡what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year ㉢would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It (didn't realize for take from those the to long East) that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, ㉣that from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable flexibility in ㉤their food preferences.

31.4 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?^{88]}

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

31.5 밑줄 친 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오.^{89]}

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our ① _____ are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet ② _____ what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. **Were this not the case**, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they ③ _____ Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable flexibility in their food ④ _____.

31.6 뒷글의 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.⁹⁰

= _____ not the case

31.7 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.⁹¹

- ① preferred ② preferences ③ adjusting

31.8 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.⁹²

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades.

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. (①) And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. (②) Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. (③) It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. (④) Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. (⑤) From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable [flexibility] in their food preferences.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

31.9 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁹³

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. (A) _____ adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. (B) _____, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable [flexibility] in their food preferences.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | Equally |
| ② | Therefore | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | Likewise | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ | And yet | ..... | Equally |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | Nevertheless |

32.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?⁹⁴

Life is a balancing act, and (A) [**so is / is so**] our sense of morality. Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to (B) [**gathering / gather**] up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide (C) [**to buy / buying**] twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more. The scale is already level.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|
| ① | so is | ... | gathering | ... | to buy |
| ② | so is | ... | gathering | ... | buying |
| ③ | so is | ... | gather | ... | to buy |
| ④ | is so | ... | gather | ... | buying |
| ⑤ | is so | ... | gather | ... | to buy |

32.2 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{95]}

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then _____. The scale is already level.

- ① there's much to do
- ② there's little reason to do more
- ③ we cannot help finding another
- ④ we tend to remain in the same place
- ⑤ we get to know enough is not enough

32.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{96]}

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality.

- (A) One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house.
- (B) Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck.
- (C) The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more. The scale is already level.

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

32.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{97]}

The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more.

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. (①) Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. (②) Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. (③) One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. (④) The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). (⑤) The scale is already level.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

32.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.^{98]}

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally ㉠ _____ in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will ㉡ _____ the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. The moral ㉢ _____ (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more. The scale is already level.

- ① deficiency ② deficient ③ balance out

32.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{99]}

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe _____, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more. The scale is already level.

- ① we are doing enough
- ② we can't do anything
- ③ we are morally deficient
- ④ everything is done by others
- ⑤ others can afford to assist us

32.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? ^{100]}

Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. Research suggests ㉠that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and ㉡change out every bulb in your house. The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, ㉢balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip ㉣the other way. If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's ㉤a little reason to do more. The scale is already level.

- ① ㉠
- ② ㉡
- ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣
- ⑤ ㉤

33.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.^{101]}

That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing — as though you were the only two people in the world — often blocks out what you know to be true.

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. (㉢) Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. (㉣) The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. (㉤) More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- ① (㉠)
- ② (㉡)
- ③ (㉢)
- ④ (㉣)
- ⑤ (㉤)

33.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.^{102]}

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email.

(A) People “know” email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone.

(B) The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

(C) That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing — as though you were the only two people in the world — often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again.

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

33.3 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?103]

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not private. (A) _____ many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. (B) _____, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|----------------|
| | (A) | ..... | (B) |
| ① | For example | ..... | Therefore |
| ② | And yet | ..... | Instead |
| ③ | Likewise | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ | And yet | ..... | More generally |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | Nevertheless |

33.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.104]

Over decades, I have asked why.

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. (①) People “know” email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. (②) The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. (③) That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know to be true. (④) Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. (⑤) More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

33.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?105]

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it (A) [prevents / preventing] our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. That sense of being alone with the person (B) [to whom / whom] you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen (C) [masks / masking] the truth: What you write is not erasable. More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | ..... | (B) | ..... | (C) |
| ① | preventing | ... | to whom | ... | masking |
| ② | prevents | ... | to whom | ... | masks |
| ③ | preventing | ... | to whom | ... | masks |
| ④ | prevents | ... | whom | ... | masks |
| ⑤ | preventing | ... | whom | ... | masking |

33.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?106]

The gap between the reality of online life and ㉠how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not ㉡private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I ㉢have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely ㉣alone. That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know ㉤being true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

33.7 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [107]

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen _____: What you write is not erasable. More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- ① masks the truth
- ② attracts nobody to it
- ③ interests screen users
- ④ gets you to use it carefully
- ⑤ makes you stay from the net

33.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. [108]

The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People “know” email is not ㉠ _____. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing – as though you were the only two people in the world – often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be ㉡ _____; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not ㉢ _____. More generally, the experience of the net undermines the reality of the net.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| ① erasable | ② private | ③ stored |
| ④ erased | ⑤ public | |

34.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [109]

One line of research suggests that how *often* you go over material is (A) [less / more] critical than the *depth* of processing that you engage in. Thus, if you expect to remember what you read, you have to wrestle fully with its meaning. Many students could probably benefit if they spent less time on rote repetition and more on actually (B) [paying / being paid] attention to and analyzing the meaning of their reading assignments. In particular, it is useful to make material *personally* meaningful. When you read your textbooks, (C) [try / trying] to relate information to your own life and experience. For example, if you're reading in your psychology text about the personality trait of confidence, you can think about which people you know well are particularly confident and why you would characterize them as being that way.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------------|------------|
| ① | less | ... paying | ... try |
| ② | less | ... paying | ... trying |
| ③ | less | ... being paid | ... try |
| ④ | more | ... being paid | ... trying |
| ⑤ | more | ... being paid | ... try |

34.2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [110]

One line of research suggests that how *often* you go over material is less critical than the *depth* of processing that you engage in. Thus, if you expect to remember what you read, you have to wrestle fully with its meaning.

- (A) For example, if you're reading in your psychology text about the personality trait of confidence, you can think about which people you know well are particularly confident and why you would characterize them as being that way.
- (B) Many students could probably benefit if they spent less time on rote repetition and more on actually paying attention to and analyzing the meaning of their reading assignments.
- (C) In particular, it is useful to make material *personally* meaningful. When you read your textbooks, try to relate information to your own life and experience.

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

34.7 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [115]

One line of research suggests that how *often* you go over material is less ㉠ critical than the *depth* of processing that you engage in. Thus, if you expect ㉡ to remember what you read, you have to wrestle fully with its meaning. Many students could probably benefit if they spent less time on rote repetition and ㉢ less on actually paying attention to and analyzing the meaning of their reading assignments. In particular, it is useful to make material *personally* meaningful. When you read your textbooks, try to relate information to your own life and experience. For example, ㉣ if you're reading in your psychology text about the personality trait of confidence, you can think about which people you know well are particularly confident and why you would characterize them as ㉤ being that way.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

35.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [116]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change.

(A) Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

(B) For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate.

(C) Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities.

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

35.2 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [117]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change. For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

- ① the reasons the climate changes
 ② effects of tourism on the environment
 ③ impacts of tourism upon climate changes
 ④ human activities known to change the climate
 ⑤ the relations between local climate and local economies

35.3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [118]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales (A) at which / which tourism contributes to climate change. For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants (B) are emitted / emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft (C) carrying / carried tourists to and from their destinations.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| ① | which | ... emitted | ... carrying |
| ② | which | ... emitted | ... carried |
| ③ | at which | ... emitted | ... carrying |
| ④ | at which | ... are emitted | ... carried |
| ⑤ | at which | ... are emitted | ... carrying |

35.4 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [119]

For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate.

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. (①) As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change. (②) Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. (③) Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. (④) They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations. (⑤)

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, ㉠they are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism ㉡contributes to climate change. _____, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also ㉢be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known ㉣to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as ㉤those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

35.5 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [120]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

35.6 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [121]

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

35.7 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [122]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism (A) [contributes / contributing] to climate change. For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by [stationary / stationery] and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally (C) [focused / focusing] human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	contributes	stationery	focusing
②	contributes	stationary	focused
③	contributes	stationary	focusing
④	contributing	stationary	focused
⑤	contributing	stationery	focusing

35.8 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. [123]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change. For example, changes in land cover and use, such as ㉠replace forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also be caused when air ㉡pollutes are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities ㉢know to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

35.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [24]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change. For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities _____, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

- ① tend to be welcomed
- ② are thought to be beneficial
- ③ are known to change the climate
- ④ are expected to attract more tourists
- ⑤ contribute to the exhaustion of resources

35.10 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [25]

Tourism is one of many contributors to changes in the climate system. ㉠As with other human activities, there are many ways and spatial scales at which tourism contributes to climate change. ㉡For example, changes in land cover and use, such as replacing forest with resort buildings and other structures, can modify the local climate. ㉢Local climate changes may also be caused when air pollutants are emitted by the structures' incinerators, by stationary and mobile engines, and during land-clearing activities. ㉣In fact, air pollutants emitted by human activities are already reported by many studies. ㉤Gradually, over space and time, even these locally focused human activities are known to change the climate, regionally and globally. They work together with more global scale forces such as those related to emissions from aircraft carrying tourists to and from their destinations.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

36.1 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [26]

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. (A) _____, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks. The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, invented all sorts of social devices to hasten the process. (B) _____, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle—between idea and application—has been cut radically.

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

36.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [27]

It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, invented all sorts of social devices to hasten the process.

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. (①) For example, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks. (②) The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. (③) The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. (④) Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. (⑤) Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle—between idea and application—has been cut radically.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

36.3 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [28]

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. For example, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks.

- (A) Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle – between idea and application – has been cut radically.
- (B) The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available.
- (C) Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, invented all sorts of social devices to hasten the process.

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

36.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [29]

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. For example, in 1836, a machine was invented (A) that / those mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks. The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. The first English patent for a typewriter (B) was / has issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors (C) but / and that we have, over time, invented all sorts of social devices to hasten the process. Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle – between idea and application – has been cut radically.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
| ① | that | ... has | ... and |
| ② | that | ... was | ... but |
| ③ | that | ... was | ... and |
| ④ | those | ... was | ... but |
| ⑤ | those | ... has | ... and |

36.5 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [30]

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. For example, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks. The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, invented all sorts of social devices to hasten the process. Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle – between idea and application – has been cut radically.

- ① All Kinds of Social Devices
 ② Machines Based on Technology
 ③ Typewriters Available Commercially
 ④ Application from Scientific Discovery
 ⑤ Delays between Ideas And Application

36.6 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오. [31]

Scientific discoveries are being brought to fruition at a ㉠ _____. For example, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and poured grain into sacks. The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed. The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. Today, such delays between ideas and application are almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, invented ㉡ _____. Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle – between idea and application – ㉢ _____.

- ① has been cut radically
 ② faster rate than ever before
 ③ all sorts of social devices to hasten the process

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Scientific discoveries ㉠ **are being brought** to fruition at a faster rate than ever before. For example, in 1836, a machine was invented that mowed, threshed, and tied straw into bundles and ㉡ **pouring** grain into sacks. The machine was based on technology that even then was twenty years old, but (it **such was that not 1930 a machine was until actually marketed**). The first English patent for a typewriter was issued in 1714, but another 150 years passed before typewriters were commercially available. Today, such delays between ideas and application ㉢ **is** almost unthinkable. It is not that we are more eager or more ambitious than our ancestors but that we have, over time, ㉣ **invented** all sorts of social devices ㉤ **to hasten** the process. Thus, we find that the time between the first and second stages of the innovative cycle – between idea and application – has been cut radically.

36.7 밑줄의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [132]

- ① a machine used in farming
- ② the time between idea and application
- ③ the first English patent for a typewriter
- ④ our ancestors inventing all sorts of devices
- ⑤ scientific discoveries applied faster than ever before

36.8 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? (2개) [133]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

36.9 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하시오. [134]

→ _____

37.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [135]

Most of us have problems that (A) **[have been / have]** posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for (B) **[more / less]** parking lots or parking garages. However, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space to sit in during the workday. In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who (C) **[use / using]** downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles. Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|
| ① | have | ... less | ... using |
| ② | have | ... more | ... use |
| ③ | have been | ... more | ... using |
| ④ | have been | ... more | ... use |
| ⑤ | have been | ... less | ... using |

37.2 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [136]

Most of us have problems that have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. (A) _____, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space to sit in during the workday. In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles. (B) _____, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

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

37.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [137]

In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles.

Most of us have problems that have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). (①) But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). (②) After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. (③) The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. (④) However, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space to sit in during the workday. (⑤) Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

37.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [138]

Most of us have problems that have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors).

(A) In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles. Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

(B) But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals.

(C) The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. However, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space to sit in during the workday.

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

37.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [139]

Most of us have problems that have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city (A) [where / which] you work). After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. However, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles (B) [requiring / required] a space to sit in during the workday. In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles. Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it (C) [but / and] as you later reconceived it.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	where	... requiring	... but
②	where	... requiring	... and
③	where	... required	... but
④	which	... required	... and
⑤	which	... required	... but

37.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [140]

Most of us have problems that ㉠have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). After identifying the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. The problem of parking space is often ㉡seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. However, in order to solve this problem creatively, it may be useful ㉢to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space to sit in during the workday. In that case, you may decide ㉣to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and ㉤instituting a daytime local taxi service using these privately owned vehicles. Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Most of us have problems that have been posed to us (e.g., assignments from our supervisors). But we also recognize problems on our own (e.g., the need for additional parking space in the city where you work). After ① **being identified** the existence of a problem, we must define its scope and goals. The problem of parking space is often seen as a need for more parking lots or parking garages. However, in order to solve this problem ② **creative**, it may be useful to redefine it as a problem of too many vehicles requiring a space **to sit in** during the workday. In that case, you may decide to organize a carpool among people who use downtown parking lots and institute a daytime local taxi service using these privately ③ **owning** vehicles. Thus, you solve the problem not as you originally posed it but as you later reconceived it.

37.7 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. [141]

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

37.8 밑줄 친 'to sit in'과 의미가 같게 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오. [142]

= _____ sit

38.1 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [143]

They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer.

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. (①) True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. (②) To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules. (③) Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. (④) But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. (⑤) These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

38.2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [144]

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us (A) **[to do / doing]** is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we (B) **[may / should]** never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play (C) **[built / that built]** into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|----------------|
| ① | to do | ... may | ... built |
| ② | to do | ... may | ... that built |
| ③ | to do | ... should | ... built |
| ④ | doing | ... should | ... that built |
| ⑤ | doing | ... should | ... built |

38.3 밑줄 친 ①~③ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. [145]

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. ① **Get** into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team ② **is** playing by the same rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world ③ **has** the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

- ① → _____
 ② → _____
 ③ → _____

38.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?¹⁴⁶

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in (A) [concert / conflict] with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by (B) [instinct / learning] – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely (C) [imaginary / imaginative], but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① | concert | ... learning | ... imaginative |
| ② | concert | ... instinct | ... imaginary |
| ③ | concert | ... instinct | ... imaginative |
| ④ | conflict | ... instinct | ... imaginary |
| ⑤ | conflict | ... learning | ... imaginative |

38.5 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁴⁷

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone.

- (A) Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer.
- (B) To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules.
- (C) They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps ㉠practice penalty kicks alone. To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any ㉡given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the ㉢opposing team are playing by the ㉣different rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can _____ play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an ㉤identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

38.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁴⁸

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

38.7 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁴⁹

- ① therefore ② for example ③ nevertheless
 ④ besides ⑤ in short

38.8 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.¹⁵⁰

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all _____. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.

- ① had the skills built into their genes
 ② been coached by competent directors
 ③ practiced for a long time with other teams
 ④ played similar sports games for themselves
 ⑤ learned an identical set of ideas about soccer

38.9 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [151]

Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone. To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules. Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct – puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes. But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but _____, we can all play the game.

- ① if they are not new
- ② since they are easy
- ③ if everyone shares them
- ④ though they are not learned
- ⑤ since they are familiar to us all

39.1 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [152]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was _____. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop – such as wheat, potatoes, or rice – that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

- ① abundant food
- ② their weapons
- ③ hunting skills
- ④ their varied diet
- ⑤ food rich in protein

39.2 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [153]

By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs.

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. (①) Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop – such as wheat, potatoes, or rice – that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. (②) The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. (③) The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. (④) Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. (⑤) This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

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

39.3 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [154]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop – such as wheat, potatoes, or rice – that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been _____. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

- ① completely different
- ② entirely unpredictable
- ③ comparatively ample
- ④ still the same as today
- ⑤ rabbit steak with onions

39.4 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?155]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories (A) [feeding / that feeding] an agricultural population came from a single crop — such as wheat, potatoes, or rice — that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. (B) [If / Though] she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, (C) [may / should] have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| ① | feeding | ... | Though | ... | may |
| ② | that feeding | ... | Though | ... | may |
| ③ | feeding | ... | If | ... | may |
| ④ | that feeding | ... | If | ... | should |
| ⑤ | feeding | ... | If | ... | should |

39.5 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.156]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop — such as wheat, potatoes, or rice — that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers _____.

- ① developed new weapons
- ② cooperated with other members
- ③ lived long and comfortable lives
- ④ received all the necessary nutrients
- ⑤ improved genetically modified foods

39.6 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?157]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop — such as wheat, potatoes, or rice — that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

- ① Foragers' Eating Habits
- ② Foodstuffs Rich in Protein
- ③ Foragers' Different Foodstuffs
- ④ Ancient Farmers' Farming Skills
- ⑤ Typical Peasant in Traditional China

39.7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.158]

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet.

(A) The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

(B) Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop — such as wheat, potatoes, or rice — that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need.

(C) The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs.

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

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to ㉠_____. Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop — such as wheat, potatoes, or rice — that ㉡lacking some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need. The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. ㉢_____, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs. The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may ㉣eat berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This ㉤vary ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.

39.8 빈칸 ㉠에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 159]

- ① develop their own farming tools
- ② eat chicken as well as potatoes
- ③ grow enough food to feed their family
- ④ eat a very limited and unbalanced diet
- ⑤ store what they harvest and eat it later

39.9 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 160]

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

39.10 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉢ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. 161]

- ① → _____
- ② → _____
- ③ → _____

39.11 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. 162]

- ① 수렵채집 생활인들은 다양한 음식을 먹었다.
- ② 농부들은 매우 제한되고 불균형한 음식을 섭취하는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 전통적인 중국의 전형적인 농부는 아침, 점심, 저녁으로 쌀을 먹었다.
- ④ 고대 수렵 채집 생활인들은 수십 가지의 다양한 음식 규칙적으로 먹었다.
- ⑤ 농부의 고대 조상인 수렵 채집 생활인의 내일 메뉴는 오늘과 같았을 것이다.

40.1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? 163]

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to (A) those / that in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. Then, if one person has a family with two small children and (B) wants / is wanted to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance (C) come / comes from the bonus pool. The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|---------------|-----------|
| ① | those | ... wants | ... come |
| ② | those | ... wants | ... comes |
| ③ | those | ... is wanted | ... come |
| ④ | that | ... is wanted | ... comes |
| ⑤ | that | ... is wanted | ... come |

40.2 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 164]

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. (A) _____, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, (B) _____, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| ① | For example | therefore |
| ② | Therefore | instead |
| ③ | Likewise | in contrast |
| ④ | Then | for example |
| ⑤ | For example | nevertheless |

40.3 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [165]

Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs.

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. (①) The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. (②) In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. (③) Then, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. (④) At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. (⑤) The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

40.4 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [166]

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others.

(A) At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

(B) Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually.

(C) Then, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs.

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

40.5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [167]

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and (A) leaves / leave the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. Then, (B) if / whether one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. (C) Another / The other individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | leaves | ... whether | ... The other |
| ② | leaves | ... if | ... Another |
| ③ | leaves | ... if | ... The other |
| ④ | leave | ... if | ... Another |
| ⑤ | leave | ... whether | ... The other |

40.6 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [168]

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are ㉠similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves ㉡the other. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 ㉢annually. Then, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from ㉣that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The employees decide ㉤what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to ㉠ **the choices** in a cafeteria, ㉡ **in which** a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. Then, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to ㉢ **be used to** some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage ㉣ **to be met** his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The ㉤ **employers** decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

40.7 읽기의 빈칸 ㉠의 'the choices'를 한 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오. [169]

→ _____

40.8 읽기의 빈칸 ㉡의 'in which'를 한 단어로 바꿔 쓰시오. [170]

→ _____

40.9 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉣ 부분을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. [171]

㉠ → _____

㉡ → _____

㉢ → _____

40.10 읽기의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [172]

- ㉠ 'cafeteria'라는 용어는 선택이 카페테리아에서의 선택과 유사하기 때문이다.
- ㉡ 카페테리아 장려금은 다양하다.
- ㉢ 회사가 각 개인이 이용 가능한 자금을 따로 떼어놓는다.
- ㉣ 어린 자녀가 있는 직원은 보육 프로그램 비용을 이용할 수 있다.
- ㉤ Lincoln Electric 직원 의료 보험금은 직원의 급여에서 공제된다.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We _____. *Intelligence* once meant more than what any artificial intelligence (A) **does / is**. It ㉠ **used to** include sensibility, sensitivity, awareness, reason, wit, etc. And yet we readily call machines intelligent now. *Affective* is ㉡ **another** word that once meant a lot more than what any machine can deliver. Yet we have become used to (B) **describing / describe** machines that portray emotional states or can sense our emotional states as exemplars of "affective computing." These new meanings become our new normal, and we forget other meanings. We have to struggle to recapture lost language, lost meanings, and perhaps, ㉢ **in time**, lost experiences.

At one conference I attended, the robots were called "caring machines," and when I objected, I was told we were ㉣ **used to** this word not because the robots care (C) **but / and** because they will take care of us. The conference participants believed caring is a behavior, a function, not a feeling. They seemed puzzled: Why did I care so much about semantics? What's wrong with me?

(**It words is change natural for meaning their to**) over time and with new circumstances. *Intelligence* and *affective* have changed their meaning to accommodate what machines can do. But now the words caring, friend, companionship, and conversation?

A lot is ㉤ **at stake** in these words. They are not yet lost. We need to remember these words and this conversation before we don't know how to have it. Or before we think we can have it with a machine.

41-42.1 읽기의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [173]

- ㉠ lose our words ㉡ find old language
- ㉢ invent new words ㉣ remember old terms
- ㉤ use familiar vocabulary

41-42.2 (A),(B),(C)의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은? [174]

	(A)	(B)	(C)
㉠	does	... describing	... but
㉡	does	... describing	... and
㉢	does	... describe	... but
㉣	is	... describe	... and
㉤	is	... describe	... but

41-42.3 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? [175]

- ㉠ ㉠ ㉡ ㉡ ㉢ ㉢ ㉣ ㉣ ㉤ ㉤

41-42.4 괄호 안에 주어진 낱말들을 어법과 문맥에 맞게 배열하십시오. [176]

→ _____

❖ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It was August 18, 1999, back near the start of our inspirational trip across the U.S. My husband and I visited a center for children with special needs in Portland, Oregon. After receiving a gift from me, a bright-eyed young boy, Michael, reached into his pocket, retrieved something, and held it ㉠ **hidden** in his closed fist. "Now I want to give you something," he smiled, ㉡ **extending** his hand to me. "It's for luck. I found it this morning." I opened my palm. Onto it he dropped ㉢ something moist and green.

(A) "Really?" he said. "Really," I said, and went on to tell him about how I created those look-alikes. "Then for sure I want you [A] **[to have / having]** this real one," said Michael. "I find them all the time. Don't worry. I'll find ㉣ **the other** one." I marveled at the pureness of his loving. And I was struck by the symbolism. For Michael, those four-leafed clovers were ㉤ **like** love. He gave plenty away and always found plenty more.

(B) For a second I felt confused. But then I recognized it as a clover that, ㉥ _____, had four leaves on just one stem. I got a quick flash-back to when my cousin, John, and I looked for four-leaf clovers when we were about the same age as Michael. He and I would search through patches of clover at our grandparents' house for hours. When we got ㉦ **tired of** the quest, we would each "make" a four-leaf clover by combining a regular three-leaf clover with a stem ㉧ **from which** two of the leaves had been removed. We held the two stems together just so and tried to make the combo [B] **[look / looking]** like a true four-leaf clover. We never ㉨ **did find** a real one.

(C) I told Michael that I greatly appreciated his gesture, that I would enjoy ㉩ **holding** his clover for the rest of my visit there, and that I would certainly take the memory of it with me. ㉪ _____, I did not want to take the actual clover with me; I wanted him to keep it for himself. "Why?" he asked. "Four-leaf clovers are rare and hard to find," I answered. "I [C] **[used / was used]** to look for them a lot and I never found ㉫ **it**."

43-45.1 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것을 고르시오.177]

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

43-45.2 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?178]

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

43-45.3 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥 또는 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?179]

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

43-45.4 [A], [B], [C]의 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 표현으로 적절한 것은?180]

	[A]	[B]	[C]
①	having	... looking	... was used
②	having	... look	... used
③	to have	... look	... was used
④	to have	... look	... used
⑤	to have	... looking	... was used

43-45.5 다음 글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?181]

	㉠	㉡
①	for example	Therefore
②	therefore	Instead
③	indeed	However
④	however	For example
⑤	in addition	Nevertheless

정답

- 1] ⑤
- 2] ⑤
- 3] ①
- 4] ①
- 5] ①
- 6] ① well ② hard ③ working
- 7] ③
- 8] ①
- 9] ③
- 10] ⑤
- 11] ⑤
- 12] ③
- 13] ⑤
- 14] ②
- 15] ① precisely ② limited ③ absorbed
- 16] ①
- 17] ④
- 18] ③
- 19] ③
- 20] ⑤
- 21] ④
- 22] ①
- 23] ②
- 24] ①
- 25] ⑤
- 26] ① needed ② heightens ③ weakens
- 27] do the good deeds that their organizations made it easier for them to do
- 28] ③
- 29] ④
- 30] ②
- 31] ②
- 32] ②
- 33] ①
- 34] ①
- 35] ④
- 36] ④
- 37] ①
- 38] ②
- 39] ④
- 40] A-② B-③ C-①
- 41] ③
- 42] ⑤
- 43] it was relatively easy for imperial elites to adopt watching
- 44] watching
- 45] ③
- 46] ④
- 47] ① be considered ② generating ③ discovering
- 48] A-② B-③ C-①
- 49] ②
- 50] for others to know us and for ourselves to get
- 51] it is difficult for them to see themselves fully through
- 52] ⑤
- 53] ①
- 54] ⑤
- 55] ④
- 56] ④
- 57] ③
- 58] ③
- 59] ⑤
- 60] ③
- 61] ③
- 62] ①
- 63] ②
- 64] ③
- 65] ①
- 66] ⑤
- 67] ⑤
- 68] ②
- 69] ②
- 70] ③
- 71] ③
- 72] It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting

- 73] exploring / to explore
- 74] considered
- 75] considered
- 76] ①
- 77] ⑤
- 78] ①
- 79] ① instructive ② promoting ③ remove
- 80] ⑤
- 81] ⑤
- 82] ⑤
- 83] ③
- 84] ④
- 85] ④
- 86] ⑤
- 87] ③
- 88] ④
- 89] didn't take long for those from the East to realize
- 90] If this were
- 91] A-② B-③ C-①
- 92] ③
- 93] ④
- 94] ①
- 95] ②
- 96] ②
- 97] ⑤
- 98] A-② B-③ C-①
- 99] ①
- 100] ⑤
- 101] ③
- 102] ①
- 103] ④
- 104] ②
- 105] ②
- 106] ⑤
- 107] ①
- 108] A-② B-③ C-①
- 109] ①
- 110] ③
- 111] ②
- 112] ④
- 113] ④
- 114] A-② B-③ C-①
- 115] ③
- 116] ③
- 117] ③
- 118] ⑤
- 119] ②
- 120] ①
- 121] ②
- 122] ②
- 123] ① replacing ② pollutants ③ are known
- 124] ③
- 125] ④
- 126] ①
- 127] ⑤
- 128] ③
- 129] ②
- 130] ④
- 131] A-② B-③ C-①
- 132] ②
- 133] ②③
- 134] it was not until 1930 that such a machine actually was marketed
- 135] ④
- 136] ④
- 137] ⑤
- 138] ③
- 139] ①
- 140] ⑤
- 141] ① identifying ② creatively ③ owned
- 142] in which to sit
- 143] ⑤
- 144] ①
- 145] ① To get ② are ③ have
- 146] ②

- 147] ②
- 148] ④
- 149] ③
- 150] ⑤
- 151] ③
- 152] ④
- 153] ③
- 154] ①
- 155] ③
- 156] ④
- 157] ③
- 158] ③
- 159] ④
- 160] ③
- 161] ① lacks ② have eaten ③ variety
- 162] ⑤
- 163] ①
- 164] ④
- 165] ④
- 166] ③
- 167] ②
- 168] ②
- 169] those
- 170] where
- 171] ① use ② to meet ③ employees
- 172] ⑤
- 173] ①
- 174] ①
- 175] ④
- 176] It is natural for words to change their meaning
- 177] ③
- 178] ⑤
- 179] ②
- 180] ④
- 181] ③