

18.

Dear Mr. Jones,
I am James Arkady, PR Director of KHJ Corporation. We are planning **(A)[redesigning / to redesign]** our brand identity and launch a new logo to celebrate our 10th anniversary. We request you to create a logo **(B)[that / what]** best suits our company's core vision, 'To inspire humanity.' I hope the new logo will convey our brand message and capture the values of KHJ. Please send us your logo design proposal **(C)[once / if]** you are done with it. Thank you.

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

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| ① redesigning | ..... | that | ..... | if |
| ② to redesign | ..... | what | ..... | if |
| ③ redesigning | ..... | that | ..... | if |
| ④ to redesign | ..... | that | ..... | once |
| ⑤ redesigning | ..... | what | ..... | once |

2) 밑글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① To ask for Jones to come up with a logo
- ② To change his company's symbol again
- ③ To practice love for humanity
- ④ To propose design planning for his job's interview
- ⑤ To establish his company value with a new brand

19.

One day, Cindy happened to sit next to a famous artist in a café, and she was thrilled to see him in person.

(A) "No," he said. "It took me over sixty years to draw this." Being at a loss, she stood still rooted to the ground.

(B) He was drawing on a used napkin over coffee. She was looking on in awe. After a few moments, the man finished his coffee and was about to throw away the napkin as he left.

(C) Cindy stopped him. "Can I have that napkin you drew on?", she asked. "Sure," he replied. "Twenty thousand dollars." She said, with her eyes wide-open, "What? It took you like two minutes to draw that."

3) 밑글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

4) 위 Cindy의 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 카페에 우연히 유명한 화가 옆에 앉게 되었다.
- ② 화가는 커피를 마시면서 냅킨에 그림을 그리고 있었다.
- ③ 화가는 커피를 다 마시고 냅킨을 버리려 했다.
- ④ 화가는 그 냅킨이 2만 달러라고 했다.
- ⑤ 화가는 어쩔 줄 몰라 꼼짝 못 한 채 서 있었다.

20.

Sometimes, you feel the need to avoid something that will lead to success out of **(A) [discomfort / comfort]**. Maybe you are avoiding extra work because you are tired. You are actively shutting out success because you want to avoid being uncomfortable. Therefore, overcoming your instinct to avoid uncomfortable things at first is **(B) [essential / worthless]**. Try doing new things outside of your comfort zone. Change is always **(C) [comfortable / uncomfortable]**, but it is key to doing things differently in order to find that magical formula for success.

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

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① | discomfort | worthless | uncomfortable |
| ② | comfort | worthless | comfortable |
| ③ | comfort | essential | uncomfortable |
| ④ | comfort | essential | comfortable |
| ⑤ | discomfort | essential | uncomfortable |

6) 밑글이 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Always seek comfortable styles for you
- ② It takes a little time to adjust new environment
- ③ Pave the way for success with magic formula
- ④ Try something new even though it's inconvenient
- ⑤ Being uncomfortable makes learning better

21.

We have a tendency to interpret events selectively.

(A) Selective perception is based on what seems to us to stand out. However, what seems to us to be standing out may very well be related to our goals, interests, expectations, past experiences, or current demands of the situation — "with a hammer in hand, everything looks like a nail."

(B) This quote highlights the phenomenon of selective perception. If we want to use a hammer, then the world around us may begin to look as though it is full of nails!

(C) If we want things to be "this way" or "that way" we can most certainly select, stack, or arrange evidence in a way that supports such a viewpoint.

7) 밑글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

8) 밑글의 요지에 가장 밀접한 것은?

- ① Look before you leap
- ② You can see as much as you know
- ③ Chickens come home to roost
- ④ The grass is always greener on the other side
- ⑤ Nice words for nice words

22.

Rather than attempting to punish students with a low grade or mark in the hope it will encourage them ①to give greater effort in the future, teachers can better motivate students by considering their work as ② incomplete and then requiring additional effort.

(A) And with appropriate support, they believe students will continue to work until their performance ③will be satisfactory.

(B) Teachers at Beachwood Middle School in Beachwood, Ohio, record students' grades as A, B, C, or I (Incomplete). Students ④ who receive an I grade are required to do additional work in order to bring their performance up to an acceptable level.

(C) This policy is based on the belief that students perform at a failure level or submit failing work in large part because teachers accept ⑤it. The Beachwood teachers reason that if they no longer accept substandard work, students will not submit it.

9) 윗글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

10) 윗글에 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 곳은?

11) 윗글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Giving students chances to get better grades doesn't help them to be motivated
 ② If students are given chances to reach a certain standard, It will help students to be motivated
 ③ It can help motivate students to make them discouraged in a class
 ④ Teachers should always motivate their students whatever performances they show us
 ⑤ Even though encouraged enough by their teacher, students sometimes can fall into despair

23.

Curiosity makes us much more likely to view a tough problem as an (A)[**reluctant / interesting**] challenge to take on. A stressful meeting with our boss becomes an opportunity to learn. A nervous first date becomes an exciting night out with a new person. A colander becomes a hat. In general, curiosity motivates us to view stressful situations as challenges rather than threats, to talk about difficulties more (B)[**openly / secretly**], and to try new approaches to solving problems. In fact, curiosity is associated with a (C)[**less / more**] defensive reaction to stress and, as a result, less aggression when we respond to irritation.

* colander: (음식 재료의 물을 빼는 데 쓰는) 체

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

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	interesting	.....	openly	.....	less
②	reluctant	.....	secretly	.....	less
③	reluctant	.....	openly	.....	less
④	interesting	.....	secretly	.....	more
⑤	reluctant	.....	openly	.....	more

13) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Benefit from Stress
 ② How to Overcome Stress: Curiosity
 ③ Managing Stress: Skills for Self-Care
 ④ The Effects of Curiosity on Students
 ⑤ How Curiosity Does Its Magic

24. 글의 제목. ① Elevators Bring Buildings Closer to the Sky

When people think about the development of cities, rarely do they consider the critical role of vertical transportation. ____ (A) ____, each day, more than 7 billion elevator journeys are taken in tall buildings all over the world. Efficient vertical transportation can expand our ability to build taller and taller skyscrapers. Antony Wood, a Professor of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology, explains that advances in elevators over the past 20 years are probably the greatest advances we have seen in tall buildings. ____ (B) ____, elevators in the Jeddah Tower in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under construction, will reach a height record of 660m.

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

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| ① In fact | On the other hand |
| ② As a result | Instead |
| ③ Furthermore | What's more |
| ④ In fact | For example |
| ⑤ Furthermore | Likewise |

15) 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 사람들은 수직 운송 수단의 중요한 역할을 거의 고려하지 않는다.
- ② 매일 70억 회 이상의 엘리베이터 이동이 전 세계 높은 빌딩에서 이루어 진다.
- ③ 수직 운송 수단은 고층 건물을 만들 수 있는 능력을 확장 시킬 수 있다.
- ④ 엘리베이터 발전은 높은 건물에서 봐 왔던 가장 작은 발전이다.
- ⑤ 사우디아라비아 엘리베이터는 660미터이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점] ⑤ are → is

When you do this, judge how happy your face really looks — is it genuine?

There have been occasions in which you have observed a smile and you could sense it was not genuine. (①)The most obvious way of identifying a genuine smile from an insincere one is that a fake smile primarily only affects the lower half of the face, mainly with the mouth alone. (②)The eyes don't really get involved. (③)Take the opportunity to look in the mirror and manufacture a smile using the lower half your face only. (④)A genuine smile will impact on the muscles and wrinkles around the eyes and less noticeably, the skin between the eyebrow and upper eyelid is lowered slightly with true enjoyment. (⑤)The genuine smile can impact on the entire face.

16) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

17) 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Tell a True Smile from a Fake One
- ② The Forgotten Smile: Go and Find yourself
- ③ Handbook of Facial Expression of Emotion
- ④ Understanding Facial Expressions in Communication
- ⑤ First Impression Express: Know How to Smile

30.

This allows the river to accommodate variations in water level and speed.

(①)Detailed study over the past two or three decades is showing (a)**that** the complex forms of natural systems are essential to their functioning. (②)The attempt to straighten rivers and give them regular cross-sections (a)**is** perhaps the most disastrous example of this form-and-function relationship. (③)The natural river has a very irregular form: it curves a lot, spills across floodplains, and leaks into wetlands, ③ (c)**given** it an ever-changing and incredibly complex shoreline. (④)Pushing the river into tidy geometry destroys functional capacity and results (d)**in** disasters like the Mississippi floods of 1927 and 1993 and, more recently, the unnatural disaster of Hurricane Katrina. (⑤)A \$50 billion plan to "let the river loose" in Louisiana (e)**recognizes** that the controlled Mississippi is washing away twenty-four square miles of that state annually.

* geometry: 기하학 ** capacity: 수용능력

18) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

19) 위 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 곳은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

20) 밑글의 내용 중 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 자연계의 복잡한 형태는 필수적이라는 것을 보여 주고 있다.
 ② 강을 직선화는 것은 막심한 피해 사례가 될 수 있다.
 ③ 자연 발생적 강은 불규칙한 형태를 가지고 있다.
 ④ 강을 기하학적 형태에 맞춰 넣는 것은 재난을 초래한다.
 ⑤ 통제된 Mississippi강이 매일 그 주의 24제곱마일을 유실시키고 있다.

31.

In a culture where there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing. Many cultures, however, do not ①**maintain** this belief. In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want. Life is about doing what you are supposed to do. The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe that what they may want is not ②**related** to what they are supposed to do. The weight of outside considerations is ③**greater** than their desires. When this is an issue in a group, we discuss what makes for good decisions. If a person can be unburdened from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, consider what ④**appeals** to them, they get the chance to sort out what is important to them. Then they can consider and negotiate with their ⑤**internal** pressures.

21) 밑줄 친 어휘 중 맥락상 적절하지 않은 것은?

22) 밑글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 외적 압박이 무엇인지 고민해보면 문제의 원인을 파악할 수 있다.
 ② 삶에서 좋아하는 일과 해야 하는 일을 구분할 필요가 있다.
 ③ 자기가 좋아하는 일만 추구하는 것이 항상 옳은 것은 아니다.
 ④ 외적 및 내적 압박에서 어떤 선택을 하는지가 중요하다.
 ⑤ 외적 압박에서 벗어나면 자기가 좋아할 일을 찾을 수 있다.

32.

Research has confirmed that athletes are less likely to participate in unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes.

(A) However, moral reasoning and good sporting behavior seem to decline as athletes progress to higher competitive levels, in part because of the increased emphasis on winning. Thus winning can be a double-edged sword in teaching character development.

(B) Some athletes may want to win so much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules. They may develop undesirable character traits that can enhance their ability to win in the short term.

(C) However, when athletes resist the temptation to win in a dishonest way, they can develop positive character traits that last a lifetime. Character is a learned behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.

* trait: 특성

23) 밑글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

24) 밑글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① All athletes should be humble about their accomplishments
 ② Celebrities and athletes should not receive special treatment.
 ③ Athletes need a good sense of physical balance as well as positive character traits
 ④ High expectations are not desirable for pure sportsmanship of athletes
 ⑤ Systematic teaching is required to make athletes who remain sound sportsmanship

33.

Due to technological innovations, music can now **(a)be experienced** by more people, for more of the time than ever before. Mass availability has given individuals unheard-of control over their own sound-environment. However, it has also confronted them with the simultaneous availability of countless genres of music, **(b)in which** they have to orient themselves. ①)People start filtering out and organizing their digital libraries like they **(c)are used to do** with their physical music collections. ②)However, there is the difference that the choice lies in their own hands. ③)Without being restricted to the limited collection of music-distributors, **(d)nor** being guided by the local radio program as a 'preselector' of the latest hits, the individual actively has to choose and determine his or her musical preferences. ④)But not only don't some people like music, people don't want to say about musical preferences because they work better in silence. ⑤)The search for the right song is thus associated with **(e)considerable** effort.

* simultaneous: 동시의

25) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

26) 위 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중 어법상 틀린 곳은?

34.

It is common to assume that creativity concerns primarily the relation between actor(creator) and artifact(creation).

(A) However, from a sociocultural standpoint, the creative act is never "complete" in the absence of a second position — that of an audience. While the actor or creator him/herself is the first audience of the artifact being produced, this kind of distantiating can only be achieved by internalizing the perspective of others on one's work.

(B) This means that, in order to be an audience to your own creation, a history of interaction with others is needed. We exist in a social world that constantly confronts us with the "view of the other." It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity.

(C) This outside perspective is essential for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

* artifact: 창작물

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

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

28) 뒷글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① It is an interaction with the audience, which completes an artifact.
 ② Free markets favor individual choice and creativity.
 ③ Historical perspective can even inspire creativity or aid in problem solving.
 ④ An atmosphere of freedom fosters creativity and emotional development.
 ⑤ Creation comes from many rehearsals with an audience.

35.

Health and the spread of disease are very ①close linked to how we live and how our cities operate. The good news is ②that cities are incredibly resilient. Many cities have experienced epidemics in the past and have not only survived, ③but advanced. The nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries saw destructive outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and influenza in European cities. Doctors such as Jon Snow, from England, and Rudolf Virchow, of Germany, saw the connection between poor living conditions, overcrowding, sanitation, and disease. A recognition of this connection ④led to the replanning and rebuilding of cities to stop the spread of epidemics. In the mid-nineteenth century, London's pioneering sewer system, ⑤which still serves it today, was built as a result of understanding the importance of clean water in stopping the spread of cholera.

* resilient: 회복력이 있는

** sewer system: 하수 처리 시스템

29) 뒷글에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 도시가 믿을 수 없을 정도로 회복력이 있다.
 ② 많은 도시는 과거 전염병을 경험했고 살아남지 못했다.
 ③ 유럽 도시들은 콜레라, 장티푸스, 독감의 파괴적 창궐을 목격했다.
 ④ 전염병 확산을 막기 위한 도시 재계획과 재건축으로 이어졌다.
 ⑤ 런던 하수 처리 시스템은 콜레라 확산을 막기 위해 만들어졌다.

30) 위 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법 상 틀린 곳은?

36.

These changes help the organisms to survive, making them alert to enemies.

Starting from birth, babies are immediately attracted to faces. (①)Scientists were able to show this by having babies look at two simple images, one that looks more like a face than the other. (②)By measuring where the babies looked, scientists found that the babies looked at the face-like image more than they looked at the non-face image. (③)Even though babies have poor eyesight, they prefer to look at faces. But why? (④)One reason babies might like faces is because of something called evolution. Evolution involves changes to the structures of an organism(such as the brain) that occur over many generations. (⑤)By being able to recognize faces from afar or in the dark, humans were able to know someone was coming and protect themselves from possible danger.

31) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

32) 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Instinct for Survival: Being Able to Recognize Human Faces
- ② Babies Eating for Survival: Recognize Who Give You Meal
- ③ Pleasure and Instinct: A Study in the Psychology of Baby Action
- ④ Nursing Your Baby: the Most Important Thing For us
- ⑤ Attachment Parenting: Make babies know who parents are

37.

What's the solution to the misinformation problem?

People spend much of their time interacting with media, but that does not mean that people have the critical skills to analyze and understand it. (①)One well-known study from Stanford University in 2016 demonstrated that youth are easily fooled by misinformation, especially when it comes through social media channels. (②)This weakness is not found only in youth, however. (③)Research from New York University found that people over 65 shared seven times as much misinformation as their younger counterparts. All of this raises a question. (④)Governments and tech platforms certainly have a role to play in blocking misinformation. (⑤)However, every individual needs to take responsibility for combating this threat by becoming more information literate. *

counterpart: 상대방

33) 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Understanding Media and Misinformation in the Digital Age
- ② Misinformation and Fake News in Education
- ③ The Misinformation Age: How False Beliefs Spread?
- ④ Who Strain Related Information in Media?
- ⑤ What Do We Need to Combat Misinformation?

34) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Sound and light travel in waves. An analogy often given for sound is that of throwing a small stone onto the surface of a still pond. Waves radiate outwards from the point of impact, just as sound waves radiate from the sound source.

(A) And so, a physical disturbance in the atmosphere around us will produce a sound.

(B) This is due to a disturbance in the air around us. If you bang two sticks together, you will get a sound. As the sticks approach each other, the air immediately in front of them is compressed and energy builds up.

(C) When the point of impact occurs, this energy is released as sound waves. If you try the same experiment with two heavy stones, exactly the same thing occurs, but you get a different sound due to the density and surface of the stones, and as they have likely displaced more air, a louder sound.

* analogy: 비유 ** radiate: 사방으로 퍼지다

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

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

36) 밑글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how explain a physical phenomenon
 ② some ways to understand how to spread a sound
 ③ how sound is produced and delivered to ears
 ④ function of sound in a atmosphere
 ⑤ why sound is different time to time

39.

Food chain means the transfer of food energy from the source in plants through a series of organisms with the repeated process of eating and being eaten. In a grassland, grass is eaten by rabbits while rabbits in turn are eaten by foxes.

(A) This is an example of a simple food chain. This food chain implies the sequence in which food energy is transferred from producer to consumer or higher trophic level.

(B) Hence the number of steps or links in a sequence is restricted, usually to four or five. The shorter the food chain or the nearer the organism is to the beginning of the chain, the greater the available energy intake is.

(C) It has been observed that at each level of transfer, a large proportion, 80 - 90 percent, of the potential energy is lost as heat.

* trophic: 영양의

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

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

38) 밑글의 내용 중 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 초원에서 풀은 토끼에게 먹히고 토끼는 여우에게 먹힌다.
 ② 먹이 사슬은 식품 에너지가 생산자에서 더 높은 영양 수준으로 전달되는 연쇄를 말한다.
 ③ 먹이 사슬 이동 단계에 80~90%가 열로 손실되는 것으로 관찰됐다.
 ④ 하나의 연쇄(사슬) 안에 있는 단계나 연결의 수는 보통 4~5개로 제한된다.
 ⑤ 먹이 사실이 짧을수록 이용 가능한 에너지 섭취량이 적어진다.

40.

After reading a research paper about behavior change, Rhonda put a note in one of the bathrooms asking people not **(a)to remove** the toilet paper, as it was a shared item.

A woman named Rhonda who attended the University of California at Berkeley had a problem. (①)She was living near campus with several other people — none of **(b)them** knew one another. (②)When the cleaning people came each weekend, they left several rolls of toilet paper in each of the two bathrooms. However, by Monday all the toilet paper would be gone. (③)It was a classic tragedy-of-the-commons situation: because some people took more toilet paper than their fair share, the public resource **(c)was destroyed** for everyone else. (④)To her great **(d)satisfaction**, one roll reappeared in a few hours, and another the next day. (⑤)In the other note-free bathroom, however, there was no toilet paper **(e)until** the following weekend, when the cleaning people returned.

39) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

40) 위 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법 상 틀린 곳은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

If you were afraid of standing on balconies, you would start on some lower floors and slowly work your way up to higher ones. It would be easy to face a fear of standing on **①highly** balconies in a way that's totally controlled. Socializing is trickier.

(A) It's also harder to design a tidy way to gradually face many social fears. The social situations you need to expose yourself to may not be available when you want **②them**, or they may not go well enough for you to sense that things are under control.

(B) People aren't like inanimate features of a building that you just have to be around to **③get used to**. You have to interact with them, and their responses can be unpredictable. Your feelings toward them are more complex too. Most people's self-esteem isn't going to be affected **④that** much if they don't like balconies, but your confidence can suffer if you can't socialize effectively.

(C) The progression from one step to the next may not be clear, **⑤creating** unavoidable large increases in difficulty from one to the next. People around you aren't robots that you can endlessly experiment with for your own purposes. This is not to say that facing your fears is pointless when socializing. The principles of gradual exposure are still very useful. The process of applying them is just messier, and knowing that before you start is helpful.

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

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

42) 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

1) ④

2) ①

① To ask for Jones to come up with a logo
존에게 로고 제작을 부탁하려고② To change his company's symbol again
자기 회사의 상징을 다시 바꾸려고③ To practice love for humanity
인류애를 실천하기 위해서④ To propose design planning for his job's interview
취업 인터뷰를 위한 디자인 계획을 제안하려고⑤ To establish his company value with a new brand
새로운 브랜드로 회사 가치를 정립하려고

3) ②

4) ⑤

어쩔 줄 몰라서 서 있었던 사람은 화가가 아닌 Cindy이다.

5) ⑤

6) ④

① Always seek comfortable styles for yourself
항상 자신을 위해 안락한 방식을 추구하라② It takes a little time to adjust new environment
새로운 환경 적응에는 약간의 시간이 걸린다③ Pave the way for success with magic formula
마법 공식으로 성공을 위한 길을 닦아라④ Try something new even though it's inconvenient
비록 불편하더라도 새로운 것을 시도하라⑤ Being uncomfortable makes learning better
불편한 것은 학습을 더 좋게 만든다

7) ⑤

8) ②

① Look before you leap
돌다리도 두들겨보고 건너라② You can see as much as you know
아는 만큼 보인다③ Chickens come home to roost
자업자득(누워서 침뱉기)④ The grass is always greener on the other side
남의 떡이 더 커 보인다⑤ Nice words for nice words
가는 말이 고와야 오는 말이 곱다

9) ②

10) ③

시간의 부사절에서는 미래 시제 대신에 현재시제를 써야 한다. 따라서 will be를 is로 고쳐야 한다.

11) ②

① Giving students chances to get better grades doesn't help them to be motivated
학생들에게 더 좋은 점수를 받도록 기회를 주는 것은 동기 부여에 도움이 되지 않는다.② If students are given chances to reach a certain standard, it will help students to be motivated
학생의 과제가 일정 수준에 도달하도록 개선 기회를 주면 동기 부여에 도움이 된다.

③ It can help motivate students to make them discouraged in a class

학생들을 수업 시간에 낙담시키는 것이 동기를 부여하는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.

④ Teachers should always motivate their students whatever performances they show us

학생들이 어떤 퍼포먼스를 보여주더라도 항상 학생들을 동기를 유발하여야 한다.

⑤ Even though encouraged enough by their teacher, students sometimes can fall into despair

비록 선생님에게 격려를 받는다 할지라도, 학생들은 가끔 좌절에 빠질 수 있다.

12) ①

13) ⑤

① How to Benefit from Stress

스트레스로부터 이득을 취하는 방법

② How to Overcome Stress: Curiosity

스트레스 극복 방법: 호기심

③ Managing Stress: Skills for Self-Care

스트레스 관리: 자기 관리의 기술

④ The Effects of Curiosity on Students

학생 미치는 호기심의 효과들

⑤ How Curiosity Does Its Magic

호기심이 마법을 펼치는 방법

14) ④

15) ④

엘리베이터 발전은 높은 건물에서 봐 왔던 가장 작은(가장 큰) 발전이다.

16) ④

17) ①

① How to Tell a True Smile from a Fake One

진짜와 가짜 미소 구분하는 방법

② The Forgotten Smile: Go and Find yourself

잊혀진 미소: 나가서 자신을 찾아라

③ Handbook of Facial Expression of Emotion

감정의 얼굴 표정 핸드북

④ Understanding Facial Expressions in Communication

④ 대화할 때 얼굴 표정 이해

⑤ First Impression Express: Know How to Smile

첫인상 표현하기: 웃는 방법을 알아라

18) ④

19) ③ (given → giving)

20) ⑤

통제된 Mississippi강이 깨알(매년) 그 주의 24제곱마일을 유실시키고 있다.

21) ⑤ (internal → external)

22) ⑤

23) ①

24) ⑤

① All athletes should be humble about their accomplishments

모든 운동 선수들은 자신의 성취에 겸손해야 한다.

② Celebrities and athletes should not receive special

treatment.

연예인과 운동선수들은 특별한 대우를 받아서는 안 된다.

③ Athletes need a good sense of physical balance as well as positive character traits

운동선수들은 좋은 신체적 균형뿐만 아니라 긍정적 인격 특성도 필요하다.

④ High expectations are not desirable for pure sportsmanship of athletes

높은 기대들은 운동선수들의 순수한 스포츠 정신에 바람직하지 않다.

⑤ Systematic teaching is required to make athletes who remain sound sportsmanship

좋은 스포츠 정신을 가진 선수를 만들기 위해서는 체계적 교육이 요구된다.

25) ④

-해설: 기술혁신으로 대중들은 음악에 대해 제약 없는 이용과 완전한 선택권을 갖게 되었다는 내용임으로 ④ 내용과는 어울리지 않는다.

-해설: But not only don't some people like music, they don't want to say about musical preferences because they just prefer to work better in silence.

하지만 일부 사람들은 음악을 싫어할 뿐만 아니라 음악적 기호에 대한 언급도 싫어하는데 이유는 단지 조용하게 일하는 것을 좋아하기 때문이다.

26) (c) (are used to do → used to do)

27) ①

28) ①

① It is an interaction with the audience, which completes an artifact.

창조물을 완성하는 것은 관객과의 소통이다.

② Free markets favor individual choice and creativity.

자유로운 시장은 개인적 선택과 창의성을 선호한다.

③ Historical perspective can even inspire creativity or aid in problem solving.

역사적 관점이 창의성을 유발하고 문제 해결에 도움이 된다.

④ An atmosphere of freedom fosters creativity and emotional development.

자유로운 분위기가 창의성과 감정적 발전을 강화한다.

⑤ Creation comes from many rehearsals with an audience.

창조성은 관객과 많은 예행연습으로부터 온다.

29) ②

많은 도시는 과거 전염병을 경험했고 살아남자 못했 다(살아 남았다).

30) ① (close → closely)

-해설: close는 '가까운'의 뜻이다. 맥락상 '밀접하게'라는 의미가 적절하다.

31) ⑤

32) ①

① Instinct for Survival: Being Able to Recognize Human Faces

생존 본능: 인간의 얼굴 알아보기

② Babies Eating for Survival: Recognize Who Give You Meal

생존을 위해 먹는 아기들: 누가 밥을 주는지 인지하라

③ Pleasure and Instinct: A Study in the Psychology of

Baby Action

기쁨과 본능: 아기 행동의 심리학 연구

④ Nursing Your Baby: the Most Important Thing For us

아기 돌봄: 우리에게 가장 중요한 일

⑤ Attachment Parenting: Make babies know who parents are

애착 부모교육: 아기들에게 부모가 무엇인지 알려줘라

33) ⑤

① Understanding Media and Misinformation in the Digital Age

디지털 시대에 미디어와 잘못된 정보를 이해하는 것

② Misinformation and Fake News in Education

교육에서의 잘못된 정보와 가짜 뉴스

③ The Misinformation Age: How False Beliefs Spread?

오보의 시대: 어떻게 잘못된 믿음이 전파되는가?

④ Who Strain Related Information in Media?

누가 미디어에서 관련 정보를 왜곡하는가?

⑤ What Do We Need to Combat Misinformation?

잘못된 정보와 싸우기 위해 무엇을 해야 하는가?

34) ④

35) ②

36) ③

① how explain a physical phenomenon

어떻게 물리적 현상을 설명하는지

② some ways to understand how to spread a sound

소리 전파를 이해하기 위한 몇 가지 방법들

③ How sound is produced and delivered to ears

소리가 생성되고 귀로 전달되는 과정

④ function of sound in a atmosphere

대기 중에 소리의 기능

⑤ why sound is different time to time

소리는 때때로 다른 이유

37) ②

38) ⑤

먹이 사실이 짧을수록 이용 가능한 에너지 섭취량이 적어진다(커진다).

39) ④

40) ② (them → whom)

41) ④

42) ① (highly → high)