

18.

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

1) 위 문장을 아래 해석을 참고하여 바르게 배열하십시오.

(해석) 저희 회사의 핵심 비전 '인류애를 고양하자'를 가장 잘 반영한 로고를 제작해주시기를 요청합니다.
(배열)

2) 위 밑줄 친 (a)의 의미와 같은 뜻으로 쓰인 것은?

- ① Once again he had to readjust to living alone.
 ② Come on! Try once more.
 ③ I once met your mother.
 ④ Drop everything and come at once!
 ⑤ Once opened, this product should be kept refrigerated.

19.

One day, ①Cindy was happened to sit next to a famous artist in a café, and she was thrilled to see him in person. 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. Cindy stopped him. "_____?", she asked. "Sure," he replied. "Twenty thousand dollars." She said, (가)with her eyes wide-open, "What? It took you like two minutes to draw that." "No," he said. "It took me over sixty years to draw this." ②Being at a loss, she stood still rooting to the ground.

3) 밑글에서 (가)를 해석하십시오.

()

4) 위 ①~②번 문장에서 어법 상 틀린 부분을 각각 고쳐 쓰시오.

	틀린 부분		고쳐쓰기
①			
②			

5) 위 빈칸에 문장을 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 영작하십시오.

(해석) 당신이 그렸던 냅킨을 제가 가져도 될까요? (napkin, draw on)
(영작)

20.

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

6) 위 (A)~(C) 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 어법상 정답은?

(A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

7) 밑글의 요지를 아래 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오.

(해석)

안락한 곳을 벗어나 성공을 위해 새로운 것을 시도하라.
[out of / our / Get / and / try / comfort zone
/ new Things / success / for]

(영작)

21.

We have a tendency to interpret events selectively. 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. Selective perception is based on what seems to us to stand out. However, 우리에게 두드러져 보이는 것은 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.” 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!

8) 밑글의 빈칸 한글을 주어진 아래 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오.

(주어진 낱말)
(what, stand out, seem)

(영작)

9) 밑글의 요지에서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(요지)

Our perception is always _____ by
cognitive selection

- ① expanded ② manipulated
③ explained ④ manifested
⑤ conceived

22.

(가) Rather than attempting to punish students with a low grade or mark in the hope they will encourage it to giving greater effort in the future, teachers can better motivate students by considering their work as (A)[incomplete / complete] and then requiring additional effort. Teachers at Beachwood Middle School in Beachwood, Ohio, record students' grades as A, B, C, or I (Incomplete). (나) Students who receive an I grade required to do additional work in order to bring their performance up to an acceptable level. This policy is based on the belief that students perform at a failure level or submit (B)[failing / completed] work in large part because teachers accept it. The Beachwood teachers reason that if they _____, students will not submit it. And with appropriate support, they believe students will continue to work until their performance is satisfactory.

10) 위 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① pass all student's assignment
- ② don't finish their homework in time
- ③ are able to record high score
- ④ are willing to give a new assignment
- ⑤ no longer accept substandard work

11) 맥락상 위글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
			

12) 위 (가)~(나)에서 어법 상 틀린 곳을 각각 고치시오.

	틀린 부분		고쳐쓰기
(가)	giving	.....	give
(나)	required	.....	are required

23.

호기심은 우리로 하여금 어려운 문제를 맡아야 할 흥미로운 도전으로 더 여기게 한다. 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 openly, and to try new approaches to solving problems. In fact, curiosity is associated with a less defensive reaction to stress and, as a result, less aggression when we respond to irritation.

* colander: (음식 재료의 물을 빼는 데 쓰는) 체

13) 위글의 주제문인 첫 문장을 해석과 주어진 낱말을 참고하여 영작하시오.

(주어진 낱말)
[curiosity / take on / challenge / make / likely to / view A as B]

(영작)

14) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

- (a) a quality of anger and determination that makes you ready to attack other people.
- (b) to describe things that are intended to protect someone or something
- (c) a feeling of annoyance, especially when something is happening that you cannot easily stop or control

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

24.

When people think about the development of cities, 수식 운송 수단의 중요한 역할을 거의 고려하지 않는다. In fact, each day, more than 7 billion elevator journeys are taken in tall buildings all over the world. Efficient vertical transportation can (가)[expand / expense] our ability to build taller and taller skyscrapers. Antony Wood, a Professor of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology, explains (나)[what / that] advances in elevators over the past 20 years are probably the greatest advances we have seen in tall buildings. (다)[For example / However], elevators in the Jeddah Tower in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under construction, will reach a height record of 660m.

15) 윗글의 해석을 참고하고 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오.

(주어진 낱말) (transportation, rarely, consider, vertical,)
(영작)

16) 윗글의 (가)~(다) 중 맥락상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29.

There have been occasions in which you have observed a smile and you could ①_____ it was not genuine. The most obvious way of identifying a genuine smile from an insincere one is that a fake smile primarily only ②_____ the lower half of the face, mainly with the mouth alone. The eyes don't really get involved. Take the opportunity to ③_____ the mirror and manufacture a smile using the lower half your face only. When you do this, ④_____ how happy your face really looks — is it genuine? 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. The genuine smile can ⑤_____ the entire face.

17) 윗글의 빈칸에 알맞은 동사를 채우시오.

(조건: 단·복수 동사 일치시켜 동사를 채울 것)

(보기) impact on, look in, affect, sense, judge
--

① _____ ② _____
③ _____ ④ _____
⑤ _____

30.

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

18) 밑글 (가)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the complex forms
② the biological imperative
③ the biological factor
④ the distinguished talent
⑤ the dangerous crisis

19) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

- (a) to provide them with a place to live or stay
(b) to acknowledge that something exists or that it is true
(c) a change or slight difference in a level, amount, or quantity

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

20) 위 밑줄 친 ①~③ 중 어법상 틀린 곳을 각각 찾아 고치시오.

(a) _____ → _____

(b) _____ → _____

(c) _____ → _____

31.

In a culture (A)[where / which] there is a belief that you can have anything you truly want, there is no problem in choosing. Many cultures, however, do not maintain this belief. In fact, many people do not believe that life is about getting what you want. Life is about doing (B)[what / that] you are supposed to do. The reason they have trouble making choices is they believe what what they may want is not related to what they are supposed to do. The weight of outside considerations (C)[are / is] 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 appeals to them, they (가)자신에게 무엇이 중요한지를 가려낼 기회를 얻게 될 것이다. Then they can consider and negotiate with their external pressures.

21) 위 (가)의 해석을 아래 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 바르게 영작하시오.

(주어진 낱말) sort out
(영작)

22) 밑글의 내용을 요약한 아래 문장에서 빈칸에 들어갈 낱말을 모두 채우시오.

U _____ yourself from e _____ pressure for doing what you want to do

23) 밑글의 양자택일 중 어법 상 적절한 것은?

(A)		(B)		(C)
				

32.

Research has confirmed that athletes are less likely to (A)[participate in / be participated in] unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes. However, moral reasoning and good sporting behavior seem to decline as athletes (B)[progress / progresses] 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. Some athletes may want to win (C)[such / so] much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules. They may develop (가)[undesirable / desirable] character traits that can enhance their ability to win in the short term. However, when athletes resist the temptation to win in a dishonest way, they can develop (나)[negative / positive] character traits that last a lifetime. Character is a (다)[natural / learned] behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.

* trait: 특성

24) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

- (a) something that has both advantages and disadvantages
 (b) If you feel you want to do something or have something, even though you know you really should avoid it
 (c) gradually improving or getting nearer to achieving or completing something

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

25) 밑줄의 밑줄 친 (A)~(C)에 어법적으로 알맞은 것은?

26) 밑줄의 밑줄 친 (가)~(다)에서 문맥 상 적절한 어휘는?

33.

Due to technological innovations, music can now 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, in which they have to orient themselves. People start filtering out and organizing their digital libraries like they used to do with their physical music collections. However, there is the difference that the choice lies in their own hands. 음악 배급자의 제한된 컬렉션에 국한되지 않고, 또한 최신 히트곡의 '사전 선택자'로서 지역 라디오 프로그램의 안내를 받지 않고, the individual actively has to choose and determine his or her musical preferences. The search for the right song is thus associated with considerable effort.

* simultaneous: 동시의

27) 위 내용을 아래 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 빠르게 영작하시오. (추가 낱말 필요 없음)

(주어진 낱말)

[Without / the limited collection of music-distributors / being restricted to / as a 'preselector' of the latest hits /, nor / being guided / by the local radio program]

(영작)

28) 아래 뜻을 가진 낱말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

- (a) a event or situation when it happens for the first time and is very surprising or shocking.
 (b) It's for something, you would like to have or do that thing rather than something else.

(a) _____ (b) _____

34.

It is common to assume that creativity concerns primarily the (a) between actor(creator) and artifact(creation). However, from a sociocultural standpoint, the creative act is never “complete” in the (b) 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 distantiation can only be achieved by internalizing the perspective of others on one’s work. 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 (c) us with the “view of the other.” It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity. This (d) is essential for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

29) 윗글의 주제문에서 빈칸에 들어갈 낱말은?

It is an I _____ with the audience that completes an artifact.

30) 아래 보기 낱말 중 윗글 빈칸 (a)~(d)에 들어갈 적절한 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

(보기)
relation, difference, inside perspective, outside perspective, confront(s), absence, presence

(a) _____ (b) _____

(c) _____ (d) _____

35.

The nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries saw destructive outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and influenza in European cities.

Health and the spread of disease are very closely linked to how we live and how our cities operate. (①)The good news is that cities are incredibly resilient. (②)Many cities have experienced epidemics in the past and (가)have not only survived, but advanced. (③)Doctors such as Jon Snow, from England, and Rudolf Virchow, of Germany, saw the connection between poor living conditions, overcrowding, sanitation, and disease. (④)A recognition of this connection led to the replanning and rebuilding of cities to stop the spread of epidemics. (⑤)In the mid-nineteenth century, London’s pioneering sewer system, which 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

31) 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 적절한 곳은?

32) 위 밑줄 친 (가)를 바르게 해석하시오.

33) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

(a) It’s the process of keeping places clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply.

(b) It’s like something that has not been done before, for example by developing or using new methods or technique.

© It’s able to recover easily and quickly from unpleasant or damaging events.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

36.

Starting from birth, babies are immediately attracted to faces. Scientists were able to show this by ①having babies to look at two simple images, one that looks more like a face than the other. ②By measuring where the babies looked, scientists found what the babies looked at the face-like image more than they looked at the non-face image. Even though babies have poor eyesight, they ③prefer to look for faces. But why? 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) ④that is occurred over many generations. 이런 변화들은 적들을 경계하게 해서, 유기체가 생존하도록 도와준다. 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.

34) 윗글 ①~④ 각각 틀린 어법을 바로 고치시오.

	틀린 부분		고쳐쓰기
①			
②			
③			
④			

35) 위 내용을 아래 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 바르게 영작하시오.

(주어진 낱말) the organisms, survive, alert, enemies
(영작)

37.

People spend much of their time (A)[interacting / to interact] with media, but that does not mean that people have the critical skills to analyze and understand it. One well-known study from Stanford University in 2016 demonstrated that youth are (B)[easy / easily] fooled by misinformation, especially when it comes through social media channels. This weakness is not found only in youth, however. Research from New York University found that people over 65 shared seven times as (C)[much / many] misinformation as their younger counterparts. All of this raises a question: What's the solution to the misinformation problem? Governments and tech platforms certainly have a role to play in blocking misinformation. However, every individual (D) [need / needs] to take responsibility for combating this threat by becoming more information literate.

* counterpart: 상대방

36) 윗글 (A)~(D)에 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?

- (A) _____ (B) _____
(C) _____ (D) _____

37) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

- (a) wrong information which is given to someone
(b) another person or thing that has a similar function or position in a different place
(c) a fact means to make it clear to people
(d) being able to read and write

- (a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____ (d) _____

38.

Sound and light travel in waves. An analogy often ①given for sound is what of throwing a small stone onto the surface of a still pond. Waves radiate outwards from the point of impact, ②just as sound waves were radiated from the sound source. 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 ③in front of it is compressed and energy builds up. When the point of impact occurs, this energy is released as sound waves. If you try the same experiment with two heavy stones, ④exactly the same thing occur, but you get a different sound due to the density and surface of the stones, and ⑤as they have like displaced more air, a louder sound. And so, a physical disturbance in the atmosphere around us will produce a sound.

* analogy: 비유 ** radiate: 사방으로 퍼지다

38) 윗글의 ①~⑤ 중 각각 어법상 틀린 곳을 찾아 고치시오.

	틀린 부분		고쳐쓰기
①			
②			
③			
④			
⑤			

39) 윗글의 내용 중 틀린 것을 두 개 고르시오.

- ① 소리와 빛은 파장으로 이동한다.
- ② 파장이 충격 지점으로부터 안쪽으로 퍼져나간다.
- ③ 막대기 두 개를 째 친다면, 소리를 듣게 된다.
- ④ 충돌점이 발생하면 에너지는 음파로 갇혀있다.
- ⑤ 물리적 교란 작용이 소리를 만든다.

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. This is an example of a simple food chain. 이 먹이 사슬은 식품 에너지가 생산자로부터 소비자 또는 더 높은 영양 수준으로 전달되는 연쇄를 의미한다. It has been observed that at each level of transfer, a large proportion, 80 - 90 percent, of the potential energy is lost as heat. 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.

* trophic: 영양의

40) 위 내용을 아래 주어진 낱말을 활용하여 바르게 영작하시오. (추가 낱말 필요 없음)

(주어진 낱말) [from producer / This food chain / / the sequence / food energy / is transferred / in which / to consumer or higher trophic level / implies]
(영작)

41) 아래 (a)~(c)의 뜻을 본문에서 찾아서 쓰시오.

- (a) a number of events or things that come one after another in a particular order
- (b) the number of people or things of that kind compared to the total number of people or things in the group
- (c) the amount that you eat, drink, or breathe in.
- (d) an animal or plant, especially one that is so small that you cannot see it without using a microscope

(a) _____ (b) _____

(c) _____ (d) _____

40.

A woman ①named Rhonda who attended the University of California at Berkeley had a problem. She was living near campus with several other people – ②none of whom knew one another. 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. It was a classic tragedy-of-the-commons situation: because some people took more toilet paper than their fair share, the public resource ③destroyed for everyone else. After reading a research paper about behavior change, Rhonda put a note in one of the bathrooms asking people not to remove the toilet paper, as it was a shared item. To her great satisfaction, one roll ④reappeared in a few hours, and another the next day. In the other note-free bathroom, however, there was no toilet paper until the following weekend, when the cleaning people returned.

42) 위 지문을 요약하였다. 아래 밑줄 친 부분을 영작하시오.

(요약문)

A small reminder brought about a change in the behavior of the people who needed it more than they thought.
(자그마한 상기물은 그들이 필요한 것보다 더 많은 공유재를 가져갔던 사람의 행동에 변화를 가져왔다)

(빈칸 영작)

43) 위 밑줄 친 ①~④ 중 어법상 틀린 곳을 고치시오.

틀린 곳: 수정:

[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 ①[ones / them]. It would be easy to face a fear of standing on high balconies in a way that's totally controlled. Socializing is trickier. People aren't like inanimate features of a building that you just have to be around to ②[get used to / 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 ③[what / that] much if they don't like balconies, but your confidence can suffer if you can't socialize effectively.

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 ④[them / it], or they may not go well enough for you to sense that things are under control. The progression from one step to the next may not be clear, creating 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 ⑤[is / are] still very useful. The process of applying them is just messier, and knowing that before you start is helpful.

44) 윗 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 어법상 적절한 것은?

45) 윗글의 요지를 주어진 표현을 활용하여 영작하시오.

점진적으로 스스로 통제된 사회화에 노출해라.
『expose A to B』

(영작)

1) We request you to create a logo that best suits our company's core vision, 'To inspire humanity.'

2) ⑤

-해설: 부사절 once는 '~하자마자'의 뜻으로 사용되며 완전한 절이 이어진다. 따라서 ⑤ '이 제품은 개봉 되자마자, 이 제품은 냉장 보관해야 한다' 문장만 부사절 '~하자마자'의 뜻으로 사용되었다. 나머지는 부사로서 '한 번'이라는 뜻으로 사용되었다.

3) '눈을 동그랗게 뜨고'

부대상황을 나타내며 뜻은 '~한 채로, ~하면서'라고 해석할 수 있다. 『with 명사 + 분사/전명구』

4)

틀린 부분 고쳐쓰기

① was happened happened

② rooting rooted

5) Can I have that napkin you drew on?

6)

(A) being

(B) doing

(C) doing

7) Get Out of Your Comfort Zone and Try New Things for Success

(안락한 곳에서 벗어나 성공을 위해 새로운 것을 시도하라)

8) what seems to us to be standing out

9) ②

-해석: 우리의 인지는 지각 능력에 따라서 조정된다.

① expanded(확장되다)

② manipulated(조종되다)

③ explained(설명되다)

④ manifested(분명해지다)

⑤ conceived(상상되다)

10) ⑤

① pass all student's assignment

모든 학생들의 과제를 통과시킨다면

② don't finish their homework in time

시간 안에 숙제를 마무리하지 않는다면

③ are able to record high score

높은 점수를 기록한다면

④ are willing to give a new assignment

기꺼이 새로운 과제를 준다면

⑤ no longer accept substandard work

더 이상 기준 이하의 과제를 받아들이지 않는다면

11) (A) incomplete (B) failing

12)

틀린 부분

고쳐쓰기

① punishing punish

② it them

③ giving give

13) Curiosity makes us much more likely to view a tough problem as an interesting challenge to take on.

14)

(a) aggression (공격성)

(b) defensive (방어적인)

(c) irritation (짜증, 격앙)

15)

-rarely do they consider the critical role of vertical transportation (도치 문장)

-they rarely consider the critical role of vertical transportation (평서문으로도 가능)

16)

(가) expand

(나) that

(다) For example

17)

① sense ② affects

③ look in ④ judge

⑤ impact

18) ①

① the complex forms (복잡한 형태)

② the biological imperative (생물학적 필수요건)

③ the biological factor (생물학적 요소)

④ the distinguished talent (뛰어난 재주)

⑤ the dangerous crisis (위험한 위기)

19)

(a) accommodate (수용하다)

(b) recognize (인정하다, 알아보다)

(c) variation (변화, 차이, 변형)

20)

(a) being → is

(b) accommodating → to accommodate

(c) recognizing → recognizes

21) get the chance to sort out what is important to them

22) (A) Unburden, (B) external

23) where, what, is

24)

(a) double-edged sword

(b) temptation

(c) progress

- 25)
(A) participate in
(B) progress
(C) so

- 26)
(가) undesirable
(나) positive
(다) learned

27) Without being restricted to the limited collection of music-distributors, nor being guided by the local radio program as a 'preselector' of the latest hits

- 28)
(a) unheard-of
(b) preference

29) Interaction

- 30)
(a) relation (b) absence
(c) confront(s) (d) outside perspective

31) ③
-해설: 많은 도시가 과거 전염병을 경험했다는 언급 이후 예시로 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

32)
살아남았을 뿐만 아니라, 발전했다.

- 33)
(a) sanitation
(b) pioneering
(c) resilient

34)

	틀린 부분		고쳐쓰기
①	to look at	.....	look at
②	what	.....	that
③	look for	.....	look at
④	is occurred	.....	occur

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

36) (A)interacting, (B)easily, (C)much, (D)needs

- 37)
(a) misinformation
(b) counterpart
(c) demonstrate
(d) literate

38)

틀린 부분

고쳐쓰기

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|---------|
| ① | what | ..... | that |
| ② | were radiated | ..... | radiate |
| ③ | it | ..... | them |
| ④ | occur | ..... | occurs |
| ⑤ | like | ..... | likely |

39)

② 파장이 충격 지점으로부터 완쪽으로(바깥으로) 퍼져나간다.

④ 충돌점이 발생하면 에너지는 음파로 갇히게 된다(퍼져나간다).

40) This food chain implies the sequence in which food energy is transferred from producer to consumer or higher trophic level

41)

- (a) sequence
(b) proportion
(c) intake
(d) organism

42) who had taken more of the public goods than they needed

43) 틀린곳: destroyed 수정: was destroyed

44)

- ① ones
② get used to
③ that
④ them
⑤ are

45) Gradually expose yourself to controlled socializing