

고1-2023-03

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

To whom it may concern,

I am a resident of the Blue Sky Apartment. Recently I observed ㉠that the kid zone is in need of repairs. I want you ㉡to pay attention to the poor condition of the playground equipment in the zone. The swings are damaged, the paint is ㉢falling off, and some of the bolts on the slide are missing. The facilities have been in this terrible condition since we moved here. They are dangerous to the children ㉣playing there. Would you please have them ㉤repair? I would appreciate your immediate attention to solve this matter.

Yours sincerely,
Nina Davis

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

2. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <18>

_____ : happening or done now, without any delay

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

On a (A) [two-weeks / two-week] trip in the Rocky Mountains, I saw a grizzly bear in its native habitat. At first, I felt joy as I watched the bear walk across the land. He stopped every once in a while to turn his head about, (B) [sniffed / sniffing] deeply. He was following the scent of something, and slowly I began to realize (C) [that / what] this giant animal was smelling me! I froze. This was no longer a wonderful experience; it was now an issue of survival. The bear's motivation was to find meat to eat, and I was clearly on his menu.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|----------|-----|------|
| ① | two-week | ... | sniffing | ... | what |
| ② | two-weeks | ... | sniffed | ... | what |
| ③ | two-week | ... | sniffed | ... | that |
| ④ | two-week | ... | sniffing | ... | that |
| ⑤ | two-weeks | ... | sniffing | ... | that |

4. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <19>

On a two-week trip in the Rocky Mountains, I saw a grizzly bear in its native habitat.

(A) This was no longer a wonderful experience; it was now an issue of survival. The bear's motivation was to find meat to eat, and I was clearly on his menu.

(B) At first, I felt joy as I watched the bear walk across the land. He stopped every once in a while to turn his head about, sniffing deeply.

(C) He was following the scent of something, and slowly I began to realize that this giant animal was smelling me! I froze.

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

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

On a two-week trip in the Rocky Mountains, I saw a grizzly bear in ㉠its native habitat. At first, I felt joy as I watched the bear ㉡walk across the land. He stopped every once in a while to turn his head about, sniffing ㉢deeply. He was following the scent of something, and slowly I began to realize that this giant animal ㉣was smelling me! I froze. This was no longer a wonderful experience; it was now an issue of survival. The bear's motivation was to find meat ㉤to eat it, and I was clearly on his menu.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

6. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <19>

_____ : the type of place that a particular animal usually lives in or a particular plant usually grows in

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

It is difficult for any of us (A) [to maintain / maintaining] a constant level of attention throughout our working day. We all have body rhythms characterised by peaks and valleys of energy and alertness. You will achieve more, and feel confident as a benefit, (B) [if / which] you schedule your most demanding tasks at times when you are best able to cope with them. If you haven't thought about energy peaks before, take a few days to observe (C) [you / yourself]. Try to note the times when you are at your best. We are all different. For some, the peak will come first thing in the morning, but for others it may take a while to warm up.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|-------|-----|----------|
| ① | to maintain | ... | which | ... | yourself |
| ② | maintaining | ... | if | ... | yourself |
| ③ | to maintain | ... | if | ... | yourself |
| ④ | maintaining | ... | if | ... | you |
| ⑤ | to maintain | ... | which | ... | you |

8. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <20>

It is difficult for any of us to maintain a constant level of attention throughout our working day.

(A) We all have body rhythms characterised by peaks and valleys of energy and alertness. You will achieve more, and feel confident as a benefit, if you schedule your most demanding tasks at times when you are best able to cope with them.

(B) For some, the peak will come first thing in the morning, but for others it may take a while to warm up.

(C) If you haven't thought about energy peaks before, take a few days to observe yourself. Try to note the times when you are at your best. We are all different.

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

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

We are all different.

It is difficult for any of us to maintain a constant level of attention throughout our working day. (①) We all have body rhythms characterised by peaks and valleys of energy and alertness. (②) You will achieve more, and feel confident as a benefit, if you schedule your most demanding tasks at times when you are best able to cope with them. (③) If you haven't thought about energy peaks before, take a few days to observe yourself. (④) Try to note the times when you are at your best. (⑤) For some, the peak will come first thing in the morning, but for others it may take a while to warm up.

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

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

It is difficult ㉠for any of us to maintain a constant level of attention throughout our working day. We all have body rhythms ㉡characterised by peaks and valleys of energy and alertness. You will achieve more, and feel confident as a benefit, if you schedule your most demanding tasks at times ㉢when you are best able to cope with them. If you haven't thought about energy peaks before, ㉣taking a few days to observe yourself. Try to note the times when you are at your best. We are all different. For some, the peak will come first thing in the morning, but for others ㉤it may take a while to warm up.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ① ㉠ | ② ㉡ | ③ ㉢ | ④ ㉣ | ⑤ ㉤ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

11. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <20>

_____ : needing a lot of time, ability, and energy

12. 주어진 단어들을 아래의 조건에 맞게 재배열하시오. <20>

It / throughout / maintain / constant / our / is / working / us / difficult / level / for / of / to / a / of / attention / any / day.

우리 중 누구라도 근무일 내내 일정한 수준의 주의 집중을 유지하기는 어렵다.

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.....

Ⅱ 조건Ⅱ

- 위의 우리말을 참고하고, 주어진 단어들만 사용할 것
- 출제 point(s): 가주어, 전주어, 의미상의 주어

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

If we adopt technology, we need to pay its costs. Thousands of traditional livelihoods (A) [have / have been] pushed aside by progress, and the lifestyles around those jobs removed. Hundreds of millions of humans today work at jobs they hate, producing things they have no (B) [love for / love]. Sometimes these jobs cause physical pain, disability, or chronic disease. Technology creates many new jobs that are certainly dangerous. At the same time, mass education and media train humans to avoid low-tech physical work, to seek jobs working in the digital world. The divorce of the hands from the head puts a stress on the human mind. Indeed, the sedentary nature of the best-paying jobs (C) [are / is] a health risk — for body and mind.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	have	...	love	...	is
②	have been	...	love for	...	is
③	have	...	love	...	are
④	have been	...	love	...	are
⑤	have	...	love for	...	are

14. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<21>

If we adopt technology, we need to pay its costs.

(A) Sometimes these jobs cause physical pain, disability, or chronic disease. Technology creates many new jobs that are certainly dangerous.

(B) At the same time, mass education and media train humans to avoid low-tech physical work, to seek jobs working in the digital world. The divorce of the hands from the head puts a stress on the human mind. Indeed, the sedentary nature of the best-paying jobs is a health risk — for body and mind.

(C) Thousands of traditional livelihoods have been pushed aside by progress, and the lifestyles around those jobs removed. Hundreds of millions of humans today work at jobs they hate, producing things they have no love for.

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

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

Sometimes these jobs cause physical pain, disability, or chronic disease.

If we adopt technology, we need to pay its costs. (①) Thousands of traditional livelihoods have been pushed aside by progress, and the lifestyles around those jobs removed. (②) Hundreds of millions of humans today work at jobs they hate, producing things they have no love for. (③) Technology creates many new jobs that are certainly dangerous. (④) At the same time, mass education and media train humans to avoid low-tech physical work, to seek jobs working in the digital world. (⑤) The divorce of the hands from the head puts a stress on the human mind. Indeed, the sedentary nature of the best-paying jobs is a health risk — for body and mind.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?<21>

If we adopt technology, _____. Thousands of traditional livelihoods have been pushed aside by progress, and the lifestyles around those jobs removed. Hundreds of millions of humans today work at jobs they hate, producing things they have no love for. Sometimes these jobs cause physical pain, disability, or chronic disease. Technology creates many new jobs that are certainly dangerous. At the same time, mass education and media train humans to avoid low-tech physical work, to seek jobs working in the digital world. The divorce of the hands from the head puts a stress on the human mind. Indeed, the sedentary nature of the best-paying jobs is a health risk — for body and mind.

- ① we need to pay its costs
 ② some of us don't put it to use
 ③ some people are reluctant to use it
 ④ it enables us to live comfortable lives
 ⑤ it usually makes some machines obsolete

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

If we adopt technology, we need to pay ㉠its costs. Thousands of traditional livelihoods have been pushed aside by progress, and the lifestyles around those jobs removed. Hundreds of millions of humans today work at jobs they hate, ㉡producing things they have no love for. Sometimes these jobs cause physical pain, disability, or chronic disease. Technology creates many new jobs ㉢that are certainly dangerous. At the same time, mass education and media train humans to avoid low-tech physical work, to seek jobs ㉣working in the digital world. The divorce of the hands from the head ㉤put a stress on the human mind. Indeed, the sedentary nature of the best-paying jobs is a health risk — for body and mind.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

18. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <21>

_____ : involving a lot of sitting and not much exercise

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

When students are starting their college life, they may approach every course, test, or learning task the same way, (A) [using / use] what we like to call “the rubber-stamp approach.” Think about it this way: Would you wear a tuxedo to a baseball game? A colorful dress to a funeral? A bathing suit to religious services? Probably not. You know (B) [there’s / it’s] appropriate dress for different occasions and settings. Skillful learners know that “putting on the same clothes” won’t work for every class. They are flexible learners. They have different strategies and know when to use them. They know that you study for multiple-choice tests (C) [different / differently] than you study for essay tests. And they not only know what to do, but they also know how to do it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|---------|-----|-------------|
| ① | using | ... | there’s | ... | different |
| ② | use | ... | it’s | ... | different |
| ③ | using | ... | it’s | ... | differently |
| ④ | use | ... | it’s | ... | differently |
| ⑤ | using | ... | there’s | ... | differently |

20. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <22>

When students are starting their college life, they may approach every course, test, or learning task the same way, using what we like to call “the rubber-stamp approach.”

(A) Skillful learners know that “putting on the same clothes” won’t work for every class. They are flexible learners. They have different strategies and know when to use them.

(B) They know that you study for multiple-choice tests differently than you study for essay tests. And they not only know what to do, but they also know how to do it.

(C) Think about it this way: Would you wear a tuxedo to a baseball game? A colorful dress to a funeral? A bathing suit to religious services? Probably not. You know there’s appropriate dress for different occasions and settings.

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

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

When students are starting their college life, they may approach every course, test, or learning task the same way, using ㉠what we like to call “the rubber-stamp approach.” ㉡Think about it this way: Would you wear a tuxedo to a baseball game? A colorful dress to a funeral? A bathing suit to religious services? Probably not. You know there’s appropriate dress for different occasions and settings. Skillful learners know ㉢what “putting on the same clothes” won’t work for every class. They are flexible learners. They have different strategies and know ㉣when to use them. They know that you study for multiple-choice tests differently ㉤than you study for essay tests. And they not only know what to do, but they also know how to do it.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

22. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 아래 박스에서 고르시오.<22>

When students are starting their college life, they may approach every course, test, or learning task (A) _____, using what we like to call “the rubber-stamp approach.” Think about it this way: Would you wear a tuxedo to a baseball game? A colorful dress to a funeral? A bathing suit to religious services? Probably not. You know there’s appropriate dress for (B) _____. Skillful learners know that “putting on the same clothes” won’t work for every class. They are flexible learners. They have (C) _____ and know when to use them. They know that you study for multiple-choice tests differently than you study for essay tests. And they not only know what to do, but they also know how to do it.

- ① different occasions and settings
- ② different strategies
- ③ the same way

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

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved. (A) [Gradual / Gradually] people were given more time off. At the same time, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places. England’s (B) [industrial / industrious] revolution led to many of these changes. Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways came many large hotels. In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system (C) [making / made] possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|
| ① | Gradually | ... | industrial | ... | made |
| ② | Gradual | ... | industrious | ... | made |
| ③ | Gradually | ... | industrial | ... | making |
| ④ | Gradual | ... | industrial | ... | making |
| ⑤ | Gradually | ... | industrious | ... | making |

24. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<23>

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved.

(A) Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways came many large hotels.

(B) Gradually people were given more time off. At the same time, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places. England’s industrial revolution led to many of these changes.

(C) In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system made possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

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

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

With the railways came many large hotels.

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved. (①) Gradually people were given more time off. (②) At the same time, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places. England’s industrial revolution led to many of these changes. (③) Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. (④) In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system made possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. (⑤) Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <23>

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved. Gradually people were given more time off. At the same time, _____ improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places. England's industrial revolution led to many of these changes. Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways came many large hotels. In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system made possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

- ① tourist products
- ② forms of transport
- ③ the will to produce
- ④ worker's performance
- ⑤ ties between family members

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

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved. Gradually people were given more time off. ____ (A) ____, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper to get to places. England's industrial revolution led to many of these changes. Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways came many large hotels. In Canada, ____ (B) ____, the new coast-to-coast railway system made possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and led to tourism growth.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | instead |
| ② | Therefore | ..... | however |
| ③ | At the same time | ..... | for example |
| ④ | However | ..... | in addition |
| ⑤ | For example | ..... | therefore |

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

As the social and economic situation of countries got better, wage levels and working conditions improved. Gradually people were ㉠given more time off. At the same time, forms of transport improved and it became faster and cheaper ㉡to get to places. England's industrial revolution led to many of these changes. Railways, in the nineteenth century, opened up now famous seaside resorts such as Blackpool and Brighton. With the railways ㉢coming many large hotels. In Canada, for example, the new coast-to-coast railway system made ㉣possible the building of such famous hotels as Banff Springs and Chateau Lake Louise in the Rockies. Later, the arrival of air transport opened up more of the world and ㉤led to tourism growth.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

29. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <23>

_____ : a place that many people go to for a holiday

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

Success can lead you off your intended path and into a comfortable rut. If you are good at something and are well rewarded for doing it, you may want to (A) [keep from / keep] doing it even if you stop enjoying it. The danger is that one day you look around and realize you're so deep in this comfortable rut that you can no longer see the sun or breathe fresh air; the sides of the rut have become so slippery (B) [that / which] it would take a superhuman effort to climb out; and, effectively, you're stuck. And it's a situation that many working people worry they're in now. The poor employment market has left (C) [itself / them] feeling locked in what may be a secure, or even well-paying — but ultimately unsatisfying — job.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| ① | keep from | ... | which | ... | them |
| ② | keep | ... | that | ... | them |
| ③ | keep from | ... | that | ... | them |
| ④ | keep | ... | that | ... | itself |
| ⑤ | keep from | ... | which | ... | itself |

31. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<24>

Success can lead you off your intended path and into a comfortable rut.

(A) The danger is that one day you look around and realize you're so deep in this comfortable rut that you can no longer see the sun or breathe fresh air; the sides of the rut have become so slippery that it would take a superhuman effort to climb out; and, effectively, you're stuck.

(B) If you are good at something and are well rewarded for doing it, you may want to keep doing it even if you stop enjoying it.

(C) And it's a situation that many working people worry they're in now. The poor employment market has left them feeling locked in what may be a secure, or even well-paying — but ultimately unsatisfying — job.

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

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

Success can lead you off you're ㉠intended path and into a comfortable rut. If you are good at something and are well rewarded for doing it, you may want to keep doing it even if you stop ㉡enjoying it. The danger is that one day you look around and realize you're so deep in this comfortable rut ㉢that you can no longer see the sun or breathe fresh air; the sides of the rut have become so slippery that it would take a superhuman effort to climb out; and, effectively, you're stuck. And it's a situation ㉣that many working people worry they're in now. The poor employment market has left them feeling locked in what may be a secure, or even ㉥well-paid — but ultimately unsatisfying — job.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

33. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<24>

_____ : a situation that is boring and difficult to change

34. 다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 것 하나를 찾아 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.<24>

The danger is that one day you look around and realize you're so deep in this comfortable rut that you can no longer see the sun or breathe fresh air; the sides of the rut have become so slippery that it would take a superhuman effort climbing out; and, effectively, you're stuck.

○ _____ → _____

35. 글의 흐름상, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<26>

In order to persuade her to try a slightly safer activity, Lilian's dad bought her a car.

Lilian Bland was born in Kent, England in 1878. Unlike most other girls at the time she wore trousers and spent her time enjoying adventurous activities like horse riding and hunting. (①) Lilian began her career as a sports and wildlife photographer for British newspapers. (②) In 1910 she became the first woman to design, build, and fly her own airplane. (③) Soon Lilian was a master driver and ended up working as a car dealer. (④) She never went back to flying but lived a long and exciting life nonetheless. (⑤) She married, moved to Canada, and had a kid. Eventually, she moved back to England, and lived there for the rest of her life.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Lilian Bland was born in Kent, England in 1878. Unlike most other girls at the time she wore trousers and spent her time ㉠enjoying adventurous activities like horse riding and hunting. Lilian began her career ㉡as a sports and wildlife photographer for British newspapers. In 1910 she became the first woman ㉢design, build, and fly her own airplane. In order to persuade her to try a slightly safer activity, Lilian's dad bought her a car. Soon Lilian was a master driver and ended up ㉣working as a car dealer. She never went back to flying but lived a long and ㉥exciting life nonetheless. She married, moved to Canada, and had a kid. Eventually, she moved back to England, and lived there for the rest of her life.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉥

37. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<26>

_____ : despite what has just been said

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

The most noticeable human characteristic projected onto animals (A) [are / is] that they can talk in human language. Physically, animal cartoon characters and toys made after animals are also most often deformed in such a way as to resemble humans. This is achieved by showing (B) [them / themselves] with humanlike facial features and deformed front legs to resemble human hands. In more recent animated movies the trend has been to show the animals in a more “natural” way. However, they still use their front legs like human hands (for example, lions can pick up and lift small objects with one paw), and they still talk with an appropriate facial expression. A general strategy that is used to (C) [making / make] the animal characters more emotionally appealing, both to children and adults, is to give them enlarged and deformed childlike features.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-----|------------|-----|--------|
| ① | are | ... | themselves | ... | making |
| ② | is | ... | them | ... | making |
| ③ | are | ... | them | ... | make |
| ④ | is | ... | them | ... | make |
| ⑤ | are | ... | themselves | ... | make |

39. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <29>

The most noticeable human characteristic projected onto animals is that they can talk in human language. Physically, animal cartoon characters and toys made after animals are also most often deformed in such a way as to resemble humans.

(A) However, they still use their front legs like human hands (for example, lions can pick up and lift small objects with one paw), and they still talk with an appropriate facial expression.

(B) This is achieved by showing them with humanlike facial features and deformed front legs to resemble human hands. In more recent animated movies the trend has been to show the animals in a more “natural” way.

(C) A general strategy that is used to make the animal characters more emotionally appealing, both to children and adults, is to give them enlarged and deformed childlike features.

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

40. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오. <29>

_____ : suitable or right for a particular situation or purpose

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

The major philosophical shift in the idea of selling (A) [came / coming] when industrial societies became more affluent, more competitive, and more geographically spread out during the 1940s and 1950s. This forced business to develop closer relations with buyers and clients, which in turn made business realize (B) [what / that] it was not enough to produce a quality product at a reasonable price. In fact, it was equally essential to deliver products that customers actually wanted. Henry Ford produced his best-selling T-model Ford in one color only (black) in 1908, but in modern societies this was no longer possible. The modernization of society led to a marketing revolution that destroyed the view (C) [which / that] production would create its own demand. Customers, and the desire to meet their diverse and often complex needs, became the focus of business.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| ① | came | ... | that | ... | that |
| ② | coming | ... | what | ... | that |
| ③ | came | ... | what | ... | that |
| ④ | coming | ... | what | ... | which |
| ⑤ | came | ... | that | ... | which |

42. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <30>

The major philosophical shift in the idea of selling came when industrial societies became more affluent, more competitive, and more geographically spread out during the 1940s and 1950s.

(A) The modernization of society led to a marketing revolution that destroyed the view that production would create its own demand. Customers, and the desire to meet their diverse and often complex needs, became the focus of business.

(B) This forced business to develop closer relations with buyers and clients, which in turn made business realize that it was not enough to produce a quality product at a reasonable price.

(C) In fact, it was equally essential to deliver products that customers actually wanted. Henry Ford produced his best-selling T-model Ford in one color only (black) in 1908, but in modern societies this was no longer possible.

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

43. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<30>

The major philosophical shift in the idea of selling came when industrial societies became more affluent, more competitive, and more geographically spread out during the 1940s and 1950s. This forced business to develop closer relations with buyers and clients, which in turn made business realize that it was not enough to produce a quality product at a reasonable price. In fact, it was equally essential to deliver products that customers actually wanted. Henry Ford produced his best-selling T-model Ford in one color only (black) in 1908, but in modern societies this was no longer possible. The modernization of society led to a marketing revolution that destroyed the view that production would create its own demand. Customers, and the desire to meet their diverse and often complex needs, became the focus of business.

- ① quality products
- ② industrial societies
- ③ what customers want
- ④ the shift in the focus of business
- ⑤ an undesirable marketing strategy

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

The major philosophical shift in the idea of selling came when industrial societies became more affluent, more competitive, and more geographically ㉠spread out during the 1940s and 1950s. This forced business to develop closer relations with buyers and clients, which in turn made business ㉡realize that it was not enough to produce a quality product at a reasonable price. In fact, it was equally essential ㉢to deliver products that customers actually wanted. Henry Ford produced his best-selling T-model Ford in one color only (black) in 1908, but in modern societies this was no longer possible. The modernization of society led to a marketing revolution ㉣that destroyed the view that production would create its own demand. Customers, and the desire to ㉤meeting their diverse and often complex needs, became the focus of business.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

45. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<30>

_____ : rich enough to buy things for pleasure

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

People differ in how quickly they can reset their biological clocks to overcome jet lag, and the speed of recovery (A) [depends / is depended] on the direction of travel. Generally, it's easier to fly westward and lengthen your day than it (B) [is / does] to fly eastward and shorten it. This east-west difference in jet lag is sizable enough to have an impact on the performance of sports teams. Studies have found that teams flying westward perform significantly better than teams flying eastward in professional baseball and college football. A more recent study of more than 46,000 Major League Baseball games found additional evidence (C) [in which / that] eastward travel is tougher than westward travel.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----|------|-----|----------|
| ① | is depended | ... | does | ... | in which |
| ② | depends | ... | is | ... | in which |
| ③ | is depended | ... | is | ... | that |
| ④ | depends | ... | is | ... | that |
| ⑤ | is depended | ... | does | ... | that |

47. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<31>

People differ in how quickly they can reset their biological clocks to overcome jet lag, and the speed of recovery depends on the direction of travel.

(A) Studies have found that teams flying westward perform significantly better than teams flying eastward in professional baseball and college football.

(B) Generally, it's easier to fly westward and lengthen your day than it is to fly eastward and shorten it. This east-west difference in jet lag is sizable enough to have an impact on the performance of sports teams.

(C) A more recent study of more than 46,000 Major League Baseball games found additional evidence that eastward travel is tougher than westward travel.

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

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

People differ in how ㉠quickly they can reset their biological clocks to overcome jet lag, and the speed of recovery depends on the direction of travel. Generally, it's easier ㉡to fly westward and lengthen your day than it is to fly eastward and shorten it. This east-west difference in jet lag is ㉢enough sizable to have an impact on the performance of sports teams. Studies have found that teams ㉣flying westward perform significantly better than teams flying eastward in professional baseball and college football. A more recent study of more than 46,000 Major League Baseball games ㉤found additional evidence that eastward travel is tougher than westward travel.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

49. 주어진 단어들을 아래의 조건에 맞게 재배열하시오. <31>

Studies / than / significantly / baseball / that / teams / professional / westward / perform / college / better / have / teams / eastward / in / and / found / football / flying.

연구에 따르면 서쪽으로 비행하는 팀이 동쪽으로 비행하는 팀보다 프로 야구와 대학 미식축구에서 상당히 더 잘한다.

→
.....
.....
.....
.....

Ⅱ 조건 Ⅱ

- 위의 우리말을 참고하고, 한 단어는 두 번 사용할 것
● 출제 point(s): 시제, 명사절, 후위 수식 현재분사

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

If you want the confidence that comes from achieving what you set out to (A) [do / do it] each day, then it's important to understand how long things are going to take. Over-optimism about what can be achieved within a certain time frame is a problem. So work on it. Make a practice of estimating the amount of time needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and (B) [learned / learn] by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected. Give attention also to fitting the task to the available time. There are some tasks that you can only set about if you have a significant amount of time available. (C) [It / There] is no point in trying to gear up for such a task when you only have a short period available. So schedule the time you need for the longer tasks and put the short tasks into the spare moments in between.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|---------|-----|-------|
| ① | do it | ... | learned | ... | There |
| ② | so | ... | learn | ... | There |
| ③ | do it | ... | learn | ... | There |
| ④ | so | ... | learn | ... | It |
| ⑤ | do it | ... | learned | ... | It |

51. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. <32>

If you want the confidence that comes from achieving what you set out to do each day, then it's important to understand how long things are going to take.

(A) There is no point in trying to gear up for such a task when you only have a short period available. So schedule the time you need for the longer tasks and put the short tasks into the spare moments in between.

(B) Over-optimism about what can be achieved within a certain time frame is a problem. So work on it. Make a practice of estimating the amount of time needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and learn by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected.

(C) Give attention also to fitting the task to the available time. There are some tasks that you can only set about if you have a significant amount of time available.

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

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

There are some tasks that you can only set about if you have a significant amount of time available.

If you want the confidence that comes from achieving what you set out to do each day, then it's important to understand how long things are going to take. (①) Over-optimism about what can be achieved within a certain time frame is a problem. So work on it. (②) Make a practice of estimating the amount of time needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and learn by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected. (③) Give attention also to fitting the task to the available time. (④) There is no point in trying to gear up for such a task when you only have a short period available. (⑤) So schedule the time you need for the longer tasks and put the short tasks into the spare moments in between.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

If you want the confidence that comes from achieving ㉠what you set out to do each day, then ㉡it's important to understand how long things are going to take. Over-optimism about what can be achieved within a certain time frame is a problem. So work on it. Make a practice of estimating the amount of time ㉢needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and learn by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected. Give attention also to ㉣fit the task to the available time. There are some tasks that you can only set about if you have a significant amount of time available. There is no point in trying to gear up for such a task ㉤when you only have a short period available. So schedule the time you need for the longer tasks and put the short tasks into the spare moments in between.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

54. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<32>

_____ : to say what you think an amount or value will be, either by guessing or by using available information to calculate it

55. 주어진 단어들을 아래의 조건에 맞게 재배열하십시오.<32>

Make / 'things / to / greater / take / of / the / amount / and / lesser / of / time / alongside / items / a / on / practice / your / do' / expected / learn / experience / needed / when / tasks / a / or / than / estimating / by / list, / time.

‘해야 할 일’ 목록에 있는 항목과 함께, 필요한 시간의 양을 추산하는 것을 습관화하고, 과제가 언제 예상보다 더 많은 시간 또는 더 적은 시간이 걸리는지 경험을 통해 배우라.

→
.....
.....
.....
.....

Ⅱ 조건

- 위의 우리말을 참고하고, 주어진 단어들만 사용할 것
● 출제 point(s): 명령문, 병렬구조, 과거분사의 쓰임, 간접의문문

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

In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, the Red Queen takes Alice on a race through the countryside. They run and they run, but then Alice discovers (A) [what / that] they're still under the same tree that they started from. The Red Queen explains to Alice: "here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." Biologists sometimes use this Red Queen Effect (B) [to explain / explaining] an evolutionary principle. If foxes evolve to run faster so they can catch more rabbits, then only the fastest rabbits will live long enough to make a new generation of bunnies that run (C) [very / even] faster — in which case, of course, only the fastest foxes will catch enough rabbits to thrive and pass on their genes. Even though they might run, the two species just stay in place.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-----|------------|-----|------|
| ① | that | ... | explaining | ... | very |
| ② | what | ... | to explain | ... | very |
| ③ | that | ... | to explain | ... | even |
| ④ | what | ... | to explain | ... | even |
| ⑤ | that | ... | explaining | ... | even |

57. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<33>

In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, the Red Queen takes Alice on a race through the countryside. They run and they run, but then Alice discovers that they're still under the same tree that they started from.

(A) The Red Queen explains to Alice: "here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." Biologists sometimes use this Red Queen Effect to explain an evolutionary principle.

(B) Even though they might run, the two species just stay in place.

(C) If foxes evolve to run faster so they can catch more rabbits, then only the fastest rabbits will live long enough to make a new generation of bunnies that run even faster — in which case, of course, only the fastest foxes will catch enough rabbits to thrive and pass on their genes.

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

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

In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, the Red Queen takes Alice on a race through the countryside. They run and they run, ㉠**but** then Alice discovers that they're still under the same tree that they ㉡**started from**. The Red Queen explains to Alice: "here, you see, it takes all the running ㉢**that** you can do, to keep in the same place." Biologists sometimes use this Red Queen Effect to explain an evolutionary principle. If foxes evolve to run faster so they can catch more rabbits, then only the fastest rabbits will live ㉣**long enough** to make a new generation of bunnies that run even faster — in which case, of course, only the fastest foxes will catch enough rabbits to thrive and pass on ㉤**its** genes. Even though they might run, the two species just stay in place.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

59. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<33>

_____ : a pattern of chemicals within a cell that carries information about the qualities passed to a living thing from its parents

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

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we (A) **[live / live in]**, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea. Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. Long (B) **[before / after]** the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product. The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process. We begin with an idea about how the future will be. Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence (C) **[which / what]** we have mentally concluded about the future.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| ① | live | ... | after | ... | what |
| ② | live in | ... | before | ... | what |
| ③ | live | ... | before | ... | what |
| ④ | live in | ... | before | ... | which |
| ⑤ | live | ... | after | ... | which |

61. 다음 중 글 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장?<34>

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea. Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. ㉠ Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product. ㉡ The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process. ㉢ Likewise, many of the things we are using are things we do not intend to do. ㉣ We begin with an idea about how the future will be. ㉤ Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

62. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<34>

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea.

(A) The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process. We begin with an idea about how the future will be.

(B) Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

(C) Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product.

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

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

The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process.

Everything in the world around us was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. (①) The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — all of these began with an idea. (②) Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. (③) Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind had clearly pictured the finished product. (④) We begin with an idea about how the future will be. Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. (⑤) Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Everything in the world around us ㉠was finished in the mind of its creator before it was started. The houses we live in, the cars we drive, and our clothing — ㉡all these began with an idea. Each idea was then studied, refined and perfected before the first nail was driven or the first piece of cloth was cut. Long before the idea was turned into a physical reality, the mind ㉢had clearly pictured the finished product. The human being designs his or her own future through much the same process. We begin with an idea about how the future ㉣be will. Over a period of time we refine and perfect the vision. Before long, our every thought, decision and activity are ㉤all working in harmony to bring into existence what we have mentally concluded about the future.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

65. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<34>

_____ : to make small changes to something in order to improve it

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

Whose story it is affects what the story is. Change the main character, (A) [and / but] the focus of the story must also change. If we look at the events through another character's eyes, we will interpret them differently. We'll place our sympathies with someone new. When the conflict (B) [will arise / arises] that is the heart of the story, we will be praying for a different outcome. Consider, for example, how the tale of Cinderella would shift if told from the viewpoint of an evil stepsister. *Gone with the Wind* is Scarlett O'Hara's story, but what if we (C) [showed / were shown] the same events from the viewpoint of Rhett Butler or Melanie Wilkes?

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-----|------------|-----|------------|
| ① | but | ... | will arise | ... | were shown |
| ② | and | ... | arises | ... | were shown |
| ③ | but | ... | arises | ... | were shown |
| ④ | and | ... | arises | ... | showed |
| ⑤ | but | ... | will arise | ... | showed |

67. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<35>

Whose story it is affects what the story is.

(A) Change the main character, and the focus of the story must also change. If we look at the events through another character's eyes, we will interpret them differently.

(B) Consider, for example, how the tale of Cinderella would shift if told from the viewpoint of an evil stepsister. *Gone with the Wind* is Scarlett O'Hara's story, but what if we were shown the same events from the viewpoint of Rhett Butler or Melanie Wilkes?

(C) We'll place our sympathies with someone new. When the conflict arises that is the heart of the story, we will be praying for a different outcome.

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

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

Consider, for example, how the tale of Cinderella would shift if told from the viewpoint of an evil stepsister.

Whose story it is affects what the story is. (①) Change the main character, and the focus of the story must also change. (②) If we look at the events through another character's eyes, we will interpret them differently. (③) We'll place our sympathies with someone new. (④) When the conflict arises that is the heart of the story, we will be praying for a different outcome. (⑤) *Gone with the Wind* is Scarlett O'Hara's story, but what if we were shown the same events from the viewpoint of Rhett Butler or Melanie Wilkes?

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

Whose story it is affects what the story is. ㉠**Change** the main character, and the focus of the story must also change. If we look at the events through ㉡**another** character's eyes, we will interpret them differently. We'll place our sympathies with someone new. When the conflict arises ㉢**that** is the heart of the story, we will be praying for a different outcome. Consider, _____, ㉣**what** the tale of Cinderella would shift if ㉤**told** from the viewpoint of an evil stepsister. *Gone with the Wind* is Scarlett O'Hara's story, but what if we were shown the same events from the viewpoint of Rhett Butler or Melanie Wilkes?

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

70. 밑줄의 빈칸에 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 표현을 쓰시오.<35>

_____ : a two-word phrase used when mentioning something that shows the type of thing that you are talking about and helps to explain what you mean

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

For example, toolmakers could share the work of making stone axes and knives.

In the Old Stone Age, small bands of 20 to 60 people wandered from place to place in search of food. (①) Once people began farming, they could settle down near their farms. (②) As a result, towns and villages grew larger. Living in communities allowed people to organize themselves more efficiently. (③) They could divide up the work of producing food and other things they needed. (④) While some workers grew crops, others built new houses and made tools. Village dwellers also learned to work together to do a task faster. (⑤) By working together, they could make more tools in the same amount of time.

- ① (①) ② (②) ③ (③) ④ (④) ⑤ (⑤)

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

In the Old Stone Age, small bands of 20 to 60 people wandered from place to place in search of food. Once people began farming, they could settle down near their farms. As a result, towns and villages grew larger. (A) [Live / Living] in communities allowed people to organize themselves more efficiently. They could divide up the work of producing food and other things they needed. (B) [What / While] some workers grew crops, others built new houses and made tools. Village dwellers also learned to work together to do a task faster. For example, toolmakers could share the work of (C) [making / made] stone axes and knives. By working together, they could make more tools in the same amount of time.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	Living	...	What	...	made
②	Live	...	While	...	made
③	Living	...	While	...	making
④	Live	...	While	...	making
⑤	Living	...	What	...	making

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

In the Old Stone Age, small bands of 20 to 60 people wandered from place to place in search of food. Once people began farming, they could settle down near their farms. ___(A)___, towns and villages grew larger. Living in communities allowed people to organize themselves more efficiently. They could divide up the work of producing food and other things they needed. While some workers grew crops, others built new houses and made tools. Village dwellers also learned to work together to do a task faster. ___(B)___, toolmakers could share the work of making stone axes and knives. By working together, they could make more tools in the same amount of time.

	(A)		(B)
①	For example	.....	Instead
②	Therefore	.....	However
③	As a result	.....	For example
④	However	.....	In addition
⑤	For example	.....	Therefore

74. 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것은?<36>

In the Old Stone Age, small bands of 20 to 60 people ㉠wandered from place to place in search of food. Once people began farming, they could settle down ㉡near their farms. As a result, towns and villages grew larger. Living in communities allowed people to organize themselves more ㉢efficiently. They could divide up the work of producing food and other things they needed. While some workers grew crops, others built new houses and made tools. Village dwellers also learned to work ㉣independently to do a task faster. For example, toolmakers could share the work of making stone axes and knives. By working ㉤together, they could make more tools in the same amount of time.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

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

Natural processes form minerals in many ways. For example, hot melted rock material, (A) [that called / called] magma, cools when it reaches the Earth's surface, or even if it's trapped below the surface. As magma cools, its atoms lose heat energy, move closer together, and begin to combine into compounds. During this process, atoms of the different compounds arrange (B) [them / themselves] into orderly, repeating patterns. The type and amount of elements present in a magma partly determine which minerals will form. Also, the size of the crystals that form depends partly on how rapidly the magma cools. When magma cools slowly, the crystals that form are generally large enough to see with the unaided eye. This is (C) [why / because] the atoms have enough time to move together and form into larger crystals. When magma cools rapidly, the crystals that form will be small. In such cases, you can't easily see individual mineral crystals.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	that called	...	them	...	because
②	called	...	themselves	...	because
③	that called	...	themselves	...	because
④	called	...	themselves	...	why
⑤	that called	...	them	...	why

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

Also, the size of the crystals that form depends partly on how rapidly the magma cools.

Natural processes form minerals in many ways. For example, hot melted rock material, called magma, cools when it reaches the Earth's surface, or even if it's trapped below the surface. (㉠) As magma cools, its atoms lose heat energy, move closer together, and begin to combine into compounds. (㉡) During this process, atoms of the different compounds arrange themselves into orderly, repeating patterns. The type and amount of elements present in a magma partly determine which minerals will form. (㉢) When magma cools slowly, the crystals that form are generally large enough to see with the unaided eye. (㉣) This is because the atoms have enough time to move together and form into larger crystals. (㉤) When magma cools rapidly, the crystals that form will be small. In such cases, you can't easily see individual mineral crystals.

- ① (㉠) ② (㉡) ③ (㉢) ④ (㉣) ⑤ (㉤)

77. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<37>

Natural processes form minerals in many ways. ____ (A) ____, hot melted rock material, called magma, cools when it reaches the Earth's surface, or even if it's trapped below the surface. As magma cools, its atoms lose heat energy, move closer together, and begin to combine into compounds. During this process, atoms of the different compounds arrange themselves into orderly, repeating patterns. The type and amount of elements present in a magma partly determine which minerals will form. ____ (B) ____, the size of the crystals that form depends partly on how rapidly the magma cools. When magma cools slowly, the crystals that form are generally large enough to see with the unaided eye. This is because the atoms have enough time to move together and form into larger crystals. When magma cools rapidly, the crystals that form will be small. In such cases, you can't easily see individual mineral crystals.

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

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

Natural processes form minerals in many ways. For example, hot melted rock material, called magma, cools ㉠when it reaches the Earth's surface, or even if it's trapped below the surface. As magma cools, ㉡its atoms lose heat energy, move closer together, and begin to combine into compounds. During this process, atoms of the different compounds arrange themselves into orderly, repeating patterns. The type and amount of elements present in a magma partly determine ㉢which minerals will form. Also, the size of the crystals that form depends partly on how ㉣rapid the magma cools. When magma cools slowly, the crystals that form are generally ㉤large enough to see with the unaided eye. This is because the atoms have enough time to move together and form into larger crystals. When magma cools rapidly, the crystals that form will be small. In such cases, you can't easily see individual mineral crystals.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

79. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<37>

_____ : correctly or tidily arranged or organized

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

All carbohydrates are basically sugars. Complex carbohydrates are the good carbohydrates for your body. These complex sugar compounds are very difficult (A) [to break / breaking] down and can trap other nutrients like vitamins and minerals in their chains. As they slowly break down, the other nutrients are also released into your body, and can provide (B) [you / yourself] with fuel for a number of hours. Bad carbohydrates, on the other hand, are simple sugars. Because their structure is not complex, they are easy to break down and hold few nutrients for your body other than the sugars (C) [from which / which] they are made. Your body breaks down these carbohydrates rather quickly and what it cannot use is converted to fat and stored in the body.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|----------|-----|------------|
| ① | to break | ... | yourself | ... | from which |
| ② | breaking | ... | you | ... | from which |
| ③ | to break | ... | you | ... | from which |
| ④ | breaking | ... | you | ... | which |
| ⑤ | to break | ... | yourself | ... | which |

81. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<38>

All carbohydrates are basically sugars. Complex carbohydrates are the good carbohydrates for your body.

(A) Bad carbohydrates, on the other hand, are simple sugars. Because their structure is not complex, they are easy to break down and hold few nutrients for your body other than the sugars from which they are made.

(B) These complex sugar compounds are very difficult to break down and can trap other nutrients like vitamins and minerals in their chains. As they slowly break down, the other nutrients are also released into your body, and can provide you with fuel for a number of hours.

(C) Your body breaks down these carbohydrates rather quickly and what it cannot use is converted to fat and stored in the body.

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

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

People commonly make the mistaken assumption (A) [which / that] because a person has one type of characteristic, then they automatically have other characteristics which go with it. In one study, university students were given descriptions of a guest lecturer before he spoke to the group. Half the students received a description (B) [containing / contained] the word 'warm', the other half were told the speaker was 'cold'. The guest lecturer then led a discussion, after which the students were asked to give their impressions of him. As expected, there were large differences between the impressions formed by the students, depending upon their original information of the lecturer. It was also found that those students who expected the lecturer to be warm tended to interact with (C) [himself / him] more. This shows that different expectations not only affect the impressions we form but also our behaviour and the relationship which is formed.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-----|------------|-----|---------|
| ① | that | ... | contained | ... | himself |
| ② | which | ... | contained | ... | himself |
| ③ | that | ... | containing | ... | himself |
| ④ | which | ... | containing | ... | him |
| ⑤ | that | ... | containing | ... | him |

83. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<39>

People commonly make the mistaken assumption that because a person has one type of characteristic, then they automatically have other characteristics which go with it.

(A) The guest lecturer then led a discussion, after which the students were asked to give their impressions of him. As expected, there were large differences between the impressions formed by the students, depending upon their original information of the lecturer.

(B) In one study, university students were given descriptions of a guest lecturer before he spoke to the group. Half the students received a description containing the word 'warm', the other half were told the speaker was 'cold'.

(C) It was also found that those students who expected the lecturer to be warm tended to interact with him more. This shows that different expectations not only affect the impressions we form but also our behaviour and the relationship which is formed.

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

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

People commonly make the mistaken assumption that because a person has one type of characteristic, then they automatically have other characteristics which go with ㉠it. In one study, university students were given descriptions of a guest lecturer before he spoke to the group. ㉡Half the students received a description containing the word 'warm', the other half were told the speaker was 'cold'. The guest lecturer then led a discussion, ㉢after which the students were asked to give their impressions of him. As expected, there were large differences between the impressions ㉣forming the students, depending upon their original information of the lecturer. It was also found that those students who expected the lecturer to be warm tended ㉤to interact with him more. This shows that different expectations not only affect the impressions we form but also our behaviour and the relationship which is formed.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

85. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<39>

_____ : something that you consider likely to be true even though no one has told you directly or even though you have no proof

86. 주어진 단어들을 아래의 조건에 맞게 재배열하시오.<39>

It / also / students / was / tended / found / that / those / the / to / be / to / him / more / who / lecturer / warm / interact / expected.

또한, 그 강사가 따뜻한 것이라 기대한 학생들은 그와 더 많이 소통하는 경향이 있다는 것이 밝혀졌다.

→
.....
.....
.....
.....

|| 조건 ||

- 위의 우리말을 참고하고, 한 단어를 추가할 것
- 출제 point(s): 가주어, 진주어, 수동태, 명사절, 관계대명사, 자동사/타동사

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

To help (A) [deciding / decide] what's risky and what's safe, who's trustworthy and who's not, we look for *social evidence*. From an evolutionary view, following the group is almost always positive for our prospects of survival. "If everyone's doing it, it must be a sensible thing to do," explains famous psychologist and best selling writer of *Influence*, Robert Cialdini. (B) [While / What] we can frequently see this today in product reviews, even subtler cues within the environment can signal trustworthiness. Consider this: when you visit a local restaurant, are they busy? Is there a line outside or is it easy to find a seat? (C) [There / It] is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand. More often than not, it's good to adopt the practices of those around you.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| ① | decide | ... | While | ... | There |
| ② | deciding | ... | What | ... | There |
| ③ | decide | ... | While | ... | It |
| ④ | deciding | ... | While | ... | It |
| ⑤ | decide | ... | What | ... | It |

88. 주어진 글 다음의 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<40>

To help decide what's risky and what's safe, who's trustworthy and who's not, we look for *social evidence*.

(A) From an evolutionary view, following the group is almost always positive for our prospects of survival. "If everyone's doing it, it must be a sensible thing to do," explains famous psychologist and best selling writer of *Influence*, Robert Cialdini.

(B) It is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand. More often than not, it's good to adopt the practices of those around you.

(C) While we can frequently see this today in product reviews, even subtler cues within the environment can signal trustworthiness. Consider this: when you visit a local restaurant, are they busy? Is there a line outside or is it easy to find a seat?

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

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

To help decide what's risky and what's safe, who's trustworthy and who's not, we look for *social evidence*. From an evolutionary view, ㉠following the group is almost always positive for our prospects of survival. "If everyone's doing it, it must be a sensible thing ㉡to do," explains famous psychologist and best selling writer of *Influence*, Robert Cialdini. While we can frequently see this today in product reviews, ㉢even subtler cues within the environment can signal trustworthiness. Consider this: when you visit a local restaurant, are they busy? Is there a line outside or is it easy ㉣to find a seat? It is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand. More often than not, it's good to ㉤adapt the practices of those around you.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

90. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<40>

To help decide what's risky and what's safe, who's trustworthy and who's not, we look for *social evidence*. From an evolutionary view, following the group is almost always positive for our prospects of survival. "If everyone's doing it, it must be a sensible thing to do," explains famous psychologist and best selling writer of *Influence*, Robert Cialdini. While we can frequently see this today in product reviews, even subtler cues within the environment can signal trustworthiness. Consider this: when you visit a local restaurant, are they busy? Is there a line outside or is it easy to find a seat? It is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand. More often than not, it's good to adopt the practices of those around you.

- ① Prospects of Survival
- ② Do As the Romans Do
- ③ What Others Are Doing
- ④ Signaling Trustworthiness
- ⑤ What We Are Looking for

91. 다음 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 (위 본문을 참고하여) 쓰시오.<40>

_____ : to start using a particular way of speaking, thinking, or behaving that is not the one you usually use

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

To help decide what's risky and what's safe, who's trustworthy and who's not, (A)_____. From an evolutionary view, (B)_____ is almost always positive for our prospects of survival. "If everyone's doing it, it must be a sensible thing to do," explains famous psychologist and best selling writer of *Influence*, Robert Cialdini. While we can frequently see this today in product reviews, even subtler cues within the environment can signal trustworthiness. Consider this: when you visit a local restaurant, are they busy? Is there a line outside or is it easy to find a seat? It is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand. More often than not, it's good (C)_____.

- ① following the group
- ② we look for *social evidence*
- ③ to adopt the practices of those around you

93. 주어진 단어들을 아래의 조건에 맞게 재배열하시오.<40>

It / demand / these / hassle / powerful / wait, / but / can / and / the / that / tasty, / seats / cue / are / to / is / in / be / a / a / a / food's / line.

기다리는 것은 생각신 일이지만, 줄은 음식이 맛있고 이곳의 좌석은 수요가 많다는 강력한 신호일수 있다.

→
.....
.....
.....
.....

『조건』

- 위의 우리말을 참고하고, 주어진 단어들만 사용할 것
- 출제 point(s): 가주어, 진주어, 동격 명사절, 병렬구조

정답

1. ⑤
2. immediate
3. ④
4. ③
5. ⑤
6. habitat
7. ③
8. ①
9. ⑤
10. ④
11. demanding
12. It is difficult for any of us to maintain a constant level of attention throughout our working day.
13. ②
14. ④
15. ③
16. ①
17. ⑤
18. sedentary
19. ⑤
20. ④
21. ③
22. (A) - ③, (B) - ①, (C) - ②
23. ①
24. ②
25. ④
26. ②
27. ③
28. ③
29. resort
30. ②
31. ②
32. ⑤
33. rut
34. climbing → to climb
35. ③
36. ③
37. nonetheless
38. ④
39. ②
40. appropriate
41. ①
42. ③
43. ④
44. ⑤
45. affluent
46. ④
47. ②
48. ③
49. Studies have found that teams flying westward perform significantly better than teams flying eastward in professional baseball and college football.
50. ②
51. ③
52. ④
53. ④
54. estimate
55. Make a practice of estimating the amount of time needed alongside items on your 'things to do' list, and learn by experience when tasks take a greater or lesser time than expected.
56. ③
57. ①
58. ⑤
59. gene
60. ②
61. ③

62. ④
63. ④
64. ④ * all these = all of these
65. refine
66. ②
67. ①
68. ⑤
69. ④
70. for example
71. ⑤
72. ③
73. ③
74. ④
75. ②
76. ③
77. ①
78. ④
79. orderly
80. ③
81. ②
82. ⑤
83. ②
84. ④
85. assumption
86. It was also found that those students who expected the lecturer to be warm tended to interact with him more.
87. ③
88. ①
89. ⑤
90. ②
91. adopt
92. (A) - ②, (B) - ①, (C) - ③
93. It is a hassle to wait, but a line can be a powerful cue that the food's tasty, and these seats are in demand.