

서술형으로 모의고사 후리기
2020년 6월 고1 모의고사
Chapter 2. 변형문제(서술형)

18. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Dear Mr. Anderson

On behalf of Jeperson High School, I am writing this letter (A) **(request)** permission (B) **(conduct)** an industrial field trip in your factory. (B) We hope to give some practical education to our students in regard to industrial procedures. With this purpose in mind, (C) we believe your firm is ideal to carry out such a project. But of course, we need your blessing and support. (D) 35 students would be accompanied by two teachers. And (E) we would just need a day for the trip. (F) I would really appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ray Feynman

(1) (A), (B)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/(원형)부정사/분사(구문)' 중 하나로 바꿈

→ (A) _____
(B) _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ We hope _____ we will give some practical education to our students in regard to industrial procedures

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ is believed that your firm

is ideal to carry out such a project
(b) your firm is believed _____
_____ ideal to carry out such a project

4. 밑줄 친 (D)를 '능동태'로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

5. 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ we would just need is a day for the trip
(b) _____ is a day that we would just need for the trip

6. 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) I would really be _____ of your cooperation
(b) I would really be _____ for your cooperation
(c) your cooperation would really be _____ to me

19. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) (Erda는 그녀 위쪽의 모자이크 모양의 나뭇잎 사이로 부서진 햇살이 스며드는 것을 지켜보면서 개간지에 드러누워 있었다). She joined them for a little, (B) (move) with the gentle breeze, (C) (feel) the warm sun (D) (feed) her. (E) A slight smile was spreading over her face. She slowly turned over and pushed her face into the grass, (F) (신선한 야생화로부터 풍겨오는 푸르고 쾌적한 향기를 맡으며). Free from her daily _____ (G) _____, she got to her feet and went on. Erda walked between the warm trunks of the trees. She felt all her concerns had gone away.
*clearing: 개간지

(1) (A)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.
<조건> 1. 'slide / watch'는 필요시 변형시킬 것
<다음> [above / drops / her / leaves / of / of / slide / sunlight / the mosaic / through / watch]

→ Erda lay on her back in a clearing,

(2) (B), (C), (D)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.
<조건> 1. '동명사/(원형)부정사/분사(구문)' 중 하나로 바꿈

→ (B) _____
(C) _____
(D) _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (E)에서 (a) 'a slight smile'를 강조하는 '강조구문'으로 바꾸어 쓰고, (b) 강조한 문장을 우리말의 해석을 쓰시오.

→ (a) _____

(b) _____

(4) (F)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. 'please / smell'는 변형시킬 것
<다음> [flowers / fresh / from / green / please / scent / smell / the / the / wild]

→ _____

5. 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것
<다음> **noun**: something that causes someone a lot of difficulty, worry, or hard work

→ (G) **b** _____

20. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) The dish you start with serves as an anchor food for your entire meal. (B) Experiments show that people eat nearly 50 percent greater quantity of the food they eat first. (C) If you start with a dinner roll, you will eat more starches, fewer protein, and less vegetables. Eat the healthiest food on your plate first. As (D) _____ wisdom suggests, this usually means starting with your vegetables or salad. If you are going to eat something unhealthy, at least (E) save it for last. (F) This will give your body the opportunity to fill up on better options before you move on to starches or sugary desserts.

*anchor: 닻 **starch: 녹말

(1) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ The dish _____ you start serves as an anchor food for your entire meal

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ experiments show is that people eat nearly 50 percent greater quantity of the food they eat first

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)에는 문법상으로 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있습니다. 이것을 다음과 같이 고쳐 쓰시오.

(a) _____ → _____
(b) _____ → _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)에 다음에 주어진 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것
2. '-'으로 연결된 단어임

<다음> **adj.:** having existed for many generations or centuries

→ (D) a _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)의 '명령문'을 '수동태'로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 주어를 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

<조건> 1. '수동태'로 바꿈

→ (a) Your body _____ the opportunity to fill up on better options by this
(b) The opportunity to fill up on better options _____ your body by this

(7) 밑줄에서 글쓴이가 말하고자 하는 바를 다음과 같이 한 문장의 영어로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ Start with _____ on your plate first.

21. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Authentic, effective body language is more than the sum of individual signals. (A) When people work from this rote-memory, dictionary approach, they stop seeing the bigger picture, all the diverse aspects of social perception. Instead, they see a person with crossed arms and think, "Reserved, angry." They see a smile and think, "Happy." They use a firm handshake to show other people "who is boss." (B) (몸짓 언어 사전을 읽어서 몸짓 언어를 사용하려고 하는 것은 프랑스어 사전을 읽어서 프랑스어를 말하려고 하는 것과 같다). Things tend to fall apart in an inauthentic (C). Your actions seem robotic; your body language signals are disconnected from one another. (D) You end up confusing the very people you're trying to attract because your body language just rings false.

*rote-memory: 기계적 암기

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ (a) _____ from this rote-memory, dictionary approach, people stop seeing the bigger picture, all the diverse aspects of social perception

(b) When _____ from this rote-memory, dictionary approach, people stop seeing the bigger picture, all the diverse aspects of social perception

(2) (B)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [a body language dictionary / a French dictionary / body language / by / by / French / is / like / reading / reading / speak / to / to / trying / trying / use]

→ _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)에 다음에 주어진 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> **noun**: an untidy state full of trouble or problems

→ (C) m _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)에서 'because your body language just rings false'를 강조하는 '강조구문'으로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(5) 위글의 내용을 다음과 같이 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

→ The best way of learning body language is to try to understand its meaning within _____ context.

22. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) A goal-oriented mind-set can create a “yo-yo” effect. Many runners work hard for months, but (B) as soon as they cross the finish line, they stop training. The race is no longer there to motivate them. When all of your hard work is focused on a particular goal, (C) (당신이 그것을 성취한 후에 당신을 앞으로 밀고 나갈 수 있는 무엇이 남겨져 있는가)? (D) (이것이 많은 사람들이 목표를 성취한 후 옛 습관으로 되돌아가는 자신을 발견하는 이유다). The purpose of setting goals is to win the game. The purpose of building systems is to continue playing the game. True long-term thinking is (E) goal-less thinking. It's not about any single (F) (accomplish). It is about the cycle of endless (G) (refine) and continuous (H) (improve). Ultimately, it is your commitment to the (I) _____ that will determine your progress.

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- (a) _____ is a “yo-yo” effect that a goal-oriented mind-set can create
(b) _____ a goal-oriented mind-set can create is a “yo-yo” effect

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

- _____ crossing the finish line, they stop training

(3) (C)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오. <빈출 문제>

<다음> [achieve / after / forward / is / it / left / push / to / what / you / you]

→ _____

(4) (D)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오. <빈출 문제>

- <조건> 1. ‘accomplish / return’은 ‘부정사/동명사 / 분사’ 중 하나로 바꿀 것
2. [because/ why] 중 문법상 적당한 것을 하나 고를 것

<다음> [a / accomplish / after / [because/ why] / find / goal / is / many people / old habits / return / their / themselves / this / to]

→ _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)의 의미를 참고로 하여 밑줄 친 (I)의 빈칸에 다음의 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> **noun:** a series of actions which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result

→ (I) p _____

(6) (F), (G), (H)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

- (F) _____
(G) _____
(H) _____

(7) 밑줄에서 글쓴이가 말하고자 하는 것을 다음과 같이 우리말로 나타낼 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. (a), (b)에 각 2음절의 우리말로 쓸 것

<다음> 여러분의 발전을 결정짓는 것은 한 번의 (a) _____ 성취가 아닌 지속적인 (b) _____ 과정이다.

- (a) _____
(b) _____

23. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

simple / take / that / us]

(A) Like anything else involving effort, (B) compassion takes practice. (C) We have to work at getting into the habit of standing with others in their time of need. (D) (때때로 도움을 주는 것은 우리의 길에서 멀리 벗어나지 않는 단순한 일이다) - (E) remembering speaking a kind word to someone who is down, or spending an occasional Saturday morning to volunteer for a favorite cause. At other times, helping involves some real (F) _____. "A bone to the dog is not charity," Jack London observed. "(G) (자선은 당신이 꼭 개만큼 배가 고플 때 개와 함께 나누는 나누어지는 그 뼈이다)." If we practice (H) (take) the many small opportunities (I) (help) others, we'll be in shape to act when those times requiring real, hard (F) _____ come along.

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.
<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ Like anything else _____ in effort

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.
<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ compassion takes is practice
(b) _____ is compassion that takes practice

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.
<조건> 1. 단어임

→ We have to work at making it a _____ to stand with others in their time of need

(4) (D)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [a / does / far / help / is / matter / not / offering / our way / out of /

→ Sometimes _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)의 문장에는 문법상으로 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있습니다. 이것을 고쳐서 전체를 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)에 다음의 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> **noun**: giving up something valuable or important, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people

→ (F) s _____

(7) (G)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [are / as / as / charity / hungry / is / just / shared / the bone / the dog / the dog / with / you]

→ _____,
when _____

(8) (H), (I)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/부정사/분사' 중 하나로 고침

→ (H) _____
(I) _____
(F) _____

(9) 윗글의 주제를 다음과 같이 영어로 나타내고자 할 때 빈칸에 의미상으로 적당한 영어 단어를 하나를 넣으시오.

→ the importance of _____ to help others

24. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) (여러분에게 미소를 불러일으키는 모든 사건은 여러분이 행복감을 느끼게 하고, 여러분의 뇌에서 기분 좋은 화학물질을 생산한다). (B) Force your face to smile even when you are stressed or feel unhappy. The facial (C) (muscle) pattern produced by the smile is linked to all the “happy networks” in your brain and will in turn (D) (nature) calm you down and change your brain chemistry by releasing the same feel-good chemicals. Researchers studied the effects of a genuine and forced smile on individuals during a stressful event. (E) The researchers had participants perform stressful tasks while not smiling, smiling, or holding chopsticks crossways in their mouths (to force the face to form a smile). The results of the study showed that (F) smiling, forced or genuine, during stressful events reduced the intensity of the stress response in the body and lowered heart rate levels after recovering from the stress.

(1) (A)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [and / causes/ chemicals / every event / feel / feel-good / happy / in / makes / produces / smile / that / to / you / you / your brain]

→ _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ your face be forced to smile even when you are stressed or feel unhappy

(3) (C), (D)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (C) _____

(D) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ The researchers had stressful tasks _____ by participants

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

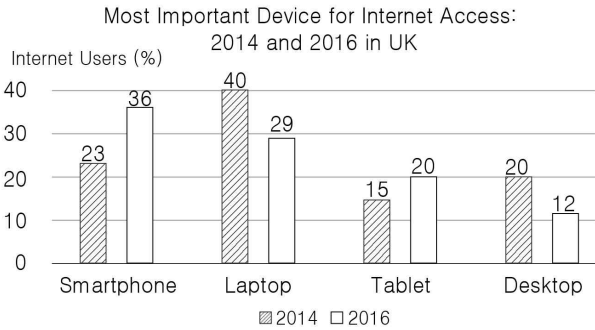
→ smiling, forced or genuine, during stressful events reduced the intensity of the stress response in the body, _____ heart rate levels after recovering from the stress

(6) 밑줄의 내용을 다음과 같이 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ _____ smiles as well as _____ ones also help reduce stress.

25. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.



(A) The above graph shows what devices British people considered the most important when connecting to the Internet in 2014 and 2016. (C) (영국 인터넷 사용자들의 3분의 1 이상이 스마트폰을 인터넷에 접속하기 위한 그들의 가장 중요한 장치로 생각했다) in 2016. In the same year, the smartphone overtook the laptop as the most important device for Internet access. In 2014, (D) UK Internet users were the least likely to select a tablet as their most important device for Internet access. In contrast, they were the least likely to consider a desktop as their most important device for Internet access in 2016. The proportion of UK Internet users who selected a desktop as their most important device for Internet access decreased by half from 2014 to 2016.

*proportion: 비율

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

- (a) The above graph shows what devices British people _____ as the most important
- (b) The above graph shows what devices British people _____ of as the most important
- (c) The above graph shows what devices British people _____ upon as the most important

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)는 ‘분사구문’을 사용한 표현입니다. 이것을 원래의 ‘s + v ~’가 있는 문장으로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(3) (C)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [accessing / a third / be / considered / device / for / more than / of / smartphones / the Internet / their most important / to / UK Internet users]

→ _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ _____ that UK Internet users selected a tablet as their most important device for Internet access

26. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) Sigrid Undset was born on May 20, 1882, in Kalundborg, Denmark. She was the eldest of three daughters. She moved to Norway at the age of two. Her early life was strongly influenced by her father's historical knowledge. At the age of sixteen, (B) she got a job at an engineering company to support her family. (C) She read a lot, acquiring a good knowledge of Nordic as well as foreign literature, English in particular. (D) She wrote thirty six books. (E) None of her books leaves the reader unconcerned. She received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928. One of her novels has been translated into more than eighty languages. She escaped Norway during the German , but she returned after the end of World War II.

*Nordic: 북유럽 사람(의)

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 (a) 'on May 20, 1882'를 강조하는, (b) 'in Kalundborg, Denmark'를 강조하는 '강조구문'으로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ (a) _____

(b) _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ she supported her family _____
_____ a job at an engineering company

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ She read a lot, _____ a good knowledge of Nordic as well as foreign literature

(4) 밑줄 친 (D), (E)의 문장을 연결하여 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ She wrote thirty six books, none of _____ leaves the reader unconcerned

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)에 다음의 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> noun: an incident that a country is entered and controlled by a foreign army

→ (F) o _____

27. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Swimming Summer Camp 2020

Great opportunity (A) **(learn)** basic swimming techniques with (B) **(certify)** swimming coaches!

PARTICIPANTS & PERIOD

- Age 16 - 18 years
- July 27 - 31 (Monday - Friday)



DAILY SCHEDULE

- 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Swimming Lesson
- 12:30 p.m. - 13:30 p.m. Lunch

PRICE

- \$30 ((B) lunch included)
- ※ (C) A free swimming cap will be provided to all participants.

(D) _____

- Online only: www.friendlycoaches.ca

(1) (A), (B)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/부정사/분사' 중 하나로 고침

→ (A) _____
(B) _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ lunch

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ All participants will be provided _____
a free swimming cap

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)에 다음의 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

- <조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것
2. 전체를 '대문자'로 쓸 것

<다음> **noun**: the recording of something such as a person's name or the details of an event in an official list

→ (D) R _____

28. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

Rode Farmers Market

(A) This lively market is held every Saturday in July from 9:00 a.m. until 11:30 a.m.



Where	What to Do
<i>Open Garden</i>	Buy Local Organic Food
<i>Picnic Area</i>	Enjoy Fun Family Events and Local Music
<i>Farmers' House</i>	Learn Basic Farming Techniques

◆ (B) In case of rain, some events may be cancelled.

(C)

Village of Scholar Green on A34, Cheshire

◆ Free Parking

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ This lively market takes _____ every Saturday in July from 9:00 a.m. until 11:30 a.m

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ In case that _____, some events may be cancelled

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)에 다음의 영영풀이에 맞는 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> **noun:** the place where something happens or is situated

→ (C) L _____

29. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Positively or negatively, (A) our parents and families are powerful influences on us. But even stronger, especially when we're young, are our friends. (B) We often choose friends as a way of expanding our sense of identity beyond our families. As a result, (C) (친구와 다른 사회 집단의 기준과 기대에 부합해야 한다는 압박감이 거세질 것 같다). Judith Rich Harris, who is a developmental psychologist, argues that three main forces shape our development: personal temperament, our parents, and our peers. The influence of peers, she argues, is much stronger than _____ (D) _____ of parents. She says, "(E) (아이들이 그들의 또래들과 공유하는 세상은 그들의 행동을 형성하고, 그들이 가지고 태어난 특성을 수정하는 것이다), and hence determines the sort of people they will be when they grow up."
*temperament: 기질

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ our parents and families exert _____ powers on us

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)에서 'friends'를 강조하는 '강조구문'으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ _____

(3) (C)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [and / and / be / conform / expectations / friends / groups / intense / is / likely / of / other / pressure / social / standards / the / the / to / to / to]

→ _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)에 (a) 문법상으로 적당한 대명사를 넣고, (b) 그 대명사가 가리키는 명사를 쓰시오.

→ (a) _____
(b) _____

(5) (E)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [and / behavior / born / characteristics / children / is / modifies / peers / shapes / share / that / the / the world / their / their / they / were / what / with / with]

→ _____

30. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

The brain makes up just two percent of our body weight but uses 20 percent of our energy. In newborns, (A) it's no less than 65 percent. (B) That's partly because babies sleep all the time - their growing brains exhaust them - and have a lot of body fat, to use like an energy reserve when needed. Our muscles use even more of our energy, about a quarter of the total, but we have a lot of muscle. Actually, per unit of matter, (C) the brain uses by far more energy than our other organs. (D) That means that the brain is the most expensive of our organs. But it is also (E) (marvel) efficient. (F) Our brains require only about four hundred calories of energy a day - about the same as we get from a blueberry muffin. Try running your laptop for twenty-four hours on a muffin and see how far you get.

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ it's _____ much _____ 65 percent

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)에는 문법상으로나 문맥상으로 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있습니다. 이것을 다음과 같이 고쳐 쓰시오.

(a) _____ → _____
(b) _____ → _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (C), (D)의 문장을 연결하여 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ the brain uses by far more energy than our other organs, _____ means that the brain is the most expensive of our organs

(4) (E)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (E) _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ our brains require is only about four hundred calories of energy a day
(b) _____ is only about four hundred calories of energy a day that our brains require

31. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) When reading another scientist's findings, think (B) (criticize) about the experiment. Ask yourself: Were observations recorded during or after the experiment? Do the conclusions make sense? Can the results be repeated? Are the sources of information (C) (rely)? You should also ask if the scientist or group (D) (conduct) the experiment was unbiased. (E) (한쪽으로 치우치지 않음은 당신이 그 실험의 결과로 특별한 이익을 얻지 않는다는 것을 의미한다). For example, (F) if a drug company pays for an experiment to test how well one of its new products works, there is a special interest (G) (involve): (H) The drug company profits whether the experiment shows if its product is effective. Therefore, the experimenters aren't objective. They might ensure the conclusion is positive and benefits the drug company. When (I) (assess) results, think about any biases that may be present!

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

- (a) _____ another scientist's findings
(b) When _____ another scientist's findings

(2) (B), (C)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

- (B) _____
(C) _____

(3) (D), (G), (I)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/부정사/분사(구문)' 중 하나로 고침

- (D) _____
(G) _____
(I) _____

(4) (E)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를

모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [being / experiment / have / in / interest / means / no / of / outcome / special / that / the / the / unbiased / you]

→ _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- (a) if a drug company pays for an experiment with a _____ to testing how well one of its new products works
(b) if a drug company pays for an experiment with the _____ of testing how well one of its new products works
(c) if a drug company pays for an experiment for the _____ of testing how well one of its new products works

(6) 밑줄 친 (H)에는 문법상으로 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있습니다. 이것을 올바른 표현으로 고쳐서 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

32. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

Humans are champion long-distance runners. (A) As soon as a person and a chimp start running they both get hot. Chimps quickly overheat; humans do not, because they are much better at shedding body heat. According to one (B) (lead) theory, (C) (ancestor) humans lost their hair over (D) (succeed) generations because less hair meant cooler, more effective long-distance running. That ability let our ancestors outmaneuver and outrun prey. Try (E) (wear) a couple of extra jackets — or better yet, fur coats — on a hot (F) day and run a mile. Now, take those jackets off and try it again. (G) (털의 부족이 얼마나 많은 차이점을 만드는지 당신은 알게 될 것이다).

*shed: 떨어뜨리다 **outmaneuver: ~에게 이기다

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ starting running, a person and a chimp both get hot

(2) (B), (E)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. ‘동명사/부정사/분사(구문)’ 중 하나로 고침

→ (B) _____
(E) _____

(3) (C), (D)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (C) _____
(D) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (F)에 다음에 주어진 영영풀이에 맞는 영어 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 주어진 철자로 시작할 것

<다음> **adj.**: very damp, and usually very hot in an atmosphere or climate

→ (F) h _____

(5) (G)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [a / a / difference / fur / lack / makes / of / see / what / will / you]

→ _____

33. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Recently I was with a client who (A) **(spend)** almost five hours with me. As we were parting for the evening, we reflected on what we (B) **(cover)** that day. (C) Even though our conversation was very collegial, (D) I noticed that my client was holding one leg at a right angle to his body, seemingly wanting to take off on its own. At that point (E) I said, "You really do have to leave now, don't you?" "Yes," he admitted. "I am so sorry. I didn't want to be rude but I have to call London and I only have five minutes!" Here was a case where my client's language and most of his body revealed nothing but positive feelings. (F) His feet, however, were the most honest communicators, and they clearly told me that as much as he wanted to stay, duty was calling.

*collegial: 평등하게 책임을 지는

(1) (A), (B)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞는 시제로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (A) _____
(B) _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ our very collegial conversation
(b) With _____ our very collegial conversation
(c) In _____ of our very collegial conversation
(d) In the _____ of our very collegial conversation

(3) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ I noticed my client _____ one leg at a right angle to his body

(4) 밑줄 친 (E)의 '직접화법'의 표현을 다음과 같이 수정한 것을 '직접화법'으로 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

<다음> I said to him, "You really do have to leave now."

→ I told him that _____.

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ His feet, however, were the most honest communicators, clearly _____ me that as much as he wanted to stay, duty was calling

34. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) One of the main reasons that students may think they know the material, even when they don't, is that they mistake familiarity for understanding. (B) Here is how it works: You read the chapter once, perhaps (C) **(highlight)** as you go. Then later, you read the chapter again, perhaps focusing on the (D) **(highlight)** material. As you read it over, (E) the material is familiar because you remember it from before, and this familiarity might lead you to think, "Okay, I know that." (F) (문제는 이런 친숙한 느낌이 반드시 자료를 아는 것과 같은 것은 아니라는 것이다) and may be of no help when you have to come up with an answer on the exam. In fact, familiarity can often lead to errors on multiple-choice exams (G) because you might pick a choice that looks familiar, only to find later that it was something you (H) **(read),** but it wasn't really the best answer to the question.

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)에는 문법상으로 틀린 곳이 두 군데 있습니다. 이것을 다음과 같이 고쳐 쓰시오.

- (a) _____ → _____
(b) _____ → _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- (a) Here is the way _____ it works
(b) Here is the way _____
it works

(3) (C), (D)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/부정사/분사(구문)' 중 하나로 고침

- (C) _____
(D) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- the material is familiar because of your _____ of it from before

(5) (F)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [equivalent / familiarity / is / is / knowing / necessarily / not / of / that / the material / the problem / this feeling / to]

- _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 두 단어를 '-'을 사용하여 만든 한 단어를 넣을 것

- because you might pick a _____ choice

(7) (H)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞는 시제로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

- (H) _____

35. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) **(Give)** the widespread use of emoticons in electronic communication, an important question is whether they help Internet users (B) **(understand)** emotions in online communication. Emoticons, particularly character-based (C), are much more ambiguous relative to face-to-face cues and may end up (D) **(interpret)** very differently by different users. Nonetheless, research indicates that they are useful tools in online text-based communication. One study of 137 instant messaging users revealed that (E) **emoticons allowed users to correctly understand the level and direction of emotion, attitude, and attention expression** and that emoticons were a (F) **(define)** advantage in non-verbal communication. Similarly, another study showed that emoticons were useful in strengthening the (G) **(intense)** of a verbal message, as well as in the expression of sarcasm.

*ambiguous: 모호한 **verbal: 언어적인

***sarcasm: 풍자

(1) (A), (B)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. ‘동명사/(원형)부정사/분사(구문)’ 중 하나로 바꿀 것

→ (A) _____
(B) _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (C)에 (a) 문법상으로 적당한 대명사를 넣고, (b) 그 대명사가 가리키는 명사를 쓰시오.

→ (a) _____
(b) _____

(3) (D)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. ‘동명사/(원형)부정사/분사(구문)’ 중 하나로 바꿀 것

→ (D) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ to emoticons, users are allowed to correctly understand the level and direction of emotion, attitude, and attention expression

(5) (F), (G)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문맥에 맞는 품사로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (F) _____
(G) _____

36. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Students work to get good grades even when they have no interest in their studies. People seek job advancement even when they are happy with the jobs they already have. (B) (그것은 중요한 경기를 관람하면서, 사람들로 붐비는 어느 축구 경기장에 있는 것과 같다). (C) A spectator several rows in front stands up to get a better view, and a chain reaction follows. (D) Soon everyone is standing, just to be able to see as well as before. (E) Everyone is on their feet rather than sitting, but no one's position has improved. And if someone refuses (F) (stand), he might just as well not be at the game at all. When people pursue goods that are positional, (G) they can't help being in the rat race. (H) (뛰지 않기로 선택하는 것은 지는 것이다).

*rat race: 치열하고 무의미한 경쟁

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- (a) _____ students work to get even when they have no interest in their studies is good grades
- (b) _____ is good grades that students work to get even when they have no interest in their studies

(2) (B)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '분사구문'의 표현을 사용할 것

2. 'be / crowd / watch'는 변형시킬 것

<다음> [a / be / crowd / crucial / football / in / is / like / play / stadium / the / watch]

→ It _____
_____,
_____.

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) A spectator several rows in front stands up to get a better view, a chain reaction _____

(b) A spectator several rows in front stands up to get a better view, with a chain reaction _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) Soon everyone is standing, just so _____ to be able to see as well as before

(b) Soon everyone is standing, just so _____ he or she can see as well as before

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ Everyone is _____ sitting, _____ is on their feet

(6) (F)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. '동명사/(원형)부정사/분사(구문)' 중 하나로 바꿀 것

→ (F) _____

(7) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) they can't but _____ in the rat race

(b) they can't help but _____ in the rat race

(c) they have no choice but _____ in the rat race

(8) (H)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

- <조건> 1. 전체 8단어로 쓸 것
2. 필요한 단어를 첨가할 것
3. 주어진 단어를 변형시키지 말 것

<다음> [choose / lose / run]

→ _____

37. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

animals stop eating

(A) When we compare human and animal desire we find many extraordinary differences. Animals tend to eat with their stomachs, (B) and humans with their brains. (C) When animals' stomachs are full, they stop eating, but humans are never sure when to stop. (D) When they have eaten as much as their bellies can take, they still feel empty, (E) they still feel an urge for further gratification. (F) This is largely due to anxiety, to the knowledge that a constant supply of food is uncertain. Therefore, they eat as much as possible while they can. (G) It is due, also, to the knowledge that, in an insecure world, pleasure is uncertain. Therefore, the immediate pleasure of eating must be exploited to the full, (H) even though it does violence to the digestion.

*gratification: 만족감

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) When _____ human and animal desire we find many extraordinary differences

(b) _____ human and animal desire we find many extraordinary differences

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)는 '축약'이 되어 있는 표현입니다. 이것을 이전의 원래의 완전한 문장으로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) Their stomachs _____ full, animals stop eating

(b) _____ their stomachs full,

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ _____ as much as their bellies can take

(5) 밑줄 친 (E), (F)를 연결하여 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ they still feel an urge for further gratification, _____ is largely due to anxiety

(6) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ It is due, also, to _____ that, in an insecure world, pleasure is uncertain

(7) 밑줄 친 (H)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ its violence to the digestion

(b) with _____ its violence to the digestion

(c) in _____ of its violence to the digestion

(d) in the _____ of its violence to the digestion

38. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Currently, (A) we cannot send humans to other planets. One obstacle is that such a trip would take years. A spacecraft would need (B) (carry) enough air, water, and other supplies (C) (need) for survival on the long journey. Another obstacle is the harsh conditions on other planets, such as extreme heat and cold. (D) Some planets do not even have surfaces to land on. (E) Because of these obstacles, most research missions in space are accomplished through the use of spacecraft without crews aboard. (F) These explorations pose no risk to human life and (G) are less expensive than ones involving astronauts. (H) The spacecraft carry instruments that test the compositions and characteristics of planets.

*composition: 구성 성분

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- (a) we are _____ to send humans to other planets
(b) we are _____ of sending humans to other planets
(c) it is _____ for us to send humans to other planets

(2) (B), (C)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. ‘동명사/부정사/분사’ 중 하나로 고침

- (B) _____
(C) _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- Some planets do not even have surfaces _____ to land

(4) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- These obstacles cause most research missions in space _____ accomplished through the use of spacecraft without crews aboard

(5) 밑줄 친 (F)를 ‘수동태’로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

- _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

- are less expensive than ones _____ in astronauts

(7) 밑줄 친 (H)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

- The spacecraft carry instruments by which the compositions and characteristics of planets _____

39. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) Our brains are constantly solving problems. (B) Every time we learn, or remember, or make sense of something, we solve a problem. Some psychologists have characterized all infant language-learning as problem-solving, (C) **(extend)** to children such scientific procedures as “learning by experiment,” or “hypothesis-testing.” Grown-ups rarely explain the meaning of new words to children, (D) let alone how grammatical rules work. Instead they use the words or the rules in conversation and leave it to children to figure out what is going on. (E) In order to learn language, an infant must make sense of the contexts in which language occurs; problems must be solved. (F) We have all been solving problems of this kind since childhood, usually without awareness of what we are doing.

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 주어를 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

<조건> 1. ‘수동태’로 바꿈

→ Problems _____
_____ by our brains

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) _____ we learn, or remember,
or make sense of something, we solve a
problem
(b) We never learn, or remember, or make
sense of something _____
solving a problem

(3) (C)의 괄호 안의 동사를 문법에 맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오.

<조건> 1. ‘동명사/부정사/분사(구문)’ 중 하나로 고침

→ (C) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) let alone the way _____
grammatical rules work
(b) let alone the way _____
_____ grammatical rules work

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) for the _____ of learning
language
(b) with the _____ of learning
language
(c) with a _____ to learning
language

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) We have all been solving problems of
this kind since childhood, usually
without being _____ of
what we are doing
(b) We have all been solving problems of
this kind since childhood, usually with
being _____ of what we
are doing

40. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

(A) (다른 코치들은 그렇지 않은 반면에 어떤 코치들은 선수들에게서 최상의 결과를 이끌어 내는 것을 알아챈 적이 있는가)? A poor coach will tell you what you did wrong and then tell you not to do it again: “(B) Don’t drop the ball!” (C) What happens next? The images you see in your head are images of you dropping the ball! Naturally, (D) (당신의 마음은 그것이 들은 것을 바탕으로 방금 “본” 것을 재현한다). Not surprisingly, you walk on the court and drop the ball. What does the good coach do? He or she points out what could be improved, (E) but will then tell you how you could or should perform: “I know you’ll catch the ball perfectly this time.” Sure enough, the next image in your mind is you *catching* the ball and *scoring* a goal. Once again, your mind makes your last thoughts part of reality – but this time, (F) that “reality” is positive, not negative.

(1) (A)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [athletes / coaches / don’t / get / have / most / noticed / of / others / out / some / that / the / their / while / you]

→ _____

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 ‘수동태’로 바꾸어 영어로 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)에서 ‘What’을 강조하는 ‘강조구문’으로 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ What _____
happens next

(4) (D)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [based / been / it / it’s / just / mind / on / recreates / “saw” told / what / what / your]

→ _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) but will then tell you the way _____
you could or should perform
(b) but will then tell you the way _____
_____ you could or should
perform

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ that “reality” is _____ negative
_____ positive

41~42. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하시오.

Marketers have known for decades that you buy what you see first. (A) You are far more likely to purchase items placed at eye level in the grocery store, for example, than items on the bottom shelf. (B) There is an entire body of research about the way “product placement” in stores influences your buying behavior. (C) This gives you a chance to use product placement to your advantage. Healthy items like produce are often the least visible foods at home. You won't think to eat what you don't see. (D) This may be part of the reason why 85 percent of Americans do not eat enough fruits and vegetables.

If produce is hidden in a drawer at the bottom of your refrigerator, these good foods are out of sight and mind. The same holds true for your pantry. (E) (나는 한때는 눈높이에 찼던 크래커와 칩들로 줄지어져 있는 선반을 하나 가지고 있었다). When these were the first things I noticed, they were my primary snack foods. That same shelf is now filled with healthy snacks, which makes good decisions easy. Foods that sit out on tables are even more critical. When you see food every time you walk by, (F) you are likely to pick it up. So (G) to improve your choices, leave good foods like apples and pistachios sitting out instead of crackers and candy.

*produce: 농산물 **pantry: 식료품 저장실

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ It is far more likely that _____ placed at eye level in the grocery store

(2) 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) There is an entire body of research about the way _____ “product

placement” in stores influences your buying behavior

(b) There is an entire body of research about the way _____ “product placement” in stores influences your buying behavior

(c) There is an entire body of research about the way _____ “product placement” in stores influencing your buying behavior

(d) There is an entire body of research about the way _____ “product placement” in stores to influence your buying behavior

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

<조건> 1. ‘수동태’로 바꿈

→ (a) You _____ a chance to use product placement to your advantage by this

(b) a chance to use product placement to your advantage _____ you by this

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ This may be part of the reason for 85 percent of Americans _____ enough fruits and vegetables

(5) (E)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [a / and / at / chips / crackers / eye / have / I / level / lined / salty / shelf / to / used / with]

→ _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ it is likely _____

(7) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ your choices to be improved

43~45. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 물음에 답하십시오.

“Grandma,” asked Amy, “are angels real?”
“Some people say so,” said Grandmother. (A) Amy told Grandmother that she had seen them in pictures. But she also wanted to know if her grandmother (B) **(ever / actually / see)** an angel. Her grandmother said she had, but they looked different than in pictures. “Then, I am going to find (C)!” said Amy. “That’s good! But I will go with you, because you’re too little,” said Grandmother. Amy complained, “But you walk so slowly.” “I can walk faster than you think!” Grandmother replied, with a smile.

So (D) they started, Amy leaping and running. Then, she saw a horse coming towards them. (E) On the horse sat a wonderful lady. When Amy saw her, (F) the woman sparkled with jewels and gold, and her eyes were brighter than diamonds. “Are you an angel?” asked Amy. The lady gave no reply, but (G) stared coldly at her, leaving without saying a word.

“That was not an angel!” said Amy. “No, indeed!” said Grandmother. So Amy walked ahead again. Then, she met a beautiful woman who wore a dress as white as snow. “You must be an angel!” cried Amy. “You dear little girl, do I really look like an angel?” she asked. “You are an angel!” replied Amy. But suddenly (H) the woman’s face changed when Amy stepped on her dress by mistake. “Go away, and go back to your home!” she shouted.

(I) As Amy stepped back from the woman, she stumbled and fell. She lay in the dusty road and sobbed. “I am tired! Will you take me home, Grandma?” she asked. “Sure! (J) **(그것이 내가 여기 온 이유이지).**” Grandmother said in a warm voice. They started to walk along the road. Suddenly Amy looked up and said, “Grandma, you are not an angel, are you?” “Oh, honey,” said Grandmother, “I’m not an angel.” “Well, Grandma, you are an angel to me because you always stay by my side,” said Amy.

*stumble: 비틀거리다 **sob: 흐느끼다

(1) 밑줄 친 (A)의 ‘**간접화법**’의 표현을 다음과 같이 ‘**직접화법**’으로 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ Amy said to Grandmother, “_____.”

(2) (B)의 괄호 안의 단어를 문법에 맞는 시제로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

→ (B) _____

(3) 밑줄 친 (C)에 (a) 문법상으로 적당한 대명사를 넣고, (b) 그 대명사가 가리키는 명사를 쓰시오.

→ (a) _____

(b) _____

(4) 밑줄 친 (D)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 나머지 내용을 채우시오.

→ they started, and _____

(5) 밑줄 친 (E)는 도치가 되어 있는 문장입니다. 이것을 도치되기 이전의 문장으로 바꾸어 다시 쓰시오.

→ _____

(6) 밑줄 친 (F)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) the woman sparkled with jewels and gold, her eyes _____ brighter than diamonds

(b) the woman sparkled with jewels and gold, _____ her eyes brighter than diamonds

(7) 밑줄 친 (G)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ coldly at her, she left without saying a word

(8) 밑줄 친 (H)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 칸에 한 단어씩임

→ (a) the woman's face changed, her dress _____ stepped on by mistake by Amy

(b) the woman's face changed, _____ her dress stepped on by mistake by Amy

(9) 밑줄 친 (I)를 다음과 같이 바꾸어 쓸 때 빈칸에 적당한 단어를 넣으시오.

<조건> 1. 한 단어임

→ _____ back from the woman, she stumbled and fell

(10) (J)의 괄호 안의 우리말을 다음에 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하여 영어로 쓰시오.

<다음> [came / for / I / is / that / what]

→ _____

18.

- (1) (A) to request
(B) to conduct
- (2) that
- (3) (a) it
(b) to be
- (4) two teachers would accompany 35 students
- (5) (a) what
(b) it
- (6) (a) appreciative
(b) thankful 또는 grateful
(c) appreciated

19.

- (1) **watching** drops of sunlight **slide** through the mosaic of leaves above her
- (2) (B) moving
(C) feeling
(D) feed
- (3) (a) It was **a slight smile** that was spreading over her face
또는
It was **a slight smile** which was spreading over her face
(b) 그녀의 얼굴 위에 번지고 있는 것은 얇은 미소였다
- (4) **smelling** the green **pleasant** scent from the fresh wild flowers
- (5) burden

20.

- (1) with which
- (2) What
- (3) (a) fewer → less
(b) less → fewer
- (4) age-old
- (5) let it be saved for last
- (6) (a) will be given

- (b) will be given to
- (7) healthy food

21.

- (1) (a) Working
(b) working
- (2) Trying to use body language by reading a body language dictionary is like trying to speak French by reading a French dictionary
- (3) mess
- (4) It is **because your body language just rings false** that you end up confusing the very people you're trying to attract
- (5) social

22.

- (1) (a) It
(b) What
- (2) upon 또는 on
- (3) what is left to push you forward after you achieve it
- (4) This is why many people find themselves returning to their old habits after accomplishing a goal
- (5) (F) accomplishment
(G) refinement
(H) improvement
- (6) process
- (7) (a) 목적
(b) 개선

23.

- (1) involved
- (2) (a) what
(b) it
- (3) rule
- (4) offering help is a simple matter that does not take us far out of our way
- (5) remembering **to speak** a kind word to someone who is down, or spending an occasional Saturday morning **volunteering** for a favorite cause
- (6) sacrifice

- (7) Charity is the bone shared with the dog,
you are just as hungry as the dog
- (8) (G) taking
(H) to help
- (9) practice

24.

- (1) Every event that causes you to smile makes
you feel happy and produces feel-good
chemicals in your brain
- (2) Let
- (3) (C) muscular
(D) naturally
- (4) performed
- (5) lowering
- (6) Forced, genuine

25.

- (1) (a) regarded
(b) thought
(c) looked
- (2) when they connect to the Internet in 2014
and 2016
- (3) More than a third of UK Internet users
considered smartphones to be their most
important device for accessing the Internet
- (4) it was the least likely

26.

- (1) (a) It was **on May 20, 1882** that Sigrid
Undset was born in Kalundborg,
Denmark
또는
It was **on May 20, 1882** when Sigrid
Undset was born in Kalundborg,
Denmark
- (b) It was **in Kalundborg, Denmark** that
Sigrid Undset was born on May 20,
1882
또는
It was **in Kalundborg, Denmark** where
Sigrid Undset was born on May 20,
1882
- (2) by getting

- (3) and acquired
- (4) which
- (5) occupation

27.

- (1) (A) to learn
(B) certified
- (2) including
- (3) with
- (4) REGISTRATION

28.

- (1) place
- (2) it rains
- (3) Location

29.

- (1) influential
- (2) It is **friends** that we often choose as a way
of expanding our sense of identity beyond
our families
또는
It is **friends** whom we often choose as a
way of expanding our sense of identity
beyond our families
- (3) the pressure to conform to the standards
and expectations of friends and other social
groups is likely to be intense
- (4) (a) that
(b) the influence
- (5) The world that children share with their
peers is what shapes their behavior and
modifies the characteristics they were born
with

30.

- (1) as, as
- (2) (a) because → why
(b) like → as
- (3) which
- (4) marvelously
- (5) (a) What
(b) It

- 31.
- (1) (a) Reading
(b) you read
 - (2) (B) critically
(C) reliable
 - (3) (D) conducting
(G) involved
(I) assessing
 - (4) Being unbiased means that you have no special interest in the outcome of the experiment
 - (5) (a) view
(b) view=object=intention
(c) purpose
 - (6) The drug company profits **if** the experiment shows **that** its product is effective
- 32,
- (1) Upon 또는 On
 - (2) (B) leading
(E) wearing
 - (3) (C) ancestral
(D) successive
 - (4) humid
 - (5) You will see what a difference a lack of fur makes
- 33.
- (1) (A) had spent
(B) had covered
 - (2) (a) Despite 또는 Notwithstanding
(b) all
(c) spite
(d) face 또는 teeth
 - (3) holding
 - (4) he really did have to leave then
 - (5) telling
- 34.
- (1) (a) which → that
(b) because → that
 - (2) (a) that
(b) in which
- (3) (C) highlighting
(D) highlighted
 - (4) remembrance
 - (5) The problem is that this feeling of familiarity is not necessarily equivalent to knowing the material
 - (6) familiar-looking
 - (7) had read
- 35.
- (1) (A) Given
(B) to understand
 - (2) (a) ones
(b) emoticons
 - (3) being interpreted
 - (4) thanks 또는 owing 또는 due
 - (5) (F) definite
(G) intensity
- 36.
- (1) (a) What
(b) It
 - (2) is like being in a crowded football stadium, watching the crucial play
 - (3) (a) following
(b) following
 - (4) (a) as
(b) that
 - (5) not, but
 - (6) to stand
 - (7) (a) be
(b) be
(c) to be
 - (8) To choose not to run is to lose
- 37.
- (1) (a) comparing
(b) Comparing
 - (2) and humans **tend to eat** with their brains
 - (3) (a) being
(b) With
 - (4) Having eaten
 - (5) which
 - (6) knowing
 - (7) (a) despite 또는 notwithstanding

- (b) all
- (c) spite 또는 teeth

38.

- (1) (a) unable
 - (b) incapable
 - (c) impossible
- (2) (B) to carry
 - (C) needed
- (3) on which
- (4) to be
- (5) No risk is posed to human life by these explorations
- (6) involved
- (7) are tested

39.

- (1) are constantly being solved
- (2) (a) Whenever
 - (b) without
- (3) (C) extending
- (4) (a) that
 - (b) in which
- (5) (a) purpose
 - (b) object=intention=view
 - (c) view
- (6) (a) aware
 - (b) ignorant=unaware

40.

- (1) Have you noticed that some coaches get the most out of their athletes while others don't
- (2) Don't let the ball be dropped
 - 또는
 - Let the ball not be dropped
- (3) is it that
- (4) your mind recreates what it just "saw"
 - based on what it's been told
- (5) (a) that
 - (b) in which
- (6) not, but

41~42.

- (1) that you will purchase items
- (2) (a) that
 - (b) in which
 - (c) of
 - (d) for
- (3) (a) are given
 - (b) is given to
- (4) not to eat
- (5) I used to have a shelf lined with salty crackers and chips at eye level
- (6) that you will pick it up
- (7) for

43~45.

- (1) "I saw them in pictures."
- (2) had ever actually seen
- (3) (a) one
 - (b) an angel
- (4) Amy leapt and ran
- (5) A wonderful lady sat on the horse
- (6) (a) being
 - (b) with
- (7) staring
- (8) (a) being
 - (b) with
- (9) Stepping
- (10) That is what I came for