

1. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [19]

It was my first day of school at St. Roma High School. The uniforms were a lot fancier than in middle school. As a St. Roma student, I had to wear a green sweater with the school label on the shoulder, khaki skirt or khaki pants, a white blouse, and a green St. Roma tie. "There's my St. Roma student," said Mom. "You're ready for your first day?" she asked. "Yes!" I told her. When we got into the car and headed to school, my mind started to imagine how my first day of school would turn out. Maybe I'll have new friends. Maybe I'll be the best in the class. I could not wait to start my first day at a new school.

- ① I was reluctant to start the first day at St. Roma High School.
② Middle school uniforms were plain in comparison with highschool ones.
③ I was accompanied by my mom to the school.
④ I wanted to be the number one in my class.
⑤ I was looking forward to my first day at a new school.

2. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [19]

It was my first day of school at St. Roma High School. The uniforms were (A) [very / a lot] fancier than in middle school. As a St. Roma student, I had to wear a green sweater with the school label on the shoulder, khaki skirt or khaki pants, a white blouse, and a green St. Roma tie. "There's my St. Roma student," said Mom. "You're ready for your first day?" she asked. "Yes!" I told her. When we got into the car and headed to school, my mind started to imagine (B) [what / how] my first day of school would turn out. Maybe I'll have new friends. Maybe I'll be the best in the class. I could not wait to (C) [starting / start] my first day at a new school.

- ① a lot - what - starting
② very - what - start
③ a lot - how - start
④ very - how - starting
⑤ very - what - starting

3. 다음 글의 ㉠~㉢에 들어갈 단어로만 묶은 것은? - (기) [19]

It was my first day of school at St. Roma High School. The uniforms were a lot fancier than in middle school. As a St. Roma student, I had to wear a green sweater with the school label on the shoulder, khaki skirt or khaki pants, a white blouse, and a green St. Roma tie. "There's my St. Roma student," said Mom. "You're ready ㉠ _____ your first day?" she asked. "Yes!" I told her. When we got into the car and headed ㉡ _____ school, my mind started to imagine how my first day of school would turn ㉢ _____. Maybe I'll have new friends. Maybe I'll be the best in the class. I could not wait to start my first day at a new school.

- ① for, to, out
② at, into, out
③ of, to, on
④ for, into, off
⑤ of, to, off

4. 다음 글에 대한 설명이 적절한 것은? - (기) [19]

It was my first day of school at St. Roma High School. The uniforms were (a) a lot fancier than in middle school. As a St. Roma student, I had to wear a green sweater with the school label on the shoulder, khaki skirt or khaki pants, a white blouse, and a green St. Roma tie. "There's my St. Roma student," said Mom. "You're ready for your first day?" she asked. "Yes!" I told her. When we got into the car and headed to school, my mind started to imagine how my first day of school would (b) turn in / turn out. Maybe I'll have new friends. Maybe I'll be the best in the class. I could not wait to start my first day at a new school.

- ① 위의 밑줄 친 (a)는 very로 바꿀 수 있다.
② 나는 교복으로 카키색 바지와 타이를 착용했다.
③ 블라우스 어깨 부분에 학교 로고가 새겨져 있다.
④ 'I'의 심경은 confused and anticipating으로 표현할 수 있다.
⑤ 위의 밑줄 친 (b)에는 turn out이 올바른 표현이다

5. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [21]

It can be tough ① to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like ② to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and ③ checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, ④ trying to be honest

with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow ⑤ yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

6. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when _____ Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① they have lots of homework
- ② there are problems with their friends
- ③ they only focus on their entertainment.
- ④ there are so many distractions.
- ⑤ the examination is imminent

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① Need to Have a Hobby related to Academic Fields
- ② The Familiarity with Those around You
- ③ The Correlation between Rest and Fatigue
- ④ The Availability of Free Time
- ⑤ The Importance of Concentration When Studying

8. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many **(A) [disturbance / calmness]**. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be **(B) [truthful / biased]** with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself **(C) [special / ordinary]** breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① calmness - truthful - special
- ② disturbance - biased - ordinary
- ③ disturbance - biased - special
- ④ calmness - biased - special
- ⑤ disturbance - truthful - ordinary

9. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① Many of youths tend to multitask when studying.
- ② Taking irregular breaks from 30 minutes to one hour is most desirable.
- ③ It can be hard for students to focus on their study because of distractions.
- ④ Checking emails is one of the things to distract students
- ⑤ Most young people waste their time on various disparate things when doing their homework.

10. (주관식) 다음 글을 아래와같이 요약할때 빈칸에 알맞은 말은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

In this (A)_____ connected world of smart phones, tablets, laptops, and high-speed internet, there is always an (B)_____ urge to check your social networking accounts while studying. Browsing through pages and sites actually (C)_____ a lot of your study time. One (D)_____ for you to win these distractions is to concentrate while giving yourself a few minutes of study break.

<Choices> take away, go away, way, waygoing, increasingly, decreasingly, overwhelming, overworking

11. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on_____.

- ① those house-chores
- ② your favorite subject
- ③ those delayed homework
- ④ your best friend
- ⑤ those other pastimes

12. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when _____ A _____. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies _____ B _____—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① there are so many distractions - but allow yourself a little of anything you want
- ② there is no one who can distract me - but take time to deliberate
- ③ there are countless objects as distracting - but need to take frequent breaks
- ④ there are no distractions - but allow yourself regular breaks
- ⑤ there is something even more distracting - but take one year off

13. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to (A) **[complain / combine]** a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on socialnetworking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can (B) **[concentrate / depend]** on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself (C) **[regular / irregular]** breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① combine - depend - irregular
- ② combine - concentrate - regular
- ③ complain - concentrate - irregular
- ④ complain - concentrate - irregular
- ⑤ combine - depend - regular

14. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study ① when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging,

chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and ② check emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, ③ try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely ④ that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so— ⑤ to catch up on those other pastimes.

15. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multi-task and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you _____ but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① find a good mentor for studying
- ② concentrate on your relationships
- ③ share your academic works with your friends
- ④ set your mind on your studies
- ⑤ multi-task with your studies and other hobbies

16. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 본문에서 찾아 그대로 적으시오(3단어). [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you _____ your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

17. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [21]

[It / down / settle / study / be / to / tough / to / can] when there are so many distractions. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of

instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

18. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many (A) [attractions / distractions]. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. (B) [While / As] it may be true that you can multitask and can (C) [focus / force] on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① attractions - While - force
- ② distractions - As - focus
- ③ distractions - While - focus
- ④ distractions - As - force
- ⑤ attractions - As - focus

19. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many (A) [disturbances / attractions]. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. (B) [Since / While] it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but (C) [prohibit / provide] yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① disturbances - Since - prohibit
- ② attractions - While - provide

- ③ attractions - Since - provide
- ④ attractions - While - prohibit
- ⑤ disturbances - While - provide

20. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [21]

It can be tough to settle down to study when there are so many _____. Most young people like to combine a bit of homework with quite a lot of instant messaging, chatting on the phone, updating profiles on social-networking sites, and checking emails. While it may be true that you can multitask and can focus on all these things at once, try to be honest with yourself. It is most likely that you will be able to work best if you concentrate on your studies but allow yourself regular breaks—every 30 minutes or so—to catch up on those other pastimes.

- ① classes ② distractions
- ③ subjects ④ thoughts
- ⑤ interference

21. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. _____ A _____ Questions can promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. _____ B _____, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① Therefore - In contrast
- ② However - In other words
- ③ Also - In other words
- ④ Therefore - In contrast
- ⑤ Also - For example

22. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [23]

Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding.

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. (①) Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. (②) Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. (③) Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. (④) In other words, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts. (⑤)

23. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way (A) [that / how] teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need (B) [to return / returning] to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them (C) [to read / reading] the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① that - to return - reading
- ② how - to return - to read
- ③ that - returning - reading
- ④ how - returning - to read
- ⑤ that - to return - to read

24. (주관식) 다음 각각의 질문에 대하여 조건에 맞춰 답하십시오. [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. ①Assigning students to ② independently read, think about, and then write about a ③ complex text is not enough, either. (A) 양질의 질문은 교사들이 학생의 텍스트에 대한 이해를 확인할 수 있는 한 가지 방법이다. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to ④deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' ⑤distraction by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

1. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 의미가 어색한 하나를 고르시오.
- 2) 밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.
 <조건>
 a. 필요시 어형 변화가능.
 b. 제시어: (that / are / students' understanding / can / quality / of)
 [정답] _____

25. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

Appropriate questions from teachers _____ A _____ students to read the text again and consequently have a greater _____ B _____.

- ① trigger - multiplicity
- ② suppress - comprehension
- ③ prompt - grasp
- ④ deter - understanding
- ⑤ stimulate - ambiguity

26. 다음 글의 내용에서 유추할 수 없는 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① It can be wrong to suppose students naturally acquire knowledge through complicated reading material.
- ② Students are occasionally given an individual assignment for a better understanding.
- ③ Teacher's plentiful questions can check if the students truly get the gist of the texts.
- ④ The students questioned by teachers are motivated to reread the text to seek for clarity.
- ⑤ For intricate texts, the more times you read, the better understanding you attain.

27. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① 본인이 알고 있는 지식을 타인도 알고 있다라고 가정하는 것은 큰 잘못이다.
- ② 기계적 암기는 창의력을 감소시킨다.
- ③ 다양한 사고 방식이 존재하는 오늘날에는 강력한 리더십이 필요하다.
- ④ 양질의 질문을 통해 학생들의 이해력 증진이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 방어적인 자세가 인간관계에서 반드시 나쁜것만은 아니다.

28. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either.

(A) Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text.

(B) Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding.

(C) In other words, these text based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

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

29. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [23]

① Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. ② Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. ③ Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. ④ Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. ④ There is a limit to the mechanical problem solving and memorization of the type of subject matter. In the end, thinking is the key to a high score. ⑤ In other words, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

30. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. ① Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. ② Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. ③ In fact, they are the surest way to check teachers' knowledge as well. ④ Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. ⑤ Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

31. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. (1) Q _____ are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a (2) p _____ for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

32. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. ① Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also ② decrease students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an ③ active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause

them to read the text again, resulting in ④ multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is ⑤ critical for understanding complex texts.

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide _____.

(1) 본문에 있는 단어를 이용하여 <조건>에 맞춰 글의 제목을 완성하시오.

Title : ① _____ for deep ② _____

<조건>

- ①는 연속된 두 단어이며, ②는 한 단어 임.
- 단어 변형 불가

Answer : ① _____
 ② _____

(2) 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <보기>에 주어진 어구를 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 올바르게 배열하시오.

<보기>

for / for / with / is / which / a purpose / understanding / rereading / crucial

<조건>

- 주어진 어구를 한 번씩 모두 사용하되, 본문에 있는 두 단어를 추가하여 완성 할 것
- 단어 추가 또는 변형 불가

34. (주관식) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 빈칸 부분에 들어갈 말을 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하여 바르게 쓰시오. (필요시 단어를 추가하거나 동사의 형태를 바꾸시오.) - (기) [23]

33. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by _____, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

ask, cause, read, again, the text, questions, them
[정답] _____

35. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen.

- (A) Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding.
- (B) Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either.
- (C) In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.
- (D) Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text.
- (E) Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text.

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

36. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하시오. [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is (1) [enough / to / not / happen / learning / for]. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that (2) [to / cause / the text / read / them] again, (3) [of / result / readings / multiple / the same text / in]. In other words, these text-based questions (4) [purpose / for / provide / with / rereading / a / students], which is critical for understanding complex texts.

37. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. (2단어) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by (1) _____ that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

38. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students'

(1) _____ by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

39. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 그대로 쓰시오. [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' (1) _____ by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

40. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts ① is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, ② thinking about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' ③ understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in ④ developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, ⑤ resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

41. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? (문장변형) - (기) [23]

Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text.

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. (①) Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. (②) Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. (③) In this regard, teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension. (④) Thus, there exists a high probability that asking questions can lead students to read the text again repeatedly and further improve their perception. (⑤) In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts..

42. 다음 글의 어법상 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

① Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. ② Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then writing about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way ③ which teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. ④ Teachers take an active role in developing and deepen students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, ⑤ that is critical for understanding complex texts.

43. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. _____ A _____, questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. _____ B _____, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① Furthermore - That is
- ② However - By contrast
- ③ In addition - Otherwise
- ④ Instead - In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless - Instead

44. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with ① complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. ② Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also ③ frustrate students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an ④ active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is ⑤ critical for understanding complex texts.

45. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply ① providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way ② that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to ③ deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking a question that ④ cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, ⑤ which is critical for understanding complex texts.

46. 밑 줄 친 Quality questions 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바 로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not

enough, either. **Quality questions** are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① novel questions that stimulate imagination
- ② text-based questions aiming to read the given text repeatedly
- ③ questions to check the understanding of the first reading
- ④ personal questions that can give a sense of intimacy
- ⑤ open questions without a right answer

47. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. _____ A _____, questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. _____ B _____, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① Therefore - Conversely
- ② On the other hand - Similarly
- ③ Besides - However
- ④ Furthermore - That is
- ⑤ For instance - In contrast

48. (주관식) 윗 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것 을 각각 쓰시오. - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then

write about a complex text is not enough, either. (A) Q _____ questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these (B) t _____ questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

(A) Q _____ (B) t _____

49. (주관식) 뒷 글에서 학생들이 난이도 있는 글을 배우기에 충분하지 않은 방법을 모두 찾아 우리말로 적으시오. - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

50. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts ① are not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way ② that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to ③ deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by ④ asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, ⑤ which is critical for understanding complex texts.

51. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

Textbased questions provide students with a purpose for _____ A _____, which is critical for understanding _____ B _____.

- ① activity - sentences
- ② rereading - complex texts
- ③ communication - teachers' need
- ④ writing skills - students' writing
- ⑤ competition - competition principles

52. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① 텍스트에 근거한 좋은 질문은 글의 이해에 도움이 된다.
- ② 학습자의 독립적인 역할은 성공적인 학습의 핵심요소다.
- ③ 스스로 질문하는 습관을 통해 탐구심을 키울 수 있다.
- ④ 진정한 학습은 계획에 대한 꾸준한 실천을 요구한다.
- ⑤ 읽고 쓰며 전략적으로 학습하기 위해 노력해야 한다.

53. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these text--based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

- ① the crucial role of the text-based questions for learning
- ② ways to form lifelong reading habits with questions
- ③ critical reasons teachers check students' comprehension
- ④ how to choose the next including text-based questions
- ⑤ importance of giving students authentic reading texts

54. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [23]

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either.

- (A) Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text.
- (B) In other words, these text-based questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.
- (C) Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding.

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

55. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [25]

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. Chisholm spent part of her childhood in Barbados with her grandmother. Shirley attended Brooklyn College and majored in sociology. After graduating from Brooklyn College in 1946, she began her career as a teacher and went on to earn a master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University. In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the United States' first AfricanAmerican congresswoman. She spoke out for civil rights, women's rights, and poor people. Shirley Chisholm was against the American involvement in the Vietnam War and the expansion of weapon developments.

- ① Chisholm spent part of her childhood in New York
- ② Chisholm majored in sociology at Brooklyn College .
- ③ After earning a master's degree in primary education, she became a teacher.
- ④ She was the first African-American woman congresswoman in the United States.
- ⑤ She opposed the Vietnam War and weapon development

56. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작하시오. [25]

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. Chisholm spent part of her childhood in Barbados with her grandmother. Shirley attended Brooklyn College and majored in sociology. After graduating from Brooklyn College in 1946, she began her career as a teacher and went on to earn a master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University. In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the United States' first AfricanAmerican congresswoman. 그녀는 시민권, 여성의 권리 그리고 빈민들을 지지하는 목소리를 냈다. Shirley Chisholm was against the American involvement in the Vietnam War and the expansion of weapon developments.

- [speak, civil, woman, and] 단어를 사용할 것 [필요시 형태를 변형할 것]
- 모두 11단어로 작성할 것

[정답] _____

57. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [25]

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. Chisholm spent part of her childhood in Barbados with her grandmother. Shirley attended Brooklyn College and majored in sociology. After graduating from Brooklyn College in 1946, she began her career as a teacher and went on to earn a master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University. In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the United States' first AfricanAmerican congresswoman. She spoke out for civil rights, women's rights, and poor people. Shirley Chisholm was against the American involvement in the Vietnam War and the expansion of weapon developments.

- ① Shirley lived with her grandmother throughout her childhood.
- ② Shirley's major was related to social studies.
- ③ She had become a teacher before she got a master's degree in elementary education.
- ④ She was a supporter of civil rights.
- ⑤ She was opposed to the expansion of weapons.

58. 다음 글의 문맥상 가장 어색한 것은? [25]

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. Chisholm spent part of her childhood in Barbados with her grandmother. Shirley ① attended Brooklyn College and majored in sociology. After ② graduating from Brooklyn College in 1946, she began her career as a teacher and went on to earn a master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University. In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the United States' first AfricanAmerican congresswoman. She ③ spoke out for civil rights, women's rights, and poor people. Shirley Chisholm was ④ for the American involvement in the Vietnam War and ⑤ the expansion of weapon developments.

59. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [25]

Shirley Chisholm was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1924. Chisholm spent part of her childhood in Barbados with her grandmother. Shirley (A) **[attended / intended]** Brooklyn College and majored in sociology. After graduating from Brooklyn College in 1946, she began her career as a teacher and went on to (B) **[spend / earn]** a master's degree in elementary education from Columbia University. In 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the United States' first African American congresswoman. She spoke out

for civil rights, women's rights, and poor people. Shirley Chisholm was against the American involvement in the Vietnam War and the (C) **[reduction / expansion]** of weapon developments.

- ① intended - earn - expansion
- ② intended - spend - reduction
- ③ attended - spend - reduction
- ④ intended - earn - reduction
- ⑤ attended - earn - expansion

60. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [27]

Waverly High School
 Friendly Chess Tournament
 Saturday, March 23, 10 a.m.
 • Where: Waverly High School auditorium
 • Entry Deadline: March 22, 4 p.m.
 • Age Categories: 7-12, 13-15, 16-18
 • Prizes: Gold, Silver, and Bronze for each category
 Prizegiving Ceremony: 3 p.m.
 Every participant will receive a certificate for entry!

If you are interested, enter online at <http://www.waverly.org>.

For more information, visit our website.

- ① The entry deadline is the day before the competition.
- ② There is a division of competitions for each age group.
- ③ Three gold, silver and bronze prizes will be selected from among the total participants.
- ④ Participants must have a certificate of entry to enter the competition.
- ⑤ Participants have to apply online to participate.

61. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [27]

Waverly High School
 Friendly Chess Tournament
 Saturday, March 23, 10 a.m.
 • Where: Waverly High School auditorium
 • Entry Deadline: March 22, 4 p.m.
 • Age Categories: 7-12, 13-15, 16-18
 • Prizes: Gold, Silver, and Bronze for each category
 Prizegiving Ceremony: 3 p.m.
 Every participant will receive a certificate for entry!

If you are interested, enter online at <http://www.waverly.org>.

For more information, visit our website.

- ① Waverly 고등학교가 주최하는 국제 경기이다.
- ② 신청 기한은 마감은 있으나 연령 제한은 없다.
- ③ 경기는 오후 3시에 진행된다.
- ④ 각 메달 수상자에게 참가 증명서를 수여한다.
- ⑤ 온라인으로도 참가 신청이 가능하다.

62. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [27]

Waverly High School
 Friendly Chess Tournament
 Saturday, March 23, 10 a.m.

- Where: Waverly High School auditorium
- Entry Deadline: March 22, 4 p.m.
- Age Categories: 7-12, 13-15, 16-18
- Prizes: Gold, Silver, and Bronze for each category

Prizegiving Ceremony: 3 p.m.
 Every participant will receive a certificate for entry!

If you are interested, enter online
 at <http://www.waverly.org>.

For more information, visit our website.

- ① The tournament is a friendly match.
- ② The tournament is divided into three age groups.
- ③ Three participants in each group will be given prize.
- ④ A gift certificate will be given to all the participants.
- ⑤ If anyone wants to participate in the tournament, then he or she should sign up for it at the website.

63. 다음 글의 Friendly Chess Tournament에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [27]

Waverly High School
 Friendly Chess Tournament
 Saturday, March 23, 10 a.m.

- Where: Waverly High School auditorium
- Entry Deadline: March 22, 4 p.m.
- Age Categories: 7-12, 13-15, 16-18
- Prizes: Gold, Silver, and Bronze for each category

Prizegiving Ceremony: 3 p.m.
 Every participant will receive a certificate for entry!

If you are interested, enter online
 at <http://www.waverly.org>.

For more information, visit our website.

- ① It is going to be held 23rd of March
- ② Those who want to participate should apply by March 22

- ③ Adults are not allowed to take part in the tournament
- ④ Award of the game will be next day at 3 pm
- ⑤ All participants will be given a paper for entry

64. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [29]

As an added bonus, you might learn something!

How does a leader make people feel important? (①) First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. (②) A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" (③) Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. (④) On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly. (⑤)

65. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them.

(A) Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt.

(B) It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

(C) Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before.

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

66. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① 듣는 것이 가장 중요한 덕목이다.
- ② 듣기만 하면 자존감이 떨어질 수 있다.
- ③ 이미 알고 있는 것에 대해 이야기 하는 것은 시간낭비 일 뿐이다.
- ④ 큰회사 일 수록 수직적 명령체계가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 어떤 사람에게 있어 그가 필요하다는 인식을 주는 것은 중요하다.

67. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① The Best Morale-booster: Respect
- ② Express Your Respect to Your CEO
- ③ The Cause of the Loss of Self-esteem
- ④ How to Boost the Level of Energy at Work
- ⑤ How to be an Important Employee in your Organization

68. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. ① Earning respect is a journey and requires leaders to focus on how they can "deliver beyond what is expected" of their role and responsibilities. ② As an added bonus, you might learn something! ③ A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" ④ Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. ⑤ It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

69. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel ① important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them ② voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company ③ who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me ④ that you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase ⑤ rapidly.

70. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! _____ A _____, a friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have

felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. _____ B _____, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① As a result - Besides
- ② As a matter of fact - Likewise
- ③ Likewise - Similarly
- ④ In conclusion - In conclusion
- ⑤ For instance - On the other hand

71. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① an effective way to build a close relationship with others
- ② an essential factor makes people an encouraging leader
- ③ a relationship between employees' self-esteem and productivity
- ④ how to make employees feel satisfied with their work environment
- ⑤ the discouraging reality that leaders rarely listen to their employees

72. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of

self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① 업무 수행에 부정적인 요인을 인지하여 없애는 것이 좋다.
- ② 자존감을 높이기 위해 자신의 의견을 말하는 훈련을 해야 한다.
- ③ 직장 동료들 간의 원만한 관계가 업무의 효율성을 높일 수 있다.
- ④ 훌륭한 지도자는 타인의 생각을 존중하며 자존감을 높여주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 리더십을 발휘하기 위해서 때로는 자신의 의견을 강하게 주장해야 한다.

73. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem (1) [manager / must / felt / have / that]. It (2) [have / discouraged / must / him] and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

74. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions.

- (A) On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.
- (B) Imagine the loss of self-esteem that

manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance.

(C) As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?"

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

75. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by (1) _____ to them. Let them know you (2) _____ their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of (3) _____, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

76. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [29]

It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance.

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. (①) As an added bonus, you might learn something! (②) A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" (③) Imagine the loss

of self-esteem that manager must have felt. (④) On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly. (⑤)

77. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by ① listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an ② added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company ③ who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me ④ that you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and ⑤ negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

78. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self-esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, _____— and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① there should be a considerable job turnover.
- ② it doesn't lead to the betterment of productivity.
- ③ the human relation in the company will be weakened,
- ④ this won't last long without any financial rewards
- ⑤ his or her self-confidence can be dramatically strengthened.

79. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them **(A) [conceal / reveal]** their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have **(B) [discouraged / encouraged]** him and negatively affected his performance. **(C) [In other words / Conversely]**, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① conceal - encouraged - Conversely
- ② reveal - discouraged - In other words
- ③ conceal - encouraged - In other words
- ④ reveal - discouraged - Conversely
- ⑤ reveal - encouraged - In other words

80. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel ①important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company ②which told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me ③ what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager ④must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person ⑤feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

81. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something!

(A) Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance.

(B) On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

(C) A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?"

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

82. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① We can do anything if we know how to respect ourselves and others.
- ② The lack of self-esteem has a negative effect on the relationship at work.
- ③ A good leader has a vision for the future and knows how to practice it.
- ④ Leaders can make people feel proud and confident by listening attentively.
- ⑤ People who consider themselves too important can be indifferent to others.

83. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① Easy Ways to Show People Respect and Gratitude
- ② What We Should Do After a Bad Performance Review
- ③ Things Leaders Can Do to Boost Their Self-Confidence
- ④ Listening: The Secret Weapon of Good Leaders
- ⑤ The Effect of Negative Evaluation on Future Performance

84. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them **(A) [conceal / reveal]** their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have **(B) [discouraged / encouraged]** him and negatively affected his performance. **(C) [In other words / Conversely]**, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① reveal - encouraged - Conversely
- ② reveal - discouraged - Conversely
- ③ conceal - encouraged - In other words
- ④ conceal - encouraged - Conversely
- ⑤ conceal - discouraged - In other words

85. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you **① respected** their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company **② which** told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think **③ unless** I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively **④ affect** his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person **⑤ felt** a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

86. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - (기) [29]

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told **① one** of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what **② you** think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of selfesteem that **③ manager** must have felt. **④ His** word must have discouraged **⑤ him** and negatively affected his performance. On the other hand, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

87. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [31]

We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration.

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. (①) We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. (②) That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." (③) But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our

snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. (④) Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition. (⑤)

88. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it.

- (A) Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.
- (B) But there are moments, particularly in time driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world.
- (C) That’s what we tell our children: “Haste makes waste.” “Look before you leap.” “Stop and think.” “Don’t judge a book by its cover.”
- (D) We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration.

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

89. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That’s what we tell our children: “Haste makes waste.” “Look before you leap.” “Stop and think.” “Don’t judge a book by its cover.” We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

- ① 서두르는 것은 좋지 않다.
- ② 많은 정보가 바른 결정을 만든다.
- ③ 많은 시간적 고려가 바른 결정을 이끈다.
- ④ 신속한 판단이 중요한 경우도 있다.
- ⑤ 책의 표지로 책의 내용을 판단하지 마라.

90. (주관식) 다음 밑줄 친 부분과 그 의미가 통하는 것을 본문에서 찾아 두 단어와 다섯 단어로 각각 쓰시오. [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That’s what we tell our children: “Haste makes waste.” “Look before you leap.” “Stop and think.” “Don’t judge a book by its cover.” We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

91. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That’s what we tell our children: “Haste makes waste.” “Look before you leap.” “Stop and think.” “Don’t judge a book by its cover.” We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

- ① Why We Should Avoid Quick Judgement
- ② Always Learn from Old Sayings: The Wisdom of Life
- ③ Follow Your Instinct, and You Will Get Right Information
- ④ Collecting Information Leads to the Better Decision-making
- ⑤ The Rapid Cognition Sometimes Makes Sense

92. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. ① That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." ② We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. ③ But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. ④ We need spatial cognition to help us understand information about the world around us and interact safely with our environment. ⑤ Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

93. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [31]

Most of us ① are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's ② what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe ③ that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and ④ spend as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and ⑤ sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

94. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [31]

That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover."

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. (①) We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. (②) We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as

possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. (③) But there are moments, particularly in time driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. (④) Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition. (⑤)

*cognition: 인식

95. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [31]

But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world.

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. (①) We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. (②) That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." (③) We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. (④) Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition. (⑤)

96. 아래의 밑줄 친 의미와 일치하지 않는 내용은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in timedriven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

*cognition: 인식

- ① When in a hurry, take the long way around.
- ② The more haste, the less speed
- ③ The longest way round is the shortest way home.
- ④ Second thoughts are often the best.
- ⑤ Quick decision sometimes pays.

97. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of _____

- ① analytical judgement
- ② deliberate planning
- ③ strategic decision
- ④ rapid cognition.
- ⑤ accurate counting

98. 다음 빈 칸에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of _____. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of _____.

- ① deep thinking
- ② slow and steady living
- ③ quick judgement
- ④ predicting the future
- ⑤ smart decision-making

99. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off (1) [as / gather / information / much / as / possible] and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when (2) [make / does / not / waste / haste], when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

100. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us _____. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① tend to know what proverbs imply
- ② are likely to gather much information
- ③ are trustworthy of quick cognition
- ④ are doubtful of rapid judgement
- ⑤ rely on snap judgement and first impression

101. (주관식) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 문장 하나만 쓰시오. - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." " _____." " _____." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

102. (주관식) 아래 요약문은 (A)this lesson 을 의미하는 것이다. 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 것을 본문에서 찾아 완성하시오 - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned **(A)this lesson** and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

<두 단어>

(A)this lesson :
There are times when _____ works better.

103. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [31]

Most of us are (1) _____ of (2) _____ cognition. We believe that the (3) _____ of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap."

" "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in (4) _____ consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our (5) _____ judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

104. (주관식) 아래의 요약문을 본문에 있는 단어를 이용하여 완성하시오. - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

It is not always good for us to make decisions (1) _____; sometimes (2) _____ can be effective means for critical judgements.

<조건>

*필요시 품사변형 가능

* (1)한 단어 / (2)두 단어

105. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when

haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① Do not rust a hasty person.
- ② More time and energy make decision better.
- ③ Sometimes, a good haste can be a better solution.
- ④ Old saying still can be helpful for your children.
- ⑤ To be a survivor, collect more information than others.

106. 문법적 또는 의미론적으로 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe ① whether the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into ② to make it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and ③ spend as much time as possible in careful consideration. ④ Additionally there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and ⑤ strengthened their skill of rapid cognition.

107. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞지 않은 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: " . " "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① Better late than never.
- ② A watched pot never boils.
- ③ Slow and steady wins the race.
- ④ A journey of 1000 miles begins with a single step.
- ⑤ Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.

108. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① Be Patient with Everything You Do
- ② Some Tips for Making Rapid Decision
- ③ Survivors Have Something in Common
- ④ A Quick Decision is as Important as A Careful One
- ⑤ A Good Decision is Related to An Effort and Time

109. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 *snap judgment*의 예로 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our *snap judgments* and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① A driver found out that the road sign didn't show his destination any more so he turned back.
- ② An experienced baseball coach saw one of his players limping and took him to the nearest hospital right away.
- ③ A doctor noticed a patient's speech was becoming incoherent so she suggested further medical examination.
- ④ A family heard some dishes fall on the floor so they evacuated to a safer place immediately in case of earthquake.
- ⑤ A publisher found that a newly printed book had a lot of typos so the staff came up with all the possible solutions for weeks.

110. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 있는 대로 고른 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are **(a) doubtful** of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Wise people **(b) think** before they act." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as **(c) less** time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our **(d) instant** judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of **(e) delayed** cognition.

- ① (a), (b) ② (a), (d), (e)
- ③ (b), (c) ④ (c), (e)
- ⑤ (b), (c), (e)

111. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are **(A) [suspicious / supportive]** of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in **(B) [consideration / competition]**. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste

does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have **(C) [undervalued / sharpened]** their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① supportive - competition - undervalued
- ② supportive - consideration - undervalued
- ③ suspicious - competition - undervalued
- ④ suspicious - consideration - sharpened
- ⑤ supportive - consideration - sharpened

112. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the ① quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: " ② Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always ③ better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our ④ careful judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of ⑤ rapid cognition.

113. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① rapid cognition
- ② first impressions
- ③ sense of the world
- ④ the time and effort
- ⑤ practices and training

114. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

We usually have faith in a(n) A decision,
but there are also times when a(n) B
recognition shows its strength.

- ① prudent - instant
- ② optimistic - rational
- ③ prompt - assertive
- ④ distinctive - typical
- ⑤ moderate - profound

115. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does

not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① 문제의 여러 측면을 고려해야 실수가 적다.
- ② 사물을 빠르게 인식하는 능력에는 한계가 있다.
- ③ 순식간에 내리는 판단이 요구되는 상황도 있다.
- ④ 판단과 성급한 결정은 일을 망치게 한다.
- ⑤ 성공적인 결정은 많은 정보가 필요하다.

116. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." "Look before you leap." "Stop and think." "Don't judge a book by its cover." We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① The importance of careful thinking
- ② The significance of time and effort
- ③ The need of rapid cognition
- ④ The ways to understand the world
- ⑤ The danger of fast judgements

117. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? - (기) [31]

Most of us are suspicious of rapid cognition. ① We believe that the quality of the decision is directly related to the time and effort that went into making it. ② That's what we tell our children: "Haste makes waste." ③ We believe that we are always better off gathering as much information as possible and spending as much time as possible in careful consideration. ④ But there are moments, particularly in time-driven, critical situations, when haste does not make waste, when our snap judgments and first impressions can offer better means of making sense of the world.

⑤ A snap, first impression decision is likely to favour the extrovert over the introvert, or the loudest voice over the softer speaker, so make sure that you know exactly what you are looking for. Survivors have somehow learned this lesson and have developed and sharpened their skill of rapid cognition.

- ① a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories
- ② a reason they want to show their characters
- ③ the best effort to understand themselves
- ④ essential to get along with their parents
- ⑤ an useless habit to read

118. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

*marsh: 늪

- ① The need to write books for children
- ② Why do we have to read books from childhood?
- ③ Reason we feel interested when we create something
- ④ Participation in story composition enabling kids to create story
- ⑤ Difference between reading and writing books

120. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts.

(A) I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

(B) It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers.

(C) Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them.

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

119. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is

and they love hearing their ideas used.

*marsh: 늪

121. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of _____ children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① encouraging ② understanding
- ③ excluding ④ involving
- ⑤ disregarding

122. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask ① them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet ② them. I then tell ③ them the story including ④ their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and ⑤ they love hearing their ideas used.

*marsh: 늪

123. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them (A) [helping / to help] you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, (B) [found / finding] in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children(C) [to think / thinking] of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

*marsh: 늪

- ① helping - finding - thinking
- ② helping - found - thinking
- ③ to help - finding - thinking
- ④ to help - finding - to think
- ⑤ to help - found - to think

124. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it (A) [disturbs / to disturb] his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places (B) [for / of] him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas (C) [used / using].

*marsh: 늪

- ① disturbs - of - used
- ② disturbs - for - used
- ③ disturbs - of - using
- ④ to disturb - of - used
- ⑤ to disturb - for - using

125. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children ① takes the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story ② called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it ③ to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him ④ to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas ⑤ used.

*marsh: 늪

126. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [33]

I then tell them the story including their own ideas.

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. (①) It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. (②) In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. (③) Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. (④) I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. (⑤) It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

127. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① various perspectives in evaluating children's literature
- ② a helpful tip to involve kids in creating stories
- ③ how to recreate a story with the help of peer feedback
- ④ how many kids love hearing their ideas used in a story
- ⑤ the saint and the frog creatively described in a children's story

128. (주관식) 다음 영단어를 의미에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오. [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and

tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they (1) [hearing / their / love / ideas / use].

129. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it.

(A) Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them.

(B) I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

(C) One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers.

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

130. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog.

I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of _____ and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① choosing some books they are interested in
- ② involving children in the art of creating stories
- ③ reading as many book reviews as possible
- ④ drawing a picture about their experience
- ⑤ completing a story before you tell it

131. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① how to choose interesting books for children
- ② a technique to make good stories for children
- ③ the importance of listening to what children say
- ④ an effective way of developing children's creativity
- ⑤ how to encourage children to create their own story

132. 다음 중 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask ① them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for

the saint to meet and different places for him to meet ② them. I then tell ③ them the story including ④ their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and ⑤ they love hearing their ideas used.

133. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은? [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you (1) _____ a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas (2) _____.

134. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, ① is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story ② which has called St. Benno and the Frog, ③ which was found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case ④ that it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love ⑤ hearing their ideas used.

135. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

The best way to encourage children to create their own story is to make your storytelling time more
A by B .

- ① interactive - getting them involved in the process of making up stories
- ② interactive - inviting them to meet different characters in the story
- ③ creative - reading them stories they've never heard of
- ④ self-centered - giving them opportunities to raise their voices
- ⑤ self-centered - reading them their favorite bedtime stories every night

136. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① How to Create the Story Interestingly
- ② Advantages for Children to Read Old Books
- ③ Various Factors to Be Needed for Story Completion
- ④ Why Do Children Have to Read Books in Their Youth?
- ⑤ Technique of Creation : Participation in Story Composition

137. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it.

(A) I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas.

(B) In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog.

(C) It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

(D) One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell.

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

138. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards _____, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case

God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

- ① producing their individual, unique story
- ② making up a tale based on the facts
- ③ drawing a picture about their experience
- ④ listening to a story and writing a summary
- ⑤ everything reading as many books as possible

139. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you ① complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story ② called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and ③ tell it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story ④ including their own ideas. It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas ⑤ used.

140. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it. One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts.

(A) It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell. In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers.

(B) I then tell them the story including their own ideas. It is a most effective

way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

(C) Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog. I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them.

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

141. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [33]

A lovely technique for helping children take the first steps towards creating their own, unique story, is to ask them to help you complete a story before you tell it.

(A) One story I have done this with frequently is a tale I call Benno and the Beasts. It is based on a story called St. Benno and the Frog, found in an old book by Helen Waddell.

(B) I invite children to think of different animals for the saint to meet and different places for him to meet them. I then tell them the story including their own ideas.

(C) In the original, the saint meets a frog in a marsh and tells it to be quiet in case it disturbs his prayers. Later, he regrets this, in case God was enjoying listening to the sound of the frog.

It is a most effective way of involving children in the art of creating stories and they love hearing their ideas used.

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

142. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches.

(A) This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully,

or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech.

(B) They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas.

(C) Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

*verbal: 언어적인

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

143. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [35]

This feedback assists the speaker in many ways.

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. (①) They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. (②) Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. (③) It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. (④) Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience. (⑤)

144. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals ① which an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates ② what listeners understand, have interest in, and ③ are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even ④ tell the audience that she or he will ⑤ return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the

close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce onstage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

145. (주관식) 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [35]

Public speaking is (A) because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce onstage anxiety. (B) 청중의 피드백은 연사가 청중과 존중하는 관계를 만드는 것을 도와준다.

1. 빈칸(A)에 알맞는 말을 적으시오.
2. 보기의 단어를 이용하여 영작하십시오.
[보기] creates, with assistance
(B) :

146. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce onstage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

*verbal: 언어적인

- ① 연사들은 연설하는 동안 자신에게 '귀 기울이기' 때문에 대중 연설은 자기 중심이다.
- ② 그들은 청중의 피드백, 즉 청중이 연사에게 주는 언어적 신호만을 주시한다.
- ③ 청중의 피드백은 흔히 청중들이 연사의 생각을 이해하고, 받아들일 준비가 되었는지를 보여 준다.
- ④ 피드백은 연사가 언제 속도를 내야 하는지 파악하는데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 청중의 피드백은 청중이 연사와 존중하는 관계를 만드는 것을 도와준다.

147. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered **(A) [due to / because]** speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and **(B) [are / is]** ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in **(C) [creation / creating]** a respectful connection with the audience.

- ① because - are - creating
- ② due to - are - creating
- ③ because - is - creating
- ④ due to - is - creation
- ⑤ because - is - creation

148. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because Public speaking "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or

he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

During public speaking, Public speaking can receive ____ (A) ____ feedback from audience to ____ (B) ____ respectful relationship with the audience.

- ① meaningful - strengthen
- ② meaningful - diminish
- ③ valuable - diminish
- ④ impractical - strengthen
- ⑤ impractical - diminish

149. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [35]

Public speaking is (1) _____ because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

150. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the

close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

- ① The ways to monitor the feedback of speaker
- ② The importance of listener feedback
- ③ The nonverbal signal of the animal
- ④ The assistance of the feedback for the customers
- ⑤ Audience-centered atmosphere in the classroom

151. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience (A) [provides / receives]. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback (B) [challenges / helps] the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a (C) [respective / respectful] connection with the audience.

- ① provides - challenges - respective
- ② receives - challenges - respective
- ③ provides - helps - respectful
- ④ receives - challenges - respectful
- ⑤ provides - helps - respective

152. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches.

(A) Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

(B) They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand,

have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas.

(C) This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety.

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

153. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [35]

This feedback assists the speaker in many ways.

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. (①) They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. (②) It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully. (③) Also, he or she can decide when to tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. (④) It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. (⑤) Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a respectful connection with the audience.

154. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates (A) [whether / that] listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to slow down, explain something more carefully, or even tell the audience (B) [which / that] she or he

will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in **(C) [creating / creation]** a respectful connection with the audience.

- ① that - which - creation
- ② whether - that - creating
- ③ whether - which - creation
- ④ that - which - creating
- ⑤ that - that - creating

155. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 단어의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [35]

Public speaking is audience centered because speakers "listen" to their audiences during speeches. They monitor audience feedback, the verbal and nonverbal signals an audience gives a speaker. Audience feedback often indicates whether listeners understand, have interest in, and are ready to ① accept the speaker's ideas. This feedback ② assists the speaker in many ways. It helps the speaker know when to ③ slow down, explain something more ④ carefully, or even tell the audience that she or he will return to an issue in a question-and-answer session at the close of the speech. It is important for the speaker to memorize his or her script to reduce on-stage anxiety. Audience feedback assists the speaker in creating a ⑤ disrespectful connection with the audience.

*verbal : 언어적인

156. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays ①are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches ② individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy ③was a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important ④because it marries the

artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, ⑤and it overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

157. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were **(A) [eliminated / rewritten]** after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a **(B) [collaboration / corporation]** with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively **(C) [discover / recover]** radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① rewritten - collaboration - discover
- ② rewritten - corporation - recover
- ③ eliminated - corporation - discover
- ④ eliminated - collaboration - recover
- ⑤ rewritten - corporation - discover

158. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? [37]

Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details.

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. (①) It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. (②) For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. (③) Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the

scientist. (④) Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. (⑤) They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. **(B)** 그들은 더 나아가 협업으로 라듐을 발견했고, 그것은 물리학과 화학에서의 기존 개념들을 뒤집었다.

159. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

[조건 A]

1. always, alone, original, compose, play, consider, collaboration, rewrite 포함한 20 단어로 문장 구성. (어형변화 가능)

2. 수동태 문장으로 구성하고 시제 확인 할 것.

[조건 B]

1. go on, collaborate, radium, overturn, physics를 포함한 총 15단어로 문장 구성. (어형변화 가능)

2. to부정사, 관계대명사 계속적 용법 사용, 시제 확인 할 것.

- ① Even a hundred pieces of work together are low.
- ② Working together is the best choice in art and science.
- ③ It is not easy to cooperate in the world of art and science.
- ④ Collaboration is the best way to create innovative technology.
- ⑤ Creative people in the arts and sciences enjoyed working with others.

161. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

160. (주관식) 밑줄 친 (A), (B)의 우리말과 같은 의미가 되도록 아래 [조건]을 참고하여 영작하시오. [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, **(A)** 늘 혼자 작품을 썼던 것은 아니라고 흔히 믿어지고, 그의 희곡 중 다수가 협업을 한 것으로 여겨지거나 최초의 창작 후 **(B)** 에 개작되었다. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of

- ① Collaboration is mostly the foundation of art and science.
- ② Many of Shakespeare's plays are thought to have been collaborated or adapted.
- ③ Da Vinci added a detailed description through collaboration from the sketch stage.
- ④ Da Vinci's sketches of human anatomy were done in collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre.
- ⑤ Marie Curie's husband stopped his research and joined his wife's.

162. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. A , his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. B , Marie Curie’s husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

- ① As a matter of fact - Instead
- ② In fact - Therefore
- ③ However - Likewise
- ④ Thus - By contrast
- ⑤ For instance - Similarly

163. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed ① that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write ② alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or ③ were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie’s husband stopped his original research and ④ joining Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, ⑤ which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

164. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences.

(A) Similarly, Marie Curie’s husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
 (B) It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details.
 (C) For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist.

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

165. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the ①foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches ② individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is ③ insignificant because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie’s husband stopped his ④ original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which ⑤ overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
 *anatomy: 해부학적 구조

166. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. ① It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. ② Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. ③ A collaboration is a piece of work that has been produced as the result of people or groups working together. ④ For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. ⑤ Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

167. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. ① Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. ② For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. ③ Art has some relevance in science. ④ Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. ⑤ Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

168. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? [37]

_____ is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people

to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

- ① Excellence
- ② Originality
- ③ Uniqueness
- ④ Collaboration
- ⑤ Consistency

169. 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은? - (기) [37]

Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist.

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. (①) It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. (②) Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. (③) For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. (④) Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. (⑤) They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

170. 지칭하는 것을 잘못 나타낸 것은? - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. ① It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of ② his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but ③ he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is

important because ④ it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. ⑤ They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① it: the basis
- ② his: Shakespear's
- ③ he: Leonardo Da Vinci
- ④ it: Their collaboration
- ⑤ They: Marie Curie and her husband

171. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① what makes science complicated
- ② an effect of art on human evolution
- ③ the genius of various scientists and artist
- ④ the foundation for collaboration in the field of science
- ⑤ collaboration as the essential factor for science and art

172. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. A , his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is

important because it marries the artist with the scientist. B , Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① For example - similarly
- ② For example - however
- ③ Above all - similarly
- ④ Above all - besides
- ⑤ Furthermore - however

173. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences.

It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered (1) or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he (2) with other people to add the finer details.

For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it (3) the artist with the scientist.

Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to (4) discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

174. (A),(B),(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays (A) **[considered / are considered]** collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches (B) **[individually / individual]**, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because

it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, **(C) [which / what]** overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① are considered - individual - which
- ② considered - individually - which
- ③ considered - individual - what
- ④ are considered - individually - what
- ⑤ are considered - individually - which

175. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences.

It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details.

For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist.

Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① Difference between Shakespearian Sonnet and Other Poems
- ② Collaboration: The Foundation of Basic Arts and Science
- ③ Designers Collaborate Their Work with Companies
- ④ Marie Curie, the Most Famous Female Scientist
- ⑤ How to Learn Anatomy by Yourself

176. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences.

It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but

he collaborated with other people to add the finer details.

A _____, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist.

B _____, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① However - Moreover
- ② In contrast - Furthermore
- ③ For example - Unfortunately
- ④ For instance - Similarly
- ⑤ On the other hand - As a result

177. 아래의 (A),(B),(C)에 들어갈 말을 알맞게 짝지은 것은? - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, **(A)** _____ he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. **(B)** _____, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. **(C)** _____, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① but - For example - Similarly
- ② but - For example - After all
- ③ but - However - Similarly
- ④ and - For example - After all
- ⑤ and - However - Similarly

178. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈칸에 알맞은 주어진 철자로 시작하는 단어를 주어진 [의미]를 참고하여 본문에서 찾아, 문맥과 어법에 맞게 그 형태를 변형하여 쓰시오. - (기) [37]

C is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

[의미]

- the action of working with someone to produce or create something

179. (주관식) 빈칸에 들어갈 단어를 본문에 제시된 단어를 활용하여 한 단어로 쓰시오. - (기) [37]

is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

[정답]

180. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [37]

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences. It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are

considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. A , his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. B , Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① For instance - On the other hand
- ② First of all - Therefore
- ③ For example - Similarly
- ④ At the same time - On the contrary
- ⑤ Moreover - Furthermore

181. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [37]

It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details. For example, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist. Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

- ① collaboration as a foundation for art and science
- ② side effects of collaboration in art and science
- ③ the concept of collaboration in art and science
- ④ ways of becoming creative in science and art
- ⑤ cognitive differences between art and science

182. (주관식) 다음 질문에 대한 답을 지문에서 찾아 조건에 맞춰 적으시오.(L) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, (a)you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

(1) 한국어 문장으로 (a)의 이유를 적으시오.

(2) (a)가 일어나는 이유를 지문의 단어와 다음 표현을 활용하여 영작하시오. (The more~, the more~.)

183. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?(L) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① 따라서 그려볼 이미지는 가장 좋아하는 그림이든 캐릭터든 가장 복잡한 것이어야 한다.
- ② 머릿속으로 떠올린 이미지만 가지고 그림을 그려보면 누구든 예외없이 다 잘 못 그린다.
- ③ 마음속으로 인지하는 그림보다 원본 그림을 가지고 따라 그리는데 더 실력 향상에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 여러 번 반복해서 베끼다보면 그럴 때마다 실력이 계속해서 나아지는 건 아니라는 걸 알게 된다.
- ⑤ 신체의 움직임과 마음이 인식하는 것은 각기 다르지만 조정이 필요할 때도 있고 아닐 때도 있다.

184. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(L) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally ① complicated. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. ② If you aren't unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the ③ prototype rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more ④ imprecise. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of ⑤ harmonizing what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

185. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 것은?(아래의 조건에 맞춰 서술하시오.)(L) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if _____, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- (1) 가정법 과거를 사용하시오.
- (2) 단어 rather, copy, try, original, imaginary, than, drawing을 활용하시오.(필요하다면 어형 변화 가능)

186. 다음 글의 어법상 가장 어색한 것은?(L) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something ① equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw ② what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually ③ gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary

drawing, you might find your drawing now ④ was a little better. This means you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts. This is ⑤ because each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate, if you copied the picture many times. Practice makes perfect.

- ① In fact - For example
- ② However - Furthermore
- ③ Therefore - In addition
- ④ As a result - However
- ⑤ On the other hand - Besides

187. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은(J)? [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

- ① difficulty of drawing images in your imagination.
- ② effect of practicing the original several times.
- ③ how to see things with the eyes of the mind.
- ④ importance of practicing the movement of a brush.
- ⑤ why you must protect copyright.

188. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오 (J). [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. A _____, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. B _____, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

189. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은(J)? [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

You should try to _____ A _____ the original over and over again because you can develop the abilities that _____ B _____ the body's movements with what comes into your mind.

- ① imagine - harmonize
- ② imagine - strengthen
- ③ draw - strengthen
- ④ draw - harmonize
- ⑤ learn - strengthen

190. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은(J)? [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. ①Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. ②However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. ③Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better,

a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. ④ but the issue of copyright should always be taken care of and you should respect the efforts of the creators. ⑤ This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

191. (주관식) 다음 보기의 영단어를 우리말에 맞게 바르게 배열하십시오.(J) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because [당신은 마음이 인식한 것과 신체부위의 움직임을 조화시키는 능력을 발달시키고 있다.]

[보기] [of / developing / mind / of / skills / your / what / coordinating / your / are / you / body / the / perceives / with / movement / parts / the]

192. (주관식) 다음 글의 [제목]을 다음과 같이 쓸때 빈칸에 들어갈 단어를 [보기]에서 각각 고르시오(J). [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the

skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

[제목] The A of drawing the B C .

[보기] [original, disadvantage, unusually, repeatedly, imaginary, importance, movement]

[정답] (A) (B) (C)

193. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (D) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

- ① Develop your imagination through practice.
- ② Put your bodily movement before mental ability.
- ③ Repeated practice associates your mind with physical skills.
- ④ Never imitate what you see in real world.
- ⑤ What you see is what you believe.

194. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (D) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally ① complicated. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. ② If you are not unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your ③ unreal drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find

that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more ④ correct. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of ⑤ contrasting what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

195. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? (D) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

Through A , you can connect your imaginary images with your B skills.

- ① originality - artistic
- ② originality - social
- ③ repetition - physical
- ④ cooperation - mental
- ⑤ repetition - intellectual

196. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?(Y) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① 보이는 그대로 그리는 그림이 가장 좋다
- ② 선천적인 재능이 없어도 연습을 통하여 그림을 잘 그릴 수 있다.
- ③ 원작을 따라서 그리는 것이 상상 해서 그리는 것보다 더 좋지 않다.
- ④ 원작을 빼고 그려서 연습을 하면 더 좋은 그림을 그릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 그림에 대한 재능을 꾸준한 연습을 통해서 키워라.

197. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① Drawing picture with gifted talent
- ② Drawing through images
- ③ Gift and acquired talent
- ④ Accurate painting through copying the original
- ⑤ Painting with innate talent

198. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은?(Y) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect.

This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

=> In order to draw a picture well, it is more A to practice copying the original rather than drawing B

- ① favorable - with imagination
- ② favorable - in mind
- ③ accurate - in mind
- ④ accurate - with natural gift
- ⑤ effective - with natural gift

199. (주관식) 다음 우리말을 주어진 조건에 맞게 바르게 영작 하시오(Y) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, 그 그림을 염두에 두면서, 마음이 본것을 그리려고 노력해라. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

<조건> : 다음 주어진 단어를 활용하여서 13자 이내로 영작 하시오. - "Mind, see, picture"

200. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은?(Y) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. ① Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. ② However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. ③ Painters who create counterfeit paintings strive to copy the original then develop their talents. ④ Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times,

you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. ⑤ This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

201. (주관식) 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하여 위 글의 주제문을 완성하십시오. [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. P makes p . This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

202. 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은? [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect.

As you keep on practicing drawing, you are developing the skills of coordinating what A perceives with the B of your body parts.

- ① your vision - practice
- ② your sense of hearing - limitation

- ③ your sense of touching - practice
- ④ your mind - limitation
- ⑤ your mind - movement

- ① A-B-C
- ③ B-C-A
- ⑤ C-B-A

- ② B-A-C
- ④ C-A-B

203. (주관식) 다음 글을 아래와 같이 요약할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. 단, 필요하면 어형을 바꾸시오. [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
*coordinate ~ with ...: ~와 ...을 조화시키다

You can draw more (A) _____ by looking at the (B) _____ and practicing it several times than by (C) _____ it.

204. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex.

- (A) Why is this so? Why does practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
- (B) However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate.
- (C) Keeping that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye.

205. 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees.

- (A) Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
- (B) Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate.
- (C) Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better.

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

206. (주관식) 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 쓰시오. [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your (1) _____ drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of (2) _____ what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

207. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. . This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① Strike while the iron is hot
- ② Too many cooks spoil the broth
- ③ Practice makes perfect
- ④ Haste makes waste
- ⑤ It never rains but it pours

208. 다음 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오. - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. A , if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. B , if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① Simultaneously - Furthermore
- ② However - Simultaneously
- ③ To be specific - In fact
- ④ However - Furthermore
- ⑤ Likewise - In effect

209. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A),(B),(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. (A) [If / Unless] you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. (B) [Thus / However], if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. (C) [However / Furthermore], if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① Unless - However - However
- ② If - Thus - However
- ③ Unless - Thus - However
- ④ If - Thus - Furthermore
- ⑤ Unless - However - Furthermore

210. 다음 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally ①complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely ② different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little ③ worse. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more ④accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are ⑤ developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

211. 다음 문장의 흐름상 가장 어색한 것은? - (기) [39]

① Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. ② Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. ③ Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. ④ However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. ⑤ Furthermore, if you copied the

picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. ④ You can sometimes learn many things by the copy, but be sure to remember that your drawing made by it is not genuine yours. ⑤ This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

212. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. . This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① Better late than never
- ② Bad news travels fast
- ③ Time is precious
- ④ Practice makes perfect
- ⑤ It's a piece of cake

213. 다음 중 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절하지 않은 것은? - (기) [39]

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your ① mind sees. Unless you are unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely ② unlike what you are seeing with your mind's eye. However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little ③ subjective. Furthermore, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. ④ Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of ⑤ adjusting what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

1 번 - ①

2 번 - ③ 비교급강조, how+완전한 절, can't wait to+동사의 원형

3 번 - ①

4 번 - ⑤

5 번 - ④

6 번 - ④

7 번 - ⑤

8 번 - ⑤ (A) distractions -> disturbance / (B) honest -> truthful (biased) / (C) regular -> ordinary

9 번 - ②

10 번 - (A) increasingly / (B) overwhelming / (C) take away / (D) way

11 번 - ⑤

12 번 - ③

13 번 - ②

14 번 - ② check -> checking

15 번 - ④

16 번 - settle down to

17 번 - It can be tough to settle down to study

18 번 - ③

19 번 - ②

20 번 - ②

21 번 - ③

22 번 - ③

23 번 - ⑤

24 번 - 1) ⑤ 2) Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text.

25 번 - ③

26 번 - ③ 풍부한 질문에 대한 언급은 없으며 quality, textbased 질문이 필요함 *get the gist of ~의 요점을 파악하다

27 번 - ④

28 번 - ③

29 번 - ④

30 번 - ③ 학생들의 더 나은 이해를 위한 교사들의 질문을 다룬 글이므로 교사들의 지식을 측정한다는 것은 적절하지 않다.

31 번 - (1) Quality questions / (2) purpose

32 번 - ② decrease -> promote

33 번 - (1) ㉠ : Quality questions. ㉡ : understanding / (2) with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts

34 번 - asking questions that cause them to read the text again

35 번 - ②

36 번 - (1) not enough for learning to happen / (2) cause them to read the text again / (3) resulting in multiple readings of the same text / (4) provide students with a purpose for rereading

37 번 - (1) asking questions

38 번 - (1) comprehension

39 번 - (1) understanding

40 번 - ②

41 번 - ②

42 번 - ①

43 번 - ①

44 번 - ③

45 번 - ④ ④→causes(선행사가 question)

46 번 - ②

47 번 - ④

48 번 - (A)Quality (B) text-based

49 번 - 어려운 텍스트를 혼자 읽고 그것에 관해 생각해보고 그서에 관한 글을 스게 과제를 주는 것

50 번 - ① ① are -> is

51 번 - ②

52 번 - ①

53 번 - ①

54 번 - ③

55 번 - ③ 교사가 된 후에 석사학위를 받았다.

56 번 - She spoke out for civil rights, women's rights, and poor people.

57 번 - ① 어린시절 일부만 할머니와 지냈다.

58 번 - ④

59 번 - ⑤

60 번 - ③ 부문별로 각각 금상, 은상, 동상을 각각 뽑는다.

61 번 - ⑤

62 번 - ④ A gift certificate 상품권, A certificate 증명서

63 번 - ④

64 번 - ②

65 번 - ④
 66 번 - ⑤
 67 번 - ① 직원의 사기를 높이는 가장 좋은 방법: 존중
 68 번 - ①
 69 번 - ④ what
 70 번 - ⑤
 71 번 - ②
 72 번 - ④
 73 번 - (1) that manager must have felt / (2) must have discouraged him
 74 번 - ①
 75 번 - (1) listening / (2) respect / (3) importance
 76 번 - ④
 77 번 - ④ 4. that - what으로
 78 번 - ⑤ 원문은 he or she will feel on top of the world
 79 번 - ④
 80 번 - ② -> who
 81 번 - ④
 82 번 - ④
 83 번 - ④
 84 번 - ②
 85 번 - ③ ① respected -> respect, ② which -> who, ④ affect -> affected, ⑤ felt -> feel
 86 번 - ② ②(the CEO of a large company), 나머지는 manager
 87 번 - ③
 88 번 - ⑤
 89 번 - ④
 90 번 - rapid cognition / snap judgment and first impression
 91 번 - ⑤
 92 번 - ④
 93 번 - ④ spending
 94 번 - ②
 95 번 - ④
 96 번 - ⑤ 5번은 '빠른 결정이 때로는 이득이 된다'는 뜻이고 나머지는 성급함을 경계하는 속담이다.
 97 번 - ④
 98 번 - ③ 원문에서는 rapid cognition

99 번 - (1) gathering as much information as possible / (2) haste does not make waste
 100 번 - ④
 101 번 - Look before you leap / Stop and think
 102 번 - snap judgements
 103 번 - (1) suspicious / (2) rapid / (3) quality / (4) careful / (5) snap
 104 번 - (1) carefully (2) rapid cognition
 105 번 - ③
 106 번 - ⑤
 107 번 - ① 원문: Haste makes waste
 108 번 - ④
 109 번 - ⑤ typo오타, limp절뚝거리다, incoherent황설수설하다
 110 번 - ④ (c) less -> much, (e) delayed -> rapid
 111 번 - ④
 112 번 - ④ snap
 113 번 - ④
 114 번 - ①
 115 번 - ③
 116 번 - ③
 117 번 - ⑤
 118 번 - ④
 119 번 - ①
 120 번 - ②
 121 번 - ④
 122 번 - ② animals
 123 번 - ⑤
 124 번 - ②
 125 번 - ① help+A+(to)take
 126 번 - ⑤
 127 번 - ②
 128 번 - (1) love hearing their ideas used
 129 번 - ②
 130 번 - ②
 131 번 - ⑤
 132 번 - ② ② them은 animals 나머지는 children
 133 번 - (1) complete / (2) used
 134 번 - ②

135 번 - ①
136 번 - ⑤
137 번 - ①
138 번 - ① 원문 : creating their own, unique story
139 번 - ③ tells (the saint가 문장의 주어이고 동사 meets와 병렬구조를 이룬다.)
140 번 - ①
141 번 - ②
142 번 - ③
143 번 - ③
144 번 - ② whether
145 번 - (A)audience centered / (B)The speaker creates a respectful connection with the audience with assistance of audience feedback .
146 번 - ③ 청중의 피드백은 흔히 청중들이 연사의 생각을 이해하고, 관심을 갖고, 받아들일 준비가 되었는지를 보여 준다.
147 번 - ①
148 번 - ①
149 번 - (1) audience centered
150 번 - ②
151 번 - ③
152 번 - ③
153 번 - ②
154 번 - ②
155 번 - ⑤
156 번 - ③
157 번 - ①
158 번 - ②
159 번 - ⑤
160 번 - (A) did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. (B) They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.
161 번 - ③
162 번 - ⑤
163 번 - ④
164 번 - ④
165 번 - ③
166 번 - ③

167 번 - ③
168 번 - ④
169 번 - ④
170 번 - ① it 가주어
171 번 - ⑤
172 번 - ①
173 번 - (1) collaborative / (2) collaborated / (3) marries / (4) collaboratively
174 번 - ⑤
175 번 - ②
176 번 - ④
177 번 - ①
178 번 - collaboration
179 번 - Collaboration
180 번 - ③
181 번 - ①
182 번 - (1) 계속해서 연습하면 할수록 몸의 움직임과 정신적인 인지를 조정하는 능력을 발달시킬 수 있기 때문이다. (2) The more you practice, the better you develop the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
183 번 - ③
184 번 - ④ imprecise -> precise // complicated: 복잡한, prototype: 원형, imprecise: 부정확한, 불명확한, harmonize: 조화를 이루다, 맞추다
185 번 - you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing
186 번 - ⑤ because -> why
187 번 - ②
188 번 - ②
189 번 - ④ 우리의 머리속에 떠오르는 것과 몸의 움직임을 조화시키는 기술을 발전시킬 수 있기 때문에 우리는 원본을 반복해서 그려봐야 한다.
190 번 - ④
191 번 - you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.
192 번 - importance, original, repeatedly
193 번 - ③ 마지막 문장이 글의 요지로 연습을 통해서 머리 속의 이미지를 더 잘 손으로 그릴 수 있게 된다는 내용이다. 따라서 반복적인 연습이 정신과 신체를 연결시켜 준다는 3번이 답이다.

194 번 - ⑤ 연습을 통해 상상하는 것과 실제 그리는 능력을 조화시킬 수 있다는 내용으로 5번을 coordinating으로 바꾼다.

195 번 - ③ 반복적인 연습으로 상상한 것을 신체적인 능력을 통해 잘 표현할 수 있다는 내용이다.

196 번 - ④ if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. 이 부분을 통해 유추 가능함

197 번 - ④

198 번 - ③

199 번 - with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees.

200 번 - ③

201 번 - Practice / perfect 연습을 하면 완벽해진다 라는 의미가 되어야 한다

202 번 - ⑤ 지문 마지막 문장을 요약문으로 전환하였으니 본문 참조 하시오

203 번 - (A) accurately (B) original (C) imagining

204 번 - ⑤

205 번 - ⑤

206 번 - (1) imaginary / (2) coordinating

207 번 - ③

208 번 - ④

209 번 - ⑤

210 번 - ③

211 번 - ④

212 번 - ④

213 번 - ③ -> better