수능특강

영어영역 **영어**

이 책의 차례

Part I 유형편

01 글의 목적 파악 10
by 백기창/신문섭/조금희

02 주제 추론 14
by 류혜경/김하영/방찬석/양승찬/조금희/신문섭/백기창/차지연

03 요지 추론 20
by 양승찬/차지연/신문섭/류혜경/김하영/고문성/조금희/백기창

04 제목 추론 26
by 양승찬/고문성/김하영/소원석/류혜경/백기창

05 어조 · 분위기 · 심경 파악 32
by 김하영/방찬석/백기창/신문섭

06 문맥 속 어휘 추론 36
by 방찬석/양승찬/고문성/류혜경/소원석

07 문맥 속 문법성 판단 42
by 조금희/양승찬/차지연/소원석

08 지칭 대상 파악 48
by 김하영/고문성/류혜경/백기창

09 세부 내용 파악 52
by 신문섭/백기창/차지연/김하영/양승찬/류혜경

Contents

10 도표 정보 파악 — 62
by 신문섭/방찬석/류혜경/백기창/양승찬

11 빈칸 채우기 — 68
by 양승찬/고문성/방찬석/김하영/조금희/류혜경/소원석/신문섭

12 연결어(구) 넣기 — 76
by 류혜경/소원석/신문섭

13 무관한 문장 찾기 — 80
by 양승찬/차지연/소원석

14 문단 내 글의 순서 정하기 — 86
by 신문섭/조금희/고문성/방찬석/김하영/소원석/양승찬

15 문단 속에 문장 넣기 — 92
by 차지연/신문섭/소원석

16 문단 요약 — 98
by 고문성/류혜경/신문섭/양승찬/차지연

17 장문 독해 (1) — 104
by 조금희/백기창/김하영/차지연/이현우

18 장문 독해 (2) — 110
by 백기창/김하영/조금희/방찬석/이현우

이 책의 차례

Part Ⅱ 주제·소재편

19 인물, 일화, 기담 122
by 차지연/고문성/방찬석

20 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리 126
by 류혜경/양승찬

21 환경, 자원, 재활용 130
by 김하영/신문섭

22 물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학 134
by 방찬석/고문성/신문섭

23 스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행 138
by 조금희/류혜경

24 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축 142
by 김하영/양승찬

25 교육, 학교, 진로 146
by 차지연/류혜경

26 언어, 문학, 문화 150
by 고문성/백기창/방찬석

27 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통 154
by 조금희/신문섭

28 심리, 대인 관계 158
by 백기창/류혜경

29 정치, 경제, 사회, 법 162
by 백기창/고문성/류혜경

30 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품 166
by 차지연/방찬석/고문성

Contents

Part Ⅲ 테스트편

Test 1 172
by 차지연/고문성/조금희/류혜경/양승찬/신문섭/김하영/백기창

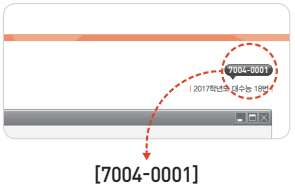
Test 2 188
by 차지연/백기창/방찬석/조금희/양승찬/소원석/김하영/신문섭/고문성/류혜경

Test 3 204
by 방찬석/백기창/신문섭/차지연/양승찬/조금희/김하영/류혜경

문항별 해설 강의 검색 안내

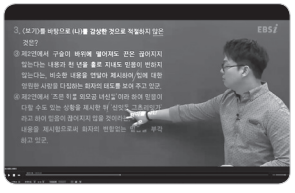
EBS에서 제공하고 있는 해설 강의를 문항 코드로 빠르게 확인할 수 있는 검색 서비스입니다.
문항 코드 서비스와 본 교재의 프로그램은 EBS*i* PC/모바일 사이트 및 APP에서 더 자세한 내용을 확인할 수 있습니다.

❶ 교재에서
문항별 고유 코드를 확인하세요.



❷ PC / 스마트폰에서
문항 코드를 검색창에 입력하세요.

❸ 강의 화면에서
해설 강의를 수강합니다.



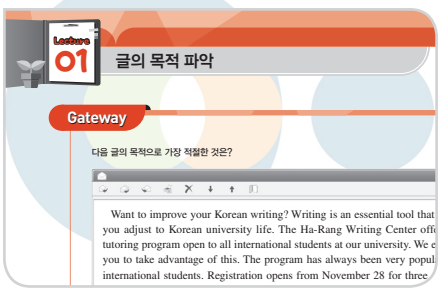
- EBS*i*(http://www.ebs*i*.co.kr)로 들어오셔서 회원으로 등록하세요.
- 본 교재는 EBS 인터넷 방송을 통해 학습할 수 있습니다. (VOD 무료 서비스 실시)
- 교재 및 강의 내용에 관한 문의는 EBS*i*(http://www.ebs*i*.co.kr)의 학습 Q&A 서비스를 활용하시기 바랍니다.

이 책의 구성과 특징

본 교재는 고등학교 영어과 교육과정 성취 기준의 달성 정도와 대학에서 수학하는 데 필요한 영어 사용 능력을 측정하는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 다양한 주제 · 소재 분야의 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 개발되었다. '영어 I'과 '영어 II' 교과서를 중심으로 익힌 기본 개념을 중심으로 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키워 나간다면, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.

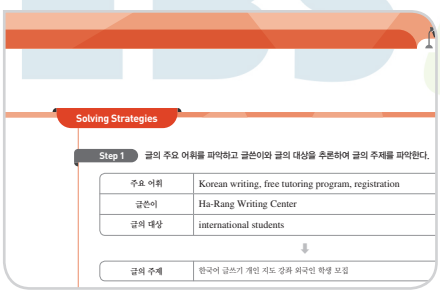
Gateway

출제 유형을 중심으로 구성된 Part I 유형편과 다양한 주제 및 소재의 글을 중심으로 구성된 Part II 주제 · 소재편의 Gateway를 통해 해당 유형 및 주제 · 소재에 부합하는 2017학년도 대수능 혹은 모의평가 중심의 기출 문항을 제시하여 수능의 각 유형 및 다양한 주제 · 소재별 문항에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.



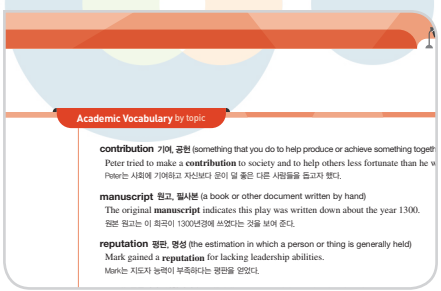
Solving Strategies

Part I 유형편의 Gateway를 통해 소개된 기출 문항의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시함으로써 학습자의 유형별 문제 해결 능력을 신장시키고자 하였다.



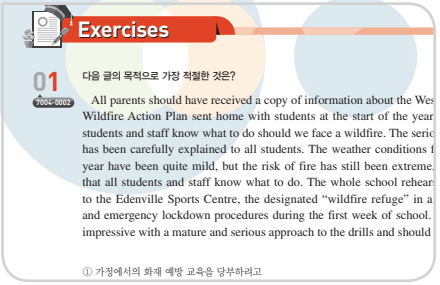
Academic Vocabulary by topic

Part II 주제 · 소재편에 소개된 주제 및 소재와 관련된 읽기 지문에서 주로 다루어지는 필수 어휘를 영영 풀이와 예문을 통해 익히고, 간단히 복습해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.



Exercises

Part Ⅰ과 Part Ⅱ의 각 강에서 다루어진 문제 유형이나 주제 · 소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 '영단어 · 숙어'의 별책으로 제시하였다.


Exercises

01 700K-0002

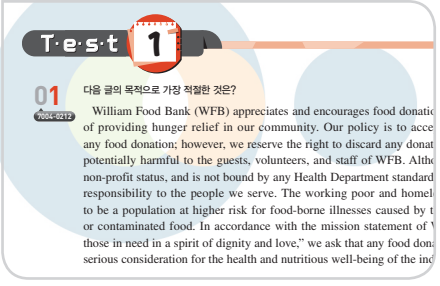
다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

All parents should have received a copy of information about the Wes
Wildfire Action Plan sent home with students at the start of the year
students and staff know what to do should we face a wildfire. The seric
has been carefully explained to all students. The weather conditions f
year have been quite mild, but the risk of fire has still been extreme.
that all students and staff know what to do. The whole school rehear
to the Edenville Sports Centre, the designated "wildfire refuge" in a
and emergency lockdown procedures during the first week of school.
impressive with a mature and serious approach to the drills and should

① 가정에서의 화재 예방 교육을 당부하려고

Test

Part Ⅲ의 테스트편에서는 자신의 읽기 시험 능력을 자가 진단해 볼 수 있도록 3회분의 테스트를 2018학년도 대수능 체제에 맞추어 읽기 28문항으로 구성하였다. 테스트를 통해 이제까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 실력을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.


T·e·s·t 1

01 700K-0212

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

William Food Bank (WFB) appreciates and encourages food donatio
of providing hunger relief in our community. Our policy is to acce
any food donation; however, we reserve the right to discard any donat
potentially harmful to the guests, volunteers, and staff of WFB. Alth
non-profit status, and is not bound by any Health Department standard
responsibility to the people we serve. The working poor and homel
to be a population at higher risk for food-borne illnesses caused by t
or contaminated food. In accordance with the mission statement of
those in need in a spirit of dignity and love," we ask that any food don
serious consideration for the health and nutritious well-being of the in

이 책의 활용법

본 교재는 다양한 소재와 적절한 수준의 지문으로 종합적 읽기 학습이 가능하도록 구성된 EBS 수능특강 영어영역 프로그램을 위한 방송 교재로서, 2018학년도 대학수학능력시험 영어영역의 출제 경향과 유형에 효율적으로 대처하기 위해서는 다음 사항에 유의하여 학습하도록 한다.

적극적이고 능동적인 강의 참여

수동적이고 소극적으로 강의를 듣기만 할 것이 아니라 강의하는 선생님과 토론하고 대화한다는 자세로 임하는 것이 중요하다. 이와 같은 자세는 핵심적인 부분의 이해와 학습 내용의 기억에 도움이 된다. 또한 필요할 경우 중요한 사항을 교재 여백에 메모하여 강의를 듣는 것이 좋다. 이것은 학습 내용의 심층적인 이해와 효율적인 복습을 위해 꼭 필요하다.

예 · 복습과 정리를 통한 내재화

영어 학습은 유의미한 내재화가 중요하다. 따라서 학습한 내용을 여러 번 복습하면서 주요 어휘와 문장 구조를 파악하고 글의 내용을 자신이 이미 알고 있는 지식 내용과 문제 풀이에 연관시킬 수 있어야 한다.

www.ebsi.co.kr

수능특강 영어영역

영어

Part I

유형편

Lecture 01

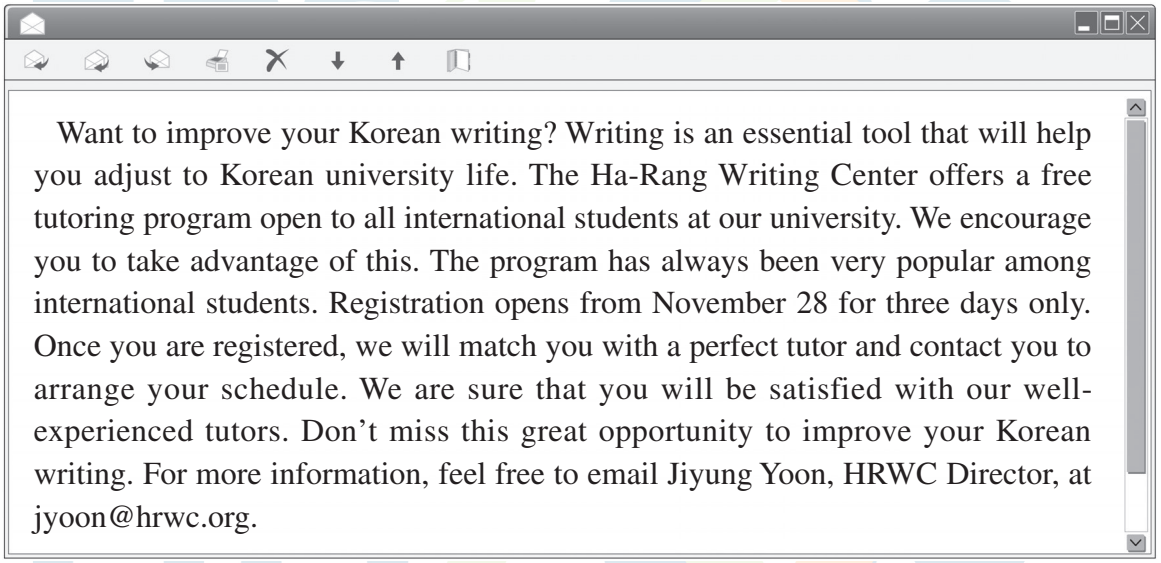
글의 목적 파악

Gateway

7004-0001

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 18번 |



Want to improve your Korean writing? Writing is an essential tool that will help you adjust to Korean university life. The Ha-Rang Writing Center offers a free tutoring program open to all international students at our university. We encourage you to take advantage of this. The program has always been very popular among international students. Registration opens from November 28 for three days only. Once you are registered, we will match you with a perfect tutor and contact you to arrange your schedule. We are sure that you will be satisfied with our well-experienced tutors. Don't miss this great opportunity to improve your Korean writing. For more information, feel free to email Jiyung Yoon, HRWC Director, at jyoon@hrwc.org.

① 한국의 대학 생활과 관련한 유의 사항을 알리려고
② 한국어 글쓰기 강좌의 변경된 등록 절차를 공지하려고
③ 한국어 글쓰기 지도를 받을 외국인 학생을 모집하려고
④ 외국인 학생을 위한 글쓰기 센터 설립을 건의하려고
⑤ 한국어 글쓰기 지도 강사의 자격 요건을 안내하려고

Words & Phrases in use

- □ essential 필수적인
- □ take advantage of ~을 이용하다
- □ match 연결하다
- □ arrange 조정하다
- □ adjust to ~에 적응하다
- □ registration 등록
- □ tutor 개인 교사
- □ miss 놓치다
- □ tutoring 개인 지도
- □ register 등록하다
- □ contact 연락하다
- □ feel free to *do* 마음 편히 ~하다

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 주요 어휘를 파악하고 글쓴이와 글의 대상을 추론하여 글의 주제를 파악한다.

주요 어휘	Korean writing, free tutoring program, registration
글쓴이	Ha-Rang Writing Center
글의 대상	international students

⬇

글의 주제	한국어 글쓰기 개인 지도 강좌 외국인 학생 모집

Step 2 글의 세부 내용을 파악한다.

글쓰기 강좌 소개	The Ha-Rang Writing Center offers a free tutoring program open to all international students at our university.	무료 개인 지도 강좌이고, 우리 대학의 모든 외국인 학생이 수강할 수 있음
강좌 등록 안내	Registration opens from November 28 for three days only.	등록은 11월 28일부터 3일간만 실시됨

Step 3 글의 주제와 글의 세부 내용을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

Ha-Rang Writing Center가 해당 대학의 모든 외국인 학생들이 수강할 수 있는 한국어 글쓰기 무료 강좌를 소개하고 이 강좌의 등록에 대해 안내하는 내용으로 보아, 글의 목적은 한국어 글쓰기 지도를 받을 외국인 학생을 모집하려는 것임을 알 수 있다.

Exercises

01 7004-0002

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

All parents should have received a copy of information about the Westfield High School Wildfire Action Plan sent home with students at the start of the year. It is vital that all students and staff know what to do should we face a wildfire. The seriousness of this plan has been carefully explained to all students. The weather conditions for the start of this year have been quite mild, but the risk of fire has still been extreme, making it critical that all students and staff know what to do. The whole school rehearsed our evacuation to the Edenville Sports Centre, the designated "wildfire refuge" in a wildfire situation, and emergency lockdown procedures during the first week of school. The students were impressive with a mature and serious approach to the drills and should be praised for this.

* lockdown 통제

① 가정에서의 화재 예방 교육을 당부하려고
② 재난 발생으로 인한 임시 휴교를 안내하려고
③ 재난 대응 학부모 연수 프로그램을 홍보하려고
④ 학교 산불 대응 계획에 대한 검토를 부탁하려고
⑤ 학교에서 실시한 산불 대응 훈련 결과를 알리려고

02 7004-0003

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thank you for your patience while the tenure committee considered your possible promotion to Associate Professor. We all agree that you have made significant contributions to the Biology Department in your teaching, and we congratulate you on being voted "Teacher of the Year." After reviewing the list of your publications, however, we have decided to withhold the promotion to Associate Professor until a later date. While you have several promising research projects in progress, the committee would like to see more publications before granting Associate Professor status. We will be happy to reconsider your request for advancement next year if the number and quality of your publications increase. Again, we salute your contributions to our department and wish you continued success in your professional and academic career.

* tenure (대학교수 등의) 종신 재직권

① 부교수로의 승진 탈락을 통지하려고
② 부교수 임용 절차의 변경 사항을 안내하려고
③ 학술 연구 과제를 위한 아이디어를 제안하려고
④ 종신 재직권 심의위원회의 개최 일정을 알리려고
⑤ '올해의 우수 교수'로 선정된 것을 축하하려고

03 7004-0004

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

At Metro Bank we try to provide banking facilities of the highest quality in order to accurately meet our customers' needs. To do this it is essential that we listen to what our customers have to say. We would like you to help us by giving us your opinion of Metro Bank's services. We are asking an independent market research company, MIC Limited, to interview a number of customers over the next few weeks. MIC Limited is a reliable company, and your individual responses will be kept completely confidential. They will be conducting the interviews by telephone, so an interviewer may telephone you at some point over the next few weeks. Because MIC Limited will choose who to interview, you might not be contacted at all. If you are, we would value your contribution and hope you will be able to help us if asked.

* confidential 비밀의, 기밀의

① 시장 조사 업체를 소개해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
② 고객 의견 조사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
③ 설문 조사 대상에서 제외된 이유를 설명하려고
④ 은행의 고객 개인 정보 보호 노력을 홍보하려고
⑤ 시장 분석 결과에 따른 서비스 변경을 안내하려고

04 7004-0005

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have been a subscriber to your Internet service for the last two and a half years, but of late the amount of spam has increased dramatically. The popups in particular are very disturbing, and the content of the spam is really offensive. I am totally appalled by these messages. Other members of my family share my computer. Therefore, I demand that you stop these offensive and irritating communications and emails. Please let me know what steps you are going to take to solve this problem immediately. I am currently paying $60 per month for Internet services. I expect you to provide proper Internet services for a customer like me. Unless these problems of spam and popups are immediately solved, I am seriously considering switching over to one of your competitors who are eager to provide better services.

* appall 질겁하게 하다

① 개인 신상 정보가 도용당한 사건을 경찰에 신고하려고
② 가입된 인터넷 포털 사이트에 회원 탈퇴를 요청하려고
③ 악성 쓰레기편지를 보낸 사람들에 대한 처벌을 촉구하려고
④ 인터넷 서비스 요금이 다른 회사에 비해 비싼 점을 지적하려고
⑤ 인터넷 서비스 공급사에 팝업과 쓰레기편지의 차단을 요구하려고

Lecture 02

주제 추론

Gateway

7004-0006

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 21번 |

The precision of the lines on the map, the consistency with which symbols are used, the grid and/or projection system, the apparent certainty with which place names are written and placed, and the legend and scale information all give the map an aura of scientific accuracy and objectivity. Although subjective interpretation goes into the construction of these cartographic elements, the finished map appears to express an authoritative truth about the world, separate from any interests and influences. The very trust that this apparent objectivity inspires is what makes maps such powerful carriers of ideology. However unnoticeably, maps do indeed reflect the world views of either their makers or, more probably, the supporters of their makers, in addition to the political and social conditions under which they were made. Some of the simple ideological messages that maps can convey include: This land is and has long been ours; here is the center of the universe; if we do not claim this land, the enemies you most fear will.

* aura 기운, 분위기 ** cartographic 지도 제작(법)의

① the authority derived from trustworthy maps
② political and social conflicts caused by maps
③ ideologies lying beneath the objectivity of maps
④ the conditions essential to making a map accurate
⑤ subjectivity defining the creativity of map-making

Words & Phrases in use

- □ precision 정확성
- □ consistency 일관성
- □ grid 좌표
- □ projection 투영법
- □ apparent 외관상의, ~처럼 보이는
- □ certainty 확실함
- □ legend (지도 · 도표 등의) 범례
- □ scale 축척 비율
- □ objectivity 객관성
- □ subjective 주관적인
- □ authoritative 권위 있는, 권위적인
- □ ideology 이념, 이데올로기
- □ unnoticeably 눈에 띄지 않게
- □ indeed 실로, 참으로
- □ convey 전달하다

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 반복되는 핵심 표현과 그것에 담긴 공통 개념을 파악한다.

map	지도
carriers of ideology	이념의 전달자
reflect the world views	세계관을 반영하다
ideological messages	이념적 메시지

⬇

지도의 이념 전달

Step 2 핵심 개념에 대해 필자가 제시하는 견해를 찾는다.

scientific accuracy and objectivity
지도는 과학적 정확성과 객관성을 갖는 것처럼 보임

an authoritative truth about the world
지도는 세상에 대한 권위 있는 진실을 표현하는 것으로 보임

such powerful carriers of ideology
지도는 이념의 매우 강력한 전달자 역할을 함

reflect the world views
지도는 세계관을 표현함

ideological messages that maps can convey
지도가 전달할 수 있는 이념적 메시지가 존재함

Step 3 핵심 개념과 필자의 견해를 종합하여 글의 주제를 추론해 낸다.

지도를 구성하는 대부분의 요소들이 지도가 정확성과 객관성을 가지며, 세계에 대한 권위 있는 진실을 나타내고 있다고 우리가 생각하게 만들지만 그렇게 형성된 지도에 대한 신뢰가 바로 지도를 이념의 강력한 전달자로 만든다는 내용의 글이므로 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '지도의 객관성 밑에 존재하는 이념'이다.

① 신뢰할 수 있는 지도에서 얻어지는 권위 → 지문에서 다루지 않은 내용을 포함한 선택지
② 지도에 의해 야기되는 정치적, 사회적 갈등 → 지문의 어휘를 활용했지만 내용상 관계없는 선택지
④ 지도를 정확하게 만드는 데 필수적인 조건들 → 지문의 내용을 활용했지만 주제와 관계없는 선택지
⑤ 지도 제작의 창의성을 규정하는 주관성 → 지문의 어휘를 사용했지만 내용상 관계없는 선택지

Exercises

01 7004-0007

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our relationships with friends are very different from those with parents and siblings. Unlike family relationships, particularly adult-child relationships, peer relationships are based on a degree of equality between the participants. This allows more negotiation of the terms of the relationship. Also, unlike family relations, which one cannot pick and choose, peer relationships can be relatively easily established and just as easily destroyed. Our parents and siblings are generally stuck with us whether they or we like it or not. But there is always the danger that friends, if we say or do something that hurts or annoys them, will declare, 'I'm not your friend any more.' Children therefore need to make much more of an effort to strengthen and maintain relationships with their peers than with their siblings and parents — or any other adult, for that matter.

① the impact of family relationships on children
② the importance of avoiding negative peer pressure
③ distinctive characteristics of children's peer relationships
④ ways to help children practice social and friendship skills
⑤ roles of negotiation in maintaining relationships with peers

02 7004-0008

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not just the newness of contemporary literature that makes it different, but also the context in which it is written and received, something which gives it a very interesting edge over the literature of the past. Because of globalization, one can expect many more shared references in contemporary literature with regard to history, media and cultural icons, mixed, as a rule, with local or national references. It can easily be held that writers like the Canadian Douglas Coupland and the Japanese Haruki Murakami have more in common with each other than with the literary traditions in which they grew up, because contemporary music, television and other media have had such a significant influence on their work, both formally and thematically, and these are influences to which many writers of the past did not have access.

① obstacles to crossing cultural boundaries
② ways to hold a dominant position in world literature
③ correlations between world literature and translation
④ the impact of globalization on contemporary literature
⑤ conditions to promote cultural diversity through literature

03 7004-0009

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Competition seems to interfere with achievement primarily because it is stressful. The anxiety that arises from the possibility of losing interferes with performance. Even if this anxiety can be suppressed, it is difficult to do two things at the same time: trying to do well and trying to beat others. Competition can easily distract attention from the task at hand. Consider a teacher asking her pupils a question. A little boy waves his arm wildly to attract her attention, crying, "Please! Please! Pick me!" Finally recognized, he has forgotten the answer. So he scratches his head, asking, "What was the question again?" The problem is that he has focused on beating his classmates, not on the subject matter.

① myths and facts about multitasking
② the need for continuous improvement to survive
③ positive roles of stress in efficient task performance
④ characteristics of successful people in heated competition
⑤ the fundamental reason why competition hinders performance

04 7004-0010

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Newspapers, especially large city editions, face a number of trying factors such as declining readership, poor advertising revenues, and stiff competition with other forms of media, most notably multimedia. In reaction, many newspapers now offer online editions of their publications. The job outlook for newspaper reporters is mixed. The bottom line with newspapers rests on the advertising-to-editorial-content ratio, which is dependent on the health of the economy. Many businesses reduce their spending on advertising when the economy is poor. During severe recessions, reporters' jobs are among the first to go. Competition for jobs with large city papers will be fierce; experienced graduates, with completed internships, will fare well. Writing opportunities for minorities will increase to better reflect the diverse communities served by newspapers. Because the population growth of the suburbs is expected to continue, the number of suburban dailies and weeklies will increase to meet the demand for local news, creating jobs for less experienced reporters or those who prefer working for a smaller paper.

* recession 불경기, 불황

① social changes affecting the prospect of publishing
② the tendency to emphasize images in newspaper articles
③ prospects of job opportunities for newspaper reporters
④ declining influence of printed media on public opinion
⑤ increasing flow of advertising money into the Internet

05 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

7004-0011

Blue may be the most preferred colour but in many circumstances, for example in food colouring, people would be opposed to blue, and in other circumstances, for example, the preferred colour of cars, blue would be less popular than other colours, such as red. One reason for this is that colours have meanings that influence preferences in particular contexts. Black is a popular colour for certain items of clothing — 'the little black dress' — but a black shirt may have unacceptable political connotations for people over a certain age. Perhaps people have a mental image of the ideal colour for different kinds of foods and advertisers can make use of these images by arranging the lighting in colour photographs or in supermarket displays to enhance the desirability of the products. Items whose colours deviated from the ideal would be judged unappealing even if the same colour was liked in the abstract or in another context.

* connotation 함축, 내포

① influence of context upon colour preference
② the use of colour in the learning environment
③ different meanings of colours in different cultures
④ relationship between occupation and colour preference
⑤ changes in colour preference with age and experience

06 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

7004-0012

Contemporary reading and writing practices are transforming before our eyes. Interactive reading and writing now increasingly engage us. One can read together with others remotely, commenting between the virtual lines and in the margins, reading each other's comments instantaneously, composing documents together in real time by adding words or sentences to those just composed by one's collaborators. The lines between one's own words and those of another's — let alone between whole sentences — become quickly blurred. Hyperlinking has encouraged reading not just *within* and then *between* discrete texts but much more robustly *across* texts, inter-referencing and interweaving insights and lines of referencing. How texts relate, as a consequence, has become dramatically magnified, making visible what hitherto has been hidden largely from view.

* robustly 활발하게

① meaning of knowing how to read and write well
② reasons behind the decrease of interest in literacy
③ effects of readers' responses on interactive writing
④ importance of reading between the lines and beyond the text
⑤ ways in which interactive reading and writing are carried out

07 7004-0013

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Based on our biases in Western culture, we generally presume that all actions have an antecedent cause. Things do not just happen; it is not a random world, so all things have a cause. Our primary objective is to find and establish that relationship. In the social sciences, that may be easier said than done. It is very difficult to be *value-free*; we come with a great deal of cultural bias and can easily misinterpret or unknowingly manipulate facts. We do not have the luxury of working with petri dishes or chemical interactions. Human behavior may be highly unpredictable; our subjects have free will, and our models may not be applicable in various situations. For example, our American model of the nuclear family (spouses and children) is less accurate than the more universal model (mother and child) when it comes to understanding family relationships and composition in many societies.

* antecedent 선행의 ** petri dish 페트리 접시(세균 배양 따위에 쓰이는 실험용 접시)

① effects of Western cultural biases on research design
② importance of laboratory experiments in science education
③ necessity of following the correct procedures in scientific research
④ difficulties in establishing the causal relationship in social sciences
⑤ ways to overcome biases in the interpretation of research results

08 7004-0014

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Advertisers seek to reach a target audience consisting of those consumers most likely to be influenced favorably by their messages. Mass media such as broadcast television are extremely effective in reaching large, relatively undifferentiated audiences. Such media are useful vehicles for advertisers selling products such as soap, clothes, foodstuffs, or retail services that nearly every household might use. Broadcast television is inefficient, however, for advertisers seeking small or specialized target audiences, such as potential buyers of expensive antiques. An antique dealer seeks to reach potential customers who are both geographically concentrated near the dealer's location and suitable in terms of income and taste. Such an advertiser would use certain periodicals, local newspapers, flyers, and, where available, direct-mail advertising.

① roles of mass media in modern consumer society
② advantages and disadvantages of selective marketing
③ the interrelationship between mass media and culture
④ ways to turn potential customers into actual customers
⑤ the selection of advertising media based on a target audience

Lecture 03

요지 추론

Gateway

7004-0015

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 20번 |

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
⑤ 현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ unsustainable 지속될 수 없는
- □ draw on ~을 이용하다
- □ overdrawn 초과 인출된
- □ account 계좌
- □ affordable 행할 수 있는
- □ bankrupt 지급 불능으로 만들다, 파산시키다
- □ balance sheet 대차 대조표
- □ inherit 물려받다
- □ prospect 가망, 예상, 전망
- □ collect on ~을 상환받다, 수령하다
- □ get away with ~을 모면하다
- □ challenge ~에 이의를 제기하다

정답과 해설 8쪽

Solving Strategies

Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 주제를 추측한다.

- Many present efforts / our generation
- our children / future generations
- are simply unsustainable / draw too ~ to be affordable far into the future / will inherit the losses / can never collect on our debt

➡ 현세대와 미래 세대, 그리고 현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식의 영향에 관한 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, '현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식이 미래 세대에 끼치는 영향'이 글의 주제임을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 주제에 대한 필자의 생각을 확인하면서 요지를 추론한다.

- 인간의 진보를 지키고 유지하며, 인간의 욕구를 충족시키고, 인간의 야망을 실현하고자 하는 현세대의 노력들(환경 자원 사용 방식)은 지속 불가능함(Many present efforts ~ are simply unsustainable)
- 현세대의 그 노력들(환경 자원 사용 방식)은 먼 미래까지 행할 수 없음(They draw too ~ to be affordable far into the future)
- 현세대의 그 노력들(환경 자원 사용 방식)은 미래 세대에게 손실을 물려줄 것임(They may show profit on ~ but our children will inherit the losses.)

➡ **요지 추론**: 현세대의 환경 자원 사용 방식은 지속 불가능하고 미래 세대에게 손실을 물려주게 된다.

Step 3 결론을 통해 글의 요지를 확인한다.

- **결론**: 현세대의 낭비적인 환경 자원 사용이 남긴 빚을 미래 세대는 상환받을 수 없다.(~, but they can never collect on our debt to them.)

⋯▶ **따라서 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.'이다.**

Exercises

01

7004-0016

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Are animals truly protected by existing laws? Many people, including legal experts, disagree on this question. The law defines animals as property, as mere resources or "things" for human use and consumption, and this means that it is extremely difficult for animals to get meaningful legal protection. Animals can almost never win when human and animal interests are pitted against each other. The mere fact that there are laws that permit something to happen — "It's legal, so we can do it" — does not mean that no one can challenge these laws and change them as a result of open discussions. Did you know that it is possible for people to privately own great apes? This should not be possible, but loopholes in existing laws allow it to occur.

* pit 겨루게 하다

① 현재의 법은 동물을 보호하는 데 부족하다.
② 동물 보호에 대한 사람들의 인식 개선이 시급하다.
③ 동물 보호에 대한 더 활발한 정보 교류가 필요하다.
④ 반려동물에 대한 책임 의식이 동물 사랑의 토대이다.
⑤ 야생 동물 보호를 위한 포괄적인 정책 마련이 요구된다.

02

7004-0017

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mozart, one of the best-known composers, made enough money to live a good life. However, he was not smart enough to manage his income, and he died a poor man. Yet most average people manage their finances well. Albert Einstein was a poor communicator and had difficulty in articulating his thoughts, despite his profoundly superb intelligence. Thus, we see that when a person enjoys an unusual amount of intelligence or talent in one field, it is usually confined to that particular field. Thus, not only are all humans not equally intelligent, but those who are truly intelligent are also not equally as intelligent in every field. Examples such as Leonardo da Vinci, who enjoyed talent in many different fields, are very rare exceptions to the rule.

* articulate 분명하게 표현하다

① 음악과 물리학은 실용적 가치가 있다.
② 예술의 지나친 상업화는 바람직하지 않다.
③ 천재성은 일반적으로 한 분야에서만 빛난다.
④ 연습을 통해 뇌의 전 영역을 활용할 수 있다.
⑤ 천재성은 지적 호기심과 밀접한 관련이 있다.

03 7004-0018

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

At times, coaches are so focused on helping athletes improve that they take good performance efforts for granted. Nonreinforcement means failing to acknowledge athletes' effort, skill execution, and performance improvements. Have you ever failed to point out the positives because you were so focused on identifying what athletes needed to do to improve? It's an easy trap to fall into. Coaches who fail to provide reinforcement when it is warranted assume that athletes know their work is noticed and appreciated. In reality, when you fail to acknowledge strong effort and performance, this communicates a negative message to athletes, leaving them to question whether their effort and improvement are recognized and valued.

* warrant 필요로 하다

① 코치가 선수의 훈련 내용을 꼼꼼하게 기록하는 것이 필수적이다.
② 코치의 임무 중 하나는 선수에게 개선 방향을 명확히 제시하는 것이다.
③ 코치는 선수의 노력과 그 성과를 잘 알고 있음을 표현할 필요가 있다.
④ 코치가 모든 선수를 공정하게 대하려고 노력하는 것이 중요하다.
⑤ 코치의 비현실적인 목표는 선수의 발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.

04 7004-0019

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When it comes to dealing with relational challenges wisely, the starting point is always your relationship with yourself. If you don't have self-awareness and an appreciation of who you are as a human being, you'll find that your relationships are going to be fraught with frustrations. By understanding your own reactions and "hot buttons," you can better understand others. By knowing your most characteristic way of dealing with all your life's issues and challenges, you'll get a better picture of how your personal orientation mixes with the orientations of others. You'll know why you get along with certain types of people and not with others. You'll know why certain people drive you up the wall while you find others a delight.

* fraught 가득한

① 사회적 성공은 가능한 한 많은 사람과의 관계 확립에 달려 있다.
② 자신의 성격 파악을 위해서는 타인의 의견에 대한 고려가 필요하다.
③ 타인에 대한 이해는 그 사람이 처한 상황에 대한 공감에서 시작한다.
④ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해서는 우선 자신을 잘 이해하는 것이 중요하다.
⑤ 자신의 주변 사람을 잘 파악하는 것이 좋은 인간관계를 위해 필수적이다.

05 7004-0020

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One approach to human-wildlife conflicts is to create preserves, wildlife refuges, or parks where human impact on wildlife is minimized. Although this approach is well intended, it does little to resolve human-wildlife conflicts because societal demands for natural resources are so great that only a small fraction of the environment can ever be set aside in parks. There is also the problem that wildlife may not respect our boundary lines and will not stay inside parks. In fact, the vast majority of wildlife live outside parks — the same place people live. Wildlife populations thrive in our most densely settled cities. Clearly, if human-wildlife conflicts are going to be resolved, ways must be found for humans and wildlife to coexist harmoniously without either having an adverse impact on the other.

① 야생 동물의 멸종을 막기 위해 보호 구역의 확충이 시급하다.
② 야생 동물의 개체 수뿐만 아니라 개체 다양성도 보존해야 한다.
③ 야생 동물의 생태 이동 경로에 대한 정확한 분석과 예측이 필요하다.
④ 야생 동물의 갑작스러운 도로 침입을 막기 위한 대책을 마련해야 한다.
⑤ 인간과 야생 동물이 조화를 이루며 공존할 수 있는 방법을 모색해야 한다.

06 7004-0021

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most pressing task may lie in the issue of climate change. Long before fossil fuels run out, we'll have to face up to the consequences of using these fuels. Global warming will be a much greater threat in 20 years than it is today. Changes in the atmosphere have never occurred as rapidly as they do now. Our current tools and social structures are not sufficiently effective for us to manage the climate or to prosper in hostile surroundings. We must either learn how to change the climate in our favor or develop technologies that will enable us to survive in different environments. Both are clearly lacking today. The development of science and technology in these areas should therefore be given the highest priority. If we manage to solve these problems in the decades ahead, we have grounds for hoping that our descendants will also survive into the distant future.

① 화석 연료가 고갈되기 전에 대체 자원 개발에 주력해야 한다.
② 지구 온난화의 속도를 전 지구적으로 정확하게 기록해야 한다.
③ 자원 고갈로 인한 국가 간의 충돌을 막을 협약을 제정해야 한다.
④ 기후 변화에 대처하기 위해 과학과 기술의 발전을 최우선시해야 한다.
⑤ 미래 사회의 번영을 위해 현재 사회 구조를 효율적으로 재조정해야 한다.

07 7004-0022

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they need to act like a "sturdy oak." When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough one. No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak." Talk to him honestly about your own fears and vulnerabilities and encourage him to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.

* unflinching 위축되지[수그러들지] 않는 ** vulnerability 취약점

① 신체 활동을 통한 남자아이들의 사회화 과정을 존중해야 한다.
② 부모는 자녀가 보고 있을 때 격한 감정의 표출을 삼가야 한다.
③ 부모는 잘못을 솔직하게 인정하는 법을 자녀에게 가르쳐야 한다.
④ 성장함에 따라 남자아이들의 역할 모델이 바뀔 수 있음을 명심해야 한다.
⑤ 남자아이들이 강한 척하지 않고 솔직하게 감정을 표현할 수 있게 해야 한다.

08 7004-0023

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents must teach their only child to be an attention giver or else they become complicit in raising a child who believes attention getting is what matters most. Sometimes parents believe that if they model attention giving to the only child, from their example, attention giving is what the child will learn. Unfortunately, a more common outcome of their beneficence is for the child to become an attention getter instead. As one mother of an only child wrote: "Only children who don't develop good listening skills may grow up believing that what they have to say is more important than what anyone else has to say. Even though we may enjoy listening to our only child, they should hear us as well. The child who continually interrupts adults or always has to draw attention to herself is a child who isn't thinking enough about those around her." If she grows up with this priority in mind, she may be "spoiled" for later relationships.

* complicit 공범인 ** beneficence 선행

① 부모는 외동아이를 형제나 친구같이 대해 주어야 한다.
② 부모는 남에게 관심을 기울이도록 외동아이를 가르쳐야 한다.
③ 부모는 외동아이에게 또래와의 접촉 기회를 더 많이 주어야 한다.
④ 외동아이의 지적 호기심을 북돋우려면 간섭을 삼가야 한다.
⑤ 스스로 문제를 해결하도록 외동아이의 독립성을 키워 주어야 한다.

Lecture 04

제목 추론

Gateway

7004-0024

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 22번 |

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

* distortion 왜곡, 곡해

① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

Words & Phrases in use

- □ transmit 전달하다
- □ factual 사실의, 사실에 입각한
- □ ambiguity 모호함, 모호성
- □ invariable 불변의
- □ interpretation 해석
- □ joint 공동의
- □ consciously 의식적으로
- □ perspective 관점, 시각
- □ encounter 접하다, 마주치다
- □ imprecisely 부정확하게
- □ stimulating 자극이 되는
- □ reliable 신뢰할 만한
- □ generate 생성하다, 일으키다
- □ reflection 반영
- □ medium 수단
- □ inherent 고유한
- □ adaptability 적응성

Solving Strategies

Step 1 반복적인 어구 또는 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 주제를 추측한다.

human language, the meanings of words, understanding

➡ (인간의) 언어와 단어들의 의미, 그리고 언어를 통한 이해에 관한 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것으로 보아, '언어를 통한 이해의 특징'이 글의 주제임을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 흐름을 따라가며 주제에 대한 필자의 의견을 파악한다.

■ **통념**: 정보 전달 체계로서, 꿀벌의 신호 체계가 인간의 언어보다 정확함(As a system for transmitting specific factual information ~, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time.)

■ **전환**: (인간의) 언어는 단순한 정보의 교환보다 더 가치 있는 것을 제공함(~, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange.)

글의 요지: 단어들의 의미는 불변이 아니고 이해는 해석을 포함하므로 의사소통 행위는 공동의 창의적 노력이다. (Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort.)

■ **부연 설명**: 언어의 이해라는 측면에서 글의 요지를 추가적으로 설명함

→ 말은 화자나 필자에 의해 의도된 의미를 넘는 의미를 전달할 수 있음(Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers)

→ 부정확하게 표현된 개념은 단순한 사실보다 더 지적으로 자극이 될 수 있음(Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating ~ than simple facts.)

→ (결국) 언어는 새로운 이해를 만들어 내는 강력한 수단이 됨(a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding)

■ **결론**: 언어의 모호성과 적응성이 언어와 사고의 특수한 관계를 만들어 냄(~ the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language ~ makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.)

Step 3 선택지를 분석한 다음, 글의 요지를 정확하게 담고 있는 제목을 선택한다.

① 단어들의 생산에서(언어를 말하고 쓸 때) 모호성을 제거하라!
② 창의적이지 않고 단순하다: 언어가 운용되는 방식
③ 언어 사용에 있어서 보편적 목표로서의 의사소통
④ 언어에서 무엇이 다양한 이해를 만들어 내는가?
⑤ 언어: 수정같이 맑은 거울

⋯▶ **Step 2**에서 확인한 글의 요지를 가장 정확하게 담고 있는 제목은 ④이다.

Exercises

01

7004-0025

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-driving vehicles have the potential to completely change the way we think about cars, particularly in a city environment. Autonomous taxis may someday be parked on every street, in every city. When you want to go somewhere, you will be able to summon one using your mobile phone, and it will be parked outside your house ready for you by the time you have walked out of your front door. Once it has taken you to your destination, it drives off for its next customers. Self-driving vehicles may be used to collect children from school, take elderly people to shops, and carry out all the usual, everyday journeys, all at a small percentage of the cost of what you would expect to pay to own a car.

* summon 호출하다, 부르다

① How an Autonomous Car Drives Itself
② Autonomous Driving and Your New City Life
③ Autonomous Vehicles Will Ruin Human Health
④ Who's Responsible When a Self-Driving Car Crashes?
⑤ Self-Driving Technology: A Breakthrough for the Disabled

02

7004-0026

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The vast library of data about you is being supplemented all the time. This advance was made possible by computers that can capture and store all of this data, and especially by the sudden drop in the price of data storage capacity through the early 2000s. But computers have also allowed other changes that increase your vulnerability and the value of information about you. Not only is this new data stored electronically but it also resides in searchable databases that allow collectors to make useful lists of the types of data that interest them. It is easy to see a list of all advance ticket purchasers for the concert next Saturday, or who checked into the gym on Saturday, and then to further process this list by gender, age, income level, or zip code to find exactly the class of person you seek.

* vulnerability 취약성

① How to Intelligently Make Sense of Real Data
② All You Need to Know About Data Management
③ Information and Technology Make the World Safer
④ The Ultimate Guide to Protecting Your Privacy Online
⑤ Increasing Opportunities for Privacy Invasion in the Big Data Era

03 7004-0027

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern American society differs from traditional societies in the number, source, and claimed function of toys. American toy manufacturers heavily promote so-called educational toys to encourage so-called creative play. American parents are taught to believe that manufactured store-bought toys are important to the development of their children. In contrast, traditional societies have few or no toys, and any toys that do exist are made either by the child itself or by the child's parents. An American friend who spent his childhood in rural Kenya told me that some of his Kenyan friends were very inventive, and used sticks and string to build their own small cars with wheels and axles. When he returned as a teenager to the United States and watched American children playing with their plastic ready-made store-bought toys, he gained the impression that American children are less creative than Kenyan children.

* axle 차축

① Children: Adults' Teachers in Creativity
② Creativity: The Very Essence of Education
③ Are Factory-Made Toys Good for Creativity?
④ Can the Same Product Have Different Values?
⑤ Developed Countries Have Better Goods for Sale

04 7004-0028

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of us are embarrassed to admit that our opinions can be strongly affected by an appeal to our emotions. We tend to take pride in our rationality and feel a bit ashamed of our emotions, as if rationality were more likely to be right and the emotions commensurately apt to be wrong. Where rationality is concerned, we feel in control; where emotions dominate, we feel out of control, as if our emotions have a life of their own and are even somewhat alien to us. This is a cultural prejudice. Our emotions, no less than our faculty of reason, are part of us, and there is nothing abnormal or regrettable, let alone shameful, about being moved by emotion. In fact, very few of the major decisions we make are based purely on reason or purely on emotion. Even the most rational of decisions typically have an important emotional component, and many emotionally motivated decisions are quite reasonable.

* commensurately 비례하여, 상응하여

① Right and Wrong Ethical Decision-Making
② Emotion: No Less Important Than Rationality
③ Reason and Emotion: Their Different Functions
④ Rationality as a Key Driver for Human Civilization
⑤ Cultural Prejudice: A Barrier to Successful Decision-Making

05 7004-0029

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A great change occurred with the arrival of the phonograph. Recorded music privatized and decontextualized what had often been a social event — and church music or sailors' songs could now be heard while dressing in the morning, while Beethoven was transformed into "wall paper." At its simplest level music was *heard*, but performers were no longer *seen*. Sounds of all sorts could thus be integrated into everyday life as a kind of aural background — but more often to enhance a mood or decorate some setting than as a focused object of attention. Claude Debussy in 1913 fretted that recorded music could be bought as easily as "one can buy a glass of beer." And with no hint of irony, the first issue of *Gramophone* (1923) called for listening to recorded music while shaving.

* decontextualize 탈맥락화하다 ** fret 걱정하다

① Rhythm Never Fails to Bring Us All to Life
② Technological Advances in Recording Devices
③ Music Truly Comes Alive in the Concert Hall
④ The Phonograph Brought Music into Our Daily Life
⑤ Everyday Objects as Musical Instruments

06 7004-0030

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans are creatures of story, so story touches nearly every aspect of our lives. Archaeologists dig up clues in the stones and bones and piece them together into a story about the past. Historians, too, are storytellers. Some argue that many of the accounts in school textbooks, like the standard story of Columbus's discovery of America, are so full of distortions and omissions that they are closer to myth than history. Business executives are increasingly told that they must be creative storytellers: they have to spin compelling narratives about their products and brands that emotionally transport consumers. Political analysts see a presidential election not only as a contest between influential politicians and their ideas but also as a competition between conflicting stories about the nation's past and future. Legal scholars regard a trial as a story contest, too, in which opposing counsels construct narratives of guilt and innocence — arguing over who is the real protagonist.

* protagonist (이야기의) 주인공

① Everyone Is a Hero in His Life
② Conflict Is What Makes Stories Real
③ Every Story Has More than One Side
④ Inspirations for Great Stories Are Everywhere
⑤ Stories Make Us Human

07 7004-0031

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Clearly, danced rituals did not seem like a waste of energy to prehistoric peoples. They took the time to fashion masks and costumes; they joyfully burned calories in the execution of the dance; they preferred to record these scenes over any other group activity. Thus anthropologist Victor Turner's attribution of danced ritual to an occasional, marginal, or liminal status seems especially unjustified in the prehistoric case — and more representative of the production-oriented mentality of our own industrial age than of prehistoric priorities. Surely these people knew hardship and were often threatened by food shortages, disease, and wild animals. But ritual, of a danced and possibly ecstatic nature, was central to their lives. Perhaps only because our own lives, so much easier in many ways, are also so constrained by the imperative to work, we have to wonder *why*.

* liminal 초기 단계의 ** ecstatic 황홀한, 희열에 넘친

① How Dancing Connects Our Body with Our Soul
② Why Danced Rituals Have Been Regarded as Trivial
③ The Modification of Sacred Rituals for New Purposes
④ The History of Dance: From Ancient Rituals to Modern Art
⑤ Danced Rituals: The Essence of the Prehistoric People's Lives

08 7004-0032

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the first minutes of its existence, the universe cooled so rapidly that it was impossible to manufacture elements heavier or more complex than hydrogen, helium, and (in minute amounts) lithium. In the heat and chaos of the early universe, nothing more complex could survive. From a chemical point of view, the early universe was very simple, far too simple to create complex objects such as our earth or the living organisms that inhabit it. The first stars and galaxies were constructed from little more than hydrogen and helium. But they were a sign of our universe's astonishing capacity to build complex objects from simple building blocks. Once created, stars laid the foundations for even more complex entities, including living organisms, because in their fiery cores they practiced an alchemy that turned hydrogen and helium into all the other elements.

* alchemy 연금술

① Wonders of the Galaxies and the Simplicity of the Earth
② Hydrogen and Helium: Abundant Elements in the Universe
③ How Could Early Living Organisms Have Survived on Earth?
④ Heavy and Complex Elements: Foundations of a Chaotic Universe
⑤ The Birth and Development of the Universe: Simple to Complex

Lecture 05

어조 · 분위기 · 심경 파악

Gateway

7004-0033

다음 글에 드러난 Breaden의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? | 2017학년도 대수능 19번 |

All smiling, Breaden, a cute three-year-old boy, was walking along the aisle of snacks, bars, and sweets. It was the aisle of all kinds of temptation for him. "Wow!" he exclaimed. Right in front of his eyes were rows of delicious-looking chocolate bars waiting to be touched. His mom was holding his hand. Breaden, her only child, had always been the focus of her attention and she was cautious not to lose him in the market. Suddenly, she stopped to say hello to her friends. Breaden stopped, too. With his eyes wide open and his mouth watering, Breaden stretched out his arm and was about to grab a bar when he felt a tight grip on his hand. He looked up. "Breaden, not today!" He knew what that meant. "Okay, Mommy," he sighed. His shoulders fell.

① excited → disappointed
② embarrassed → satisfied
③ lonely → pleased
④ annoyed → relieved
⑤ delighted → jealous

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ aisle 통로, 복도
- ☐ sweet (*pl.*) 사탕, 단것
- ☐ temptation 유혹
- ☐ exclaim (흥분 · 감동하여) 외치다, 소리치다
- ☐ cautious 조심스러운, 신중한
- ☐ water 군침이 돌다, 침이 괴다, 물을 주다
- ☐ stretch out (손 · 발을) 뻗다
- ☐ grab 움켜잡다
- ☐ grip 꽉 붙잡음, 움켜쥠

Solving Strategies

Step 1 등장인물이 겪은 사건이나 그가 처한 상황을 파악한다.

■ 세 살짜리 남자아이 Breaden이 싱글벙글 웃으며 간식류, (초콜릿)바류, 사탕류가 진열되어 있는 슈퍼마켓의 통로를 지나가고 있다.
(All smiling, Breaden, a cute three-year-old boy, was walking along the aisle of snacks, bars, and sweets.)

■ 어린아이에게는 온갖 종류의 유혹이 있는 곳이라고 할 수 있으며, 아이의 눈앞에 맛있게 보이는 초콜릿바들이 줄지어 놓여 있다.
(It was the aisle of all kinds of temptation for him. / Right in front of his eyes were rows of delicious-looking chocolate bars waiting to be touched.)

■ 엄마가 오늘은 안 된다며, Breaden의 손을 잡으며 제지했다.
(he felt a tight grip on his hand / "Breaden, not today!")

Step 2 등장인물의 심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 찾는다.

■ Breaden은 "와!" 하고 탄성을 질렀다.
("Wow!" he exclaimed.)

■ 눈을 크게 뜨고 군침을 흘리며, Breaden은 팔을 뻗어 초콜릿바 하나를 집으려고 했다.
(With his eyes wide open and his mouth watering, Breaden stretched out his arm and was about to grab a bar ~.)

■ (오늘은 안 된다는 엄마의 말을 들은) Breaden은 알겠다고 말하며 한숨을 쉬었고, 그의 어깨가 축 처졌다.
("Okay, Mommy," he sighed. His shoulders fell.)

Step 3 등장인물이 처한 상황과 심경 관련 표현을 종합적으로 고려하여 등장인물의 심경을 판단한다.

어린 Breaden이 맛있는 간식들이 줄줄이 진열되어 있는 슈퍼마켓 통로를 지나가던 중, 엄마가 잠시 다른 사람들과 인사를 하고 있는 사이 초콜릿바 하나를 집으려고 하다가 엄마에게 제지를 당하고 아쉬워하였다.

⋯▶ **Breaden이 바로 눈앞의 초콜릿바 하나를 집으려고 했을 때는 마음이 설레고 흥분했을 것이지만 엄마의 제지를 당하고선 실망감을 느꼈을 것이라고 추론할 수 있다. 따라서 답은 ① '흥분한 → 실망한'이다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0034

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

He played with that child, the whole day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun was so bright, the water was so sparkling, the leaves were so green, and the flowers were so lovely. Everything was beautiful. This was in fine weather. When it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops and to smell the fresh scents. When it blew, it was delightful to listen to the wind. But, when it snowed, that was best of all because they liked to look up at the white flakes falling fast and thick, like down from the breasts of millions of white birds, to see how smooth and deep the drift was, and to listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

* drift (특히 눈이 바람에 휩쓸려 쌓인) 더미

① festive and noisy
② boring and lonely
③ sad and depressing
④ happy and peaceful
⑤ tense and uncomfortable

02 7004-0035

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

The hall was filled with noise: there were hundreds of people crowding the floor with more looking down from above. Men and women were crossing the floor, talking, watching, dancing, standing, spread out across the vast room. The entry hall was set a little above floor level, and from our position Luna and I could see out across the whole crowd. To one side a band was playing on a stage, and on the dance floor maybe fifty people were dancing while others looked on. Another area had been set aside for a variety of entertaining games and amusements. Near the central column was a buffet, and on the far side, partially blocked by the column, I could see the greyish glow of a sphere arena, suspended in midair.

① lively and festive
② boring and lonely
③ solemn and sacred
④ sad and depressing
⑤ mysterious and romantic

03 7004-0036

다음 글에 드러난 Mike의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finally, as the hour of the broadcast grew closer, Mike took his place with the other contestants and was as joyful as a child on Christmas morning at seeing how one of his favorite shows got put on the air. He almost didn't know what to say when Bandstand's youthful host Dick Clark shook his hand along with all the other contestants as he wished them all good luck. Dick then directed them towards the makeup area. When Mike arrived there he saw the two Nelson siblings, David and Ricky, sitting in the chairs there ahead of them. They were having themselves groomed to theatrical perfection. One of the other boys there murmured that they were going to be the judges of the contest. This made Mike feel happy because he was sure that they would understand and appreciate his song and would pick him as the clear-cut winner.

* groom 몸단장을 하다

① frustrated and angry
② relieved and grateful
③ indifferent and bored
④ puzzled and frightened
⑤ excited and anticipating

04 7004-0037

다음 글에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

The highly competitive global marketplace of today has convinced employers they can no longer survive, let alone thrive, with a workforce of average performers. So what they want — what they're desperate to find — are those people who can and will excel in their jobs. They are searching for the elusive 'persons of talent'. Advances in technology have made the job search an efficient yet impersonal process. Our personality is overshadowed and our life and accomplishments are reduced to our resume — a couple of sheets of paper that can be rejected with just one click. On top of all that, we face increasing pressure to pursue a career that we're passionate about but receive no advice on how to get there. We are left searching for utopia, feeling empty and unfulfilled by what we have.

* elusive 찾기 어려운

① critical ② admiring ③ apologetic
④ humorous ⑤ indifferent

Lecture 06

문맥 속 어휘 추론

Gateway

7004-0038

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? | 2017학년도 대수능 29번 |

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere *in the same building or district* who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A) [based / lost] on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B) [allows / forbids] them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C) [mostly / never] occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	based	·····	allows	·····	never
②	based	·····	forbids	·····	mostly
③	lost	·····	allows	·····	mostly
④	lost	·····	allows	·····	never
⑤	lost	·····	forbids	·····	never

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ isolation 고립, 격리
- ☐ district 지역, 구역
- ☐ be lost on ~에게 이해되지 않다
- ☐ school calendar 학교의 연간 계획 일정표
- ☐ in the absence of ~이 없을 때
- ☐ benchmark 벤치마킹하다
- ☐ perspective 시각, 관점
- ☐ compare notes 의견을 교환하다
- ☐ assessment 평가
- ☐ blame game 비난 게임(어떤 실패 상황이나 부적절한 결과에 대해 단독 책임을 인정하지 않으려는 사람들이 서로 비난하고 책임을 전가하는 것)

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 앞부분을 읽으며 중심 소재를 파악한다.

글의 소재 ➡ 교사들의 고립적인 업무 방식

Step 2 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모의 주변에서 각 네모에 들어갈 적절한 낱말에 대한 단서를 찾는다.

(A)의 단서: 고립된 상태에서 교사들이 업무를 진행할 때, 그들은 자신들의 시각으로만 세상을 바라보게 된다.
➡ 따라서 교사들은 자기 주변에 더 성공적일 수 있는 다른 교사가 있을 수 있다는 사실을 알지 못한다는 내용을 서술하는 낱말이 (A)에 와야 한다.

(B)의 단서: 고립된 교사는 다른 교사를 벤치마킹할 수 있게 해 줄 과정이 없는 상태가 된다.
➡ (B)에는 다른 교사를 벤치마킹할 수 있게 해 준다는 의미의 낱말이 와야 선행하는 absence와 문맥이 자연스럽게 연결된다.

(C)의 단서: 필자가 사회 교과 분야의 여러 과목을 가르쳤지만 동일한 과목을 가르치는 동료들이 어떻게 가르치는지에 대해 아는 것이 거의 없었다.
➡ 따라서 정기적으로 동료들과 모임을 갖는 생각을 전혀 못했다는 내용을 서술하는 낱말이 (C)에 제시되어야 한다.

Step 3 (A), (B), (C) 각각에 해당하는 단서를 통해 적절한 낱말을 선택하고, 그 낱말이 문맥에 맞는지 재확인한다.

(A) 고립되어 일하는 교사는 자기 주변의 더 성공적일 수 있는 다른 교사가 있을 수 있다는 사실을 알 수가 없으므로 lost가 적절하다. based는 '기반으로 하는'이라는 의미이다.

(B) 다른 교사를 벤치마킹할 수 있게 해 주는 과정이 없는 상태가 되게 되므로 allows가 적절하다. forbid는 '금지하다'라는 의미이다.

(C) 동료들이 어떻게 가르치는지에 대해 거의 알지 못했다는 것은 서로의 의견을 공유하는 모임을 가지지 않았다는 것이므로 never가 적절하다. mostly는 '주로, 대체로'라는 의미이다.

Exercises

01

7004-0039

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

Imagine holding a set of directions in your memory while driving. If a billboard advertisement catches your attention, it may invade your mental workspace and cause you to (A) [forget / notice] these directions. The same thing may happen if an unrelated thought suddenly comes to mind. Information in working memory fades away unless it is (B) [limited / refreshed]. Maintaining information in your short-term memory requires a lot of attention. The more you are able to focus on task-relevant information and (C) [ignore / accept] distractions, the better your memory performance will be. Irrelevant thoughts that enter your mental workspace and divide your focus may lead to information overload and ultimately errors.

* billboard (옥외의 커다란) 광고판

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	forget	·····	limited	·····	ignore
②	forget	·····	refreshed	·····	ignore
③	forget	·····	refreshed	·····	accept
④	notice	·····	refreshed	·····	accept
⑤	notice	·····	limited	·····	accept

02

7004-0040

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Laughter resulting from humor shows itself when people find themselves in an ① <u>unfavorable</u> situation, for which they generally would have felt anger and/or fear, and the detection of incongruent elements allows them to watch it from a different perspective. In this instance, thus, laughter comes from the release of energies generally associated with negative feelings, but that in the specific situation, thanks to the ② <u>consistency</u> of perspective, can be expressed as laughter of relief. Humor, in this perspective, represents a defense mechanism that allows people to ③ <u>better</u> handle difficult and stressful life situations. Freud even describes this humor as "the highest of the defense mechanisms." This self-defense mechanism — differently from the ability to understand jokes, which is very widespread — does not ④ <u>present</u> itself in every human being. Actually, some individuals are able to see the funny and positive side of a certain situation, while others, even in the same circumstances, react showing ⑤ <u>negative</u> feelings.

* incongruent 일치하지 않는

03 7004-0041

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

Given all the drawbacks and disadvantages of electronic documents, why not just stick with paper? The best way of answering that question is to look back on the one other occasion in human history when a writing medium was (A) [inherited / replaced]. To societies accustomed to writing on stone or clay, paper must have seemed terribly short-lived stuff, vulnerable to fire and water, with inscribed marks that all too easily smudged or faded away. And yet paper (B) [prevailed / disappeared]. Moses' tablets were stone, but the story of Moses was told on paper. The economic incentives were just too powerful to be ignored: with paper, information became far cheaper to record, to store and to transport. Exactly the same considerations argue that a transition to paperless, electronic writing is now (C) [inevitable / unlikely].

* smudge 번지다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	inherited	·····	prevailed	·····	unlikely
②	inherited	·····	disappeared	·····	inevitable
③	replaced	·····	prevailed	·····	inevitable
④	replaced	·····	disappeared	·····	unlikely
⑤	replaced	·····	prevailed	·····	unlikely

04 7004-0042

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

For government policy to assume that young women can rely on others for financial support is ① <u>dangerous</u>. Firstly, some young women do not receive support from their families, either because they are not in contact with them or because their families cannot, or do not want to, support them financially. Secondly, living in the same house as a partner or family member does not mean that a young woman is ② <u>receiving</u> her fair share of the household's resources. Women's lower ③ <u>contribution</u> to the household's income can mean that they receive less money for themselves and consume fewer household resources, which can lead to poverty. Thirdly, financial ④ <u>independence</u> means a young woman is always at risk of experiencing poverty if support is withdrawn or a relationship ends. Young women need an adequate ⑤ <u>income</u> of their own from work or the social security system. Many of the most vulnerable young women are not in work or able to access work easily and so do not receive this.

05

7004-0043

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

Consumers may care about more than just price and quality when buying a good. Kysar argues that consumers often have (A) [preferences / claims] about how a good is produced, in particular about whether the production process conforms to basic environmental standards or labor regulations. For example, people may prefer to buy an otherwise identical shoe when the production process (B) [respects / disregards] certain worker rights. If by buying a good consumers satisfy not only material needs but also the self-image of a conscious consumer, this makes a case for the mandatory provision of the relevant process information to consumers. Reliable knowledge about the characteristics of a good's (C) [production / distribution] process helps consumers to purchase according to their procedural preferences; the resulting "political" consumption choice can even substitute for uniform regulations enacted in the political process.

* mandatory 의무적인

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	claims	……	respects	……	production
②	claims	……	disregards	……	distribution
③	preferences	……	respects	……	production
④	preferences	……	disregards	……	distribution
⑤	preferences	……	respects	……	distribution

06

7004-0044

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

To the Hippocratic physician, the fundamental principle of his art was the concept that nature seeks to maintain a condition of ① stability; its forces are constantly adjusting and readjusting the normal parts of the body to preserve a balance among them. When this balance exists, we are healthy. Under any of a variety of influences, the equilibrium may be ② disturbed, resulting in one part's appearing in excess. When this happens, sickness ③ disappears, the particular disease depending primarily upon which substance has gained the ascendancy. It is the function of the physician to help nature ④ restore the state of equilibrium. Since each disease has a distinctive natural course of its own, the physician must make himself so familiar with it that he can predict the ⑤ sequence of events and know whether and precisely when to intervene with treatment that will help nature to do its work.

* equilibrium 평형 (상태) ** ascendancy 지배력을 행사할 수 있는 위치

07 7004-0045

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

How will we know when we have achieved sustainable tourism? The definition of sustainability as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs compels us to (A) [avoid / face] tomorrow's challenge today. The diversity and complexity of tourism in developed and developing countries means that there is no perfect or easy formula for achieving sustainable tourism. The increase in tourism globally has also (B) [fostered / inhibited] sharing experiences of successes and failures. The work of governments, NGOs, communities in the planning and implementation of tourism has been supported by ongoing research and analysis. Such (C) [collaborations / disassociations], as well as continuing innovation and monitoring, are integral to the goal of achieving sustainable tourism. This is a challenging goal and one that only a dynamic and ever-changing industry, such as global tourism, can face and conquer.

* compel 강요하다

(A)	(B)	(C)
① avoid	fostered	collaborations
② avoid	inhibited	collaborations
③ face	fostered	collaborations
④ face	inhibited	disassociations
⑤ face	fostered	disassociations

08 7004-0046

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many proverbs contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren't reliable sources of knowledge and can be ① misleading. For example, take the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks'. This isn't true of all dogs, and certainly isn't true of all human beings. There are many older people who are ② capable of making radical leaps in their ability. This is not to deny the effects of ③ ageing. The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to ④ maintain the ways of an older person. However, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a hasty generalisation and one which is fairly obviously ⑤ false.

Lecture 07

문맥 속 문법성 판단

Gateway

7004-0047

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 28번 |

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients. In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are declining in health. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ was and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ disability 장애
- ☐ age (많은) 나이, 오래됨
- ☐ affection 애정
- ☐ chronically 만성적으로
- ☐ to advantage 유익하게, 유리하게
- ☐ institutionalized 시설에 수용되어 있는
- ☐ retain 유지하다
- ☐ optimism 낙관주의
- ☐ incapacity (질병 등에 의한) 정상 생활 불능 상태, 무능력
- ☐ worship 숭배하다
- ☐ relive 회상하다, 다시 체험하다
- ☐ accuracy 정확성

정답과 해설 24쪽

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 전반적인 내용을 파악하면서 읽는다.

사람들이 역경을 겪을 때 애완동물의 애정은 큰 도움이 된다.

Step 2 밑줄 친 부분이 포함된 문장의 구조를 파악하여 문법성을 판단한다.

① 대명사 **those**

A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged.

➡ those는 '사람들'의 의미로 뒤에 분사구, 형용사구, 전치사구, 관계절 등의 수식어구가 온다. enduring hardship이라는 분사구의 수식을 받음 → **OK**

② 분사형 형용사

Thus pets are important in the treatment of depressed or chronically ill patients.

➡ depressed는 '우울증을 겪는, 우울한'의 의미로 chronically ill과 or로 연결되어 patients를 수식하고 있음 → **OK**

③ 수동태

In addition, pets are used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged.

➡ pets가 사용하는 행위(use)의 주체가 아니라 대상을 나타내므로 수동태 are used가 쓰임 → **OK**

④ 의문절을 이끄는 **what**

Children who visit cannot help but remember what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities.

➡ what은 remember의 목적어인 절을 유도하며 절 안에서 were의 보어 역할을 하는 의문사임 → **OK**

⑤ 「**the+형용사**」

They have no memories about what the aged once was and greet them as if they were children.

➡ 「the+형용사」는 '~한 사람들'이라는 뜻으로 복수로 취급된다. 따라서 주어 the aged(=aged people)에 일치하는 술어 동사는 were가 되어야 함 → **Step 3**

Step 3 어법상 적절해 보이지 않는 ⑤를 정밀하게 분석하여 답을 확정한다.

They have no memories about what the aged once was and greet them as if they were children.

what the aged once was → '노인들이 한때 어떤 사람이었는지'의 의미로 about의 목적어임

⋯▶ 그러므로 **the aged**와 이어지는 술어 동사는 **were**이어야 한다.

Exercises

01

7004-0048

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

A tree is a huge biomass that affects everything around it. By its sheer size it provides homes for many creatures and insects, all of (A) [them / which] also use it for food. These creatures often distribute the seeds of the tree in return. The roots have fungi that benefit the soil, and trunks and leaves provide shelter from the wind. Even more importantly, the tree changes the temperature and climate around itself. A large oak tree can release through evaporation 40,000 gallons of water per year. Not only is this (B) [critical / critically] for the earth's water cycle, but it also cools the surrounding air and helps rainfall. On top of all of this, the structures of the tree (C) [store / stores] water in the canopy and bark, and from there water runs off down to the plants and soil below.

* fungus 균류, 곰팡이류 (*pl.* fungi) ** canopy (숲의 나뭇가지들이) 지붕 모양으로 우거진 것

(A)		(B)		(C)
① them	·····	critical	·····	store
② them	·····	critically	·····	store
③ which	·····	critical	·····	stores
④ which	·····	critically	·····	stores
⑤ which	·····	critical	·····	store

02

7004-0049

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Advertisers have hit on one particularly effective way of seeming to argue against their own interests. They mention a minor weakness or drawback of their product in the ads ① promoting it. That way, they create a perception of honesty ② from which they can be more persuasive about the strengths of the product. Advertisers are not alone in the use of this tactic. Attorneys are taught to "steal the opponent's thunder" by mentioning a weakness in their case before the opposing lawyer ③ does, thereby establishing a perception of honesty in the eyes of jury members. Experiments have demonstrated ④ that this tactic works. When jurors heard an attorney bring up a weakness in his own case first, jurors assigned him more honesty and were more favorable to his overall case in their final verdicts ⑤ because that perceived honesty.

* verdict (배심원단의) 평결

03 7004-0050

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

Technological advances have increased exposure to new food choices by allowing food products to be distributed from one continent to another while reducing the risk of spoilage and contamination. Before the nineteenth century, the only methods available for preserving meat (A) [was / were] drying, salting, and smoking, none of which were entirely practical since large quantities of food could not be processed or preserved for very long. The canning process was developed in 1809 and was a product of the Napoleonic wars; the process allowed heat-sterilized food to be stored for longer periods of time without spoiling. Further methods of processing in the twentieth century (B) [involving / involved] dehydrating, freezing, and treating with ultrahigh temperatures, increasing shelf life, convenience, and variety of food products. In addition, refrigeration, vacuum packing, fast freezing, etc. ensured (C) [that / whether] seasonal items would be available year-round in economically developed societies.

* heat-sterilized 가열 살균 처리된 ** dehydrate 건조 · 탈수하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	was	……	involving	……	that
②	was	……	involved	……	whether
③	were	……	involved	……	that
④	were	……	involved	……	whether
⑤	were	……	involving	……	that

04 7004-0051

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people don't trust their own judgments, they look to others for evidence of how ① to choose correctly. This self-doubt may come about because the situation is ambiguous, as it was in a classic series of experiments conducted by the Turkish social psychologist Muzafer Sherif. Sherif projected a dot of light on the wall of a darkened room and ② asking subjects to indicate how much the light moved while they watched it. Actually, the light never moved at all, but because of an optical illusion ③ termed the *autokinetic effect*, it seemed to shift constantly about, although to a different extent for each subject. When participants announced their movement estimates in groups, these estimates were strongly influenced by ④ what the other group members estimated; nearly everyone changed toward the group average. Sherif concluded that when there's no objectively correct response, people are likely to doubt ⑤ themselves and thus are especially likely to assume that the group must be right.

* optical illusion 착시

05

7004-0052

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

Programs that offer minimal training to musicians with performance degrees in an attempt to make them instant teachers do not adequately prepare those performers for the life of a professional educator. Not only (A) [is / has] their expertise narrowly defined, but they often lack any concept of how to interact with or inspire young musicians. They may justify the challenges they experience by blaming students for "not wanting to learn". Similarly, they do not have experience with or understand the nature and structure of schools. Further complicating this scenario is the fact (B) [that / which] administrators typically lack the skill and knowledge required to properly supervise music teaching and programs. While excellence is usually easy to recognize, it is much more difficult for administrators to identify mediocre or poor programs in music and (C) [provide / provides] the necessary guidance and assistance to bring about needed improvement.

* complicate 복잡하게 만들다 ** mediocre 보통밖에 안 되거나 좋지 못한

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	is	·····	that	·····	provide
②	is	·····	which	·····	provide
③	is	·····	that	·····	provides
④	has	·····	which	·····	provides
⑤	has	·····	that	·····	provide

06

7004-0053

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Wrapped up in the idea of embracing failure is the related notion of breaking things to make them better — particularly complex things. Often the only way to improve a complex system is to examine its limits by forcing ② itself to fail in various ways. Software, among the most complex things we make, is usually tested for quality by employing engineers to systematically find ways to crash it. Similarly, one way to troubleshoot a complicated device ③ that's broken is to deliberately force negative results (temporary breaks) in its multiple functions in order to locate the actual dysfunction. Great engineers have a respect for breaking things that sometimes ④ surprises nonengineers, just as scientists have a patience with failures that often puzzles outsiders. But the habit of embracing negative results is one of the most essential tricks to ⑤ gaining success.

* troubleshoot (고장을) 수리하다 ** dysfunction 기능 장애

07 7004-0054

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

Imagination and creativity are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the fantasy world described to (A) [it / them], then the game cannot get off the ground. The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their assigned characters to (B) [interact / interacting] with other creatures and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative flexibility in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while looking ahead to the consequences of various actions and decisions. This means (C) [that / what] fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narrative, envision alternatives, and empathize with others.

* empathize 공감하다

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	it	interact	that
②	it	interacting	what
③	them	interacting	that
④	them	interacting	what
⑤	them	interact	that

08 7004-0055

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When an underwater object is seen from outside the water, its appearance becomes distorted. This is ① because refraction changes the direction of the light rays that come from the object. When these rays enter the eyes of an observer, nerves in the eyes send signals to the observer's brain. The brain then constructs a picture based on ② where the rays appear to have come from. It does this without accounting for the effects of refraction, ③ so the object's appearance is distorted. When one looks at a straw in a glass of water, light rays from the part of the straw that is underwater ④ refracting at the surfaces between the water and the glass and between the glass and the air. The rays appear to come from closer to the surface than they are, and the straw looks ⑤ bent. If the straw were viewed from underwater, the part above water would be distorted.

* refraction 굴절

Lecture 08

지칭 대상 파악

Gateway

7004-0056

밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 30번 |

Dr. Paul Odland and his friend Bob travel frequently to South America, where they provide free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, they went to a local marketplace. Paul wanted to buy some souvenirs, and ① he spotted a carving that he liked. The non-English speaking seller was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and ② his opponent proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up ③ his price slightly and the seller going down slowly. The pace increased so fast that Bob could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation. Meanwhile, observing the seller carefully, Paul sensed something wrong in Bob's interpretation. In fact, the seller had gone below Paul's last offer. When Paul raised his doubt, Bob instantly recognized the error and corrected ④ his interpretation. At length, they settled the deal, and ⑤ he was delighted to purchase the carving at a reasonable price and thanked Bob.

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ treatment 치료
- ☐ carving 조각품
- ☐ bargaining 거래, 협상, 흥정
- ☐ keep up with ~을 따라잡다
- ☐ souvenir 기념품
- ☐ interpreter 통역자, 통역사
- ☐ spirited 활발한, 생기 있는
- ☐ at length 마침내
- ☐ spot 발견하다; 점, 장소
- ☐ opponent 상대, 적
- ☐ intense 격렬한, 치열한
- ☐ reasonable 적절한, 비싸지 않은, 합리적인

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 등장인물을 찾는다.

Dr. Paul Odland, his friend Bob, the non-English speaking seller

Step 2 인물 간 관계나 글 속 상황을 대략적으로 파악한다.

The non-English speaking seller was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and his opponent proposed 450.

➡ 남아메리카 여행 중, 현지 시장에서 Bob이 통역자의 역할을 하는 가운데, Paul과 영어를 전혀 못하는 시장 상인이 조각품 값을 흥정하고 있는 상황

Step 3 전후 맥락을 고려하여 각 지시대명사가 가리키는 대상을 파악한다.

- Paul wanted to buy some souvenirs, and ①he spotted a carving that he liked.
  ➡ 기념품을 사고 싶었던 Paul이 마음에 드는 조각품을 찾은 상황이다. he는 Paul을 가리킨다.
- With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and ②his opponent proposed 450.
  ➡ Bob이 통역을 하는 가운데, Paul과 상인이 각각 자신이 원하는 가격을 제시하고 있는 상황이다. his opponent에서 his는 Paul을 가리킨다.
- The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up ③his price slightly and the seller going down slowly.
  ➡ Paul은 가격을 조금씩 올렸고 판매자는 더디게 내리면서 거래가 활기차지고 심지어 격렬해지는 상황이다. his price에서 his는 Paul을 가리킨다.
- When Paul raised his doubt, Bob instantly recognized the error and corrected ④his interpretation.
  ➡ Paul이 의문을 제기하자 Bob이 자신의 통역에 오류가 있음을 인정하고 그것을 바로잡는 상황이다. his interpretation에서 his는 Bob을 가리킨다.
- At length, they settled the deal, and ⑤he was delighted to purchase the carving at a reasonable price and thanked Bob.
  ➡ 거래가 성사되고, Paul이 적절한 가격에 조각품을 사서 기뻐하며 Bob에게 고마워하는 상황이다. he는 Paul을 가리킨다.

⋯▶ ①, ②, ③, ⑤가 가리키는 대상은 **Paul**이고, ④가 가리키는 대상은 **Bob**이다.

Exercises

01

7004-0057

밑줄 친 her[she]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Quinta did not remember her brother Johnny and knew only what her mother Laura had told ① her. But she had grown up in her devoted father's care and protection and she had been so sad when he passed away. She and ② her mother had mourned together and the bond between them had strengthened. Mother had supported her through her sorrow; without ③ her Quinta did not know what she would have done. Who was to help her now? She had lost the person most dear to her and ④ she had no one to share her grief. She felt so isolated and abandoned. No one had loved her as her mother had and now Laura had been taken from her there was no one left who truly loved ⑤ her. A forlorn despair overtook her sense of loss. She was completely alone.

* forlorn 비참한

02

7004-0058

밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When counsellor John Cooke calmly picked up and placed the piece of paper thrown by Mr. Crass on the counter, ① he indicated that, unlike Crass, he was going to act in a socially appropriate manner. John's controlled behavior subtly suggested to Crass that the piece of paper was important to both of them. He allowed Crass to continue to rant and rave because ② he was not going to respond to an attempt at personal contact until Crass had said what was on his mind. John understood that ③ he had an issue and the right to express it. That the meeting went wrong was not important because Crass was not going to listen to issues of social convention. Mr. Crass clearly wanted to express his anger and contempt to someone and John recognized that ④ he was going to be that someone. It was not a pleasant administrative task, but it was one of the roles for which ⑤ he had been hired.

* rant and rave 고래고래 악을 쓰다

03 7004-0059

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

For the first time Jim-Bob noticed a slightly worried look on Running Cloud's otherwise expressionless face. ① His face was calm but his eyes kept their gaze fixed upon the great East Gate. There was a long pause in his silence and Jim-Bob dared not disturb it. Running Cloud's long black hair hung down like a shiny blue curtain in the moonlight covering most of ② his face except for two high-set cheekbones. The feather in his headband was old and weather-beaten, very much like the one he had given Jim-Bob a long time ago, the same blue feather Jim-Bob was wearing in ③ his own hat that day. Running Cloud combed the darkness thoroughly with his eyes as though it was hiding something from ④ him, and showed little fear of it. He spoke a few words in his native tongue, which Jim-Bob couldn't understand well. Running Cloud listened to the wind, turned ⑤ his head and looked up at the sky.

04 7004-0060

밑줄 친 his[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

At an early age, Alexander was fearful that the shadow cast by his father Philip would eclipse ① his own ambitions. He was incapable of sharing in Philip's glory and became determined from the beginning to make ② his own mark. His father was said to be "a man without precedent in Europe." In war and peace, battles and celebrations, Philip was extraordinarily energetic and exhibited a unique personality. These qualities, coupled with ③ his intelligence and courage, and his succession of unparalleled victories on the battlefield, made him a folk hero among Macedonians. He was the defender of his country, a brave warrior, and the idol of his battle-scarred veterans. Alexander would have to demonstrate that ④ he, too, was a man of singular distinction. Furthermore, he had to show the world that ⑤ he was not merely the equal of, but actually superior to, his famous father.

* eclipse 무색하게 하다 ** without precedent 전례 없는

Lecture 09

세부 내용 파악

Gateway

7004-0061

Miloš Forman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 25번 |

Even though he won many Academy Awards, Miloš Forman was not a U.S. born filmmaker. Forman grew up in a small town near Prague. Orphaned when his parents died during World War II, he was raised by his relatives. In the 1950s, Forman studied film at the film school of the University of Prague. Throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, Forman acted as either writer or assistant director on several films. Later, he emigrated to the U.S. and continued to make films. In 1975, he directed *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*, which became only the second film in history to win Oscars in all the five major categories. Afterward, the movie *Amadeus*, a celebration of the genius of Mozart, which he also directed, swept eight Oscars including one for best director. With Jan Novák, Forman wrote his autobiography, *Turnaround: A Memoir,* which was published in 1994.

① Prague 근교의 작은 마을에서 성장했다.
② Prague 대학교에서 영화를 공부했다.
③ 미국으로 이주한 후에도 계속 영화를 만들었다.
④ 영화 *Amadeus*로 오스카 최고 감독상을 수상했다.
⑤ *Turnaround: A Memoir*를 단독으로 집필했다.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ filmmaker 영화 제작자
- □ assistant director 조감독
- □ publish 출판하다
- □ orphan 고아로 만들다
- □ emigrate (타국으로) 이주하다
- □ relative 친척
- □ autobiography 자서전

정답과 해설 31쪽

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 전반부에서 소재를 파악하고 무엇에 관한 정보인지 확인한다.

won many Academy Awards, Miloš Forman was not a U.S. born filmmaker
➡ 다수의 아카데미상을 탔으며, 미국 태생이 아닌 영화 제작자 Miloš Forman에 관한 글이다.

Step 2 선택지의 핵심 정보를 확인하고 글의 내용을 예측한다.

① Prague 근교의 작은 마을
➡ a small town near Prague
② Prague 대학교, 영화 공부
➡ studied film, the University of Prague
③ 미국으로 이주한 후에도 계속 영화를 만듦
➡ emigrated to the U.S., continued to make films
④ 영화 *Amadeus*로 오스카 최고 감독상 수상
➡ the movie *Amadeus*, an Oscar for best director
⑤ *Turnaround: A Memoir*를 단독으로 집필
➡ wrote *Turnaround: A Memoir* without help

Step 3 글에 담겨 있는 정보 중에서 선택지의 서술 내용에 해당되는 부분을 찾아 비교하면서 일치하지 않는 진술을 찾는다.

① **grew up in a small town near Prague**
➡ Prague 근교의 작은 마을에서 성장했으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
② **studied film at** the film school of **the University of Prague**
➡ Prague 대학교에서 영화를 공부했으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
③ **emigrated to the U.S.** and **continued to make films**
➡ 미국으로 이주했고 계속 영화를 만들었으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
④ **the movie *Amadeus,*** ~ directed, swept eight **Oscars including one for best director**
➡ 영화 *Amadeus*를 감독하여 8개 부문의 오스카상을 받았는데, 최고 감독상도 포함되어 있으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.
⑤ **With Jan Novák, ~ wrote** his autobiography, ***Turnaround: A Memoir***
➡ Jan Novák과 함께 *Turnaround: A Memoir*를 집필했으므로 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

⋯▶ **따라서 ①, ②, ③, ④는 글의 내용과 일치하고, ⑤는 일치하지 않는다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0062

Ponte Vecchio에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Ponte Vecchio is one of the world's most famous bridges. Rebuilt after a flood in 1345, it was repeatedly reinforced during its 670 years of existence. It was the only bridge in Florence across the Arno that the escaping Nazis did not destroy during the Second World War. In spite of the high flood of 1966, the Ponte stood firm. It holds a silver medal in longevity after the bridges of Rome. It crosses the Arno at its narrowest point, and up to 1218, it was the only bridge crossing the Arno. The Ponte Vecchio is probably one of the few bridges in the world which has been continuously inhabited for six centuries. Tourists crowd here with enthusiasm, and traders who occupy the monument pay their property taxes without complaining. The Ponte Vecchio was a great project, a work of art in the strictest sense and a highly profitable venture, an example to follow.

* longevity 오래됨

① 제2차 세계 대전 때 나치가 파괴했다.
② 1966년의 대홍수에 무너졌다.
③ Arno 강의 폭이 가장 넓은 지점을 가로지른다.
④ 6세기 동안 계속 사람이 거주해 왔다.
⑤ 상인들의 영업 행위가 금지되어 있다.

02 7004-0063

Alvin Ailey Jr.에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Alvin Ailey Jr. was born on January 5, 1931, in Rogers, Texas. After the Great Depression Ailey followed his mother to Los Angeles, California, where he studied dance at Lester Horton's school in 1949. He joined the Horton Dance Company in 1953, and he assumed the role of artistic director when Horton died that year. Ailey formed his own troupe, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in 1958. In 1965 Ailey took his troupe on one of the most successful European tours ever made by an American dance company. It was held over for six weeks in London to accommodate the demand for tickets, and in Hamburg it received an unprecedented sixty-one curtain calls. A German critic called this performance "a triumph of sweeping, violent beauty, a furious spectacle. The stage vibrates. One has never seen anything like it." In 1970 Ailey's company became the first American modern dance troupe to tour the Soviet Union.

* troupe 공연단 ** unprecedented 전례가 없는

① 대공황이 시작되기 전에 어머니를 따라 로스앤젤레스로 갔다.
② Horton Dance Company에 입단한 이듬해에 예술 감독이 되었다.
③ 자신의 이름을 딴 무용단을 만들었다.
④ 함부르크에서의 공연은 실패했다.
⑤ Soviet Union 순회공연을 계획했지만 실행에 옮기지 못했다.

03 7004-0064

First Aid Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

First Aid Course

Are you ready to save a life? We can teach everyday first aid skills, which are invaluable when accidents happen around the home — and when you're out and about.

Suitable for non-medical personnel:
Parents, teachers, students, office staff, airline crew, security guards, and so on

■ **Contents**
Priorities of first aid and managing the scene
Treatment of minor bleeding and minor burns
Treatment of fainting, bites and stings, and sprains

■ **Class Size & Student Age**
Maximum of 18 students can be accommodated on this course, and all learners must be a minimum of 16 years of age.

■ **Duration**
1 Full Day (Saturday, May 13th, 2017, 09:00 – 18:00)

■ **Fee**
$60 per person (The fee includes all the training materials.)

■ **Certification**
Assessment is ongoing by the instructor, along with a multiple choice question test, and a one-year certificate of qualification will be issued to those who satisfy the criteria.

① 비행기 승무원에게 부적합하다.
② 중증의 출혈 및 화상 치료를 가르친다.
③ 18세 이상을 대상으로 하고 최대 16명까지 참석할 수 있다.
④ 수강료에 교재비가 포함되어 있지 않다.
⑤ 기준 충족 시 1년간 유효한 자격증을 발급한다.

04
7004-0065

2017 Science Fiction Writing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2017 Science Fiction Writing Contest

Organized by Novel Flash Fiction

Calling all science fiction writers! Has it always been your goal to enter and win a science fiction competition? If so, enter the Science Fiction Writing Contest for your chance to win cash prizes and gain recognition for your work!

- No entry fee
- Word limit: 1,000 words
- Deadline: September 15, 2017

Prizes:
- 50 euro first prize
- 25 euro second prize
- 15 euro third prize

Contest Guidelines:
- Only one entry per author.
- Paste your story in the body of an email and also attach it as .doc. Send the email to novelflashfiction@sfwc.com.
- All entries must be original and unpublished elsewhere.

All winning entries (including shortlisted stories) will be published in the December issue of Novel Flash Fiction.

① 작품 접수를 2017년 9월 15일에 시작한다.
② 3위 입상자는 25유로의 상금을 받는다.
③ 한 명의 작가가 여러 작품을 제출할 수 있다.
④ 이메일에 작품 파일을 첨부할 필요가 없다.
⑤ 모든 수상작을 Novel Flash Fiction 12월호에 싣는다.

05 7004-0066

Sullivan Natural Treasures Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sullivan Natural Treasures Tour

Explore the unique habitat of the Sullivan Botanical Gardens and witness the variety of plants and wildlife thriving in the largest and oldest tract of native thorn forest remaining in the Sullivan metropolitan area! Guests will park at Quinta Mazatlan and board an air-conditioned bus with an interpretive guide. Be sure to bring water, snacks and sunglasses for the walk through the forest.

TOURS TAKE PLACE ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAYS:

DECEMBER 3 JANUARY 7
FEBRUARY 4 MARCH 4

8:30 TO 11:00 A.M. $5 PER PERSON

TOURS DEPART FROM QUINTA MAZATLAN

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED

Reserve your spot during regular business hours at Quinta Mazatlan. Space is limited. For more information contact us at (956) 681−3333 or visit www.sullivan.net.

* thorn forest 가시덤불

① 대도시권을 벗어나 시골의 정원을 둘러본다.
② 물과 간식을 제공한다.
③ 네 번의 정해진 토요일에 진행된다.
④ 두 시간 반이 걸리며 오후에 끝난다.
⑤ 예약할 필요가 없다.

06 7004-0067

Owen Williams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Owen Williams was born in London in 1890. He studied engineering at the University of London. He qualified as an engineer in 1911 and a year later joined the Trussed Concrete and Steel Company, for which he worked as an assistant engineer prior to establishing his own practice in 1918. Three years later, he was appointed consulting engineer to the British Empire Exhibition, a commission that included the design of several large exhibition buildings together with a swimming pool and a sports stadium for 125,000 spectators at Wembley. It was a turning point in his career. The buildings, which made extensive use of reinforced concrete, were completed in record time, and, after the exhibition opened in 1924, Williams was knighted in recognition of his achievements. He subsequently became a registered architect and in 1930 was appointed to design a large new manufacturing complex for a wide range of pharmaceutical products for Boots of Nottingham.

* pharmaceutical 제약의

① 런던대학교에서 공학을 공부했다.
② 엔지니어 자격을 취득한 후 보조 엔지니어로 근무했다.
③ Wembley의 여러 대형 전시관 설계를 담당했다.
④ 1924년 전시회 개막 직전에 기사 작위를 받았다.
⑤ 1930년에 대규모 제약품 제조 단지의 설계자로 임명되었다.

07 7004-0068

Lavinia Lloyd Dock에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lavinia Lloyd Dock was a pioneer in nursing education and social activist who linked women's roles as nurses to the emerging women's movement in the United States. She left her home in Pennsylvania in 1885 to attend New York's Hunter-Bellevue School of Nursing. She believed that poverty and squalor contributed to poor health, and she dedicated herself to social reform to address these problems. However, she soon learned that she was limited in her influence because she was a woman, and she spent most of her career as a dedicated advocate of equal rights for women. For 20 years, she lobbied legislators at all levels about women's right to vote, believing that this was the only way to influence social reform and health care. Providing an excellent example of the diverse ways that nurses can help achieve higher-quality health care, she is considered one of the most influential leaders in the early 20th century.

* squalor 불결

① 펜실베이니아에 있는 집을 떠나 뉴욕에 있는 간호 학교에 다녔다.
② 빈곤이 건강을 해치는 원인이라고 여겼다.
③ 여성으로서 자신의 무한한 영향력을 믿었다.
④ 여성 투표권을 위한 로비 활동을 했다.
⑤ 20세기 초의 가장 영향력 있는 지도자 중 한 명으로 여겨진다.

08 7004-0069

Shooter's Gold Basketball Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Shooter's Gold Basketball Camp

Under the direction of Coach Paul Hogan, the camp will be held at the Maple Middle School gym from July 6 – 10.

- **Session #1, for boys and girls entering grades 1 – 4,** will run from 8:00 AM – 10:00 AM.
- **Session #2, for boys and girls entering grades 5 – 8,** will run from 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

The registration fee is $80 for Session #1 and $115 for Session #2. After June 1, the fee is $85 for Session #1 and $130 for Session #2. Each participant will receive a basketball and a camp T-shirt. Special prizes will be presented throughout the week. The camp covers proper shooting form, one-on-one moves, post moves and how to play the game. Call our office at (451) 345 – 4545 for a registration form or further information.

* post 공격의 중심이 되는 선수 위치

① 7월 6일부터 10일까지 5일간 열린다.
② 두 연습반의 종료 시간이 다르다.
③ 연습반 2의 등록비가 연습반 1보다 더 싸다.
④ 참가자가 농구공과 티셔츠를 받을 것이다.
⑤ 농구 경기를 하는 방법을 다룬다.

09 7004-0070

SBHS Band Camp 2017에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

SBHS Band Camp 2017

Dates: Monday, August 14 – Friday, August 18
Where: Tamarack Camp
Final Performance and Pickup:
- Friday, August 18
- Please arrive between 6:30 and 7:30 pm to load your child's luggage, stop by our volunteer/sign-up table and watch rehearsal.
- Bring a lawn chair!
- Debut Performance of the 2017 Show: 8:00 pm

Students should all bring a pair of blue jean shorts to wear for our performance on Friday. We will be providing them with a South Bloomfield Marching Band T-Shirt to wear for the performance. We are taking the band to camp by school bus on Monday, but all students must be picked up on Friday as we do not provide transportation home.

LOAD BUS at 6:30 am outside of SBHS Band Room on Monday, August 14 and depart at 7:00 am. Please arrive by 6:30 am as it takes time to load all of the luggage and check everyone in.

① 8월 중순에 주중 5일 동안 열린다.
② 마지막 날 오후 8시에 데뷔 공연이 있다.
③ 참가 학생들이 청반바지를 가져와야 한다.
④ 집으로 돌아가는 교통편을 제공한다.
⑤ 8월 14일 오전 7시에 캠프장으로 버스가 출발한다.

10 7004-0071

Capital Referendum에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

CAPITAL REFERENDUM — HOW TO VOTE

On May 4th, all registered voters in the Glendale School District are qualified to vote in a Capital Referendum requested by Glendale schools. Glendale schools are asking for authorization to fund expansions at Fishers High School and Brandie High School to accommodate an ever-expanding student enrollment at both high schools.

There are two different ways that any registered voter can cast his/her vote in this Referendum:

GO TO THE POLLS ON MAY 4, 2017
Go to your polling site (visit website http://www.co.glendale.in.us to find your polling site) on Election Day. Polls are open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ABSENTEE VOTING
April 10th is the first day to be able to apply for an absentee ballot. You must first complete an absentee ballot application and fax or mail it to the Glendale Elections Office. Once the Elections Office receives the application, an absentee ballot will be mailed to your home with a postage-paid special return envelope. Absentee ballot applications must be received by fax or mail by 11:59 P.M. on Monday, April 17, 2017. Absentee ballots must be received by May 3rd at noon.

* referendum 일반 투표 ** absentee ballot 부재자 투표(용지)

① 두 고등학교의 시설 확충에 대한 자금 지원을 위한 것이다.
② 두 가지의 투표 방법이 있다.
③ 투표소를 온라인으로 확인할 수 있다.
④ 부재자 투표 신청서를 팩스 또는 우편으로 받는다.
⑤ 기표한 부재자 투표지가 투표 당일 정오까지 선거 사무소에 도착해야 한다.

Lecture 10

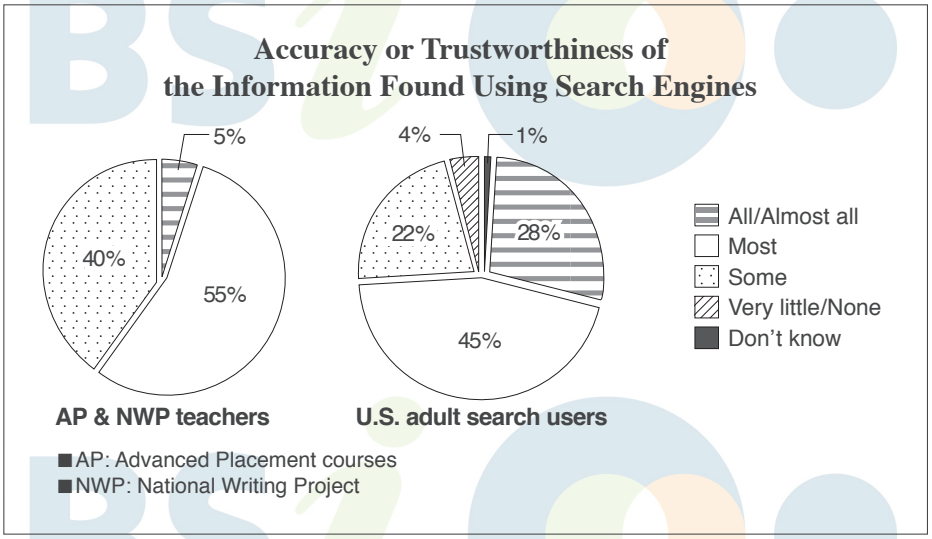
도표 정보 파악

Gateway

7004-0072

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 24번 |



The two pie charts above show how much of the information found using search engines is considered to be accurate or trustworthy by two groups of respondents (AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users) in 2012. ① As for AP & NWP teachers, five percent say that "All/Almost all" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy, while 28 percent of U.S. adult search users say the same. ② The largest percentage of both AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users answer that "Most" of the information is accurate or trustworthy. ③ In addition, 40 percent of AP & NWP teachers say that "Some" of the information is accurate or trustworthy, and more than 30 percent of U.S. adult search users respond the same. ④ U.S. adult search users saying that "Very little/None" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy account for less than five percent. ⑤ The percentage of U.S. adult search users who answer "Don't know" is only one percent.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ accuracy 정확성
- □ trustworthiness 신뢰성
- □ search engine 검색 엔진
- □ accurate 정확한
- □ trustworthy 신뢰할 만한
- □ respondent 응답자
- □ as for ~의 경우에는, ~에 대해서 말하자면
- □ account for ~의 비율을 차지하다

Solving Strategies

Step 1 도표의 제목, 종류 및 내용을 파악한다.

- 도표의 제목: Accuracy or Trustworthiness of the Information Found Using Search Engines
  → 검색 엔진을 사용하여 찾은 정보의 정확성 또는 신뢰성
- 도표의 종류: 두 개의 파이 도표 → AP 및 NWP 교사와 미국의 성인 검색 사용자의 비율
- 도표의 내용: 검색 엔진을 사용하여 찾은 정보의 정확성 또는 신뢰성에 대한 두 집단의 인식 비교

Step 2 글의 도입부를 통해 도표 이해를 위한 개요를 파악한다.

The two pie charts above show how much of the information found using search engines is considered to be accurate or trustworthy by two groups of respondents (AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users) in 2012.

➡ 위 두 개의 파이 도표는 2012년에 검색 엔진을 사용하여 찾은 정보 중 얼마나 많은 것이 두 집단의 응답자들(AP(고교 심화학습 과정) 및 NWP(전국 글쓰기 프로젝트) 교사들과 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들)에 의해 정확하거나 신뢰할 만하다고 여겨지는지를 보여 준다.

Step 3 도표와 선택지 내용의 일치 여부를 비교한다.

① 검색 엔진을 사용하여 찾은 정보가 '모두/거의 모두' 정확하거나 신뢰할 만함: AP 및 NWP 교사들의 5%, 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들의 28%
➡ 일치

② 정보의 '대부분'이 정확하거나 신뢰할 만함: AP 및 NWP 교사들의 55%, 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들의 45%(둘 다 가장 큰 비율)
➡ 일치

③ 정보의 '일부'가 정확하거나 신뢰할 만함: AP 및 NWP 교사들의 40%, 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들은 30% 초과
➡ **불일치** ➡ 미국의 성인 검색 사용자의 22%가 동일한(정보의 '일부'가 정확하거나 신뢰할 만하다는) 응답을 함

④ 검색 엔진을 사용하여 찾은 정보가 정확성이나 신뢰도가 '거의 없음/없음': 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들의 5% 미만(즉, 4%)
➡ 일치

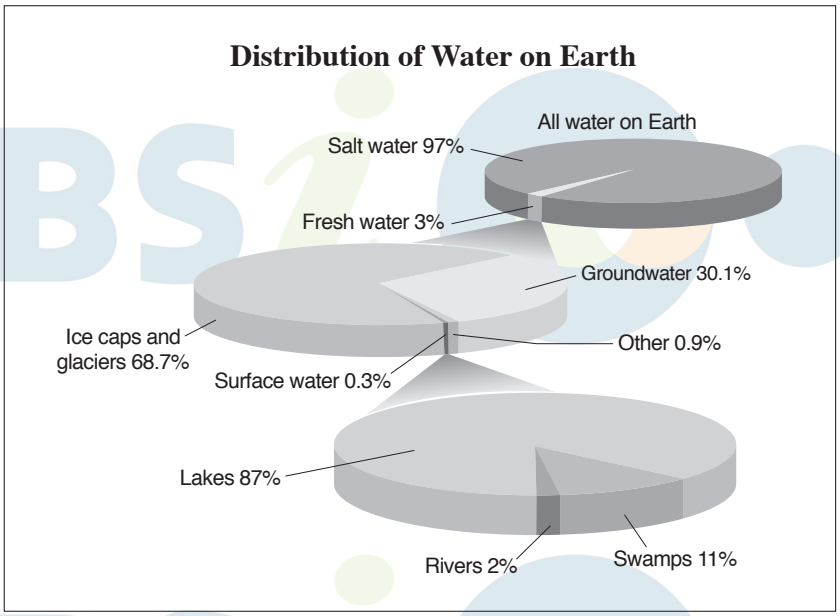
⑤ '모르겠음': 미국의 성인 검색 사용자들의 1%
➡ 일치

⋯▶ **따라서 ③이 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0073

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

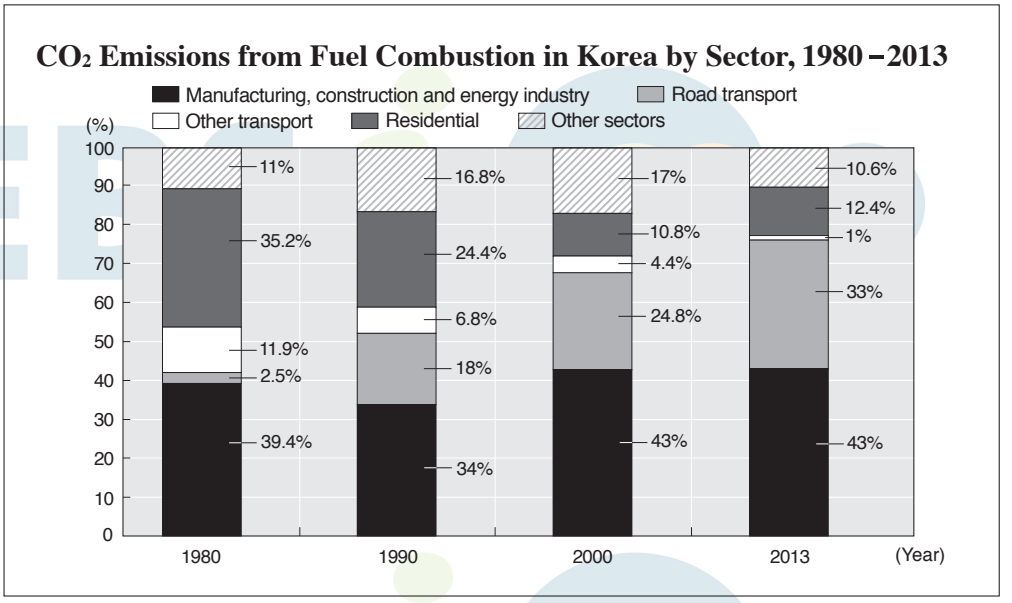


The above three pie charts, provided by the United States Geological Survey, show how water is distributed on Earth. ① As can be seen in the top pie, the vast majority of Earth's water is salt water, and only 3% of the Earth's water is fresh water. ② When we look at just the fresh water portion (middle pie), more than two-thirds of all fresh water is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. ③ On the other hand, surface water makes up the smallest portion of fresh water, which is a third as large as that of fresh water termed 'other.' ④ From the bottom chart, it can be seen that of the small amount of surface fresh water, lakes have the largest portion. ⑤ Water from rivers is the second largest source of surface fresh water, which is followed by water from swamps.

* swamp 늪, 습지

02 7004-0074

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

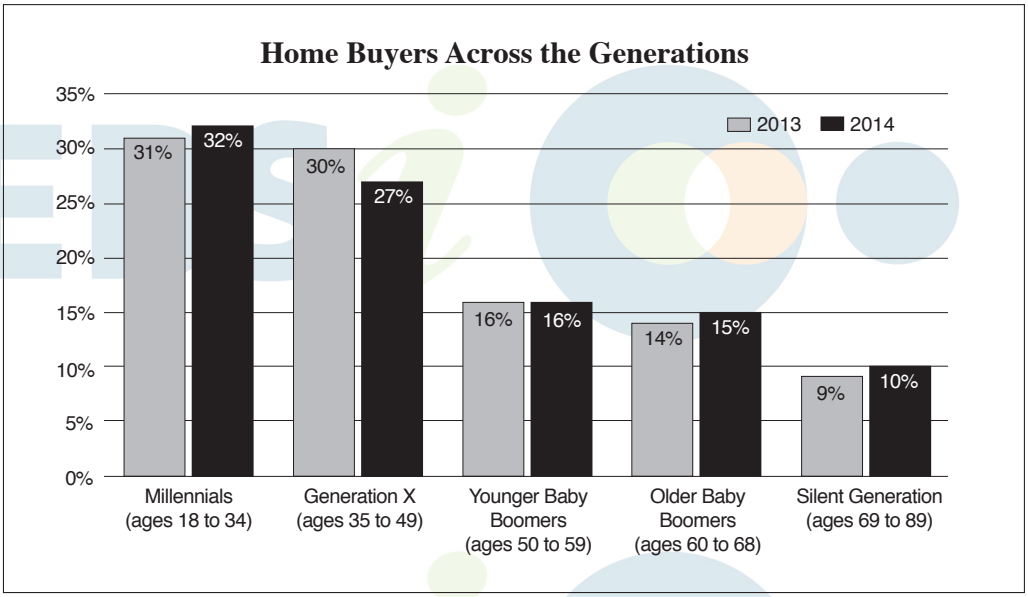


The above graph shows CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion in Korea from 1980 to 2013 by sector. ① In 1980 only 2.5% of CO_2 emissions were from the road transport sector and 39.4% were from the manufacturing, construction and energy industry. ② CO_2 emissions from the road transport sector steadily grew from 1980 through 2013 and they reached 33% in 2013. ③ The percentage of CO_2 emissions from the sector of other transport gradually decreased from 11.9% in 1980 to 1% in 2013. ④ Between 1980 and 2013, the manufacturing, construction and energy industry accounted for a steady percentage of around 40% except for the 34% in the year of 1990. ⑤ CO_2 emissions from the residential sector consistently decreased in percentage from 1980 to 2013, accounting for the smallest percentage in 2013.

* combustion 연소

03 7004-0075

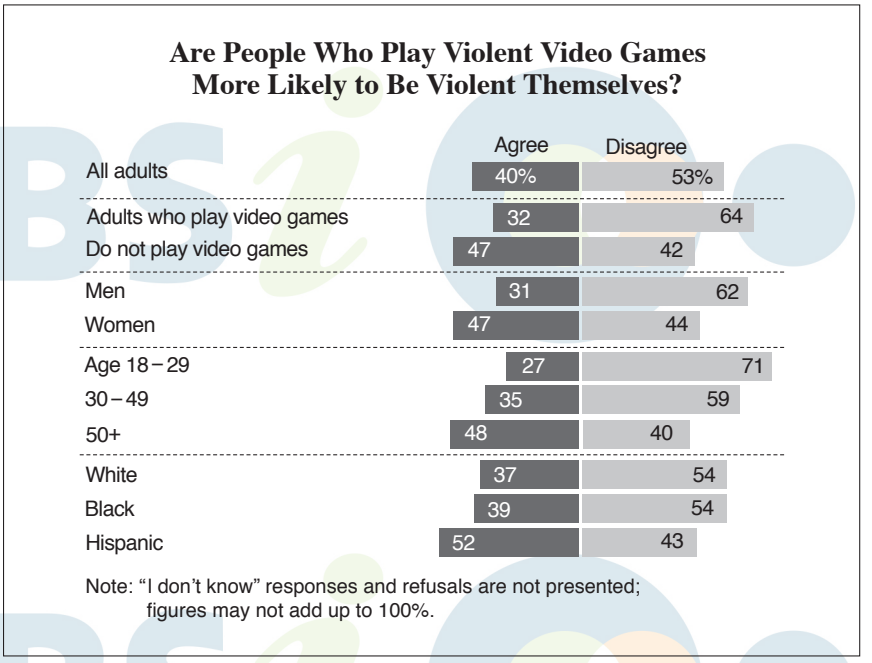
다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph presents the distribution of home buyers in the United States in 2013 and in 2014, by generation. ① Both in 2013 and in 2014, the older the generations were, the lower the percentages of home buyers they accounted for. ② The percentage of home buyers who were millennials was more than three times as high as that of home buyers from the silent generation, reaching 31% in 2013 and 32% in 2014. ③ The percentage of home buyers in 2014 increased in millennials, generation X, older baby boomers, and the silent generation compared to that in 2013. ④ On the other hand, the percentage of younger baby boomers buying a home remained the same at 16% in 2014 as in 2013. ⑤ In 2014, the smallest percentage point gap of home buyers between generations was found between younger baby boomers and older baby boomers, whereas the largest gap was found between millennials and the silent generation.

04 7004-0076

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of those who agree vs. disagree that "people who play violent video games are more likely to be violent themselves." ① 40% of all adults agree that people who play violent video games are more likely to be violent themselves, while a slight majority (53%) disagree with that statement. ② More than 60% of the adults who play video games do not believe violent video games are related to violent behavior. ③ As for gender, women are more likely than men to agree that there is a link between violent video games and violence. ④ Along with men as opposed to women, young adults (18- to 29-year-olds) are relatively more likely to admit a link between video game violence and real-world violence. ⑤ When it comes to race, Hispanics are more likely than whites or blacks to agree that people who play violent video games are more likely to be violent themselves.

Lecture 11

빈칸 채우기

Gateway

7004-0077

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 31번 |

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are a(n) _____ in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective.

* rote 기계적인 암기

① end ② input ③ puzzle
④ interest ⑤ alternative

Words & Phrases in use

- □ cultivate 함양하다, 기르다
- □ devise 만들다, 고안하다
- □ cognitive 인지적인
- □ voluntarily 자발적으로
- □ exemplify ~의 전형적인 사례가 되다, 예증[예시]하다
- □ overstructure 지나치게 구조화하다
- □ eliminate 제거하다
- □ intrigue 호기심
- □ initiate 시작하다
- □ instruction 교육
- □ assessment 평가
- □ intrinsically 내재적으로
- □ reinforce 강화하다
- □ other than ~ 외에

Solving Strategies

Step 1 도입 부분을 읽고, 글의 화제를 파악한다.

원인: 지나치게 구조화된 아이의 환경(overstructuring the child's environment)

⬇

결과: 아이들의 창의력과 학문적 발달 제한(limit creative and academic development)

Step 2 전개 부분을 읽고, 필자의 구체적이고 핵심적인 문제의식을 파악한다.

과학 교육의 중요한 문제
(a central problem with much of science instruction)

- (구조화된) 연습이나 활동 ➡ 다양한 선택권 제거(eliminate different options)
- (구조화된) 정답 ➡ 과학의 경이로움과 **인지적 호기심의 상실**(the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue)

Step 3 도입과 전개 부분을 통해 파악한 필자의 핵심 문제의식을 상기하면서 빈칸 내용을 추론한다.

- **인지적 호기심의 상실**은 구조화된 놀잇감의 사용으로 시작되고 암기식 교육을 통해 강화됨
  ➡ 이 문제를 전형적으로 보여 주는 장난감, 게임, 수업의 특징: 계획된 목표를 숙달하는 것 이외에 개인에게 거의 아무것도 요구하지 않음(require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective)
  → 빈칸에는 이러한 장난감, 게임, 수업의 특징과 같은 의미를 갖는 표현이 와야 함

⋯▶ **즉 장난감, 게임, 수업 그 자체가 목적이 되고 있음을 비판하는 것이므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ① '목적'이다.**

② 투입 ③ 퍼즐 ④ 흥밋거리 ⑤ 대안

Exercises

01 7004-0078

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The news media are hungry for new findings, and reporters often latch onto ideas from the scientific laboratories before they have been fully tested. Also, a reporter who lacks a strong understanding of science may misunderstand or misreport complex scientific principles. To tell the truth, sometimes scientists get excited about their findings, too, and leak them to the press before they have been through a thorough review by the scientists' peers. As a result, the public is often exposed to late-breaking nutrition news stories before the findings are fully _____. Then, when the hypothesis being tested fails to hold up to a later challenge, consumers feel betrayed by what is simply the normal course of science at work.

* latch onto ~을 입수하다

① expected ② confirmed ③ protected
④ categorized ⑤ accumulated

02 7004-0079

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you know people who have plenty of ideas but don't follow through? These people need collaborators to help them implement. What about artists who paint masterpieces that nobody sees? They need a collaborator to help them promote themselves. Then there are inventors who need help protecting their ideas, entrepreneurs who need help gaining capital, or composers who need help with lyrics. Working together allows for different points of view and sparks new ideas. It's not enough to be a lone innovator. Good ideas can be made into great ideas when we utilize each other's specialized expertise. In fact, venture capitalists say the most important quality they look for in businesses isn't the ideas but the _____. Look for partners who don't duplicate your skills but complement them.

* expertise 전문 지식 ** duplicate 복제[복사]하다

① teams ② talents ③ rewards
④ changes ⑤ efforts

03 7004-0080

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nowadays, scientists distinguish among species using methods based on evolutionary descent. Earlier methods were less _____ but more colorful. The word "monkey" did not enter the English language until the sixteenth century. Prior to then, the word "ape" was the only common term for primates other than human beings. The difference between apes and human beings was never clear either. If somebody called you an ape, it might not be just a metaphor. In *History of Four-Footed Beasts and Serpents, and Insects*, published in 1647, Edward Topsell included the satyr and the sphinx among apes — the term included any creature that was almost "human" but not quite. This sort of definition, and not a conventional biological one, must be used when looking back over the old stories of apes and monkeys through the centuries.

* primate 영장류 (동물) ** satyr 사티로스(그리스 신화에 나오는 남자의 얼굴에 염소의 다리와 뿔을 가진 숲의 신)

① stable ② precise ③ practical
④ humanistic ⑤ educational

04 7004-0081

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The American emphasis on individualism, which was rooted in early American Puritanism, was _____ by the formative experience of the American western frontier. The "pioneer spirit" of striking out on one's own and staking a claim was captured in American author Horace Greeley's appeal to "Go West, young man." The absence of formal government on the frontier, including effective law enforcement, also undoubtedly contributed to feelings of independence and self-reliance. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner, in his classic book *The Frontier in American History* (1947), argued that the frontier was central to the development of American individualism. Turner further linked the rugged individualism of the pioneer with the ideals of democracy: "Quite as deeply fixed in the pioneer's mind as the ideal of individuals was the ideal of democracy. He had a passionate hatred for aristocracy, monopoly and special privilege; he believed in simplicity, economy and the rule of the people."

* stake a claim 권리[소유권]를 주장하다 ** rugged 단호한

① ignored ② replaced ③ lightened
④ concealed ⑤ reinforced

05

7004-0082

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes, it seems that people simply like to try new things — they are interested in variety seeking, in which the priority is to vary one's product experiences, perhaps as a form of stimulation or to avoid being bored. Variety seeking is especially likely to occur when people are in a good mood, or when there is relatively little stimulation elsewhere in their environment. In the case of foods and beverages, variety seeking can occur due to a phenomenon known as *sensory-specific satiety*. Put simply, this means the pleasantness of a food item just eaten drops while the pleasantness of uneaten foods remains unchanged. So even though we have favourites, we still like to _____. Ironically, consumers may actually switch to less preferred options for variety's sake even though they enjoy the more familiar option more.

* satiety 포만(감)

① store some extra food
② stick to familiar brands
③ sample other possibilities
④ buy more healthy food items
⑤ hide our opinions from others

06

7004-0083

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negativism isn't a philosophy, it's an attitude. It's the attitude of a player whose nerves aren't as strong as he'd like them to be. Attitudes can be changed, but first they have to be recognized. It's quite common for a player to think to himself, "I don't want to boot this ground ball," or "I don't want to walk this batter." The word "don't" will not get through to the body. The word carries no functional image. The phrase "boot this ground ball" does bring forth an image. The expression of a negative goal will therefore _____ — and the error or the walk is more apt to be made. The body tends to do what it hears most clearly; the mind tells the body what it sees most clearly. So, thinking about what you *don't* want to happen greatly increases the chance that it *will* happen.

* boot (땅볼을 처리하려다) 놓치다 ** walk 볼넷으로 출루하게 하다

① annoy the competing team
② require more physical skills
③ make the player more firmly determined
④ emphasize an undesirable image
⑤ discourage teammates from trying new things

07 7004-0084

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each new idea in mathematics involves the children in learning in three areas — linguistic, conceptual and procedural. The children _____. This means that if the children are unsure of the language of maths they will not understand the concept and, as a result, they definitely will not be able to do anything with that concept. For example, when learning about shape, words such as *quadrilateral* and even *triangle* can be difficult for some pupils. Taking the time to make a link between those words and something the children already know is important to enable them to use the words appropriately. By linking *triangle* to tricycles and *quadrilateral* to quad bikes they then have that link which will result in learning. Remember also that even simple words, which may not seem worthy of any time to explain, could cause confusion.

* quadrilateral 4각형

① acquire all of them
② learn in that order
③ copy what they see
④ relate math to language
⑤ analyze things mathematically

08 7004-0085

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we plant a rose seed in the earth, we notice that it is small, but we do not criticize it as "rootless and stemless." We treat it as a seed, giving it the water and nourishment required of a seed. When it first shoots up out of the earth, we don't condemn it as immature and underdeveloped; nor do we criticize the buds for not being open when they appear. We stand in wonder at the process taking place and give the plant the care it needs at each stage of its development. The rose is a rose from the time it is a seed to the time it dies. Within it, at all times, it contains its whole potential. It seems to be constantly in the process of change; yet at each state, at each moment, it _____.

* nourishment 영양분

① is aware of its destiny
② tries to please the observer
③ is perfectly all right as it is
④ needs more care and nourishment
⑤ chooses appropriate survival strategies

09 7004-0086

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas — morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another? As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way *only when there are no relevant differences between them*. This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children. For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal _____. Other examples come easily to mind. But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. The fact that a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.

* convicted 유죄 판결을 받은

① to define what criminal behavior is
② to justify the difference in treatment
③ to decide the length of the prison term
④ to see if parental love is real and impartial
⑤ to judge whether we are good parents or not

10 7004-0087

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The self-serving bias affects many people's evaluations of not only themselves as individuals but also the groups of which they are members. For example, in one early study, Hastorf and Cantril examined individuals' judgments of penalties committed during a football game between Princeton and Dartmouth. Students at these schools viewed a film of the game and counted the number of penalties committed by both teams. Princeton students saw the Dartmouth team commit twice as many flagrant penalties and three times as many mild penalties as their own team. Dartmouth students, on the other hand, recorded an approximately equal number of penalties by both teams. While the truth probably lies somewhere in between, the researchers concluded that it was as if the two groups of students _____.

* flagrant 명백한

① saw a different game
② competed for attention
③ thought the game was fair
④ played in the game themselves
⑤ won the game for the first time

11 7004-0088

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The more important a sporting event is, the more stressful we are likely to find it. It is probably true to say, for example, that most footballers would find themselves more anxious competing in the World Cup than in a 'friendly'. However, we must remember that it is _____ that counts. This does not necessarily depend on the status of the competition. For example, athletes who know they are being watched by talent scouts, or perhaps by their family for the first time, may feel particularly anxious. Marchant and his colleagues carried out an experiment in which event importance was artificially set up. Pairs of golfers competed for either three new balls (low importance) or a new pair of golfing shoes (high importance). As expected, those competing for the new shoes experienced more anxiety than those competing for golf balls.

① the teamwork of a particular sports team
② the physical setting of the sporting event
③ the degree of penalty when losing the game
④ the importance of the event to the individual
⑤ the level of individual skills of the team members

12 7004-0089

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of what scientists want to understand about the world is outside the laboratory and not subject to the control of the researcher. A physical oceanographer may be fascinated by water waves, some of which can be generated in a water tank, but to really understand them he or she must go out on the ocean and experience the waves generated by the wind far from land. A meteorologist wanting to understand the essential nature of a hurricane cannot do that in the laboratory, but must measure the wind and rain as the storm tears through the countryside. The notion that the investigator can _____ is absent from field research, so consequently the variability in the measurements is very much larger than analogous laboratory measurements.

* oceanographer 해양학자 ** meteorologist 기상학자

① often work together with other scientists
② control the environment of the observation
③ have very different measurements each time
④ observe the true nature of natural phenomena
⑤ use the existing data to design new experiments

Lecture 12

연결어(구) 넣기

Gateway

7004-0090

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2016학년도 6월 모의평가 34번 |

Problems can be distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one. Unreasonable problems, ____(A)____, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some 'trick' or 'catch' that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature frustrates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem." ____(B)____, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the Sphinx posed to Oedipus.

	(A)		(B)
①	in contrast	·····	Hence
②	in contrast	·····	Nevertheless
③	for example	·····	Hence
④	for example	·····	Besides
⑤	in addition	·····	Nevertheless

Words & Phrases in use

- □ reasonable 합리적인
- □ step-by-step 단계적인
- □ manner 방식, 태도
- □ crossword puzzle 크로스워드 퍼즐(주어진 힌트를 사용하여 번호가 붙은 네모 난 빈칸에 가로 또는 세로로 한 글자씩 넣어가며 단어를 만드는 퍼즐)
- □ nature 성질
- □ empty 비어 있는
- □ trick 속임수
- □ catch 함정, 숨은 문제점
- □ feature 특징
- □ proceed 진행되다
- □ insight 통찰
- □ riddle 수수께끼
- □ commonplace 아주 흔한
- □ Sphinx 스핑크스
- □ pose 제기하다
- □ Oedipus 오이디푸스

Solving Strategies

Step 1 반복되는 어구나 특정 주제와 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 전반적인 내용을 파악한다.

(1) 반복 어구 또는 특정 주제와 관련된 어구

reasonable problems, unreasonable problems, a step-by-step manner, some 'trick' or 'catch'

➡ 문제의 해결 방법에 관한 어구들이 반복해서 나오는 것을 알 수 있다.

(2) 주제문 또는 요지

문제는 그 해결 방법에 따라 그것이 합리적인지 또는 비합리적인 문제인지 분류할 수 있다. (첫 문장)

Step 2 빈칸 (A)가 있는 문장과 바로 앞 문장과의 관계를 파악한다.

(1) 빈칸 (**A**) 바로 앞의 문장

Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one.

➡ 크로스워드 퍼즐은 충분한 어휘력이 있으면 빈칸이 하나씩 채워질 수 있는 합리적인 특성의 문제라는 내용이다.

(2) 빈칸 (**A**)가 있는 문장

Unreasonable problems, ____(A)____, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some 'trick' or 'catch' that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution.

➡ 비합리적 문제는 그 과업이 해결책에 도달할 수 있기 전에 반드시 파악되어야 할 어떤 '속임수'나 '함정'을 포함하기 때문에 크로스워드 퍼즐을 해결하는 방식으로는 처리할 수 없다는 내용이다.

⋯▶ 문장 (2)는 문장 (1)에서 제시한 크로스워드 퍼즐과 같은 합리적인 문제와 상반된 비합리적 문제에 대한 내용이므로 (**A**)에는 **in contrast**가 들어가야 한다.

Step 3 빈칸 (B)가 있는 문장과 바로 앞 문장의 관계를 파악한다.

(1) 빈칸 (**B**) 바로 앞의 문장

This feature frustrates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem."

➡ 비합리적 문제는 어떤 '속임수'나 '함정'을 포함하는데 이러한 특징은 '상황이 보이는 것과는 다르다'라는 인식 없이 진행되는 그 어떤 단계적인 문제 해결 과정도 좌절시킨다는 내용이다.

(2) 빈칸 (**B**)가 있는 문장

____(B)____, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick.

➡ 비합리적 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 문제를 해결하려는 사람이 속임수의 성격에 대한 통찰을 얻어야 한다는 내용이다.

⋯▶ 문장 (2)는 문장 (1)의 내용에서 비롯된 결과를 말하고 있으므로 (**B**)에는 **Hence**가 들어가야 한다.

Exercises

01 7004-0091

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily understood. ____(A)____, the time scales of geological activity are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. ____(B)____, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

* astronomy 천문학 ** erosion 부식, 침식

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① In addition	……	Instead	② In addition	……	In contrast
③ In other words	……	Instead	④ Nevertheless	……	Likewise
⑤ Nevertheless	……	In contrast			

02 7004-0092

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The national income divided by the population of a country is called its *per capita income* or the average income per head. The per capita income is an approximate index of the standard of living in the country because it shows the average amount of income available to its citizens. It is, ____(A)____, a very rough index. In most developing countries, the national income is distributed very unevenly among the people. The greater part of it goes to the richer classes. So, the majority of the people have incomes considerably less than what is shown by the figure for the per capita income. But, though the per capita income is a very inadequate index, it is better than the total figure of national income because it takes into account not only growth in income but also growth in population. ____(B)____, to measure the economic growth of a country over a period of time, the calculation of the per capita income is absolutely necessary.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① however	……	Thus	② however	……	For instance
③ moreover	……	Nevertheless	④ therefore	……	Thus
⑤ therefore	……	Nevertheless			

03 7004-0093

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most influential in determining authenticity of souvenirs is the meanings that the tourists themselves assign to their merchandise through a process of attribution of meaning. For most people, 'buying a souvenir is an act of acquisition of an object perceived as authentic'. _____(A)_____, according to a study, the perception of the souvenir vendors was that tourists really do not care if the design is traditional or contrived. The study concludes it is obvious that tourists understand that artificial and non-destination-specific items (e.g. stone chess sets, brass cigarette lighters, etc.) are not part of the craft tradition of local cultures, but rather such items are made specifically for tourists. _____(B)_____, the souvenirs tourists take home are still a sort of trophy, which must reflect their image of the country visited — it must look authentic, traditional, or primitive, because the authenticity of the artifact is a guarantee of the authenticity of one's experience abroad.

* authenticity 진짜임 ** contrived 억지로 꾸민 듯한

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① However	……	Nonetheless	② However	……	As a result
③ For example	……	Similarly	④ For example	……	In conclusion
⑤ Therefore	……	In addition			

04 7004-0094

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Process questions are so called because they require the respondent to use some higher mental process in order to answer them. This may involve giving opinions, justifications, judgements or evaluations, making predictions, analysing information, interpreting situations or making generalisations. _____(A)_____, the respondent is required to think, at a higher-order level, about the answer. Examples of process questions include: 'What might have happened if Japan had not bombed Pearl Harbour?' 'How do you think you could improve your relationship with your wife?' 'Why should anyone who is fit and doesn't work receive money from the state?' 'What do you think are the characteristics of a good manager?' All of these questions require the respondent to go beyond the simple recall of information and frequently there is no correct answer to a process question. _____(B)_____, process questions usually require longer responses and can seldom be answered in one or two words.

* higher-order (분석, 평가와 같은 인지 능력을 요구하는) 고차원적인

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① In other words	……	Furthermore	② In other words	……	Nevertheless
③ For instance	……	Nevertheless	④ On the other hand	……	Consequently
⑤ On the other hand	……	Furthermore			

Lecture 13

무관한 문장 찾기

Gateway

7004-0095

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 35번 |

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. ① There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. ② Identifying what we can do in the workplace serves to enhance the quality of our professional career. ③ People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. ④ However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for countless reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. ⑤ In such a case, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ executive 경영 간부
- □ serve 도움이 되다
- □ individuality 개성, 개인성
- □ inevitable 피할 수 없는
- □ disassociate 단절하다, 관계를 끊다
- □ criminal 죄가 되는
- □ enhance 높이다
- □ notion 개념
- □ mental trauma 정신적 외상
- □ identify 확인하다
- □ practice 관행
- □ permanent 영구적인
- □ all of a sudden 갑자기

Solving Strategies

Step 1 특정 개념과 관련된 어구를 통해 글의 요지를 추측한다.

도입 문장의 introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on을 통해 '자신의 일로 자신의 정체성을 규정하는 것'에 대한 필자의 의견을 피력한 글임을 알 수 있다.

Step 2 글의 요지와의 연관성을 고려하면서 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾는다.

문장 ① ➡ 자신의 일로 자신의 정체성을 규정할 때 우리는 우리가 믿는 존재가 된다(we become what we believe)는 내용이므로 도입부의 연결 문장으로 자연스러움

문장 ② ➡ 직장에서 할 수 있는 것을 확인하는 것(Identifying what we can do in the workplace)이 직업상 경력의 질을 높이는 데 도움이 된다는 내용이므로 글의 흐름과는 관계가 없음

문장 ③ ➡ ①처럼 자신을 규정할 때 나타나는 삶의 경향(개성을 잃고 자신들의 일로 자신을 인식함)을 언급하고 있음

문장 ④ ➡ 그러한 삶의 한계(일은 영구적이지 못함)를 언급하는 내용으로 ③의 전개 문장으로 적합함

문장 ⑤ ➡ 자신의 일로 자신의 정체성을 규정하는 삶의 경향을 가지고 있을 경우, 일자리를 잃었을 때 일어나는 문제점(emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity)에 대해 언급하는 내용이므로 글의 마무리 문장으로 적합함

Step 3 글의 전개 방식을 환기하면서 문장 ②의 부적절함을 확인한다.

도입부: 자신의 일로 자신의 정체성을 규정하려는 사람들의 경향 ➡ **전개 1**: 믿는 대로의 존재(문장 ①) ➡

전개 2: 개성을 잃고 일로 자신을 인식하려는 경향(문장 ③) ➡ **문제 제기**: 그러한 삶의 한계(문장 ④) ➡

결과: 감정적 스트레스와 자신의 정체성과의 단절감 유발(문장 ⑤)

⋯▶ **따라서 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은 ②이다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0096

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In Mediterranean countries, ancient shipwrecks have long been treated like any other archaeological site. ① Regardless of its origin, an ancient shipwreck belongs to the nation in whose territorial waters it lies. ② To disturb it in any way, a foreign or national archaeologist must have the proper credentials to obtain official permission from the archaeological service of the government of that nation. ③ Because in the last century so many antiquities were taken from these countries to foreign museums and collections, this approach developed as a safeguard. ④ Over the past few decades, museums have been undergoing significant changes in how they relate to their numerous publics. ⑤ Thus, there has been less treasure hunting in the Mediterranean than in many places, although illegal stealing of antiquities does occur under the Mediterranean as on surrounding lands.

* credential 증명서, 신임장 ** antiquity 고대 유물

02 7004-0097

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a political debate, you feel that the other side just doesn't get your point of view, and if they could only see things with your clarity, they would understand and fall naturally in line with what you believe. ① They must not understand; because if they did, they wouldn't think the things they think. ② By contrast, you believe you totally get their point of view and you reject it. ③ You don't need to hear them elaborate on it because you already know it better than they do. ④ That's why you have to rely on those people who support your position in order to win the debate. ⑤ So each side believes it understands the other side better than the other side understands both its opponents and itself.

* clarity 명확성 ** opponent (논쟁의) 반대자

03 7004-0098

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Consumers are bombarded with information about products or services from all imaginable media. To re-evaluate products or services every time they make a buying decision is impossible. ① To simplify their buying process, consumers organise products or services into categories; that is, they "position" the products, services and organisations in their minds. ② A brand's "position" is the complex set of perceptions, impressions and feelings that the consumer associates with the brand compared with competing brands. ③ The brand or product manager must determine which strategy is best suited in a given situation to position the brand or the firm. ④ These aspects may cover physical attributes of the brand, or lifestyle association, or use occasion, or the user's image, etc. ⑤ Supposedly, if every consumer were to have a mental map of the product category, the location of a particular brand in that map, relative to those of its competitors, is the position of the brand under consideration.

* bombard (질문 등을) 퍼붓다

04 7004-0099

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All known cultures give meanings to sex categories; these meanings serve to create and maintain social distinctions between women and men. Looking around the world today, we find that such distinctions and hierarchies are usually built into institutions such as the family, law, and religion. ① For example, in all known societies, men have more formal political power than women, and men generally earn more money than women. ② However, the characteristics that are claimed to distinguish the sexes are not uniform from one culture to another. ③ Nor are the distinctions necessarily stable across historical epochs within a society. ④ Sorting humans into categories has certain consequences that do not occur when sorting most nonhuman objects. ⑤ Furthermore, societies vary in the extremity of the distinctions they draw and the rigidity with which these distinctions are enforced.

* epoch (중요한 사건 · 변화들이 일어난) 시대 ** rigidity 엄격(함)

05

7004-0100

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The influential social psychologist Daniel Kahneman prefers to describe the thinking styles of the two systems of the human mind — the automatic system and the conscious system — as intuition versus reasoning. ① The automatic system is intuitive, in the sense that it is guided by gut reactions and quick feelings rather than a process of carefully thinking through all the implications of a problem. ② When you face a decision and someone advises you to "go with your gut feeling," that person is essentially telling you to rely on your automatic system (and its intuitions) rather than trying to reason through the problem logically, as the conscious system will do. ③ Often that is good advice, because the automatic system does produce quick and usually good answers. ④ Even when people believe they are deciding something, often it can be shown that the automatic system has already decided. ⑤ But the highest achievements and advances of culture depend on the application of careful reasoning, which is the province of the conscious system.

* intuition 직관(력)

06

7004-0101

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Agriculture provided the economic context for the rise of civilization and eventually the technology that we currently enjoy. ① The downside, of course, is that large population and its concentration provide the essential breeding ground for the maintenance and transport of pathogens from host to host, eventually infecting many thousands, if not millions, of people. ② Examples in recent history are abundant, such as the 1918 influenza epidemic that resulted in the deaths of millions globally. ③ Population increase leads to the adoption of more intensive systems of agriculture in primitive communities and an increase of total agricultural output. ④ Today, we are seeing an alarming increase in new infectious diseases, fueled by population increase and human-to-human transfer of rapidly evolving pathogens. ⑤ In addition, some of the old diseases have reemerged, such as tuberculosis, resulting in the deaths of some 2 to 3 million people a year.

* pathogen 병원균 ** epidemic 유행성 전염병

07 7004-0102

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Recognizing past accomplishments, important events, goals reached, awards, or other important events in the organization's history is important to employees. ① It is also a way to honor both your current and past employees who contributed to the accomplishment. ② It adds to the sense of identity that employees have concerning their place of employment. ③ It is obvious that personal familiarity between employees is important for teamwork, but too much familiarity may reduce their productivity and creativity. ④ Employees do take pride in their place of employment and want to share in the accomplishments they have helped achieve. ⑤ Celebrating the company or organization's milestones can help give employees the opportunity to express this pride and feel good about their roles in achieving these goals.

* milestone 중요한 일

08 7004-0103

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The sight of others acting in a socially responsible manner — by dropping money in a Salvation Army bucket, for instance — can spur an observer to help in two ways. ① First, the observation of others' behavior is frequently the way that people, especially children, learn appropriate conduct. ② Exposing children to prosocial television programming, for example, teaches them to be more cooperative and generous. ③ In addition to this teaching function, a prosocial model can also serve as a reminder, bringing the norm to consciousness in adults who may not have been thinking about helpfulness until they came across an instance of it. ④ Actually, the desire to maintain self-esteem within the helping process can lead to self-damaging decisions. ⑤ In a classic study by James Bryan and Mary Ann Test, Los Angeles motorists were more likely to stop and help the driver of a disabled car if they'd witnessed another motorist doing so a quarter mile before.

* spur 자극하다

Lecture 14

문단 내 글의 순서 정하기

Gateway

7004-0104

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? | 2017학년도 대수능 37번 |

Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

(A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.

(B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.

(C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk.

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

Words & Phrases in use

- □ maximize 최대화하다
- □ descendant 후손
- □ favor 편애하다, 편들다, ~에게 유리하다
- □ mature 성숙하다
- □ reproduce 번식하다
- □ hard-pressed 심한 압박을 받는
- □ excessive 과도한
- □ fishery 어업
- □ intensive 집약적인, 강도가 높은
- □ maturity 성숙
- □ cod 대구
- □ sole 가자미
- □ together 전체적으로, 종합해서
- □ larva 유충 (*pl.* larvae)
- □ grave 심각한

Solving Strategies

Step 1 주어진 글을 통해 글의 소재와 전개 방향을 파악한다.

주어진 글 ➡ 소재: 동물의 진화 방향(후손의 수를 최대화하려고 함)
(어로 대상이 되는 동물이 서서히 자라고, 더 어리고 작은 상태에서 성숙하고, 더 일찍 번식하도록 진화하게 됨)

Step 2 대명사와 지시어구를 활용하여 주어진 글 바로 다음에 이어질 글과 그다음에 이어질 글을 찾는다.

(B) ➡ **This** is exactly what we now see in the wild.에서 This는 주어진 글의 '어로 대상이 되는 동물이 서서히 자라고, 더 어리고 작은 상태에서 성숙하고, 더 일찍 번식하도록 진화하게 된 것'을 대신함. 이어서 이에 대한 구체적 사례를 제시함
- 캐나다의 St. Lawrence 만에 사는 대구가 대략 네 살에 번식을 시작함(40년 전에는 여섯 살 또는 일곱 살에 시작했음)
- 북해의 가자미는 1950년에 성숙했을 때의 몸무게의 반만 되면 성숙함

(A) ➡ Surely **these adaptations** are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing?에서 these adaptations는 (B)에 언급된 대구와 가자미의 진화 양상, 즉 '대구의 번식 시작 연령이 빨라진 것, 가자미가 더 적은 몸무게에서 성숙하는 것'을 의미함. 이어서 이러한 진화가 어업에 미치는 영향을 분석함
- 어린 물고기가 낳는 알의 수는 더 적은데, 기업형 어업은 집약적임(강도가 높음)

Step 3 마지막 부분을 연결하여, 글의 전체적인 흐름이 자연스러운지 또 글의 완결성이 있는지를 확인한다.

(C) ➡ **Together this** means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations.에서 Together this는 (A)에 언급된 '어린 물고기가 낳는 알의 수는 더 적은 것과 기업형 어업이 집약적인 것'을 의미함. 이러한 상황이 낳을 결과를 분석하며 글을 마무리함
- 일부 사례에서는 새끼가 백 배 또는 천 배까지 감소하여 종의 생존과 그 종에 의존하는 어업이 심각한 위기에 처하게 됨

⋯▶ **최종 단계: 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0105

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Plot twists are major story elements that often prove to be the opposite of what was being seen or expected. Twists go back far into history, and a twist is frequently ironic and is caused occasionally by chance.

(A) The husband, in turn, has sold the watch to buy his wife the combs. It's a bitter, ironic twist, but it has a powerful impact; readers can relate to the story because things like that happen.

(B) The wife has long, beautiful hair, and has admired a set of combs in a shop window, and the husband's one possession is a pocket watch. For Christmas, the wife cuts off her hair, sells it for money, and buys a chain for her husband's watch.

(C) *The Gift of the Magi*, by O. Henry, is a classic example of a story that ends with a bitter twist. The story focuses on a very poor couple.

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

02 7004-0106

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> You might expect that because humans are well equipped to think, they would love to think and would spend all their free time doing it.

(A) Social psychologists use the term *cognitive miser* to describe people's reluctance to do much extra thinking. Just as a miser tries to avoid spending money, the cognitive miser tries to avoid thinking too hard or too much.

(B) This is certainly not the case. (If all thinking were fun, people would probably spend much of their free time doing math problems, but they don't.) Researchers have found that often people seem lazy or careless about their thinking.

(C) Of course, this isn't entirely a matter of laziness. People's capacity to think is limited, and so people must conserve their thinking. There is much evidence that when people's capacity for thinking is already preoccupied, they take even more shortcuts to reduce further need for thought.

* miser 구두쇠 ** shortcut 지름길, 빠르고 쉬운 방법

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

03 7004-0107

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Mars Climate Orbiter was one of a series of missions in a long-term program of Mars exploration, known as the Mars Surveyor Program. In September 1999, the craft approached Mars and then disappeared.

(A) It seems that even though NASA has used metric units to guide its spacecraft for years, Lockheed Martin, the company they hired to engineer the craft, used non-metric English units for its thrust data.

(B) This caused the craft's thrusters to plunge the Orbiter to its doom. Soon after the incident, Noel W. Hinners, vice president for flight systems at Lockheed Martin Aeronautics and master of the obvious, said, "We should have converted."

(C) At first, politicians and some scientists blamed NASA's new slogan, "better, faster, cheaper," for the $125 million failure. But a week later, NASA's scientists figured out what happened, and they weren't exactly shouting it from the rooftops.

* thrust 추진력 ** plunge (어떤 상태 · 위험에) 이르게[빠지게] 하다

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

04 7004-0108

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To reduce the waste of inspection (and checking) in the office, everyone has to play by a new set of rules — in essence, a new paradigm. This begins with an understanding that defects are caused by the way work is performed.

(A) Think, for example, of the time and effort expended by the people performing the inspections and the number of inspection reports that they generate. These reports must be read, responded to or acted upon, and then filed or stored, creating more waste.

(B) If work is performed correctly, inspections are not needed. Generally, the inspection process exists only because of a fear of mistakes made during the work process. Inspections reveal defects only after they have already occurred.

(C) Stated another way, inspections discover waste. The inspection process itself does not add value; in fact, it becomes another form of waste. Moreover, this new form of waste is often multilayered.

* expend (많은 돈 · 시간 · 에너지를) 쏟다[들이다]

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

05

7004-0109

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nineteenth-century writings about disease offer a window into earlier conceptions of the body. Perhaps less obviously, these same writings speak to earlier conceptions of the environment.

(A) This fear of distant and unfamiliar places generated large amounts of popular advice for would-be settlers and travelers. At the same time, existing medical and scientific practices brought the environmental sources of disease into focus.

(B) Different conceptions of illness point to differences in how people have understood the nonhuman world. When viewed from the perspective of health, the nineteenth-century environment was neither passive nor necessarily benign in its natural state.

(C) On the contrary, the "natural" environment, especially those environments least touched by the processes of civilization, acted on settlers' bodies in sometimes aggressive and unpredictable ways. Consequently, untested landscapes were always physically threatening.

* benign 해가 없는, 건강에 좋은

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

06

7004-0110

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social exchanges are usually governed by the norm of reciprocity, which requires that people help those who have helped them.

(A) If a favor has been extended to us, we will be motivated to return the favor. Conversely, if others have not been helpful to us, we are not likely to be helpful to them.

(B) But if exchanges are seen as unfair, the social structure is likely to be unstable. A friendship in which one person constantly helps another, expecting but not getting gratitude in return, is likely to be short lived.

(C) Therefore, if social exchanges are fair, the social structure involved tends to be solid. The exchange reinforces the relationships and provides each party in the exchange with some needed good.

* reciprocity 호혜(互惠)(서로 특별한 혜택을 주고받는 일)

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

07 7004-0111

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Jigalong are an aboriginal people living in the deserts of Western Australia. Much of their culture has been shaped by this environment, especially by the threat of drought.

(A) During one small but important part of it, Jigalong men move to an area away from the main camp and set up two rainmaking piles. These piles consist of sacred stones, hairstring, and pearl shells.

(B) To ensure an abundant water supply, each year the Jigalong engage in a ritual directed to the "rainmaking beings." This rainmaking ceremony is the most complex of such rituals on record.

(C) The Jigalong pierce their arms and sprinkle blood on the piles to symbolize rain, and cover the piles with feathers to symbolize clouds. They believe that rain snakes grow in the piles and that when the rituals have been performed correctly, their gods will bring them rain.

* aboriginal 호주 원주민의 ** pierce 찌르다

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

08 7004-0112

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Without universality there could be no science of any kind. An individual is only itself and cannot explain anything else. It cannot even explain itself!

(A) But imagine what would happen as soon as a different patient walked into her office. She would be totally helpless in dealing with the new body and would either have to give up her practice or return to medical school to learn about other cases.

(B) Imagine she spent four years in her medical school studying one and only one patient. She would be fine if the only patient she ever had to treat were that one case.

(C) Even though a medical doctor applies her general knowledge to a particular patient, she must know what is common to all possible cases of the same type.

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

Lecture 15

문단 속에 문장 넣기

Gateway

7004-0113

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

| 2017학년도 대수능 39번 |

> Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. (①) Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. (②) Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. (③) And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage — for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. (④) These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. (⑤) It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ intervention 개입
- □ parliamentary 의회의
- □ annual 연간의, 매년의
- □ investment 투자
- □ conventional gas 전통 가스(지층 내 배사 구조로부터 채굴되는 천연가스)
- □ construction 구축, 건설
- □ renewable 재생 가능한
- □ supply 공급
- □ competitive 경쟁력이 있는
- □ adaptation 적응
- □ come about 일어나다, 발생하다
- □ tax dollar 세수
- □ capacity (공식적인) 역할
- □ legislation 법률, 입법
- □ profitable 수익성이 있는

정답과 해설 56쪽

Solving Strategies

Step 1 글의 주제와 요지를 포함한 전반적인 내용을 개략적으로 파악한다.

글의 주제: 향후 세계 사회의 연간 투자 증가에 대한 예측
글의 요지: 향후 세계 사회의 연간 투자는 증가하고 투자 양상은 변할 것이다.

Step 2 글의 요지를 염두에 두고 문장과 문장 사이의 글의 흐름이 부자연스럽거나 단절되는 곳을 파악한다.

문장 1	세계 사회가 연간 투자를 현재 GDP의 24%에서 2052년에는 36%로 늘릴 것이다.
↓	
문장 2	투자의 많은 부분이 값은 더 비싸지만 에너지 효율이 높은 제품에 들어갈 것이다.
↓	
문장 3	또 다른 몫이 석탄에서 전통 가스와 같은 더 비싼 연료로 옮겨 가는 데 투자될 것이다.
↓	
문장 4	일부 투자는 신재생 에너지 공급을 구축하는 데 들어갈 것이다.
↓	
문장 5	많은 투자가 기후로 인한 피해를 복구하거나 기후로 인해 앞으로 있게 될 피해에 적응하는 데 들어갈 것이다.
↓	
문장 6	이러한 투자의 엄청난 증가는 투자가 시장에 맡겨진다면 일어나지 않을 것이다.
✕	
문장 7	국가의 개입은 정부가 가장 필요하다고 여기는 역할에 세수를 투자할 경우에는 직접적인 개입이 될 것이고, 요망되는 활동을 더 수익성이 있게 만드는 법률을 정부가 통과시키는 경우에는 간접적인 개입이 될 것이다.

Step 3 주어진 문장과 주어진 문장 앞에 나온 문장의 단서를 활용하여 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고른다.

주어진 문장은 투자의 증가가 일어날 수 있는 조건으로 국가의 개입을 언급하고 있다. 그러므로 투자가 시장에 맡겨진다면 투자의 증가가 일어나지 않을 것이라고 언급한 내용 다음에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

⋯▶ **그러므로 주어진 문장은 ⑤에 들어가야 한다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0114

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> The very idea of a "peace correspondent," on the other hand, sounds strange, even contradictory.

All other things being equal, journalists prefer to tell stories about conflict. News is first and foremost about conflict and disorder. (①) Protests, violence, crime, wars, and disasters provide the most natural material for news reports. (②) Journalists become famous and win awards for covering such stories. (③) Many reporters dream of becoming war correspondents, for this is considered the height of professional accomplishment. (④) When peace appears to be taking hold in a particular area, it is time for journalists to leave. (⑤) Understanding that peace and news make strange bedfellows is an important starting point for all that follows.

* strange bedfellow 뜻밖의 연관성을 갖는 존재

02 7004-0115

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> This cooperation can only be secured by allowing every level of employee to suggest ideas, express their views, and share their experiences.

To a large extent, the success of an organization requires an atmosphere in which there is a free flow of information — upward, downward, and horizontally. At the workplace, the primary goal is getting things done. (①) For this, instructions, guidelines, supervision, monitoring, and periodic reporting are usually considered enough. (②) But if the company wishes to achieve more than the set task, a real involvement of all employees, from the highest to the lowest levels, is required. (③) Such a system of communication can only be established within the organization by the manager. (④) In fact, the manager functions as the point of intersection for all communication channels. (⑤) One of the most important concerns of the manager is to organize and ensure an effective information system across the organization.

* intersection 교차점

03 7004-0116

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> This new efficiency in printing reduced the cost of printing documents and the cost of the documents themselves.

Mass communications require technology. Today, many forms of mass communications rely on electronics. However, the first important event in mass communications was movable type and the printing press, which was originally operated by hand. (①) The German printer Johannes Gutenberg often is credited with inventing movable type around 1440. (②) While many scholars today believe that movable type originated in China about 600 years earlier, Gutenberg did popularize it in Europe. (③) Movable type was a significant improvement over earlier forms of bookmaking, which involved either handwritten manuscripts or the use of carved woodblocks. (④) Movable type made printing faster and easier, as a printer could quickly set up lines of type and quickly print documents. (⑤) When books became less expensive, more people could buy books.

04 7004-0117

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> For example, people can say whatever they want on a survey, so you may not capture their true thoughts or behavior.

Survey data are very easy to collect, and tremendous numbers of psychological studies rely on the self-reports of individuals. (①) However, surveys can have important drawbacks. (②) Sometimes researchers ask the same questions in different forms in order to detect when people might not be giving truthful answers or may be answering without reading the questions carefully. (③) In addition, surveys often depend on our ability to accurately remember our past or recent experiences, and studies have shown that people are not very accurate in recalling when events occurred. (④) People's answers are also influenced by how the questions are stated and the order of question presentation. (⑤) Survey methodology is a large specialty area within psychology and provides important descriptive information about people's behavior.

* methodology 방법론

05

7004-0118

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Viewers of the media are not directly forced to act in particular ways by these images; they are not even directly told that they should act in those stereotypical ways or threatened with punishment if they do not.

Social activities affect psychology indirectly by serving as models to imitate. The manner in which parents treat each other is a model that children use in interacting with people. Gender images in the media are another indirect social influence on psychology. (①) These images present activities as images or models that viewers utilize in fashioning psychological phenomena. (②) Rather, the images serve as models that viewers strive to imitate. (③) The more pervasive a particular model is — in advertisements, television programs, movies, magazine articles, educational materials — the more influence it has. (④) People do not freely choose the models they adopt. (⑤) Their choices are influenced by the pervasiveness of the model and also its agreement with their role in activities.

* pervasive 널리 퍼져 있는

06

7004-0119

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> But observations are theory-laden: You need an appropriate theoretical background in order to observe what your eyes see.

The term *fact* is normally reserved for an observation or explanation that is absolutely true. But no scientist would claim that anything is absolutely true. At most, they would claim that the *preponderance of evidence* points to the truth of the observation or explanation. (①) Even a simple observation statement like "The ball I threw hit the ground" is not absolutely true, because one can never be sure that the observation is not the result of an illusion. (②) How many times have you seen a pretty young woman sliced in two on a stage without calling the police? (③) If "seeing is believing," you should have called the police to report the senseless crime committed by the magician. (④) When you see a magic show, you are observing within the theoretical framework of entertainment by illusion, in which what you see is almost certainly not what it appears to be. (⑤) A person who knew nothing of magic would almost certainly be horrified by the illusion.

* preponderance (수적인) 우세

07 7004-0120

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Nearly everyone in the group that was misled claimed that they had truly seen the yield sign and were not deceived.

The replacement theory holds that new information entering the memory replaces old information already stored. Studies that support this theory show that misleading information replaces the original memories of people. (①) For instance, one study showed pictures of a car accident to two groups of people. (②) In one group, the researchers asked leading questions to make the people think they had seen a yield sign, when the picture had actually shown a stop sign. (③) Those in the other group were not asked leading questions and therefore remembered seeing the stop sign. (④) When both groups were later gathered together, they were told the purpose behind the experiment and asked to guess if they thought they had been part of the group that was misled. (⑤) This led researchers to conclude that the implanted memory replaced the actual one.

08 7004-0121

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Instead, you provide more background information, and you are more specific in identifying items the vice president might not recognize.

An advantage of profiling your audience is considering the possibility of a secondary audience. For example, let's say you start to write an e-mail to your supervisor, Sheila, describing a problem you are having. (①) Halfway through the message you realize that Sheila will probably forward this message to her boss, the vice president. (②) Sheila will not want to summarize what you said; instead she will take the easy route and merely forward your e-mail. (③) When you realize that the vice president will probably see this message, you decide to back up and use a more formal tone. (④) You remove your inquiry about Sheila's family, you reduce your complaints, and you tone down your language about why things went wrong. (⑤) Analyzing the task and anticipating the audience will help you adapt your message so that you can create an efficient and effective message.

* profile ~의 윤곽을 그리다

Lecture 16

문단 요약

Gateway

7004-0122

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? | 2017학년도 대수능 40번 |

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

* tranquility 고요함 ** congestion 혼잡

⬇

Residents do not _____(A)_____ tourism's environmental influences identically since they take _____(B)_____ postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

(A)		(B)		(A)		(B)
① weigh	……	dissimilar		② weigh	……	common
③ weigh	……	balanced		④ control	……	favorable
⑤ control	……	conflicting				

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ evident 명확한
- ☐ resident 주민, 거주자
- ☐ attribute ~ to … ~을 …의 탓으로 돌리다
- ☐ sociocultural 사회문화적인
- ☐ mixed (의견 · 생각 등이) 엇갈린
- ☐ contribute to ~의 원인이 되다, ~에 기여하다
- ☐ ecological 생태계의, 생태학적인
- ☐ decline 쇠퇴, 감소
- ☐ disturbance 방해
- ☐ alternatively 그 대신에
- ☐ pedestrian 보행자(의)
- ☐ variation 차이, 변화

Solving Strategies

Step 1 요약문과 선택지를 먼저 훑어봄으로써 글의 주제를 추론해 보고 중심 내용에 대한 단서를 확보한다.

이 글은 관광지의 일부 주민들은 관광산업이 환경 훼손에 영향을 주지 않는다고 생각하는 반면 또 다른 주민들은 교통 체증이나 지나치게 많은 사람들로 붐비는 것을 염려한다는 내용이다.

Step 2 요약문을 통해 얻은 단서들을 바탕으로 글을 읽는다.

주제문	관광지의 주민들은 관광산업이 환경에 미치는 영향을 서로 다르게 평가한다.

주제문을 뒷받침하는 예

➡ 관광산업이 환경에 미치는 긍정적 영향
- 관광산업이 더 많은 공원과 휴양지를 제공하고, 도로와 공공시설의 질을 개선하며, 또 그것이 생태계 쇠퇴의 원인이 되지 않는다.

➡ 관광산업이 환경에 미치는 부정적 영향
- 관광객들이 현지의 낚시터, 사냥터 및 기타 휴양지에 지나치게 몰리거나 교통과 보행자 혼잡을 초래할지도 모른다.

Step 3 글을 읽으면서 파악한 요지를 바탕으로 요약문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 선택지에서 고른다.

(A) 모든 주민들이 환경 훼손을 관광산업의 탓으로 돌리지는 않는다고 했으므로 주민들은 관광산업의 환경에 대한 영향을 동일하게 평가하지 않는다는 것을 알 수 있다. → weigh(평가하다)

(B) 몇 가지 연구 결과를 통해 관광산업의 유형, 보호 정도에 관한 의견, 그리고 관광 명소로부터의 거리와 같은 요인을 근거로 환경 훼손과 관광산업의 관계에 대해 주민들이 서로 다른 태도를 취한다는 것을 알 수 있다. → dissimilar(다른)

⋯▶ **그러므로 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.**

Exercises

01 7004-0123

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Licensing grants individuals formal or legal permission to practice their profession. Licenses are granted by states or even local agencies. Before a license is issued, certain formalities must be accomplished; for example, testing the applicant's knowledge and skills required. If such a test is not passed, the licensing authority may deny issuing the license. Besides testing for competence, the licensing authority also provides the licensee with a set of rules to follow to keep the license. If the rules are violated, the authority may have the right to sanction the licensee or recall the license. Clearly a license is a privilege, not a right, and if licensees want to maintain that privilege, they must follow the prescribed code. Licenses are used as both control and educating instruments to enforce rules, laws, and certain society norms.

* sanction 제재를 가하다

⬇

Licensing serves to control a society by giving individuals permission to practice their profession through formal ____(A)____ and also to educate licensees by enforcing related rules to follow in order to ____(B)____ the privileges granted to them.

	(A)		(B)
①	screening	·····	exercise
②	training	·····	exercise
③	evaluation	·····	transfer
④	training	·····	maintain
⑤	screening	·····	transfer

02 7004-0124

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In European cultures, the trend in food habits had always been towards sophistication in food preparation and consumption. In contrast to the European cultures, developments in early American food habits have been more towards simplification of meal preparation methods rather than sophistication and expansion. The European food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by the sophistication in cooking arts advanced by the chefs. In contrast, American food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by simplicity in preparation and efficiency in mass production. This was the reflection of the political system of the land. In early Europe, the political systems were feudalistic and ruled by the royal families. Here spending money on luxury goods to publicly display economic power was a norm and expected. The democratic political system of America did not encourage indulgence in excessive food consumption by their national leaders since it symbolized concentration of power.

* feudalistic 봉건 제도의 ** indulgence 사치, 도락

⬇

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the food habits in Europe called for ___(A)___ and those in America were centered on simplicity, influenced by different ___(B)___ structures.

	(A)		(B)
①	convenience	·····	political
②	refinement	·····	political
③	convenience	·····	economic
④	abundance	·····	geographical
⑤	refinement	·····	geographical

03 7004-0125

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Carbon atoms have particular, knowable physical and chemical properties. But the atoms can be combined in different ways to make, say, black lead or diamond. The properties of those substances — properties such as darkness and softness and clearness and hardness — are not properties of the carbon atoms, but rather they are properties of the collection of carbon atoms. Moreover, which particular properties the collection of atoms has depends entirely on how they are assembled — into sheets or pyramids. The properties arise because of the connections between the parts. I think grasping this insight is crucial for a proper scientific perspective on the world. You could know everything about isolated neurons but not be able to say how memory works, or where desire originates.

* sheet 판상 구조 ** pyramid 정사면체 구조

⬇

It is important to scientific worldview to note that when individual components are combined, the ____(A)____ between them give their whole the properties that are not ____(B)____ in the individual components.

	(A)		(B)
①	connections	·····	valuable
②	connections	·····	present
③	differences	·····	common
④	similarities	·····	present
⑤	similarities	·····	common

04 7004-0126

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1990, researchers moved to Vietnam to set up a programme to fight child malnutrition in poor rural villages. While conducting surveys to understand the scope of the issue, they grew curious about the handful of children who, despite coming from families as poor as all the others, were perfectly healthy — the positive deviants. What were these families doing differently? If they could discover behaviours that enabled even the most materially deprived parents to raise healthy children, the implications would be tremendous. They found that all the parents of the positive deviants for some reason collected tiny pieces of shell from crabs and shrimp from rice fields and added them to their children's diet, along with the greens from sweet potato tops. None of the other families did. Both these ingredients, though free and available to anyone for the taking, were commonly considered to be inappropriate if not dangerous for children, and so were generally excluded from their diets.

* deviant 일탈자, 괴짜

⬇

Researchers found that some poor families in rural Vietnam managed to raise ___(A)___ children by adding shells from rice-field crabs and shrimp as well as sweet potato leaves to their diet, which was regarded as ___(B)___ in the local diet practices.

(A)		(B)
① healthy	……	normal
② healthy	……	inadequate
③ intelligent	……	forbidden
④ well-behaved	……	inadequate
⑤ well-behaved	……	forbidden

Lecture 17

장문 독해 (1)

Gateway

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

| 2017학년도 대수능 41~42번 |

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a "second" is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of "real" time — be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves — it doesn't take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually _____(A)_____ psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one's watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience.

Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let's say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is _____(B)_____ for batter number one.

* isotope 동위원소 ** clumsy 서투른

01 7004-0127

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
⑤ How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception

02 7004-0128

윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① delayed	……	faster	② internal	……	slower
③ accurate	……	slower	④ imprecise	……	faster
⑤ mysterious	……	slower			

정답과 해설 64쪽

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ physicist 물리학자
- ☐ cycle 주기
- ☐ transition 전이
- ☐ considerably 상당히
- ☐ timepiece 시계
- ☐ perception 인식
- ☐ precise 정확한
- ☐ frequency 진동수
- ☐ realm 영역
- ☐ operation 작업
- ☐ break down 고장 나다
- ☐ theoretically 이론상
- ☐ unambiguous 분명한
- ☐ associated with ~과 연관된
- ☐ quantify 수량화하다
- ☐ fatigue 피로
- ☐ as opposed to ~이 아니라

Solving Strategies

Step 1 주어진 글의 내용을 파악한다.

■ **첫 번째 문단**

1. 지속(시간)은 사건이 계속되는 시간이다.
2. 물리학적인 시간과 대조적으로 심리적으로 경험되는 시간은 수량화하기 어렵다.
3. 실제 시간 신호가 제거되면 심리적으로 경험되는 시간만 남고, 시간은 부정확해진다.

■ **두 번째 문단**

1. 정신적으로 시간의 지속을 확장하는 사람은 더 느린 템포를 경험하게 된다.
2. 같은 속도로 공을 던져 주어도 타자마다 느끼는 시간의 지속이 다르다.
3. 지속이 더 짧다고 느끼는 사람은 더 빠른 템포를 느낀다.

Step 2 글의 종합적인 내용을 파악하여 제목으로 적절한 선택지를 고른다.

첫 번째 문단은 물리적으로 측정 가능한 시간과는 달리 심리적인 시간 감각은 부정확하다는 내용이다.
두 번째 문단은 물리적으로 같은 지속 시간에 대해서도 시간의 길이와 속도에 대해 다른 인식을 하게 된다는 내용이다.
➡ 두 문단의 내용을 아우르는 ⑤ '얼마나 길고, 얼마나 빠른가: 시간 인식의 문제'가 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

① 시계가 우리의 삶에 가져다주는 것
② 시간에 대한 탐구: 정확함 대 지속 시간
③ 시간으로부터의 비행: 물리학의 새로운 방향
④ 과학과 야구의 평화로운 공존

Step 3 각 문단의 내용과 연관하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고른다.

(A) 심리적 경험의 영역에서, 실제 시간 신호가 사람들에게서 제거될 때 사람들의 시간 감각은 고장이 나게 되는데, 사람들은 일반적으로 이 고장 난 시계를 근거로 시간 인식을 만들어 내게 된다. 따라서 빈칸 (A)에는 imprecise(부정확한)가 적절하다.

(B) 야구공을 치는 것을 좋아하는 사람(타자 1번)에게 실제 50초는 40초로 더 짧게 느껴지게 되므로 인식된 템포[속도]는 야구를 지루해하는 타자 2번보다 더 빠르다. 따라서 빈칸 (B)에는 faster(더 빠른)가 적절하다.

① 지연된 — 더 빠른 ② 내적인 — 더 느린 ③ 정확한 — 더 느린 ⑤ 불가사의한 — 더 느린

Exercises

01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Golf is probably the best example of what I mean. When golfers step up to hit a golf shot, they know that, generally speaking, the closer to the hole, the better the result. They also know that the faster the club head is moving when they hit the ball, the further the ball will fly. This is where the professional and amateur often take a different approach. Amateurs will try to hit the ball as hard as possible in order to go as far as possible. They focus on the result of hitting the ball a long way. When they do this, they often mis-hit the ball or lose control. Professionals don't think about hitting the ball as far as possible; they think about getting the process right. They think about the way they stand, the swing, the rhythm, and their own routine. Professionals don't seek to hit the ball hard; they try to hit it correctly. The irony here is that, _____, they hit the ball a long way and with great control. So why doesn't every golfer just do this? Good question. The reason, I believe, is that no matter what the amateurs do, they get a result. The ball moves closer to the hole — maybe not as close as it could be or in as good a position, but a result nonetheless. And most amateurs are happy with this, which is precisely why they are amateurs!

01 7004-0129

윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① benefits of playing golf for mental health
② various approaches athletes adopt for practice
③ roles of a specific goal in completion of tasks
④ necessity of practice for successful performance
⑤ importance of focusing on getting the process right

02 7004-0130

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① for example ② otherwise ③ as a result
④ in comparison ⑤ in other words

03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

After living at Oak Haven for many years, I have acquired great respect for and dread of the sudden shock of a violent thunderstorm as it rips through our farm on a hot and humid summer afternoon. Rooted deep in the earth, the strong trunks of the great old trees hold steady, while their branches express flexibility, yielding with humility to the wind and the rain. The utter chaos Mother Nature imposes during the storm may appear as destruction and violence on the exterior; however, the experience eventually brings pruning and rebalance into our natural world.

The trees in these storms have taught me much about the human soul. It is not whether suffering, loss, disappointment, and disease come into our lives, but it is _____. I have found that, like the trees on our farm, we all have the capacity to weather the storms of our lives when we are deeply rooted and can emerge transformed. The crucial element for us to remember is not to fear the magnitude of the storm, but to trust that we have cultivated the roots that anchor and sustain us in the face of the events of our lives. The reason to cultivate this essential rootedness is not merely to survive, but to create an incredibly prosperous balanced life rooted in true happiness.

* pruning 가지치기 ** magnitude (엄청난) 규모

03 7004-0131

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Good Weather Makes Us Happy
② Why Trees Live Where They Do
③ Balance Between Fear and Hope
④ Nature Sends One Storm at a Time
⑤ Standing Firm in the Storms of Life

04 7004-0132

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① why they worsen
② when they show up
③ why they are common
④ where they come from
⑤ when they remain unnoticed

05~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In an effort to examine closely the influence of teachers' beliefs about the nature of science on their classroom practice, Professor Nancy W. Brickhouse conducted extensive interviews with three science teachers. In the interviews, the first teacher viewed theories as truths uncovered through rigid experimentation, and, not surprisingly, the intent of instruction in this classroom was for students to learn the "truth." Students' performance in science activities was evaluated solely by the outcome of the activity, not on the process. This first teacher also perceived scientific processes as inductive, and therefore, lab instruction included precise procedures to acquire the "right" answer. Viewing science as an accumulation of knowledge, students were told "every experiment from this page on proves the rest of the chapter, each and every one of them." The second teacher, on the other hand, thought of theories as tools to solve problems and, therefore, students used theories to explain observations and to resolve problems. The third teacher viewed science as the accumulation of knowledge, which was a position clearly reflected in classroom instruction regarding the development of atomic theory. _____, each change in our historical conception of atomic structure was presented as simply the building on prior conceptions, and each scientist's contribution was conveyed to students as simply increased detail to the former model of the atom. In summary, Brickhouse concluded that teachers' science philosophies influence laboratory instruction, the way in which demonstrations are used, and instructional goals.

05 7004-0133

윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① the importance of science teaching aids and activities
② requirements for scientific inquiry and experimentation
③ methods to reduce bias in science teachers' instruction
④ challenges and opportunities in science education research
⑤ the impact of science teachers' beliefs on their teaching practice

06 7004-0134

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① However ② Similarly ③ In addition
④ In contrast ⑤ For example

07~08 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Trust is simply a bet, and like all bets, it contains an element of risk. Yet risk is something most of us could do without. Decades of research have shown time and again that humans are generally risk-averse when it comes to making decisions, and with good reason. Then why do we take the risk of trusting others? The short answer is that we have to. The potential benefits from trusting others considerably outweigh the potential losses *on average*. The ever-increasing complexity and resources of human society — its technological advancement, interconnected social capital, and rapidly growing economic resources — all depend on trust and _____. Picture for a moment the familiar scene of a NASA mission control during any shuttle launch or space-probe landing. It's a room filled with individuals, each bending over in front of a computer screen, working in concert to achieve what no single one of them could do alone. Each person, each link in the chain, has a small but central role to play, and each relies on the trustworthiness of the others to do their jobs. If a single individual fails to notice an important data point — whether it involves the pressure in a tank or atmospheric conditions or the heart rate of an astronaut — the whole enterprise can be in danger. Everyone has to trust the others to do their jobs and do them well if the joint venture is to succeed.

* risk-averse 위험을 회피하는

07 7004-0135

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Trust Others by Trusting Yourself
② Individual Roles and Responsibilities
③ Don't Run the Risk of Working in Vain
④ Trust: The Foundational Key to Success
⑤ How We Can Learn to Fulfill Our Potential

08 7004-0136

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① fairness ② goodwill ③ innovation
④ willingness ⑤ cooperation

Lecture 18

장문 독해 (2)

Gateway

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

| 2017학년도 대수능 43~45번 |

(A) A seventeen-year-old German boy named Erik Brandes stepped out onto the empty vast stage of the Cologne Opera House. It was the most exciting day of Erik's life. (a) The youngest concert promoter in Germany had persuaded the Opera House to host a late-night concert of improvised jazz by the American pianist Keith Jarrett. The concert was a sellout, and later that evening, Keith would sit down at the piano and play.

* improvise 즉흥적으로 연주하다

(B) When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. Erik too was deeply touched. Keith was unexpectedly producing the performance of a lifetime despite the shortcomings of the piano. (b) His left hand produced thundering, repetitive bass riffs as a way of covering up the piano's lack of resonance. Keith really had to play that piano very hard to get enough volume to get to the balconies. Standing up and sitting down, Keith played the unplayable piano to produce something unique. It wasn't the music that he ever imagined playing. But faced with a challenge, he accepted it and flew high.

* bass riff 저음 반복 악절 ** resonance 울림, 반향

(C) Understandably, Keith didn't want to perform. He left and went to wait in his car, leaving Erik to anticipate the arrival of soon-to-be furious concert-goers. Desperate, (c) the German teenager caught up with Keith and begged the jazz pianist to play. The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him. "Never forget," Keith said. "Only for (d) you." A few hours later, Keith walked out to the unplayable piano in front of a packed concert hall.

(D) But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn't go well. Keith and Manfred played a few notes. Then after a long silence, Manfred came to (e) him and said, "Erik, if you don't get another piano, Keith can't play tonight." Erik knew that Keith had requested a specific instrument, which the Opera House had agreed to provide. What he hadn't realized was that the administrative staff hadn't been able to find the requested Bösendorfer piano, and they had instead installed a tiny little Bösendorfer that was in poor condition.

01 7004-0137

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (B) – (D) – (C) ② (C) – (B) – (D) ③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C) ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

02 7004-0138

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03 7004-0139

윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 연주회의 표가 매진되었다.
② 연주가 시작되자마자 관객들은 감동을 받았다.
③ Keith는 충분한 피아노 음량을 만들기 위해 노력했다.
④ Keith는 빗속에 서 있는 Erik을 보고도 외면했다.
⑤ Keith와 Manfred는 연주회장의 피아노를 쳐 보았다.

Solving Strategies

Step 1 주어진 문단 (A)를 읽고 문단 (B), (C), (D)의 첫 문장을 통해 글의 순서를 추측해 본다.

문단 (A)	17세의 독일인 소년 Erik Brandes가 기획한 미국인 피아니스트인 Keith Jarrett의 즉흥 재즈 심야 연주회에 대한 소개
문단 (B)	When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. ➡ Keith가 연주하기 시작했을 때 모든 사람들이 감동했다는 내용이므로 연주와 관련된 문제가 해결된 내용이 있는 문단 뒤에 (B)가 이어져야 함
문단 (C)	Understandably, Keith didn't want to perform. ➡ 당연히 Keith가 연주하기를 원하지 않았다는 내용이므로 Keith의 연주에 방해가 되는 문제가 발생한 내용이 있는 문단이 (C) 앞에 와야 함
문단 (D)	But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn't go well. ➡ 하지만 Erik이 Keith와 그의 프로듀서인 Manfred를 무대 위의 피아노로 안내했을 때 문제가 발생했다는 내용이므로 연주회에 대해 소개하고 연주회에 대한 긍정적 내용(연주회 좌석 매진)이 언급된 내용이 있는 (A) 뒤에 (D)가 이어져야 함

Step 2 주어진 단서를 종합하여 글의 순서를 완성한다.

17세의 독일인 소년 Erik Brandes가 기획한 미국인 피아니스트인 Keith Jarrett의 즉흥 재즈 심야 연주회를 소개하는 내용의 (A) 뒤에는, 자신이 준비해 달라고 요구했던 Bösendorfer 피아노가 설치되지 않은 것을 연주회 당일에 알게 된 Keith가 피아노 연주를 거부하는 내용이 언급된 (D)가 와야 한다. (D) 뒤에는 Erik이 Keith를 쫓아가서 피아노 연주를 해 달라고 간청하고, Keith가 Erik을 가엾게 여겨서 연주를 허락했다는 내용의 (C)가 온 다음, Keith가 음량이 부족한 피아노의 결점을 극복하며 생애 최고의 연주를 하게 되었고, 모든 관객들이 그의 연주에 감동했다는 내용의 (B)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.

Step 3 글의 흐름에 맞추어 글의 내용을 이해하고 나머지 문항을 푼다.

- (a), (c), (d), (e)는 모두 Erik을 가리키지만, (b)는 Keith를 가리킨다.
- 그 피아니스트(Keith)는 완전히 흠뻑 젖은 채로 비를 맞으며 서 있는 그(Erik)를 (차 밖으로) 내다보고 그를 가엾게 여겼다(The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him.)는 내용으로 보아, ④가 글의 내용으로 적절하지 않다.

Exercises

01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Viewed from the distance, the scene down the block seemed odd. A white-haired woman sat in the middle of the sidewalk with her legs around a stroller that faced her. As I approached, I saw that a small child sat in the stroller and that (a) she and the old lady were at eye level. The two of them were so engrossed in one another that neither noticed me as I stopped to watch.

Face to face and eye to eye, the baby put her finger on the old lady's nose. The lady followed by placing one of her fingers on the tip of the baby's nose and was rewarded with a smile. Next, the baby began exploring the lady's mouth with her fingers and giggled delightedly when the lady put one of (b) her large fingers on the baby's lips. With an open-mouthed expression of delight, the grandmother broke into laughter. The baby became even more excited and started clapping, first (c) her hands, then her grandmother's cheeks.

I continued to watch, and every now and then the baby stopped playing, looked away, and took a needed break. When this happened, the grandmother followed (d) her lead and stopped playing. This was a dance the baby led, and she seemed to know it. It appeared that the grandmother would never tire of repeating the dance with the baby.

After a pause, the baby started up again, exploring (e) her sense of touch, taste, and hearing with great enthusiasm. I don't know how long the two of them sat in the middle of the sidewalk sharing this joy; neither of them noticed as I left smiling to myself, grateful to have witnessed this charming example of how we make one another feel loved.

* engrossed 열중해 있는

01 7004-0140

윗글에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

① mysterious and weird
② dangerous and urgent
③ boring and monotonous
④ adventurous and thrilling
⑤ heartwarming and delightful

02 7004-0141

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
④ (d) ⑤ (e)

03 7004-0142

윗글의 노부인에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 유모차에 있는 아기와 같은 눈높이로 마주보고 있었다.
② 자신의 손가락을 아기의 코끝에 댔다.
③ 아기가 장난을 멈추자 따라 멈추었다.
④ 아기와 노는 것을 싫증 낼 것 같지 않았다.
⑤ 누군가가 자신을 지켜보다 갔다는 것을 알아차렸다.

04~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

My friend Henry recently told me the story about how he got his current job, as he attributes it all to his small talk skills. He saw a job posting that asked for five years of relevant experience where he only had three. Needless to say, he was competing against candidates that were far more qualified than he was. Even though he obtained an interview, he knew it was still a long shot.

(B)

Then the old man asked why he would ever want to work there, and Henry told him honestly that he had heard great things about the company. (a) He went on to say that he thought he was a perfect fit for the job, and noted a couple of problems the company currently had that he had solutions for. The man considered his answer and switched topics, eventually learning about (b) his fiercely proud father and biggest accomplishments in life thus far. Possibly because he was nervous, or just enjoyed connecting with a stranger, Henry gave him long, honest answers. Finally, he bid the man adieu and went in for his interview.

(C)

On the day of the interview, Henry planned to arrive at the interview location 20 minutes earlier to go over some last minute notes he had written out. He stopped for a quick coffee from a nearby cafe. He got into line behind an old man in a black suit and was reading (c) his notes to himself over and over. The old man turned around and caught sight of Henry's notes, which happened to have the company name scrawled across the top of the page. He introduced himself and asked Henry why he had that name scrawled across his notes, and Henry told (d) him that he had an interview with them shortly.

* scrawl 휘갈겨 쓰다

(D)

The next week, Henry got a phone call that offered (e) him the job, and asked to put him on hold momentarily. After waiting a few minutes, a familiar voice got on the phone and asked how his fiercely proud father would take the news of landing the job. Guess who was on the phone, who had pulled for Henry even though there were much better qualified candidates? You guessed — the old man in the black suit from the cafe, who happened to be one of the vice presidents of the company.

04 7004-0143

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (B) – (D) – (C)　② (C) – (B) – (D)　③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C)　⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

05 7004-0144

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a)　② (b)　③ (c)
④ (d)　⑤ (e)

06 7004-0145

윗글의 Henry에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 일자리에 요구되는 경력만큼 긴 경력을 갖추지 못했다.
② 노신사에게 회사에 지원하는 이유를 말하지 않았다.
③ 면접 시간보다 20분 먼저 도착해서 써 온 내용을 읽어 보려 했다.
④ 커피점에서 만난 남자에게 자기가 곧 면접을 볼 예정이라고 말했다.
⑤ 취직되었다는 것을 알려 주는 전화를 받았다.

07~09 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Two officers decided to take a break at a local convenience store to grab a soda and stretch their legs. When driving up to the store, they noticed that there were several vehicles in the parking lot and a few customers walking around inside the store. After spending a few minutes in the store, the officers noticed that all the cars and customers had left. One officer attempted to make small talk with the clerk behind the counter, but the clerk was short with his responses and the officers thought that (a) he was simply having "just one of those days."

After a few minutes, one of the officers commented to the clerk that business appeared slow. The clerk responded abruptly, "You're killing my business!" The officers did not think they heard (b) him correctly and replied at the same time, "What?" The clerk repeated the statement, which angered one of the officers, and he was about to tell the clerk what he thought of him. Luckily the other officer stepped up quickly, patted his fellow officer on (c) his shoulder, and said "Okay, we will leave now."

After a couple of days, both officers were notified that the clerk made a complaint about the officers staying at (d) his business for an extended period. An internal investigation was completed and found that the officers had both checked out over their radios during the time they entered the store and were only at the business for a few minutes. The investigation did not find them to be neglectful, considering the time of night and that no calls for service were outstanding in their areas.

The unexpected twist to the story is that exactly one week after the incident with the clerk, the clerk was robbed in the convenience store. The two officers he complained about were the first officers to respond to the robbery scene. The arriving officers observed the clerk physically shaking, (e) his eyes larger than doughnuts, and barely able to speak to the officers. Of course, both officers were thinking, "I bet you're glad to see us now," but they resisted making the comment.

* abruptly 퉁명스럽게

07 7004-0146

윗글의 마지막 단락에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

① logical and analytic
② ironic and humorous
③ regretful and apologetic
④ skeptical and pessimistic
⑤ objective and informative

08 7004-0147

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
④ (d) ⑤ (e)

09 7004-0148

윗글의 점원에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 편의점에 찾아온 경찰관 중 한 명을 화나게 했다.
② 편의점에 경찰이 오랜 시간 머문데 대해 불만을 제기했다.
③ 경찰과 갈등을 겪고 일주일 후 편의점에서 강도를 당했다.
④ 강도 현장에서 거의 아무 말도 못한 채 몸을 떨고 있었다.
⑤ 다시 만난 경찰관들로부터 약간 빈정거리는 투의 말을 들었다.

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There was once a famine in the countryside. Two young men, Peter and Paul, went to the city to make a living. They were from the same village, and both found employment in the house of a great artist. The artist had risen from humble beginnings through hard work. Now he was famous across the continent, and even the Pope asked him to paint the ceiling of a cathedral. (a) He was resting at home and intended to take that job when he was done with some paintings for which he had been commissioned.

(B)

When his commissions were finished, the artist wound up his establishment. Peter was paid a small amount of money — barely enough to keep body and soul together — to help maintain the house and keep it in good repair. As for Paul, the artist asked him if he would like to accompany (b) him and work for him and learn from him. Paul accepted joyfully and, in time, became a noted artist in his own right.

(C)

Peter did not particularly like what he did, but he diligently did what he was supposed to do. Paul was fascinated by the jewel-like colors produced from plants and began to experiment. He paid attention to what the artist said, observed (c) him at work, and asked questions. That is how he knew the artist was looking for a particular shade of red. Later, he saw a plant that (d) he thought would yield such a hue when its juice was mixed with another, which turned out to be the case. The artist was very pleased.

(D)

The artist set Peter and Paul to work immediately, and the hours were long. He bought small stones from distant countries, and the young men had to crush them until they became a fine powder, then soak the powder in a foul-smelling liquid, then drain and evaporate the liquid on thin sheets of cloth. (e) He also gave them samples of plants and sent them out to distant hills to gather great quantities. They then had to crush the plants and boil the juice into a concentrate. From all this came the rich variety of colors that the artist used in his work.

10 7004-0149

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (B) – (D) – (C)　② (C) – (B) – (D)　③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C)　⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

11 7004-0150

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a)　② (b)　③ (c)
④ (d)　⑤ (e)

12 7004-0151

윗글의 화가에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 열심히 일한 덕택으로 출세하였다.
② Peter에게 집 관리를 돕도록 했다.
③ 특정한 색조의 빨간색을 찾고 있었다.
④ 작은 돌을 멀리 떨어진 나라에서 샀다.
⑤ 작품에 단조로운 색상을 사용했다.

www.ebsi.co.kr

수능특강 영어영역

영어

Part Ⅱ

주제·소재편

Lecture 19

인물, 일화, 기담

Gateway

7004-0152

!Kung San에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 25번 |

The !Kung San, also known as the Bushmen, live in the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa. The "!K" in the name "!Kung" is like the sound that occurs when a cork is pulled from a bottle. Traditionally, they lived by hunting and gathering, the way of life that was the universal mode of human existence until 10,000 years ago. The total population of the !Kung San in 1986 was about 15,000, with most of them living in non-hunting-and-gathering situations on cattleposts or farms. The !Kung San in the Dobe area of Botswana were divided into twenty five groups with a mean size of eighteen to twenty people. The !Kung San in that area had an abundant food supply and a lot of leisure time. The main food crop was the wild mongongo nut, millions of which were harvested every year.

① 남부 아프리카 Kalahari 사막에 산다.
② 이름 속 "!K"는 병에서 코르크 마개를 뽑을 때 나는 소리와 유사하다.
③ 1986년에 전체 인구가 약 15,000명이었다.
④ Botswana의 Dobe 지역에서는 25개의 그룹으로 나뉘어 있었다.
⑤ Dobe 지역에서 식량은 부족했지만 여가 시간은 많았다.

Words & Phrases in use

- □ traditionally 전통적으로
- □ existence 생존, 존재
- □ abundant 풍부한
- □ hunting and gathering 사냥과 채집
- □ cattlepost 소를 치는 정착촌
- □ nut 견과
- □ mode 방식, 양식
- □ mean 평균의
- □ harvest 수확하다

Academic Vocabulary by topic

contribution 기여, 공헌 (something that you do to help produce or achieve something together with other people)
Peter tried to make a **contribution** to society and to help others less fortunate than he was.
Peter는 사회에 기여하고 자신보다 운이 덜 좋은 다른 사람들을 돕고자 했다.

manuscript 원고, 필사본 (a book or other document written by hand)
The original **manuscript** indicates this play was written down about the year 1300.
원본 원고는 이 희곡이 1300년경에 쓰였다는 것을 보여 준다.

reputation 평판, 명성 (the estimation in which a person or thing is generally held)
Mark gained a **reputation** for lacking leadership abilities.
Mark는 지도자 능력이 부족하다는 평판을 얻었다.

enroll 등록하다, 입학하다 (to officially arrange to join a school, university, or course)
Rosa set out to **enroll** in a college of Business.
Rosa는 경영 대학에 등록하려고 작정하였다.

stimulate (관심 · 흥미를) 불러일으키다, 고무하다 (to encourage something to happen, develop, or improve)
Her music **stimulated** interest in her personal life.
그녀의 음악은 자신의 개인적인 삶에 대한 관심을 불러일으켰다.

instill 스며들게 하다, 주입하다 (to gradually cause someone to have an attitude, feeling, etc.)
Mr. Parker **instills** good behaviour and attitudes in his students.
Parker 씨는 자신의 학생들에게 훌륭한 행동과 태도를 스며들게 한다.

depict 묘사하다, 그리다 (to describe someone or something using words or pictures)
Her first paintings **depicted** memories of her childhood.
그녀의 최초의 그림들은 자신의 어린 시절에 대한 추억을 묘사했다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

contribution manuscript reputation enroll stimulate

1. Permission to _____ in this course must be obtained from the instructor.
2. Teachers use their influence to _____ students to improve their abilities.
3. The unfinished _____ was published by Lucien Febvre in 1949.
4. Cathy had a(n) _____ for being fair and impartial.
5. James made an important _____ to the development of international law.

Exercises

01

7004-0153

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Some time later, the nobleman happened again to pass that way.

In days of old there was a nobleman traveling in Edinburgh, Scotland, who was approached by a little poor boy begging for money. (①) The man told the child he had no loose change, so the boy offered to go get change. (②) The nobleman, in order to get rid of the young pest, gave the boy a piece of silver, and the boy ran off to get change. (③) On his return, he could not find the man and in fact watched for several days in the place where he had received the money. (④) The boy approached him again, and put the change he had obtained into his hand, counting it with great exactness. (⑤) The nobleman was so pleased with the child's honesty that he placed him in school, with the assurance of providing for him.

* assurance 확약, 확언

02

7004-0154

Frances E. W. Harper에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Frances E. W. Harper was born to free parents on September 24, 1825. She attended William Watkins Academy for Negro Youth, founded by her uncle in Baltimore, Maryland. Harper became a teacher for Union Seminary in 1850. In 1854 her literary career began with the publication of *Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects* printed in Boston and Philadelphia. The work was reprinted several times and included poems such as "The Slave Mother" and "The Slave Auction" along with other poems that focused on women's issues and other issues of the time. Harper went on to write other dramatic poems, the serialized novel *Minnie's Sacrifice*, and other essays. In 1892 Harper published her best-known novel, *Iola Leroy, or, Shadows Uplifted*, which focused on the issues of slavery and Reconstruction and promoted racial pride among African Americans.

① 볼티모어에 있는 흑인 학교에 다녔다.
② 보스턴과 필라델피아에서 간행된 출판물로 등단했다.
③ 등단과 함께 출간한 저작물이 재간행되지 않았다.
④ 연재소설과 에세이를 집필했다.
⑤ 미국의 흑인들 사이에 인종적 자긍심을 고취시킨 소설을 출간했다.

03 7004-0155

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ohio State University football coach Woody Hayes once visited the troops in Vietnam to raise their morale. During one stop, he spoke to the troops, then asked ① if there was anyone from Ohio who was not able to be present because of duty. After finding out that an Ohio soldier was on guard duty in an unsafe zone, Mr. Hayes insisted that a helicopter take him to the soldier, ② which he attempted to autograph a photograph for the soldier, but discovered that his only pen was out of ink. He told the soldier, "Come see me when you ③ get home and I'll finish signing the picture." Three years later, the ex-soldier was attending the Ohio State University. When he went to Mr. Hayes' office, the coach wasn't there, but the ex-soldier ④ did leave his telephone number. After attending classes, he went home and found Mr. Hayes waiting for ⑤ him. Mr. Hayes finished signing the photograph, then stayed for a dinner of macaroni and cheese with the ex-soldier and his wife.

* morale 사기

04 7004-0156

밑줄 친 he[him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When Gary Paulsen wrote his novel *Hatchet*, about a young boy who finds himself alone in the wilderness with only a hatchet when the person piloting the small plane he is in dies of a heart attack, ① he wanted the novel to be as realistic as possible. Therefore, whatever the hero, Brian, experiences in the novel, Mr. Paulsen also set out to experience in real life. In doing this, ② he was remarkably successful, even creating fire using a hatchet and a stone. However, ③ he experienced a great deal of frustration when he attempted to eat turtle eggs. The eggs so nauseated ④ him that he vomited, despite three brave attempts to eat them. Despite his lack of success in eating the turtle eggs, Mr. Paulsen decided to leave the egg-eating scene in his novel — he figured that Brian would be so hungry that ⑤ he would be able to eat the eggs and not vomit.

* hatchet (한 손으로 잡을 수 있는 작은) 손도끼 ** nauseate 구역질 나게 하다

Lecture 20

철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리

Gateway

7004-0157

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? | 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 37번 |

The hunters, armed only with primitive weapons, were no real match for an angry mammoth. Many were probably killed or severely injured in the close encounters that were necessary to slay one of these gigantic animals.

(A) Some of them may have traveled by small boat along the coast, but many walked. Twenty thousand years ago, at the height of the last glacial period, sea level was so low that dry land joined what are now separate continents.

(B) But the rewards were great when one was brought down. A single mammoth could feed, clothe, and supply a band for a long time. The hunters had followed the mammoths and other large animals eastward from Asia across what is now the Bering Sea.

(C) Slowly, imperceptibly, and probably unconsciously, hunters had moved across the land bridge and become the first immigrants to the new land. Without the ice age, North America might have remained unpopulated for thousands of years more.

* slay 죽이다

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

Words & Phrases in use

- □ arm 무장하다
- □ match 적수
- □ mammoth 매머드
- □ severely 심하게
- □ injured 부상을 입은
- □ encounter 접촉, 만남
- □ gigantic 거대한
- □ height 절정, 최고조
- □ glacial period 빙하기
- □ sea level 해수면
- □ dry land 육지
- □ reward 보상
- □ band 무리
- □ the Bering Sea 베링 해
- □ imperceptibly 느끼지 못하게, 감지하지 못하게
- □ unconsciously 무의식적으로
- □ bridge 가교, 다리
- □ immigrant 이민자
- □ unpopulated 사람이 살지 않는, 무인의

정답과 해설 74쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

disperse 흩어지다, 해산하다 (to spread across or to make something spread over a large area)
Many American troops are **dispersed** across the globe, including solders in Iraq.
이라크에 있는 병사들을 포함해서 많은 미군 병력이 지구 전역에 퍼져 있다.

indigenous 토착의, 지역 고유의 (produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment)
Many **indigenous** trees are in danger of extinction because of deforestation.
많은 토착 나무들이 삼림 벌채 때문에 멸종 위기에 있다.

mundane 현세의, 세속적인 (relating to ordinary life on earth rather than to spiritual things)
Spirituality can enhance your **mundane** life and give it more meaning.
영적인 것이 여러분의 현세의 삶의 가치를 높이고 그것에 더 많은 의미를 줄 수 있다.

mythology 신화, 근거 없는 믿음 (the myths of a particular group or culture; ideas that are believed by many people but that are not true)
Greek **mythology** often has stories of gods that represent different forms of nature.
그리스 신화는 흔히 자연의 다양한 형상을 표현하는 신들의 이야기를 담고 있다.

norm 규범, 일반적인 것 (standards of proper or acceptable behavior)
People are expected to abide by the **norms** of their society they belong to.
사람들은 자신이 속한 사회의 규범을 따라야 한다.

populate 살다, 이주시키다 (to live in a country, city, area, etc.; to move people or animals to an area to live there)
The world is getting **populated** with too many people depending on technology.
세상은 점점 기술에 의존하는 너무 많은 사람들이 거주하고 있다.

terrain 지형, 지역 (land of a particular kind)
It is important to know the **terrain** when driving off-road.
도로가 아닌 곳을 운전할 때는 지형을 아는 것이 중요하다.

sacred 종교적인, 성스러운 (relating to religion, very holy)
Sacred texts of many cultures have been studied within academic fields.
여러 문화권의 종교 문서들이 학계에서 연구되어 왔다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

populate　disperse　mundane　mythology　norms

1. When the bomb exploded, people at the station started to _____.
2. If you want to be accepted by society, you have to follow the _____.
3. The object of the project is to _____ the region and boost its economy.
4. There are often scary creatures in ancient _____.
5. Ordinary people tend to be more interested in _____ things than in spiritual matters.

Exercises

01

7004-0158

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This is not as silly a speculation as it might initially sound.

It seems as though the first philosophical question is the question of what constitutes the universe; that is, the question of what everything is made of. (①) In asking this question humanity began the process of separating itself out from its magical absorption in things. (②) In this way, the universe becomes for the first time an object of speculation and benign intellectual curiosity. (③) According to most accounts, the first person to systematically pursue answers to this type of question was Thales of Miletus, a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher. (④) Thales speculated that the universe was fundamentally (despite appearances) made out of water. (⑤) Water, as we now know, is essential for all complex forms of life to exist, and for someone living by the sea this is a pretty intelligent first step towards what we now refer to as the science of biology.

* speculation 성찰 ** benign 좋은

02

7004-0159

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The past supplies models for our behavior. From the sagas of Lewis and Clark, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Helen Keller, Rachel Carson, and a thousand others, students can draw inspiration, courage, and sometimes still-relevant causes.

(A) Recognizing the good and not so good elements within historical individuals can also make it easier to accept that societies also contain the good and not so good.

(B) Typically people perform heroically at a key moment, not so heroically at other moments. Students need to do accurate history, coupled with historiography, to sort out in which ways their role models are worth following.

(C) We're not talking hero worship here, however, and all of the individuals named above have their imperfections. Present them whole. Instead of suggesting heroes as models, suggest heroic actions.

* saga 모험담, 영웅담 ** historiography 역사 기록학

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

03 7004-0160

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Culture is the primary factor affecting the way in which man responds to the environment, and since there is a wide variety of cultures, there is a wide variety of cultural responses, even to the same environment. ____(A)____, in the Fijian Islands of the Pacific, two distinct cultures can be identified, each with a different relationship with the environment. On the one hand, there is the old Melanesian culture whose members utilise the environment to grow a small range of subsistence crops and whose wants are very limited. ____(B)____, there are the new Melanesians, largely Indian immigrants, who have a much more Westernised view of the environment, growing cash crops such as sugar cane for export. Similar contrasts can be found throughout the world, between Chinese and Malay in Malaysia, African and European in Kenya, and Indian and Latino in Mexico.

* subsistence 생계

(A)		(B)
① However	……	In fact
② However	……	In addition
③ Similarly	……	In contrast
④ For example	……	In contrast
⑤ For example	……	In fact

04 7004-0161

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ethical leaders do not simply follow the rules when an ethical situation arises. They are constantly and proactively looking for opportunities to develop personal projects that align with and express their ethical commitments. For example, I know of one student leader who decided to stop saying the word "try." He avoided telling his friends that he would "try" to get to their game or event, because he was concerned that if he did not show up he was deceiving his friends. Keeping his promises was important to this student, and he developed a personal project to always keep his promises and to avoid making a promise he thought he might not be able to keep. Indeed, there is a growing body of research suggesting that ethical leaders have developed the capacity to critically reflect on past ethical decisions, and _____ their future behaviors based on that critical assessment.

* proactively 사전 대비적으로

① prioritize ② anticipate ③ cross-examine
④ presuppose ⑤ self-regulate

Lecture 21

환경, 자원, 재활용

Gateway

7004-0162

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 6월 모의평가 32번 |

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

* savagely 잔혹하게

① lacked the benefits of the old
② denied other colonies easy access
③ faced unexpected natural disasters
④ caused conflicts among the refugees
⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

Words & Phrases in use

- □ ecological 생태상의, 생태학의
- □ destroy 죽이다, 박멸하다, 파괴하다
- □ current 해류, 기류, 전류, 흐름
- □ adapt 적응시키다
- □ landing 상륙, 착륙
- □ refuge 피난처, 피난
- □ tragedy 비극, 참사
- □ colony 집단, 군체, 식민지 주민, 식민지
- □ present (어려움 등을) 일으키다, 발표하다, 주다
- □ seagoing 바다 여행에 알맞은, 항해에 알맞은
- □ disaster 재난, 천재지변
- □ comparative 비교적인, 상대적인
- □ population 개체군, 전체 주민, 인구
- □ vicious 사나운, 악랄한, 사악한
- □ volcanic 화산의, 화산 작용에 의한
- □ eliminate 제거하다, 없애다

정답과 해설 77쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

deplete 고갈시키다 (to use most or all of something important or greatly reduce the amount of something)
The present generations continue to consume and **deplete** resources at unsustainable rates.
현세대는 지속 불가능한 속도로 계속해서 자원을 소모하고 고갈시킨다.

disposable 일회용의, 사용 후 버리게 되어 있는 (made to be thrown away after one use or several uses)
The use of **disposable** products has led to a marked increase in trash.
일회용품의 사용은 쓰레기의 현저한 증가를 초래해 왔다.

emission 배출 (the act of producing or sending out something such as energy or gas from a source)
To reduce the effects of climate change, global greenhouse gas **emissions** must be reduced significantly.
기후 변화의 영향을 줄이기 위해, 전 세계적인 온실가스 배출은 현저하게 감소되어야 한다.

exploitation 개발 (the action of making use of and benefiting from resources)
The oceans are increasingly threatened by illegal **exploitation** of living marine resources.
바다는 해양 생물자원의 불법 개발로 점점 더 위협받는다.

extinction 멸종 (the state or situation that results when something such as a plant or animal species has died out completely)
Many people are making efforts to protect the world's remaining polar bears from **extinction**.
많은 사람들이 세계의 남아 있는 북극곰을 멸종으로부터 보호하기 위해 노력하고 있다.

habitat 서식지 (the place or type of place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows)
The destruction of red squirrels' natural **habitat** has contributed to their decline.
붉은날다람쥐의 자연 서식지 파괴는 그것들의 감소의 원인이 되어 왔다.

sustainable (환경 파괴 없이) 지속 가능한 (involving methods that do not completely use up or destroy natural resources)
The **sustainable** use of rainforest resources will protect humans and animals from any disastrous ecological impact.
열대 우림 자원의 지속 가능한 이용은 그 어떤 피해가 막심한 생태상의 영향에서라도 인간과 동물을 보호해 줄 것이다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기
disposable deplete exploitation extinction sustainable

1. Currently, global rocket launches _____ the ozone layer.
2. The commercial _____ of natural resources has raised a range of environmental issues.
3. The government should do more to promote environmentally _____ economic growth.
4. Arctic animals are in danger of _____ due to global warming.
5. Bring your own cup or mug to reduce use of _____ paper cups.

Exercises

01

7004-0163

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The principal concern at the beginning of an oil spill is one of public and vessel safety. Spills that occur in areas where the oil remains confined ① to increase the initial risk of fire or explosion. Public and vessel safety must be addressed immediately and the necessary actions ② that are taken to control or manage potential safety hazards could be economically costly. Areas may need to be closed or access ③ temporarily restricted for vessels, vehicles, and personnel. Operations such as welding, cutting, or other spark-generating activities may need to be restricted or prohibited until the risk of fire hazard no longer ④ exists. Such restrictions and interferences may affect normal operations in the port or harbour, to the extent that the indirect costs could exceed the direct costs ⑤ associated with any physical damage from collision, explosion or fire, loss of cargo and cleanup.

* welding 용접 ** cargo 화물, 뱃짐

02

7004-0164

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Green air also means ecologically friendly policies for protecting the quality of the air we must breathe.

Thinking green about air calls upon each one of us to limit our contributions to air pollution. (①) Some obvious examples of how we can help are to walk, ride a bicycle, or use public transportation instead of driving, whenever possible. (②) Another example is to avoid wasting electricity in our homes. (③) Such policies have been put into practice in many parts of the world with varying degrees of success. (④) In the United States, many programs at the federal and state levels have been created to deal with air quality problems in need of solutions. (⑤) Much progress has been made in spite of fierce opposition by various industries with vested interests in keeping the situation as it is or even in rolling back environmental protection laws.

* vested interest 기득권

03 7004-0165

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many environmental problems are local in scale, and people confronted them before the word 'environment' existed. For example, the common practice in medieval Europe of tossing sewage into the street caused an environmental problem that was ① largely local in scope. My neighbor who insists on playing heavy metal music at all hours also ② cause a local environmental problem. Noise is ubiquitous in modern life, and we do not often think of it in this way, but it has ③ many of the hallmarks of a classic pollutant. It causes people to lose sleep and to stay away from home, and it generally degrades their quality of life. There is evidence ④ that persistent exposure to high levels of noise can even raise blood pressure and serum cholesterol. Noise pollution can spread out from being a matter of one household affecting another, to ⑤ being a serious urban problem.

* ubiquitous 어디에나 있는 ** degrade (질적으로) 저하시키다

04 7004-0166

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

From a medical standpoint, health is viewed as an attribute of the individual. The fields of medicine and public health have traditionally acknowledged environmental causes of illness and assigned risk to specific exposures. In the past decade, biologists, ecologists, and physicians have also developed a concept of ecosystem health. This idea recognizes that humans are participants in complex ecosystems and that their potential for health is proportional to the health function of those ecosystems. An ecosystem-based health perspective takes into account the health-related services that the natural environment provides (e.g., soil production, pollination, and water cleansing) and acknowledges the fundamental connection between a healthy environment and human health. An ecosystem health stance is a nonanthropocentric, holistic world view increasingly shared by biological scientists.

* pollination 수분, 가루받이 ** nonanthropocentric 인간 중심적이 아닌

① medical scientists' efforts to redefine health
② relevance of ecosystem health to human health
③ differences between human and ecosystem health
④ limitations of the ecosystem-based health perspective
⑤ impact of human population size on ecosystem health

Lecture 22

물리, 화학, 생명과학, 지구과학

Gateway

7004-0167

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 6월 모의평가 23번 |

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that 'complete competitors cannot coexist': in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

* axiom 원리, 공리

① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

Words & Phrases in use

- □ savanna 사바나, (열대 · 아열대 지방의) 대초원
- □ ecologist 생태학자
- □ organism 유기체, 생물(체)
- □ dominate 우세하다, 우위를 차지하다
- □ classic 전형적인
- □ penetrate 침투하다, 스며들다
- □ coexist 공존하다
- □ resources 자원
- □ temperate 온화한
- □ shallow 얕은
- □ bio-diversity 생물의 다양성
- □ pose (문제 등을) 제기하다
- □ population (어떤 지역 안의) 개체군
- □ efficiently 효율적으로
- □ grassland 초원, 목초지
- □ sandy 모래가 많은
- □ companion 동반자, 동행, 친구

정답과 해설 80쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

mass 질량 (the amount of physical matter that an object contains)
The Greenland ice sheet is losing its **mass** faster than in previous years.
그린란드 빙상(氷床)은 예년에 비해 빠르게 질량이 줄어들고 있다.

analysis 분석 (the scientific process of examining something in order to find out what it consists of)
Chemical **analysis** is used to identify a particular element in a sample of metal.
화학 분석은 금속 표본에서 특정 원소를 찾는 데 사용된다.

component 성분, (구성) 요소 (the parts that make up something)
The main **components** of water are hydrogen and oxygen.
물의 주요 성분은 수소와 산소이다.

humidity 습기, 습도 (the amount of water in the air)
Forests provide the **humidity** that is necessary for life.
숲은 생물에게 필요한 습기를 제공한다.

probe 탐사하다 (to search into or examine thoroughly)
Recently we have begun to use radar to **probe** the planet's surface from Earth.
최근에 우리는 지구에서 그 행성의 표면을 탐사하기 위해 레이더를 사용하기 시작했다.

curiosity 호기심 (a desire to know about something)
As a parent he encourages his child to develop scientific **curiosity**.
부모로서 그는 자신의 아이가 과학적 호기심을 발전시키도록 격려한다.

reaction 반응 (action in response to some influence, event, etc.)
Ozone is produced by the **reaction** between oxygen and ultraviolet light.
오존은 산소와 자외선 사이의 반응에 의해서 만들어진다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

humidity curiosity mass probe component

1. Scientists _____ deeper and deeper into the secrets of the universe.
2. Enriched uranium is a key _____ of a nuclear weapon.
3. The _____ of the Sun is approximately 330,000 times greater than that of Earth.
4. Her natural _____ led her to ask more questions.
5. The seed can even respond to changes in _____.

Exercises

01

7004-0168

slender mongoose에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As the name suggests, the slender mongoose is the thinnest and longest-bodied of the mongoose family and most closely resembles a weasel. Colour varies depending on the habitat, with lighter brown shadings common in large grassy areas and darker browns likely if the animal lives in forests; most though have red eyes and a black tip to their long tail. They move with a rippling motion, and are able to climb up and down trees with squirrel-like skill, but spend as much time on the ground, where they are able to stand on their hind legs and watch over long grass for prey or predators. The slender mongoose is an especially playful species, keen on pretend stalking and picking up eggs and other small objects and throwing them against rocks. They also chase and play with squirrels and monkeys, apparently simply for the sake of it.

* weasel 족제비 ** rippling 물결이 치는 듯한

① 몽구스 종들 중에 가장 몸이 길다.
② 서식지에 따라 몸 색깔이 다르다.
③ 뒷다리로 지탱해서 일어설 수 없다.
④ 알이나 물체를 바위에 던지기를 좋아한다.
⑤ 다람쥐와 원숭이를 뒤쫓으며 장난을 친다.

02

7004-0169

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Chemical properties are properties that can't readily be observed.

(A) By the time that you are done testing the metal, it has combined with part of the acid to make a salt. That is the defining characteristic of a chemical property: In order to observe one you must carry out a chemical reaction and produce a different substance.
(B) How something reacts to acid, for example, would be a chemical property. To see if a particular metal reacts with a particular acid, you would need to try the reaction. You would pour some acid on the metal and look for evidence of a chemical reaction.
(C) In order to see if an unknown substance has a particular chemical property it is necessary to try to carry out a chemical reaction on it, which will, of course, produce a new substance.

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

03 7004-0170

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> When there are not enough minerals in the diet, the digestive juices receive the supply that is available.

Glands are so complex and are effected by so many different things that it would be very difficult to simply list what is harmful and what is beneficial to them. But, there is one main thing that is vital for all glandular functions. (①) All the glands of the body require minerals to produce hormones and to perform their specific jobs. (②) This means that the nerves, tissues, teeth and bones will be mineral deficient and that their functions will be greatly hampered. (③) If this state of mineral deficiency is not remedied, eventually the glands will become affected. (④) This will in turn cause abnormal body conditions that can only result in disease. (⑤) Because the body obtains minerals through the food that is eaten, it is essential that a variety of fresh, raw food be eaten so the body will receive the necessary minerals.

* gland 분비샘

04 7004-0171

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science is viewed by many as definitive, basing its conclusions on facts, and capable of delivering answers to questions and problems. However, scientists do not start from the premise of science being about universal 'truths' or definitive answers. Any person working in the field of science understands that the idea of truth in science is also relative. The mistake happens when people consider the pursuit of science to be the pursuit of truth. Science can often result in _____. If we take light for example, is it a wave or a particle? What is the 'true' nature of light? Is it a mixture of waves and particles or is it the way in which we try to make sense of light, by categorizing its essential features according to properties that fit a wave model or a particle model, that is getting in the way of our understanding of its real or 'true' form?

* premise 전제

① an accurate prediction for the future
② a confused understanding of the world
③ innovative ways to solve many problems
④ the most reliable means to discover truths
⑤ harmony between humans and the universe

Lecture 23

스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행

Gateway

7004-0172

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

| 2017학년도 6월 모의평가 29번 |

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) [preset / self-selected] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) [automatically / intentionally] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) [consistency / variation] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

* treadmill 러닝머신 ** physiological 생리학적인

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	preset	……	intentionally	……	consistency
②	preset	……	automatically	……	variation
③	self-selected	……	intentionally	……	variation
④	self-selected	……	intentionally	……	consistency
⑤	self-selected	……	automatically	……	consistency

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ stationary bike 고정 자전거, 페달 밟기 운동 기구
- ☐ stair climber 스테퍼(계단 오르기 운동 기구)
- ☐ relative 상대적인
- ☐ instinctively 본능적으로
- ☐ intensity 강도
- ☐ settle into ~에 자리 잡다
- ☐ unconsciously 무의식적으로
- ☐ regardless of ~에 관계없이
- ☐ discipline 종목

정답과 해설 83쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

leisure 여가 (free time, the time when you are not working)
The employees were so busy that they had no **leisure** to travel.
직원들은 너무 바빠서 여행할 여가가 없었다.

accommodation (*pl.*) 숙박 시설, 거처 (a place where travelers can sleep and find other services)
The refugees were housed in temporary **accommodations**.
난민들은 임시 숙박 시설에 수용되었다.

departure 출발, 떠남 (the act or an instance of leaving)
Please check in at least one hour before **departure** time.
출발 시간보다 최소한 한 시간 전에 수속해 주십시오.

collector 수집가 (a person who gathers and keeps certain things as a hobby)
The trophy was bought by an unknown **collector** in London.
그 트로피는 런던의 알려지지 않은 수집가에 의해 구매되었다.

amateur 비전문가, 아마추어 (a person who does something for pleasure and not as a job)
His performance was no better than that of an **amateur**.
그의 공연은 비전문가의 공연보다 더 나을 게 없었다.

like-minded 관심[생각]이 비슷한 (having similar opinions and interests)
The convention was an opportunity to mix with hundreds of **like-minded** people.
그 총회는 관심이 비슷한 수백 명의 사람들과 어울릴 기회였다.

referee 심판 (a person who makes sure that players act according to the rules of a game)
The **referee** called a foul by the offense.
심판은 공격 측의 파울을 선언했다.

draw 무승부 (the final result of a game, contest, etc., that does not have a winner)
The international match resulted in a **draw**.
그 국제 경기는 무승부로 끝났다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

accommodations　departure　leisure　draw　referee

1. When all rounds ended, the match resulted in an 8–8 _____.
2. The hotel was fully booked, so I had to seek other _____.
3. They say they won't sacrifice pleasure and _____ for their careers.
4. The _____ finally blew the whistle to stop the game.
5. I delayed my _____ by a day because of the snowstorm.

Exercises

01

7004-0173

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Above all these sources, however, is the pressure you put on yourself.

If you are a student athlete, you'll understand that pressure comes from a variety of sources. If you're involved in individual sports such as tennis or skiing, you might feel pressure to win every time you play or race. (①) In a team sport, you might feel pressure to perform up to various expectations — a certain number of rebounds or strikeouts, for example. (②) If you're hoping to play in college, you might feel pressure to impress college scouts. (③) If you're a freshman or sophomore, you might feel pressure to impress the coach in order to earn a starting spot or move up to varsity. (④) If you have super-involved parents who have poured a lot of time and money into your sport, you might feel pressure to please them. (⑤) Some of you expect perfection from yourselves every time you're out there — a super goal, but one that's guaranteed to stress you out since no one is perfect.

* varsity 대학의 대표팀

02

7004-0174

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Destination choice is an important attribute that significantly differentiates between inbound and outbound tourism. Typically mature age customers have more time at hand with greater disposable incomes. Therefore mature age customers would prefer to go on a real holiday and tend to be more inclined towards selecting an international destination. ____(A)____, mature age customers may try alternative modes of travel such as cruises, trains etc., as time is not a factor that blocks them from selecting these options. However, younger customers have many limitations in comparison to mature age customers in terms of time, money, and career. ____(B)____, outbound tourism is a preferred destination choice for younger customers only when it is linked to business or personal purposes. Also in comparison to mature age customers, younger customers would spend less time in a single destination and may tend to travel to a greater number of destinations in a year.

* differentiate 구별하다

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① Similarly	·····	Nevertheless	② Similarly	·····	Therefore
③ In contrast	·····	Moreover	④ For example	·····	Therefore
⑤ For example	·····	Moreover			

03 7004-0175

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Severe time limitations make shopping more difficult and appear to take away from the unhurried style of leisure shopping.

(A) Conversely, some participants felt that too much time spent shopping also influenced their experience in a negative manner. It appears, then, that having a choice in time terms can make or break the leisure shopping experience.

(B) Consumers seem to enjoy having a sense of unlimited time and temporal freedom to browse and stroll about. One study noted that shoppers who felt rushed for time or had some kind of limits on their time in retail pursuits did not consider their experience a leisured one.

(C) Too much time to shop, usually the plight of accompanying companions, can cause mental tiring from the constant display of goods and physical fatigue from hours of walking, inspecting goods, and carrying shopping bags.

* plight (어려운) 상태

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

04 7004-0176

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

In sport, it has been assumed that the original form of the game is naturally attractive and therefore satisfies consumer needs. An analysis of sporting organisations in Australia shows this to be a ① <u>current</u> view. Many sports have modified rules to make their games more ② <u>attractive</u>, and in the case of cricket matches, which have traditionally been played for 4–5 days, one-day matches have become an important part of the range of product offerings. One-day international matches played throughout an Australian summer have more readily ③ <u>satisfied</u> consumer need for compressed entertainment and a quick result. At junior levels, many sports have been significantly ④ <u>modified</u> to satisfy the desire of many more young people to participate in the game. Inherent in this change has been the recognition that juniors wish to develop game skills through actual ⑤ <u>participation</u>, to have fun, and in general to be with their friends through the sport setting.

* product offering 제품[상품]군

Lecture 24

음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축

Gateway

7004-0177

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 40번 |

In science one experiment, whether it succeeds or fails, is logically followed by another in a theoretically infinite progression. According to the underlying myth of modern science, this progression is always replacing the smaller knowledge of the past with the larger knowledge of the present, which will be replaced by the yet larger knowledge of the future. In the arts, by contrast, no limitless sequence of works is ever implied or looked for. No work of art is necessarily followed by a second work that is necessarily better. Given the methodologies of science, the law of gravity and the genome were bound to be discovered by somebody; the identity of the discoverer is incidental to the fact. But it appears that in the arts there are no second chances. We must assume that we had one chance each for *The Divine Comedy* and *King Lear*. If Dante and Shakespeare had died before they wrote those works, nobody ever would have written them.

While scientific knowledge is believed to progress through ____(A)____ experiments, an artistic work tends to be ____(B)____ to its creator with no limitless sequence implied.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① successive	·····	unique	② successive	·····	valuable
③ controlled	·····	valuable	④ incidental	·····	influential
⑤ incidental	·····	unique			

Words & Phrases in use

- □ logically (논리상) 필연적으로, 논리적으로
- □ theoretically 이론상, 이론적으로
- □ infinite 무한한
- □ in progression 연속하여
- □ underlying 기초를 이루는, 근본적인, 숨겨진
- □ myth (근거 없는) 통념
- □ sequence 연속
- □ methodology 방법론
- □ gravity 중력
- □ bound 꼭 ~할 것 같은, ~할 가능성이 큰
- □ incidental 부수적인, (자연스러운 결과로) 따라오는

정답과 해설 86쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

applause 박수 (갈채) (appreciation or praise, especially as shown by clapping the hands)
The pianist stepped onto the stage with thunderous **applause** from the audience.
그 피아노 연주자가 청중으로부터 우레와 같은 박수를 받으며 무대에 올라섰다.

architecture 건축 (the art or science of designing and creating buildings)
The temple is acknowledged to be a masterpiece of classical **architecture**.
그 사원은 고전주의 건축의 걸작이라고 인정받는다.

compose 작곡하다, (시 · 문장을) 짓다 (to create and write a piece of music or writing)
Mozart **composed** songs throughout his life from the age of 12 until the year of his death.
모차르트는 12살 때부터 죽을 때까지 평생 동안 가곡을 작곡했다.

contemporary 현대의, 당대의 (happening or beginning now or in recent times)
He is widely considered to be one of the most influential **contemporary** artists in the world.
그는 세계에서 가장 영향력 있는 현대 예술가들 중 한 명으로 널리 여겨진다.

critic 비평가, 평론가 (a person who judges the merits of literary or artistic works, especially one who does so professionally)
Her new film received positive reviews from the **critics** as well as the audiences.
그녀의 새 영화는 관객들뿐만 아니라 비평가들로부터 긍정적인 평을 받았다.

inspiration 영감 (something that makes someone want to do something or that gives someone an idea about what to do or create)
Nature has always been a source of **inspiration** for artists and writers.
자연은 항상 예술가들과 작가들에게 영감의 원천이 되어 왔다.

intermission (연극 · 영화 등의) 중간 휴식 시간 (a short break between the parts of a performance such as a play, movie, or concert)
This performance lasts more than three hours and includes an **intermission**.
이 공연은 3시간이 넘게 계속되며, 중간 휴식 시간을 포함한다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기
applause compose contemporary inspiration intermission

1. The audience of all ages gave the actors enthusiastic _____.
2. People who turn up late have to wait until _____ to come in.
3. Nowadays people can easily _____ music or recreate existing music with a computer.
4. The architect drew his _____ from a combination of Eastern and Western cultures.
5. His _____ paintings are regularly exhibited at galleries in London and New York.

Exercises

01

7004-0178

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The notion that individual pieces of popular music may be distinguishable by their own identity or character is common across popular music genres. ① But, as with 'piece', this notion is not necessarily established by virtue of the composed element alone. ② Performance, whether live or recorded, and technical production in the recording studio are major sites of the elements that enable identity distinctions to be drawn between pieces. ③ Indeed, identity can sometimes be seen to reside in the activity of performance *tout court*, without particular concern for the end product. ④ Many musicians can find the task of recording and producing a great track quite challenging. ⑤ Yet, at the same time, it would be wrong to ignore the powerful influence that the record, as the end result of a combination of activities, exerts over the notion of identity.

* tout court 간단히 말해, 더 말할 것도 없이

02

7004-0179

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Digital cameras make it easy to proceed in that manner because if you're not pleased with the image you've captured, you can simply delete it.

In many ways, digital photography has turned the usual approach to photography on its head. (①) It used to be that a photographer would look and then shoot, taking time to compose the image and look for important relationships within the scene before tripping the shutter, even if it was as rapid-fire as street photography. (②) Today, most digital photographers shoot and then look. (③) They expose the image first, then look at the display on the camera back to see what they captured. (④) You can't do that with film, where the exposure is permanent and you have to move on to the next frame. (⑤) Digital photography certainly frees you up to do more shooting, but it's a double-edged sword because it also allows you to do a lot of really bad shooting.

03 7004-0180

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Compared to dreaming, when we are awakened, most of our thoughts and actions are deliberate and meaningful. And, even the thoughts that enter our mind unconsciously still have relevance to something that matters to us, which is not the case with most of our dreams. This is not to be oblivious to the idea that sometimes our dreams represent our deeper subconscious psyche. However, most dreams do not even remotely relate to our lives. Thus, in my opinion, abstract arts, as compared to rhythmic arts or imitative arts, resemble the state of dreaming as compared to the state of being awake, and the greatest majority of abstract arts lack any substance that could be expressed in a meaningful way despite the fact that many of them might be very pleasant to look at.

* oblivious 의식하지 못하는 ** psyche 마음 (상태), 정신

① 꿈의 해석은 추상 예술의 주제로 가장 적절하다.
② 추상 예술은 가장 순수한 예술로 인정받아야 한다.
③ 꿈과 추상 예술은 둘 다 현실을 구체적으로 반영한다.
④ 대개의 꿈처럼 추상 예술의 대부분은 유의미한 실체가 없다.
⑤ 추상 예술은 예술의 실용성을 구체적으로 표현할 수 있다.

04 7004-0181

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Apocalypse Now, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained popularity, and with good reason. The film is the adaptation of J. Conrad's novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental story line and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character's mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been a literal adaptation of the novel.

* deranged 정상이 아닌

① common themes throughout war films
② tradition of adventure stories for adults
③ reasons why Conrad's novels were successful
④ necessity of breaking the rules in making a film
⑤ successful adaptation of a novel for movie viewers

Lecture 25

교육, 학교, 진로

Gateway

7004-0182

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2013학년도 9월 모의평가 33번 |

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the illusion of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

① positive impact of student counseling on study skills
② importance of familiarity in gaining actual understanding
③ relationship between reading and gaining high test scores
④ tests as a means to distinguish real understanding from familiarity
⑤ necessity of internalizing reading materials to improve test scores

Words & Phrases in use

- □ encounter 마주치다
- □ familiarity 친숙함
- □ foster 조성하다
- □ internalize 내면화하다
- □ yield 생기게 하다, 산출하다
- □ probe 캐묻다, 조사하다
- □ illusion 착각, 환상
- □ diminishing returns 수확 체감

정답과 해설 89쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

tutor 개인 지도 교사 (someone who gives private lessons in a particular subject)
Tutors must be prepared to accept and to work with any students to whom they are assigned.
개인 지도 교사는 자신에게 배정된 어떤 학생도 받아들이고 그와 같이하려는 준비가 되어 있어야 한다.

competence 능력, 역량 (the ability to do something in a satisfactory or effective way)
Peter demonstrated thorough **competence** in dealing with the issues.
Peter는 그 문제들을 다루는 데 있어서 완벽한 능력을 보여 주었다.

conventional 관습적인 (used and accepted by most people)
The appearance of e-learning destroyed the **conventional** teaching method.
전자 학습의 출현은 관습적인 교수법을 파괴했다.

guarantee 보장하다, 장담하다 (to make it certain that something will happen or exist)
You are **guaranteed** academic freedom on this campus.
여러분은 이 교정에서 학문의 자유를 보장받습니다.

instruct 가르치다 (to teach someone something, or show them how to do something)
Greater effort is needed to **instruct** him in politeness and good manners.
그에게 예의 바름과 훌륭한 예절을 가르치기 위해 더 큰 노력이 필요하다.

facilitate 용이하게 하다, 촉진하다 (to make it possible or easier for something to happen)
What a child learns early in his education **facilitates** his learning more complex skills later.
아이가 교육에서 초기에 배우는 것이 나중에 그가 더 복잡한 능력을 학습하는 것을 용이하게 한다.

distract (주의를) 다른 곳으로 돌리다, (주의를) 흩뜨리다 (to draw the attention of a person away from something)
Computer games can **distract** children from more beneficial activities.
컴퓨터 게임은 아이들의 주의력을 더 유익한 활동을 하는 것으로부터 다른 곳으로 돌릴 수 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

tutor competence guarantee facilitate distract

1. I _____ that you will learn a lot from this course.
2. The violin _____ said it was rare to see such proficiency in a small boy.
3. Go and play outside and try not to _____ the other students.
4. He has gradually improved his communicative _____.
5. The leaning processes can _____ the development of students' mathematical ability.

Exercises

01 7004-0183

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If music is vital to young children's brain growth and development, is the force so powerful as to increase intelligence? This is the question surrounding the so-called "Mozart effect." ① The media have given much attention to the notion of increasing intelligence by playing classical music such as the works of Mozart. ② Although lacking in supporting research, claims suggest that listening to Mozart for even a few minutes on a regular basis can increase intelligence and subsequent performance on tests of intelligence. ③ The claim appears simplistic and too good to be true. ④ Mozart's music reflects not only his extraordinary talent but also a new paradigm for music and its effects on listeners and musicians alike. ⑤ In reality, music may simply serve as a tool for warming up or getting the brain ready to engage with and process information.

02 7004-0184

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rather than spend time seeking out a guaranteed technique for promoting student creativity, teachers might better spend their time focusing their attention on how their everyday classroom policies, practices, and procedures support or hinder creative expression. Indeed, creativity researchers have argued that the best way to promote student creativity is for teachers to encourage and model the creative thinking and behaviors in the classroom. For instance, teachers might encourage and model the expression of original ideas by encouraging students to imagine various perspectives on a key historical event. And they might, at the same time, help students use their evaluative skills by ensuring that imagined perspectives offered by students have some basis in historical documents, records, and other appropriate source materials.

① effective means for teaching diverse historical perspectives
② effects of teachers' encouragement on students' motivations
③ difficulties in building analytic thinking abilities in students
④ ways teachers can enhance student creativity in everyday classes
⑤ importance of teachers' modeling to improve students' evaluative skills

03 7004-0185

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> However, occasions arise when students feel that the generation gap prevents adults from understanding a particular situation, leading them to have greater trust in peers.

Students in school are faced with the decision of whom to trust in seeking information to guide their beliefs and behaviors. In addition to several adult sources of information, including parents, teachers, and other school personnel, they have a large body of schoolmates to rely on. (①) In some cases, advice from adults and fellow students is congruent, making no choice necessary between the two sources of information. (②) In other cases, information obtained from adults is contradictory to that received from peers. (③) Here, the individual must decide which source of information to trust. (④) The literature on status attainment suggests that students generally accept advice from parents or teachers, implying that they believe adults have their best interests in mind. (⑤) In this case, students' trust is based on the belief that peers share their goals and can best help them attain theirs.

* congruent 일치하는

04 7004-0186

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our world is changing at a rapid rate, and as concerned educators, we no longer can predict with confidence the kind of social ecology that our students will encounter as mature individuals. Our only adaptive recourse, therefore, is to prepare pupils not to be rigidly cooperative, competitive, or individualistic, but to be adaptively flexible — to recognize a broad range of social situations and the kinds of behaviors appropriate to each. There are situations in which competition is an adaptive strategy; there are other situations in which cooperation is adaptive; and there are yet other situations in which an individualistic approach is most successful. By including a variety of task and reward structures within the classroom, teachers can prepare their students to recognize a fuller range of environmental contingencies and to be able to adjust their behavior accordingly.

* recourse 의지(하는 것) ** contingency 우발적인 사태

① 미래의 학생들이 접할 사회적 생태계와 교육 환경을 예측하는 것이 중요하다.
② 변화하는 학습 환경을 바르게 관찰하고 그에 맞는 평가과정 개발이 시급하다.
③ 학생들의 지나친 협동심을 강조하는 현재의 교육과정을 변화시키는 것이 필요하다.
④ 학생들이 다양한 환경에 적응하기 위한 융통성을 기르도록 교육하는 것이 필요하다.
⑤ 갈수록 개인주의화되는 학생들의 행동은 사회 전반에 부정적인 영향을 끼칠 수 있다.

Lecture 26

언어, 문학, 문화

Gateway

7004-0187

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 34번 |

Even if it is correct to say that we *express* and *represent* our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of *numbers*: The number 9 can be *represented* as '12−3' but it does not follow that 12, 3, or *subtraction* are *constituents* of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its 'expression' from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that _____. Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word 'and' exists either in the world or in my visual image.

* subtraction 빼기 ** entail 의미[함의]하다

① the thought itself has such a structure
② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought

Words & Phrases in use

- □ express 표현하다
- □ represent 나타내다, 표현하다
- □ similarity 유사성
- □ analogy 비유
- □ it follows that ~ 결과적으로 ~이 되다
- □ constituent 구성 요소
- □ verbal 언어적인
- □ cylinder 원통, 원기둥
- □ statement 진술
- □ correspond to ~에 상응하다
- □ distinct 별개의

정답과 해설 92쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

ritual 의식, 의례 (a ceremony that is always performed in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social occasion)
The simple fact is that no government should have the right to subject anyone anywhere to any religious **ritual**.
단순한 사실은, 어떤 정부도, 어디에서든 그 어느 누구에게도, 어떤 종교 의식을 받아들이게 할 권리가 없다는 것이다.

exhibit 전시하다 (to display something to the public for interest or instruction)
The artist will **exhibit** his latest works in the town hall next week.
그 예술가는 다음 주 시청에서 자신의 최근 작품들을 전시할 것이다.

quote 인용하다 (to write or say a line or short section from a piece of writing or a speech)
You devalue your argument when you **quote** nonsense like that.
그런 터무니없는 말을 인용할 때 너는 네 주장의 가치를 떨어뜨린다.

metaphor 비유, 은유 (an imaginative way of describing something by referring to something else which is the same in a particular way)
The "glass ceiling", which is a **metaphor** for a barrier in women's career advancement, may be broken.
여성의 승진을 막는 장벽이라는 비유인 '유리 천장'이 깨질 수도 있을 것 같다.

linguistic 언어(학)의 (of or relating to language or linguistics)
What is more surprising is that the ancient Sumerians had a "common **linguistic** origin" with Koreans.
더욱 놀라운 것은 고대 수메르인들이 한민족과 '같은 언어의 뿌리'를 가지고 있었다는 사실이다.

conserve 보존[보호]하다, 아껴 쓰다 (to keep something safe or from being damaged or destroyed; to use something carefully in order to prevent loss or waste)
UNESCO alerts us to the role of mother tongue-based education to **conserve** linguistic diversity.
유네스코는 언어의 다양성을 보존하기 위해 우리에게 모국어에 기반한 교육의 역할에 대한 주의를 환기시킨다.

inherit 물려받다, 상속받다 (to receive money, property, etc. from someone when that person dies)
In the current situation of globalization, to protect and **inherit** the traditional culture of each country is a fateful topic.
세계화의 현재 상황에서 각국의 전통 문화를 보호하고 물려받는 것이 중대한 화제이다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

exhibit　conserve　ritual　metaphor　quote

1. During a drought, everyone needs to _____ water.
2. Traditionally, villagers conducted a(n) _____ to pray for a good harvest.
3. The museum plans to _____ the works of the impressionists for a month.
4. In poetry, the rose is often a(n) _____ for love.
5. Whoever I _____, you retain your opinion.

Exercises

01

7004-0188

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Good writers leave room for their readers to think! If a writer told you absolutely everything, reading might become a little boring. ① When a writer leaves room for the reader to think, the reader becomes more engaged and interested. ② When readers add their thinking into a story, try to figure something out, add their own *maybes* into the text, this is called *inferring*. ③ Inferring is when readers add their own ideas and thoughts into the text. ④ Readers may focus on irrelevant information in the text and miss the text's deeper meaning, making accurate understanding very difficult. ⑤ As writers, we want to engage and invite our readers into our stories, and sometimes that means not telling them everything.

02

7004-0189

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Names are an important guide to the social significance of pets. Like pet food during the 1960s, pets themselves were frequently given dog-specific names such as *Rex*, *Fido* and *Rover*; or cat-specific names such as *Kitty*, *Tibby* or *Sooty*. ____(A)____, in Australia, the UK and USA companion animals are now more likely to be given human names. In Britain, for example, the 1980s marked a turning point away from the use of 'traditional canine' names, especially *Shep*, *Brandy*, *Whisky*, *Rex*, *Lassie* and *Rover*. By 1995 the National Canine Defence League's survey found that the ten most popular dog names were all human. ____(B)____, many of them, such as *Ben*, *Lucy*, *Sam*, *Sophie* and *Charlie*, were also currently among the most popular names given to babies. In 1996 the most common name given to a dog by Australians was *Sam*, whereas in the past *Dog* was the most common name.

* canine 개의

	(A)		(B)
①	Therefore	……	In contrast
②	Therefore	……	Moreover
③	In addition	……	Instead
④	However	……	Moreover
⑤	However	……	Instead

03 7004-0190

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> But these different types of households tend to be interested in different types of takeout, and for different reasons.

Single-person households and "empty nesters" have different lifestyles and preferences than larger families. (①) Singles, especially, spend heavily on foodservice, both for convenience and for social occasions. (②) The increasing domination of these smaller all-adult households and single-person households has implications for restaurant patronage patterns. (③) For instance, the use of takeout has grown among both families with children and adult-only households (singles and couples). (④) While the family with kids may order a crowd-pleasing, inexpensive meal such as a large pizza or a bucket of chicken, the single adult might be more likely to stop on the way home after work for a sophisticated green salad that's "too much trouble" to make for just one person. (⑤) Adults who live alone or with one other person are more likely to rely on takeout as a routine pattern of sourcing food, whether they are in an older age group or a younger one.

* empty nester (장성한 자녀가 집을 떠난 뒤) 둘만 사는 부부 ** patronage (식당 등에 대한 고객의) 애용

04 7004-0191

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary knowledge, and limitations in abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in communicating effectively.

(A) Through indirect expression in play the child can gain awareness of troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.

(B) Children are naturally comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings.

(C) Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone.

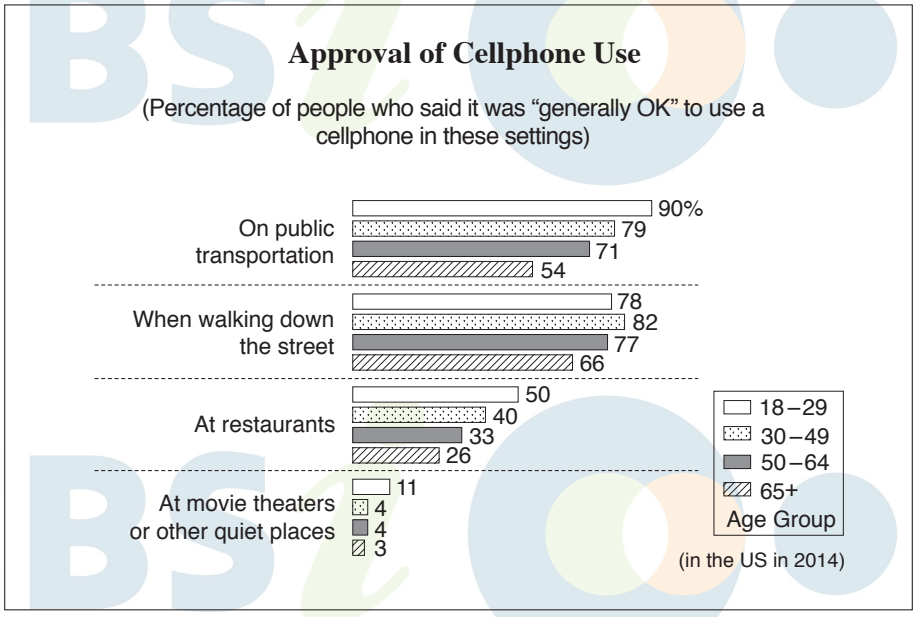
① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C) ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
④ (C) – (A) – (B) ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

Gateway

7004-0192

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 24번 |



The above graph shows the percentage of Americans in different age groups who said it was "generally OK" to use a cellphone in different settings in 2014. ① In the setting of "On public transportation," the younger groups are more accepting than the older ones regarding cellphone use. ② "When walking down the street" is the setting in which people aged 30–49 are more permissive towards cellphone use than the other age groups. ③ As for "At restaurants," 50% of the 18–29 year olds answer that it is acceptable to use cellphones while 26% of those 65 and older say the same. ④ Only 4% of people in each of the two age groups, 30–49 and 50–64, agree that cellphone use is acceptable in the setting of "At movie theaters or other quiet places." ⑤ In the same setting, less than 10% of people in each age group answer that it is acceptable to use cellphones.

Words & Phrases in use

□ setting 상황 □ public transportation 대중교통 □ regarding ~에 관해
□ permissive 관대한

정답과 해설 95쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

transportation 수송, 운송, 수송[운송] 체계 (a system for moving passengers or goods from one place to another)
Usually airplanes provide quick **transportation** over long distances.
대개 비행기는 장거리에 걸친 빠른 수송을 제공한다.

circuit 회로 (the complete path that an electric current travels along)
I think that the integrated **circuit** is the engine of the information age.
나는 집적 회로가 정보 시대의 엔진이라고 생각한다.

statistics 통계, 통계학 (a collection of quantitative data; a branch of mathematics that studies the data)
These **statistics** show births per 100 people in a population.
이 통계는 인구 100명당 출생을 보여 준다.

automate 자동화하다 (to run or operate by using machines, computers, etc.)
The test process is **automated** and the evaluation is conducted by the computer.
검사 과정은 자동화되어 있고 평가는 컴퓨터에 의해 수행된다.

transmit 전송하다, 전달하다 (to send in the form of electrical signals to a radio, television, computer, etc.)
A microphone is used to magnify small sounds or to **transmit** sounds.
마이크는 작은 소리를 확대하거나 소리를 전송하는 데 사용된다.

detour 우회(로) (a roundabout way temporarily replacing part of a route)
We had to take a **detour** around the collapsed building.
우리는 그 무너진 건물 주위로 우회로를 택해야 했다.

sidewalk 인도 (a usually paved path along the side of a street for people to walk on)
You can't park your car on the **sidewalk**.
인도에는 차를 주차할 수 없습니다.

account 계정 (an arrangement in which a person uses the service of a particular company)
Email delivery has stopped for this email **account**.
이 이메일 계정으로 이메일 전달이 중지되었다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

account automated circuit sidewalk transportation

1. A man in his 20s was playing the violin on the _____.
2. Once installed, the backup process is _____ and simple.
3. Notification emails are sent to your regular email _____.
4. The flowers are so fragile that they can't bear _____ at any distance.
5. Copper wire is used in an electric _____ because copper is conductive.

Exercises

01

7004-0193

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Higher temperatures cause greater evaporation both from soils and from water bodies. Dry soils and heat-stressed vegetation contribute to a greater number and intensity of forest fires. The smoke and low visibility from fires causes massive traffic pile-ups and has prompted highway closures. The increase in evaporation from water bodies adds water vapor to the atmosphere, which fuels storms. Superstorm Sandy and Typhoon Bopha were fueled by higher sea surface temperatures and higher amounts of water vapor in the atmosphere. Superstorm Sandy flooded the subway system of Manhattan in New York City in 2012. Adding heat to the climate system has resulted in a greater number of severe weather events and a significant increase in operating expenses for the transportation industry.

* evaporation 증발

① The Role of Transportation in Disaster Situations
② Effective Strategies for Sustainable Transportation
③ Economic Importance of the Transportation Industry
④ Transportation: One of the Major Causes of Global Warming
⑤ Impact of Higher Temperatures on the Transportation System

02

7004-0194

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Networked computers present opportunities that did not previously exist. They have, however, evolved out of traditions that adolescents cannot fully appreciate without greater historical perspective. Thus, it helps to know a little about the history of the Internet, as provided by a resource like Hobbes' Internet Timeline, or to have knowledge of a glossary of Internet terms, like the handbook from the Internet Literacy Consultants. A brief introduction to the history and terminology helps students see that although cyberspace offers new possibilities, many of the activities they encounter there have historical antecedents. Also, familiarity with the terminology is an integral part of literacy and is critical to the kind of etiquette educators wish to inspire. Before students reach for the slang terms used to describe online activities, it is worthwhile to identify the formal terms that help define the language of this culture.

* glossary (용어 등의) 목록 ** antecedent 전례

① 온라인 활동에서 속어를 사용하는 것은 예절에 어긋나는 행동이다.
② 전문 용어 목록 암기를 위주로 하는 컴퓨터 교육은 바람직하지 않다.
③ 뛰어난 컴퓨터 활용 능력은 학생들에게 다양한 취업 기회를 제공한다.
④ 일부 웹사이트의 정보는 학생들이 활용할 수 없을 만큼 신뢰도가 낮다.
⑤ 학생들은 인터넷의 역사와 용어에 대한 기본 지식을 배울 필요가 있다.

03 7004-0195

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One may desire to have immediate delivery as soon as the order is ready, especially when a lightweight item is ordered. This is where a drone comes into play. The drone can pick up the item being ordered and via GPS can travel toward the destination, send an alert to the customer, descend, drop the item at the front door of the customer, and return to the base. Services can be applied to food order, books, and others. The FAA has started granting licenses for certain commercial applications. Debate is still on for safety and privacy. An online store is about to launch such services. The store estimates 80% of its deliveries are light enough (less than 5 pounds) for a drone to carry. Today, customers and hobbyists can order and operate drones under certain guidelines — for example, flying height is 400 feet.

* FAA 미국 연방 항공국(Federal Aviation Administration)

① using drones as a commercial delivery tool
② an increasing market for lightweight aircraft
③ requiring drone operators to observe safety rules
④ complaints about flying drones in residential areas
⑤ developing lightweight aircraft for military purposes

04 7004-0196

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By their very nature, big data analysis projects involve large data sets. But that doesn't mean that all of a company's data sources, or all of the information within a relevant data source, will need to be analyzed. Organizations need to identify the strategic data that will lead to valuable analytical insights. For instance, what combination of information can help pinpoint key customer-retention factors? Or what data are required to uncover hidden patterns in stock market transactions? Focusing on a project's business goals in the planning stages can help an organization home in on the exact analytics that are required, after which it can — and should — look at the data needed to meet those business goals. In some cases, this will indeed mean including everything. In other cases, though, it means using only a subset of the big data on hand.

* pinpoint 정확히 찾아내다[보여 주다] ** analytics 분석된 정확한 정보

① 신뢰할 수 있는 검색도구를 사용하여 데이터를 분석해야 한다.
② 불법적인 해킹을 막을 수 있도록 보안 전문가를 양성해야 한다.
③ 데이터 분석 시 우연의 일치로 보이는 것을 무시하지 말아야 한다.
④ 기업은 빅 데이터 분석에 사용되는 통계 프로그램을 다양하게 개발해야 한다.
⑤ 조직은 빅 데이터 분석 시 사업상 목표에 부합하는 데이터를 취사선택해야 한다.

Lecture 28

심리, 대인 관계

Gateway

7004-0197

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 22번 |

From an evolutionary perspective, fear has contributed to both fostering and limiting change, and to preserving the species. We are programmed to be afraid. It is a survival need, as is stability, which is another force of nature that can limit the capacity to change. Stable patterns are necessary lest we live in chaos; however, they make it difficult to abandon entrenched behaviors, even those that are no longer useful, constructive, or health creating. And fear can keep you from changing when you don't want to risk a step into unknown territory; for example, some people choose not to leave an unfulfilling job or a failing relationship because they fear the unknown more than the known. On the other hand, fear can also motivate change in order to avoid something you're afraid of, such as dying young — as one of your parents might have.

* entrenched 굳어버린

① fear's negative roles in cases of chaos
② effective strategies for maintaining stability
③ fear and its dual functions in terms of change
④ the necessities of reducing a fear of the unknown
⑤ ways of confronting fear to overcome difficulties in life

Words & Phrases in use

- □ evolutionary 진화론의
- □ perspective 관점
- □ fear 두려움; 두려워하다
- □ contribute to ~에 기여[공헌]하다
- □ foster 촉진하다, 육성하다
- □ limit 제한하다
- □ stability 안정
- □ stable 안정적인
- □ lest ~하지 않기 위해
- □ chaos 혼란, 혼동
- □ abandon 버리다, 버려두다
- □ constructive 건설적인
- □ keep ~ from -ing ~이 …하지 못하게 막다
- □ risk ~의 위험을 무릅쓰다
- □ territory 영역, 분야
- □ unfulfilling 성취감을 주지 못하는

정답과 해설 97쪽

Academic Vocabulary by topic

anxiety 불안, 걱정 (the feeling of being very worried about something)
Anxiety decreases when we realize that we don't have to be perfect.
우리가 완벽할 필요가 없다는 것을 깨달으면 불안이 줄어든다.

bias 편견 (an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it)
Setting aside personal **bias** completely is probably not even possible.
개인적 편견을 완전히 무시하는 것은 아마 가능하지도 않을 것이다.

distort 왜곡하다 (to change something so that it is no longer true or accurate)
Your memory is **distorted** a little every time your brain tries to recall it.
여러분의 뇌가 여러분의 기억을 회상하려고 할 때마다 여러분의 기억은 조금씩 왜곡된다.

intuitive 직관적인 (having the ability to know or understand things without any proof or evidence)
Children have an **intuitive** understanding of language based on their previous experiences.
아이들은 자신들의 이전 경험에 근거하여 언어에 대한 직관적인 이해를 가진다.

perception 인식, 지각 (the way you think about or understand someone or something)
People's **perception** of robots has really changed recently.
사람들의 로봇에 대한 인식이 최근에 정말 변했다.

rational 합리적인 (having the ability to reason or think about things clearly)
The logical brain helps us to be **rational** in decision making.
논리적인 뇌는 우리로 하여금 결정할 때 합리적이 되도록 돕는다.

trait (성격상의) 특성 (a particular quality in someone's character)
People with certain personality **traits** are better suited to leadership roles.
특정한 성격상의 특성을 가진 사람들은 지도자 역할에 더 적합하다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

rational anxiety bias traits perception

1. Being well prepared for exams is the most effective skill for reducing _____.
2. One way to overcome _____ is not to be judgmental of other people.
3. There is no _____ explanation for why one falls in love with another person.
4. A different _____ of reality can challenge our own.
5. Some people say they can predict personality _____ by looking at a person's handwriting.

Exercises

01 7004-0198

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Abilene paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all ① travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat a tasteless meal, only ② to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was ③ that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others ④ happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of ⑤ which they really wanted to do.

02 7004-0199

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your body is not a vehicle you inhabit; it is a creation of your nonphysical being and therefore reflects your personality characteristics. Facial wrinkles (expression lines) may be an external manifestation of people's automatic reactions — habitually doing the same things and repeatedly making the same choices. An inflexible body can be a physical representation of becoming set in one's ways. Many people become less mentally flexible as they get older, hence the stiffness and loss of physical flexibility experienced by so many older adults. It can happen the other way around as well: if we become more mentally flexible, our physical flexibility can increase. I'm living proof that this is possible. When I was younger, I was quite rigid in my attitudes and physically inflexible as well. Not surprisingly, I disliked stretching exercises. Contrary to what is expected to occur as we age, my physical flexibility has increased considerably, and I now enjoy stretching exercises.

* manifestation 표시, 표현

① The Body as the Mirror of the Mind
② Benefits of Stretching for Older Adults
③ How to Increase Your Physical Flexibility
④ Exercise: An Essential Ingredient for Health
⑤ Groom Your Appearance with New Anti-Aging Products

03 7004-0200

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The importance of an outcome can vary across people, as well as across ① situations. Consistent with this idea are the results from a study that examined predictions in anticipation of a pending ② financial event. Students were led to believe (falsely) that a billing error in the registrar's office meant that 25% of the student body would soon receive a bill in the mail for $78. When asked to estimate their chances of being one of the ③ unlucky students who would receive a bill, financially needy students, who had trouble making financial ends meet and for whom the bill would create new hardships, estimated that their chances were 42%. In contrast, non-needy students, for whom the bill would have ④ few consequences, estimated that their chances were 17%. Moreover, these ⑤ causes were replicated even after controlling for past experiences with billing errors with the university and for past experiences with receiving unexpected bills.

* pending 곧 있을 ** replicate 반복하다

04 7004-0201

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> In fact, people we scorn, envy, or resent can make as much of a difference to our feelings as loved ones.

The emotional effects of what people do depend on who these people are. In particular, we need to be in some kind of relationship with others before their lives impact our own. (①) This relationship need not be one of friendship or affiliation. (②) Similarly, we can get excited or upset about what happens to both heroes and villains in action movies (though obviously in different ways). (③) What seems to be necessary is some level of involvement or association: the fact that we share common or conflicting goals, or that the other's conduct can directly influence goal attainment. (④) We work together or against one another on various formal and informal projects. (⑤) These connections between people are what make us care about their conduct.

* villain 악인, 악한

Gateway

7004-0202

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

| 2017학년도 9월 모의평가 29번 |

You can't have a democracy if you can't talk with your neighbors about matters of mutual interest or concern. Thomas Jefferson, who had an enduring interest in democracy, came to a similar conclusion. He was prescient in understanding the dangers of (A) [concentrated / limited] power, whether in corporations or in political leaders or exclusionary political institutions. Direct involvement of citizens was what had made the American Revolution possible and given the new republic vitality and hope for the future. Without that involvement, the republic would die. Eventually, he saw a need for the nation to be (B) [blended / subdivided] into "wards" — political units so small that everyone living there could participate directly in the political process. The representatives for each ward in the capital would have to be (C) [resistant / responsive] to citizens organized in this way. A vibrant democracy conducted locally would then provide the active basic unit for the democratic life of the republic. With that kind of involvement, the republic might survive and prosper.

* prescient 선견지명이 있는 ** vibrant 활력이 넘치는

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	concentrated	……	blended	……	resistant
②	concentrated	……	subdivided	……	responsive
③	concentrated	……	subdivided	……	resistant
④	limited	……	subdivided	……	resistant
⑤	limited	……	blended	……	responsive

Words & Phrases in use

- ☐ mutual 공동의, 상호의
- ☐ exclusionary 배타적인
- ☐ vitality 활력, 생기
- ☐ representative 대표
- ☐ enduring 지속적인
- ☐ involvement 참여, 관여
- ☐ subdivide 세분하다
- ☐ responsive 빠르게 반응하는
- ☐ concentrated 집중된
- ☐ republic 공화국
- ☐ ward (도시의 행정 구획인) 구(區)
- ☐ prosper 번영하다

Academic Vocabulary by topic

contract 계약(서) (a legal agreement between people, companies, etc.)
The **contract** requires the employer to provide health insurance for the employees.
그 계약은 고용주가 직원에게 건강 보험을 제공하도록 요구하고 있다.

employment 고용 (the condition of having a paid job)
The changing social values have encouraged the **employment** of women.
변화하는 사회의 가치관이 여성의 고용을 촉진해 왔다.

legislation 법률 (a law or set of laws)
Most EU countries have strict **legislation** for protecting animals.
대부분의 유럽 연합 국가들은 동물 보호를 위한 엄격한 법률을 가지고 있다.

negotiate 협상하다 (to discuss something formally in order to make an agreement)
Learn how to **negotiate**, and you will make more profit.
협상하는 방법을 배우라. 그러면 더 많은 수익을 올릴 것이다.

property 재산 (something (as land or money) that is owned)
Under Roman law, a slave was considered as **property**, a thing.
로마법에 따르면 노예는 재산, 즉 물건으로 간주되었다.

policy 정책 (a set of guidelines or rules that determine a course of action)
China adopted a strict one-child **policy** in 1979 to control rapid population growth.
중국은 급격한 인구 증가를 통제하기 위해서 1979년에 엄격한 한 자녀 정책을 채택했다.

regulation 규정, 규칙 (an official rule or order)
The country has strict **regulations** on beef imports due to mad cow disease.
그 나라는 광우병으로 인해 소고기 수입품에 대한 엄격한 규정을 가지고 있다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기

policy　negotiate　property　contract　legislation

1. _____ was passed banning smoking in all bars and clubs.
2. In May 1940, Winston Churchill refused to _____ with Adolf Hitler.
3. Our return _____ is the same for both online and in-store purchases.
4. He was charged with damaging private _____ by fire.
5. The company signed a _____ to build a casino downtown.

Exercises

01

7004-0203

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Population growth may have had a negative effect on development in many countries, but the magnitude of this effect is difficult to assess. And in some cases, population growth probably has stimulated development. For instance, the fact that children consume goods and services and thus lower the ability of a nation to save ignores the fact that the children grow up and become productive adults. Furthermore, any diversion of investment from infrastructure to education and health care is not necessarily a loss, as education and health care will build up the productivity of the labor force. The harmful effect of population growth should be most pronounced in countries where usable land and water are relatively scarce. Although generalizations about acceptable levels of population growth do not fit all circumstances, the World Bank has stated that population growth rates above 2 percent a year act as a brake on economic development.

* diversion 전환, (자금의) 유용

① Population Growth: A Loss or a Gain?
② Where to Invest to Increase Productivity?
③ How Can We Slow Down Population Growth?
④ More Population, More Harm to the Environment
⑤ Education: The Key to Economic Development

02

7004-0204

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

An imaginary company called ComTech illustrates the consequences of changing technology without ① analyzing the constraints of culture and the interaction of subcultures. ComTech decided to increase its competitiveness by rapidly evolving to the paperless office with all major transactions to be ② done by the computer in the very near future. To accomplish this change, they hired a talented manager of information technology (IT) ③ which had a proven track record in implementing new systems. She was given a tough target of converting the clerical staff to the new paperless system within one year. Training modules were created to teach employees how to use the new system ④ effectively. But the IT manager was not aware that the company was, at the same time, launching intensive productivity efforts that signaled to the employees ⑤ that they had to get their normal work done in addition to whatever training they could squeeze in. The subculture of production was not in line with the subculture of IT, which resulted in poor training.

* clerical 사무직의

03 7004-0205

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Occasionally, governments explicitly discriminate against foreign companies in favour of domestic companies. For instance, in 2005 the government of Argentina (successfully) stimulated consumers to boycott Shell after the company had raised the oil price. In many countries more subtle 'buy national' campaigns are still implemented in which consuming products from home companies is favoured over 'foreign' products. ____(A)____, with the increasing foreign content of domestic products, and increasingly ambiguous ownership structures of leading companies, the distinction between 'foreign' and 'domestic' has become increasingly challenged. In addition, national and local host governments have good reasons to attract (or retain) large foreign multinational enterprises. International companies affect the macro-economic policies of individual countries particularly through their (potentially) positive impact on trade and investment flows, competition, technology transfer and tax income. ____(B)____, governments prefer to use incentives rather than sanctions, and non-discrimination principles rather than discriminatory practices in their policies towards multinational enterprises.

	(A)		(B)
①	However	·····	Nonetheless
②	However	·····	In consequence
③	Similarly	·····	Nonetheless
④	In addition	·····	In consequence
⑤	In addition	·····	In summary

04 7004-0206

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Morality and the law do not always cover the same ground. In societies with some separation between the sacred and the secular, the law alone would be ① <u>sufficient</u> to maintain the cohesion of society: moral prescriptions are essential. Some actions that are generally considered as moral or immoral are ② <u>outside</u> the scope of the law. In general, the law is concerned with the more ③ <u>extreme</u> examples of what one should not do, while morality emphasizes everyday misdeeds and what one should do. For instance, it is regarded as ④ <u>morally</u> right to give to charity, but (in the UK) there is no law that one should. In this case, then, morality has regard for the common good, but the law at most ⑤ <u>encourages</u> donations. In normal circumstances and over trivial issues, taking more than one's share is a moral but not a legal matter.

* secular 세속적인 ** cohesion 화합

Lecture 30

의학, 건강, 영양, 식품

Gateway

7004-0207

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

| 2013학년도 6월 모의평가 32번 |

Organic food production is growing by leaps and bounds. Many consumers are willing to pay premium prices for organic foods, convinced that they are helping the earth and eating healthier. Some experts say, however, that organic farming has some ① drawbacks. One of the most frequent criticisms is that the crop yields of organic farms are much ② lower than those of traditional farms. That's because organic fields suffer more from weeds and insects than ③ conventional fields. Another argument often offered by experts is that organic farming can supply food for niche markets of ④ wealthy consumers but cannot feed billions of hungry people around the globe. Only the careful use of chemical inputs, not the costly organic methods, can help ⑤ reduce food production significantly in the countries facing hunger.

* niche market 틈새시장

Words & Phrases in use

- □ organic 유기농의
- □ premium price 비싼 값, 고가
- □ criticism 비판, 비난
- □ conventional 전통적인
- □ by leaps and bounds 급속히
- □ convinced 확신하는
- □ crop (농)작물
- □ argument 주장, 논쟁
- □ be willing to *do* 기꺼이 ~하다
- □ drawback 결점
- □ yield 수확량, 산출량
- □ chemical 화학적인

Academic Vocabulary by topic

consequence 결과 (a result or effect of something)
Air pollution can have serious **consequences** for the health of human beings.
공기 오염은 인간의 건강에 심각한 결과를 초래할 수 있다.

injection 주사 (a drug or another substance that is injected into your body)
I was given a pain-killing **injection** and thankfully the pain soon ceased.
나는 무통 주사를 맞았고 다행스럽게도 고통이 곧 멈췄다.

nutritional 영양학적인 (relating to the substances in food that help you to stay healthy)
Biotechnology provides tools to enhance **nutritional** value of foods.
생명 공학은 식품의 영양학적 가치를 향상시키는 도구를 제공해 준다.

infectious 전염성의 (capable of being passed to someone else by germs that enter the body)
Influenza viruses are highly **infectious**.
인플루엔자 바이러스는 전염성이 매우 높다.

diagnose 진단하다 (to find out what physical or mental problem someone has by examining them)
All these tests can help doctors **diagnose** the correct nature of your diseases.
이 모든 검사는 의사가 여러분의 질병의 정확한 본질을 진단하는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.

nourish 영양분을 공급하다 (to provide with the materials necessary for life and growth)
No artificial food will efficiently **nourish** an infant.
어떤 인공 식품도 유아에게 효율적으로 영양분을 공급하지 못할 것이다.

conduct 실시하다, 수행하다 (to plan and do something, such as an activity)
I **conducted** experiments on color vision in fish and bees.
나는 물고기와 벌의 색각[색채를 구별하여 인식하는 능력]에 관한 실험을 실시했다.

Quick Review

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 보기에서 고르시오.

보기
consequence injection diagnose nourish conduct

1. The committees will use the funds to _____ a survey of regional needs.
2. Poverty is a direct _____ of overpopulation.
3. This test is widely used to _____ acute infection.
4. The doctor gave him a(n) _____ to relieve the pain.
5. Female mammals provide milk to _____ their young.

Exercises

01 7004-0208

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tooth decay is the most common disease of the teeth. When teeth are not brushed properly, a yellowish substance called plaque starts to coat their surface.

(A) Toothache is painful, but it does warn people to go to a dentist. A dentist can remove decayed parts of the tooth and fill the cavity with a type of white cement to prevent further decay.

(B) So once it has worn away, the decay spreads to the dentine and tooth pulp layers under the enamel. These layers have nerves in them, which is why tooth decay causes toothache.

(C) Bacteria that live on plaque change the particles of sugar and starchy food on teeth into acids that destroy the layer of enamel that covers a tooth. Tooth enamel is the strongest substance in the body, but it cannot be replaced.

* dentine (치아의) 상아질 ** starchy 탄수화물이 많은

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

02 7004-0209

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

In professional nursing today, there is an increasing emphasis on evidence-based practice. Almost all of the currently used nursing theories address this issue in some way. Simply stated, evidence-based practice is the practice of nursing in (A) [what / which] interventions are based on data from research that demonstrates that they are appropriate and successful. It involves a systematic process of uncovering, evaluating, and using information from research as the basis for making decisions about and (B) [provides / providing] client care. Many nursing practices and interventions of the past were performed merely because they had always been done that way (accustomed practice) or because of deductions from pathophysiological information. Clients are now more sophisticated and knowledgeable about health-care issues and demand a higher level of knowledge and skill from (C) [its / their] health-care providers.

* pathophysiological 병리 생리학적인

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	what	provides		its	
②	what	provides		their	
③	which	provides		their	
④	which	providing		their	
⑤	which	providing		its	

03 7004-0210

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ironically, inflammation is the life-saving component of your immune system that helps fight off bacteria, viruses, and other foreign invaders. It also helps damaged tissue repair itself from injury. Without inflammation we would be in big trouble, with no way to repair the damage constantly being inflicted on us. But inflammation also has a dark side if it isn't turned off. Study after study points to countless ways in which chronic inflammation does great harm to the body. It has a damaging effect on arteries, which can lead to heart attacks and strokes. It destroys nerve cells in the brains of Alzheimer's patients. It depresses the immune system and helps promote the formation of cancerous cells. In essence, silent inflammation is the polar opposite of wellness. It lays the groundwork for chronic disease. What's more, it has become a widespread disease in America — and threatens to destroy our health care system as we know it.

* inflict (괴로움 등을) 가하다 ** artery 동맥

① misconceptions about the cause of heart attacks
② coping with chronic illnesses triggering depression
③ inflammation as a double-edged sword in human bodies
④ immune system reactions resulting in fatal inflammation
⑤ improving the quality of health care through pain management

04 7004-0211

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Besides bread, wine, and cheese, most of us know about sauerkraut, or fermented cabbage. Although its name comes from the German words *sauer* (meaning sour) and *kraut* (meaning vegetable), sauerkraut is surprisingly *not* of German origin. Legend tells us that more than 2,000 years ago, fermented cabbage was a main food for the workers constructing the Great Wall of China. One thousand years later, Genghis Khan brought sauerkraut to Eastern Europe during an invasion. Many elite Europeans kept away from this sour, fermented cabbage dish, but the peasants loved it and kept making it. Sailors took barrels and barrels of sauerkraut on long sea voyages, because its high vitamin C levels saved them from scurvy. Eventually sauerkraut came to the Americas. It became a traditional part of American farm life, as settlers turned large crops of cabbage into sauerkraut, effectively preserving the cabbage to feed their families all winter.

* scurvy 괴혈병

① Sauerkraut: An Iconic German Food
② Easy Recipe for Homemade Sauerkraut
③ Enhance Your Health with Fermented Cabbage
④ Where Did Sauerkraut Originate and How Did It Spread?
⑤ Every Culture Has Its Own Unique Fermentation Technology

www.ebsi.co.kr

수능특강 영어영역

영어

Part Ⅲ

테스트편

Test 1

01 7004-0212

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

William Food Bank (WFB) appreciates and encourages food donations for the purpose of providing hunger relief in our community. Our policy is to accept, with gratitude, any food donation; however, we reserve the right to discard any donation, which may be potentially harmful to the guests, volunteers, and staff of WFB. Although WFB holds a non-profit status, and is not bound by any Health Department standards, we have a moral responsibility to the people we serve. The working poor and homeless are considered to be a population at higher risk for food-borne illnesses caused by the use of outdated or contaminated food. In accordance with the mission statement of WFB, "… to serve those in need in a spirit of dignity and love," we ask that any food donation be made with serious consideration for the health and nutritious well-being of the individuals we serve.

* relief 구호물자

① 식중독의 원인과 치료 및 예방법을 안내하려고
② 음식 기부 문화를 적극적으로 조성해 줄 것을 촉구하려고
③ 공중 보건을 위해 식품 위생 교육의 필요성을 강조하려고
④ 수혜자의 건강과 영양을 고려해 음식을 기부할 것을 당부하려고
⑤ 기아 아동의 기부금 마련을 위한 먹거리 장터 개최를 홍보하려고

02 7004-0213

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In organizations, there is no simple cause-and-effect relationship between introducing a management technique and getting an improved business result. This contrasts with other spheres of activity where simple causal relationships do seem to operate. Hit the nail with the hammer, and it goes into the wood. Show a dog food, and it salivates. This kind of simple cause-and-effect logic can be misleading if applied to the complex world of organizations, where it is difficult to trace single effects to single causes. Uncontrollable outside factors can sink a wonderfully designed team (a hurricane just swept the entire inventory out to sea) or rescue one whose design was so bad that failure seemed assured (the firm that was competing for the contract just went belly-up). In organizations, multiple causes are operating at the same time and interacting with each over an extended period of time.

* salivate 침을 흘리다 ** belly-up 파산한

① complex causal relationship in organizations
② benefits of a fair relationship in organizations
③ strategies to maximize profits of organizations
④ new technologies introduced to manage a business
⑤ underlying factors influencing business performance

03 7004-0214

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Repeated exposure makes us respond positively to strangers who just happen to look familiar to us. The mere fact that a person looks like our uncle Harry, our old friend Mary, or the cashier at our neighborhood grocery store is enough to make him or her seem familiar and thus less threatening. This occurs even when we are not consciously aware that we were exposed to a particular face. In a study that demonstrated this, subjects were asked to talk about some neutral topic with two people who were confederates of the experimenter. Before the conversation, a photograph of one of the confederates was flashed on a screen so quickly that the subjects were unaware of it. Despite their lack of awareness of this subliminal exposure, the subjects still responded more favorably toward the familiar person than they did toward the person whose photograph was not flashed.

* confederate 공모자, 일당 ** subliminal 부지불식간에 영향을 미치는

① 짧은 첫 만남을 통해 강한 인상을 주는 것은 어렵다.
② 만남에서 얼굴은 다른 신체 부위보다 더 잘 기억된다.
③ 우리는 무심결에라도 자신에게 낯익은 얼굴을 선호한다.
④ 친숙한 얼굴에 대한 우리의 호감은 생존 본능에 근거한다.
⑤ 우리는 아는 사람으로부터 소개받은 사람에게 친숙함을 느낀다.

04 7004-0215

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever been in such a hurry to get somewhere that your memory of the journey is faint? The same can be true if you are searching for that specific someone to move your career forward or provide that perfect connection — you will miss some people that could have been very influential in your life. By all means set yourself a goal of contacting a whole group of people that fall into a specific category or job title if that is what you have decided will further your ambitions, but make sure you enjoy the journey too. You just don't know how some people will influence your life over time. You may determine that the shop owner will be of no benefit to your aspirations of being a DJ on the radio, only to find that his sister is the star presenter on the local station. You can count the number of seeds in the apple, but not the number of apples in the seed.

① 목표 달성에 필요한 구체적인 계획을 세우라.
② 주변 사람에게 영향력 있는 존재가 되도록 노력하라.
③ 목표 달성 과정에서 맺는 모든 인간관계를 중시하라.
④ 결과에 연연하기보다는 발전 가능성을 믿고 전진하라.
⑤ 주변에서 본받을 만한 사람을 알아보는 안목을 키우라.

05 7004-0216

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The general public generally views sport only as a physical activity. Those involved in competitive sports, however, know that performance is also closely linked to mental and psychological capacities. To take part in intensive training and competition, athletes need to have the ability to concentrate and persevere, to accept self-sacrifice and self-denial, to withstand suffering, and to abstain from specific activities and food. In modern sports, athletes can only succeed at the highest level if they combine the necessary physical and mental qualities. Athletes' performance tends to improve significantly after mental training. Experienced trainers and educators have often seen naturally talented young athletes fail in their performances due to a lack of mental abilities while less gifted youths succeed because of their exceptional mental will and strength.

* abstain 삼가다

① Gifted Athletes and Their Success
② How to Win the Battle Against Yourself in Sports
③ Intensive Training: A Must-Do in Professional Sports
④ Mental Strength: Critical Edge in Competitive Sports
⑤ Focus on Self-Improvement Rather Than on Winning

06 7004-0217

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was sitting in the porch of the house at the trading station of Vanovara at breakfast time and looking towards the north, when suddenly the sky was split in two. High above the forest the whole northern part of the sky appeared to be covered with fire. At that moment I felt a great heat as if my shirt had caught fire. I wanted to pull off my shirt and throw it away, but at that moment there was a bang in the sky, and a mighty crash was heard. I was thrown on the ground some distance away from the porch and for a moment I lost consciousness. My wife ran out and carried me into the hut. The crash was followed by a noise like stones falling from the sky, or guns firing. The earth trembled, and when I lay on the ground I covered my head because I was afraid that stones might hit it.

① sad and gloomy
② calm and peaceful
③ cheerful and lively
④ boring and monotonous
⑤ urgent and frightening

07 7004-0218

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

Successful learning depends on numerous factors. The learner's store of knowledge and experience certainly ① <u>contributes</u>, as does the learner's attitude toward reading. Many people may share the same experience, read the same book, or hear the same lecture, but thinking and learning ② <u>differ</u> from individual to individual because of what each person brings to the experience. Individuals relate to a common body of knowledge in different ways because of what they already know — or don't know. ③ <u>Converting</u> to the metric system, for example, will probably be difficult for learners who were taught measurements in inches, feet, and miles. Similarly, understanding conflicts in another nation can be difficult when learners do not know the climate, geography, and history of that nation. If learners cannot find ④ <u>originality</u> in a subject, they are likely to ignore it. Thus, teachers must become aware of their students' ⑤ <u>previous</u> knowledge of and experiences with a particular concept in content subjects.

08 7004-0219

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

When I do head to the store to buy new clothes, I try hard not to be sucked into buying the latest, cheapest fashions. Instead I look for high-quality, versatile pieces that will still be in fashion next year and the year after. My eco-radar is always on, searching for clothing (A) [made / making] from earth-friendly fabrics like organic cotton or recycled wool. My conscience feels best when I buy from companies that follow fair trade principles instead of (B) [them / those] that utilize sweatshops to make their goods. If you're like me, you can't afford the organic and fair trade versions every time, but know (C) [that / what] each time you do choose to spend your clothing dollars on a sustainable alternative, it makes a difference in the world.

* versatile 다용도의 ** sweatshop 노동력 착취 공장

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	made	……	them	……	that
②	made	……	those	……	that
③	made	……	those	……	what
④	making	……	them	……	what
⑤	making	……	them	……	that

09 7004-0220

밑줄 친 him[he]이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

My oldest nephew, who was a few years younger than I, was an English teacher who lived in a rural town an hour away from the city. He came to visit me and convinced me to let my son Danny live with ① him for the duration of his last year of high school. He taught in the high school near his home where he would enroll him and promised me that he would take responsibility for Danny and help ② him get out of the city life of crime. Danny always fascinated ③ him. Though he didn't have much in common with his younger cousins, ④ he showed up at my house frequently to take Danny out and spent a lot of time with him. He was a responsible man and appeared capable of dealing well with young people. I believed he loved Danny and that ⑤ he could help save him.

10 7004-0221

Autograph Tree에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Reaching 30 feet in height, the Autograph Tree, native throughout the Caribbean area, is a tough addition to the landscape. It is tolerant of drought, wind, and salt and will grow in almost any garden soil. It is a prime choice for the seaside water-saving beach garden and does well in large containers and roof gardens. Its common name comes from the fact that numbers or letters scratched on a leaf will turn white and persist. The inscribed leaves have been used as place cards at a dinner or as a substitute for playing cards. The Autograph Tree is an excellent windbreak, screen, or wide-spreading shade tree. A green-and-white-leaved variegation is available. The seed grows readily under both dry and moist conditions in soil, on stone walls, or in crotches of trees. It is considered invasive in many areas.

* variegation 얼루기(원래 같은 색이어야 하는 잎이나 줄기에 부분적으로 다른 색이 섞여 있는 식물) ** crotch 갈래

① 카리브 해 지역 도처에 있는 토착종이다.
② 대형 화분과 옥상 정원에서 잘 자라지 않는다.
③ 잎에 글자를 새기면 하얗게 되어 없어지지 않는다.
④ 그늘을 넓게 드리우는 데 사용하기에 적합하다.
⑤ 건조한 상태에서도 씨앗이 쉽게 자란다.

11 7004-0222

Green Neighbours Clothing Collection에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Green Neighbours Clothing Collection

We'd be very grateful if you could kindly donate your unwanted:

Ladies', gentlemen's and children's clothes, shoes, and socks
Curtains and household linen
Please no blankets or pillows

Please put all items into a plastic bag, attach this leaflet to the bag, and leave outside in clear view of the road before 8 a.m. We will collect between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. whatever the weather may be. Your collection day is this FRIDAY.

The collected goods are sold to developing countries. All gained profit is donated by Clothes Sharing Ltd to the LOVE Children's Charity, whose object is the relief of sick and disabled UK children by enabling them to obtain medical treatment.

All our collectors carry identity cards, so please check if you are unsure. Our collectors cannot accept cash donations. If you have any questions, please contact (070) 2222–3500.

① 의류, 신발, 커튼을 비롯하여 담요와 베개도 수거한다.
② 기부자가 종이 상자에 물품을 담아 도로에 내놓아야 한다.
③ 날씨와 상관없이 수거를 오전 8시에서 오후 5시 사이에 한다.
④ 모든 수익금을 개발도상국의 아이들을 위해 사용한다.
⑤ 수거인을 통해 현금으로 기부를 받을 수도 있다.

12 7004-0223

Savannah Book Festival 2017에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Savannah Book Festival 2017

Savannah Book Festival 2017, November 11th through the 14th, is bringing both new and established, popular writers, along with fans of their works, to Savannah.

- Meet and hear your favorite authors, discover new writers and new books, and collect autographs.
- More than 40 author presentations are free and open to the public, with seats available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Headline events, such as the Keynote Address with Erik Larson, will be held at Trustees Theater, and tickets are required.
- Tickets for the 2017 Savannah Book Festival Headline Events will go on sale to the public on Wednesday, November 1, 2017 — be sure to secure yours before they sell out!

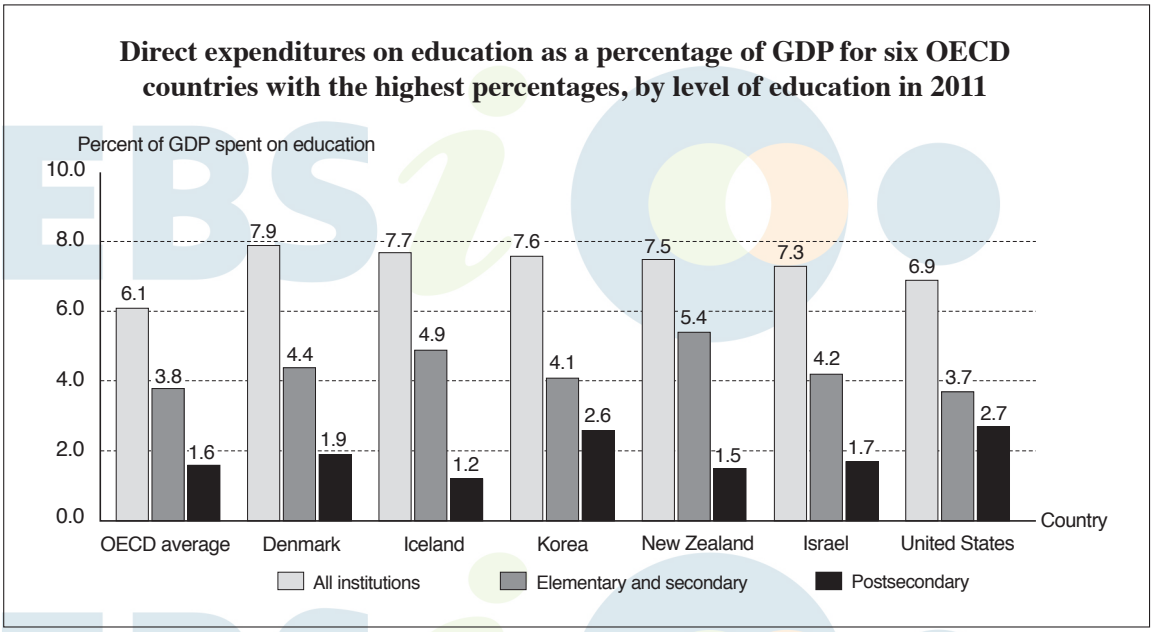
Be sure to visit www.savannahbookfestival.org for locations and more of the schedule as it is announced.

* keynote address 기조연설

① 11월 11일부터 14일까지 4일간 열린다.
② 참가자들이 작가의 사인을 받을 수 있다.
③ 저자 발표회 좌석을 예약할 수 있다.
④ 중심 행사들이 Trustees Theater에서 열린다.
⑤ 중심 행사들의 입장권을 11월 1일부터 일반에게 판매한다.

13 7004-0224

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows direct expenditures on education as a percentage of GDP for six OECD countries with the highest percentages in 2011, by level of education. ① All the countries but the United States spent over seven percent of their GDP on direct education expenditures for all institutions combined. ② New Zealand was the country that spent the highest percentage of GDP on elementary and secondary education. ③ The percentage of GDP the United States spent on elementary and secondary education was slightly lower than the OECD average (3.8 percent), while all the other countries spent more than 3.8 percent of their GDP on elementary and secondary education. ④ At the postsecondary level, spending as a percentage of GDP for the United States was higher than the OECD average and higher than spending as a percentage of GDP for any other country. ⑤ Only two countries other than the United States spent more than two percent of their GDP on postsecondary education: Korea and Denmark.

14 7004-0225

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Uncertainty is a basic fact of life. Despite uncertainty, people must make predictions about the world. Will the car you are considering buying be reliable? Will you like the food you order? When you see an animal in the woods, what should you do? One source of information that reduces uncertainty is category membership. Although all Xpress Sportscars are not exactly the same, they are so similar that you can predict with some confidence that the new Sportscar you are considering will be reliable. Kansas City style barbecue ribs are not identical, but they taste more similar to one another than they do to roast chicken or tofu dishes. Knowing the category of an entity therefore serves to reduce the uncertainty associated with it, and the category reduces uncertainty to the degree that the category members are _____ with respect to the prediction you want to make. This *category-based induction* is one of the main ways that categories are useful to us in everyday life.

① uniform ② practical ③ classified
④ irrelevant ⑤ complicated

15 7004-0226

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

TV can influence creative thought. This is a concern in the U.S. because children watch an average of 30 hours each week. Certain TV programs are designed specifically for children and intended to be educational. But even these are probably bad influences. This is because all TV shows require a passive viewer. The children watching TV do not need to think for themselves. TV shows can ask questions and pause, allowing a viewer to think, and this might be marginally effective, but TV programs tend to be fast-paced, free of gaps, and supply detailed pictures, sound and everything an individual needs. There is no room for inference, for problem solving, for originality. Programmers do not want gaps or opportunities for their viewers to think for themselves; they might turn the channel! In this light all TV is very likely to stifle development because of the medium, not the content. You can have a good TV show, but it is still TV and thus still leads to _____.

* stifle 억누르다

① irrational thinking
② memory distortion
③ intellectual passivity
④ educational inequality
⑤ technological insensitivity

16 7004-0227

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Wishful thinking is stronger than dollars. Recent research has proven that people have an enormous ability _____. Duke University professor Dan Ariely describes a clever experiment. A group of people are given an intelligence test, but half of them are "accidentally" shown a response sheet, allowing them to look up correct answers before recording their own. Needless to say, they score above the rest. Next, everybody is asked to predict their grades on the next IQ test, in which there will be absolutely no cheat sheets — and those who predict correctly will get paid. Surprisingly, the half of the group that scored higher with cheat sheets predicted higher results for the next test. The cheaters wanted to believe they were very smart, even though their incorrect predictions of success would cost them money.

① to devote themselves to making a profit
② to predict correctly what others would do
③ to identify cheaters in many circumstances
④ to lie to themselves and avoid seeing the truth
⑤ to compensate for economic loss and keep moving on

17 7004-0228

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mountain gorillas are one of the most endangered of all nonhuman primate species. All of the approximately 700 mountain gorillas alive today are restricted to a heavily forested area in and around the Virunga mountains (the Virunga Volcanoes Conservation Area) shared by three countries: Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This entire area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. _____(A)_____, there is a separate park in Uganda — the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, that is also home to some of these gorillas. Tourism has been the only real hope of salvation for these magnificent animals, and for this reason, several gorilla groups have been accustomed to humans and are heavily protected by park rangers. _____(B)_____, poaching, civil war, and land clearing have continued to take a toll on these small populations.

* salvation 구조, 구제 ** poaching 밀렵

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① In addition	·····	Consequently	② In addition	·····	Nevertheless
③ For instance	·····	In the same way	④ As a result	·····	Nevertheless
⑤ As a result	·····	In the same way			

18 7004-0229

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The primary reason given by most regular exercisers for continuing their fitness activities is that they help them feel better on a day-to-day basis. It could be argued that the link between vigorous activity and mental health is just a function of genetic predispositions. ① However, there is evidence that regular exercise directly reduces the risk of future psychological difficulties. ② In a study with almost 2,000 adults, little or no recreational exercise was predictive of an increase in depressive symptoms eight years later. ③ Physical exercise should not be recommended for underweight patients, even when medically stable, if they are not eating adequate calories. ④ Men who had many depressive symptoms during the initial assessment usually remained feeling that way unless they began to regularly exercise. ⑤ Sedentary women who originally showed few symptoms also manifested increased signs of depression at the eight-year follow-up.

* predisposition 성향 ** sedentary 주로 앉아서 지내는

19 7004-0230

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concept of a rational action can be seen to be quite complex: it is a hybrid concept. A rational action is one that is not irrational.

(A) However, the concept of a rational action also incorporates the concept of a reason, and reasons need not be egocentric. The fact (belief) that anyone will benefit from your actions is a reason. Reasons are not limited to facts (beliefs) about benefits to you or those for whom you care.

(B) Any action that is not irrational counts as rational; that is, any action that does not have (is not believed to have) harmful consequences for you or those for whom you care is rational. So rationality does involve, if only indirectly, the egocentric character of an irrational action.

(C) Thus an action that has (is believed to have) harmful consequences for you can be rational if (you believe) there are compensating benefits for others, even if you do not care about them.

* egocentric 자기중심적인, 이기적인

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

20 7004-0231

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The roots of current insult laws can be traced to the fifth century B.C. Roman Law of the 12 Tablets, which contained provisions concerning *iniuria*, generally translated as insult or injury.

(A) Because the action for *iniuria* was designed to protect honor and dignity, husbands could recover for insults to their wives and fathers for insults to their children. As with modern insult laws, *iniuria* was based on an individual's feelings of insult and outrage, not on economic loss.

(B) In its earliest use, *iniuria* probably referred only to assaults or bodily harm; however, a series of edicts expanded the concept of *iniuria* to include verbal attacks, insult, or outrage.

(C) Therefore the penalty was based on the position of the parties and the severity of the outrage rather than on any proof of loss. Initially a type of civil action for damages, over time criminal remedies developed as well.

* outrage 유린 ** edict 칙령

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

21 7004-0232

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Many educated people, in fact, are not good at making practical decisions, and they aren't noticeably better at living moral lives than other people are.

The ancients made a distinction between knowledge and wisdom: unlike wisdom, knowledge was understood to be something that can be taught. If you pay attention to a lecture on physics, chemistry, or history, you will probably come away with knowledge — facts and information — you didn't have before. (①) Knowledge can be given, taught. (②) Although possessing knowledge is important and an essential part of wisdom, it does not by itself ensure wisdom, whose elements are understanding, insight, good judgment, and the capacity to live and guide one's conduct well. (③) They have *knowledge*, but they lack *wisdom*. (④) And it is with wisdom that moral philosophy is most concerned, for philosophy, etymologically, is the love of wisdom (*philo*-, "love"; *sophos*, "wisdom" — from Greek). (⑤) Moral philosophy, therefore, is the love and pursuit of wisdom in moral matters.

* etymologically 어원적으로

22 7004-0233

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Unlike other fruits, it emits a very strong smell recognizable to many animals, which travel from a great distance to eat the fruit.

A fruit is the seed-bearing part of a plant, and is produced to help in the dispersal of seeds. (①) The pleasant flavor, color and odor are meant to attract animals, which on eating the flesh of the fruit, disperse or swallow the seeds which are passed out in their excreta. (②) In this respect the tropical fruit known as durian is especially worth mentioning. (③) The durian smell comes mainly from its very thick and spinous outer coat, which is so firm that no animal can easily break it. (④) Only when the fruit ripens, does it drop from the normally tall durian tree, and in the process it breaks open. (⑤) This exposes the fleshy seeds, which are then picked up by various animals, and are dispersed across the forest.

* excreta 배설물 ** spinous 가시가 있는

23 7004-0234

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human social life originates with the evolution of parental care and the mother-infant bond. The behavior between mother and infant, and later between father and infant, is the foundation stone for adult bonding, friendliness, and love, all of which are at the heart of social organization. Unfortunately, all mammals, including humans, demonstrate ambivalence about other people. As powerfully wired as we are for social contact, so too are we wired for "xenophobia": the fear of strangers. This fear begins during the second half of the first year of life, and although it is modifiable by culture, it is never totally absent from human social relationships. This inherent conflict is probably what propelled our evolution into relatively small social groups; we needed social bonds, and yet we had to minimize our fear-arousing contact with strangers. Thus, the perfect solution is a fixed, relatively small group of familiar people. Modern urban life, of course, poses serious problems in this regard.

* ambivalence 모순된 감정 ** xenophobia 낯선 사람 공포증

↓

> Along with the desire to form social bonds, our ____(A)____ fear of strangers drove us to establish relatively small social groups where contact with members of other groups could be ____(B)____.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① false	·····	increased	② false	·····	avoided
③ acquired	·····	increased	④ innate	·····	avoided
⑤ innate	·····	maintained			

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Brain scientists are beginning to show that when the mind quiets down and brain activity slows, we are able to connect the dots in new ways. When we are in a frenzy, wildly searching for answers, we do more to handicap our minds than to actually solve the problem; we are pushing our brains to the limits, failing to discover fresh insights.

Think back to when you could not remember the name of the person walking toward you; instantly you were embarrassed because you were well aware of all the facts about them, such as how you knew them, where they lived, and even their children's names. But your mind was wildly searching for that person's name, to no avail. Then somehow — out of the blue — when you were no longer trying, perhaps on your drive home from the encounter or when you were brushing your teeth, the person's name came to you, clear as a bell. Why it could not come to your mind when you needed it demonstrates a glitch in the brain's search-and-rescue mission of immediately retrieving desired information that exists in your memory storage system. This simple example shows how you _____ data when your mind is at rest.

Many report that they find themselves doing their best, most insightful thinking when they're half asleep, in the shower, or on an airplane — when they have been removed from their habitual hectic life context, precisely when they quit trying so hard. Now that is a mind marvel!

* frenzy 광분, 격분 ** glitch 결함

24 7004-0235

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Your Best Brain Years Can Be in the Future
② Attend to Your Two Most Important Tasks Every Day
③ Your Brain Is Not Wired to Do Multiple Things at Once
④ Enhance Integrated Reasoning to Accelerate Performance
⑤ Your Brain Works Smarter When You Make It Slow Down

25 7004-0236

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① filter ② recall ③ distort
④ compare ⑤ interpret

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Despite living in the United States for more than two decades, my parents remain quite traditional when it comes to Chinese customs and values. This was especially true when it came to my choice of a husband. My parents automatically measured all my boyfriends according to the Chinese yardstick for sons-in-laws, and one of the first "tests" for a future son-in-law is to see whether he volunteers to pay for dinner the first time he meets the girl's family. Accordingly on Bryan's first visit to my parents' home in Pittsburgh, my father took us to a nice Chinese restaurant.

(B)

When Bryan left, my parents told me in no uncertain terms that he was not right for me. They said that a man who would not offer to pay for dinner will not provide well for his wife in marriage. When I told Bryan my parents' comment, (a) he was stunned. In American culture, Bryan explained, if the boyfriend of the daughter tried to pay for a meal with her parents, it would be an insult to the father. It would imply that the father couldn't afford to take (b) his family out. He was surprised to find that the opposite is true in Chinese custom.

(C)

After the desserts were served, my father expected Bryan to offer to pay. Unfortunately for Bryan, I was not aware of the Chinese dating customs and did not alert (c) him ahead of time to pay the bill. When the check arrived, Bryan did not reach for the bill; instead, he respectfully said thank you to my father for inviting him to dinner. My father paid the check, but became quite solemn and distant toward Bryan for the rest of the visit.

* alert 주의를 환기시키다

(D)

A few years later, after we were married, we went out to a restaurant with my parents again. Having learned his lesson the hard way, Bryan was determined to pay for all future meals with my parents. When the check came, (d) he quickly reached out to grab it. This time, however, my father told him that he was not allowed to pay. Now that Bryan had married me, my father explained to him, (e) he had become a son to my parents. Being the most senior male at a family meal, my father would pay for the bill.

26 7004-0237

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (B) – (D) – (C)　② (C) – (B) – (D)　③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C)　⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

27 7004-0238

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a)　② (b)　③ (c)
④ (d)　⑤ (e)

28 7004-0239

윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Bryan은 Pittsburgh에 있는 필자 부모의 집을 방문했다.
② 필자의 부모는 필자에게 Bryan이 남편감으로 적절하지 않다고 말했다.
③ Bryan은 자기가 여자 친구 부모의 식사비를 내는 것은 실례라고 생각했다.
④ Bryan은 앞으로 처부모와 함께하는 식사비를 내겠다고 결심했다.
⑤ 결혼 후 Bryan의 장인은 Bryan이 식사비를 내는 것을 승낙했다.

01 7004-0240

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As many of you know, many street lights were not replaced after Hurricane Charley in our neighborhood. Neighborhood watch group members are coming around with street maps indicating where we believe street light addition is needed in our neighborhood. Keeping our streets well lit is a major deterrent to crime. We have a very dark area along Cousley in front of the Town Hall Tower which must be addressed. We also have some other streets that could benefit from some additional light. We will be putting stakes in the ground where we feel these lights may be located. Please let us know if you are opposed to the addition of more street lights in the marked locations. Call your neighborhood watch group member, or Denise Richard at 940–135–5599 to express your opinion. The lights will be installed at no expense to homeowners in this neighborhood.

* deterrent 억제책

① 지역 방범대 활동에 대한 주민의 참여를 독려하려고
② 범죄 예방을 위한 순찰 활동 강화의 필요성을 설득하려고
③ 지역 방범대 활동에 대한 주민 만족도 조사를 안내하려고
④ 가로등 설치 공사로 초래된 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고
⑤ 가로등 추가 설치에 관한 공지와 함께 주민의 의견을 들으려고

02 7004-0241

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like shamans or witch doctors, philosophers and scientists have often lived at the edge of society, dedicating their lives to expanding the boundaries of knowledge and the ways in which we see, imagine, and investigate the world. True philosophy is characterized by visionary courage and a willingness to look at the world in new and unfamiliar ways. In this way, the greatest philosophers and scientists have assumed a heroic risk. Certainly, some have risked their very lives by asking unsettling questions or by holding unconventional views. Like a shaman's journey to the otherworld, the heroic quest is often lonely and filled with danger. But if successful, the true hero is able to attain a new level of insight or way of being, which upon return to society, he or she can share with everyone who is capable of receiving it. In this way, through the work and sacrifice of creative individuals, our world view is constantly being expanded, rewoven, and enriched.

* witch doctor 주술사

① examples of scientific inspirations from everyday life
② the history of conflicts between philosophy and science
③ importance of sharing knowledge in the development of science
④ differences between philosophical and scientific views on the world
⑤ the role of philosophers and scientists in advancing the world view

03 7004-0242

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we may wonder why things happen the way they do. The answers are within us, but it takes time to be in touch with our inner selves when we are so caught up in the outside world. If we just spend a little more time looking back at our upbringing, we can understand that our present and our future are greatly a reflection of our past. As human beings, it is very natural for us to try and eliminate or block out past memories that we view as "bad." Why do we even use the word "bad," when bad is in itself the opposite of "good?" I believe, if we start using those *past experiences* as the lesson plan we were given to shape our future, then what we do in the present will be better than what we did in the past. Remember: our "present" was once our "future."

* upbringing (어릴 적의) 양육, 교육

① 기억력 향상을 위해서는 전문적인 훈련이 필요하다.
② 선과 악의 구분에 있어서 객관적인 기준이 필요하다.
③ 자신의 내면의 목소리에 귀 기울이는 노력이 필요하다.
④ 과거의 경험을 통해 더 나은 현재를 만드는 자세가 중요하다.
⑤ 자신과 다른 사람들의 과거를 서로 비교하지 않는 것이 중요하다.

04 7004-0243

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you asked me to diagram a sentence, I'd be hard pressed to do it. I have always struggled with this exercise, and really never grasped the idea of a "dangling participle." Yet I like to think that I write pretty well. The rules of grammar certainly help, yet we needn't let rules get in the way of flow and creativity. Music instruction in schools sometimes includes too much focus on grammar and little room for creativity. If we want children to read better, we should have them write stories; if we want children to become poets, we should ask them to write poetry. Similarly, if we want our students to be fulfilled and creative musicians, then they must be given many chances to compose — without the rules of "grammar" hindering their way. We simply need to let them compose and improvise. Creative activities will open the door to a much deeper understanding of all of the concepts, the "rules" that should be taught in music education.

* dangling participle 현수분사 ** improvise 즉흥 연주하다

① 학생들이 고전 음악을 현대적인 환경에서 감상하도록 해야 한다.
② 음악 교육에서 창작 활동의 비중을 감상 활동만큼 늘려야 한다.
③ 어린이가 글자를 읽고 쓸 수 있게 된 다음 음악 이론을 가르쳐야 한다.
④ 음악 교육에서 학생들이 선호하는 음악 장르를 적극적으로 활용해야 한다.
⑤ 학생들이 음악의 규칙에 구애되지 않고 자유롭게 음악을 창작하게 해야 한다.

05 7004-0244

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Cotton growing and manufacturing evolved independently in three regions of the world, South Asia, Central America, and East Africa. From these regions, however, knowledge spread rapidly along existing trade and migration routes — from Mesoamerica to the north, for example, and from East Africa to the west. Central to these movements of the cotton industry was India. From there, cotton growing and manufacturing skills moved west, east, and south, placing Asia at the center of the global cotton industry, where it would remain until well into the nineteenth century, and return again in the late twentieth century. India's location, and skill with cotton, was most consequential to the plant's prominent role in our world, since a group of Europeans, clothed no doubt in fur, wool, and linen, was most impressed when they stumbled more than two thousand years ago upon these amazing new fabrics arriving from a mythical "East."

* stumble upon ~을 우연히 발견하다

① How Cotton Made India a Colony of Britain
② Why Europeans Imagined the East as Magical
③ Cotton: The Most Valued Agricultural Product
④ India's Role in Globalizing the Cotton Industry
⑤ The Spread of Agricultural Knowledge Through Cotton

06 7004-0245

다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One morning, before getting into the shower to get ready for work, I mentioned to Jim Sr. that I had a shoe that needed to be repaired and asked if he knew where I could take it. My father-in-law asked to see the shoe, so I gave it to him, and then I began getting ready for work. I am not one to spend a long time in the shower. I am out and ready to leave the house in about thirty minutes. When I walked to the door to leave, I noticed my shoe in a bag on the counter. Apparently, while I was busy getting ready, Jim Sr. got into his truck and took my shoe to the cobbler, waited while it was repaired, and brought it back home. I was amazed! I hadn't even asked him to do it. I only asked for the name of a place I could take it, but he kindly got my shoe repaired. It really made my day.

* cobbler 구두[신발] 수선공

① jealous ② indifferent ③ grateful
④ anxious ⑤ disappointed

07 7004-0246

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Students often have to divide their attention because they are expected to (or want to) engage in a variety of tasks and activities. Students report that they even do homework under these conditions, trying to ① complete school projects as they check email, hold phone conversations, watch television, and so forth. Essentially, they are trying to do two or more tasks at one time, with each task ② requiring some amount of attentional resources, and this pretty much defines the concept of divided attention. Even beyond the classroom, we all have a certain capacity to attend to ③ stimulation around us. If the tasks in which we are engaged are simple enough or highly overlearned, we can complete more than one task because a behavior that we have learned so well that it is automatic does not always place high demands on our ④ moral capacity. If, however, the tasks are complex or new, it is virtually ⑤ impossible to devote appropriate levels of attention to all of them at the same time.

08 7004-0247

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

In the midst of the civil war in the Roman Empire, one emperor, Vespasian, assumed power. His hold on power was not secure, and he had to think quickly about how to gain acceptance from the people and (A) [bring / brought] about stability to his rule. In this, he came to understand that he could mesmerize the masses by providing them with sports spectaculars as a means of great entertainment. If he could supply them with (B) [so / such] enthusiastic events, they would perceive it as a great achievement on his part. As part of this effort, Vespasian, along with his son, Titus, ordered a huge sports arena to (C) [build / be built]. At the time, it was called the Flavian Amphitheater, but it would later be known as the Colosseum.

* mesmerize 최면을 걸 듯 마음을 사로잡다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	bring	……	so	……	build
②	bring	……	such	……	be built
③	bring	……	so	……	be built
④	brought	……	such	……	build
⑤	brought	……	such	……	be built

09 7004-0248

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Libby's mother had her daughters securely tucked under her wing. But what about Libby, who wanted to venture out from under that wing? ① She could have rebelled, caused trouble, and gone her own way. Libby was sociable and probably could have found friends to help ② her distance herself from her mother. However, she really liked her mother and felt disloyal leaving ③ her; her mother had always done so much for her. In addition, her mother's protective, ever-present aid may have contributed to Libby's uncertainty as to whether or not ④ she actually could handle situations on her own; she had not had much experience at attempting to do this. Both of these reasons may have stopped Libby from continuing to separate slowly or from rebelling and abruptly creating distance between herself and ⑤ her mother; she got hurt deeply inside instead.

* tuck (안전한 곳 등에) 챙겨 넣다 ** rebel 반항하다

10 7004-0249

fennel에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Fennel, a member of the carrot family, was cultivated in Europe throughout ancient times and the Middle Ages. The fennel whose stalk and seed were eaten by the Greeks and Romans was the original wild form native to southern Europe, and is known as "bitter fennel." Its seeds were used in seasoning mixtures and its stalks in stews and pickles. As early as the ninth century A.D. a distinction was made between bitter and sweet fennel, with the latter being the one especially favored in medieval cookery. The stalk was frequently added to vegetable and meat dishes, and the seed dried, sugar-coated, and eaten as a breath freshener at the end of a meal. Physicians classified fennel as dry and warm, and described it as good for the eyes, for the movement of the bladder and bowels, and for the flow of milk. It was recommended for colds and digestive problems.

* bladder 방광

① 고대와 중세에 걸쳐 유럽에서 재배되었다.
② 그리스인은 남유럽의 고유한 야생 토종을 먹었다.
③ 서기 9세기에 쓴맛이 나는 것과 단맛이 나는 것으로 구분 지어졌다.
④ 씨앗은 건조되고 설탕이 입혀져 구강 청량제로 사용되었다.
⑤ 의사들에 의해 건조하고 차갑다고 분류되었다.

11 7004-0250

Sprout Community Fun Run에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sprout Community Fun Run

This year, all the proceeds will go to expand the collections of school libraries in Sprout Community!

WHEN: Sunday, September 24, 11 a.m. – 2 p.m. (Rain or Shine!)
WHERE: Sprout High School track

WHAT
It is an event where friends, families, and co-workers sponsor our students as they jog around a quarter-mile track. (Only the students can run.)

- Our students start with beverages, cookies and a fun warm-up; then they run.
- The kids receive their medal only when they finish their promised laps.

HOW
- Each runner sets a goal that is comfortable for their sponsors (family, friends, or co-workers).
- The sponsors make a promise to make the donation.
- When the running is over, the sponsors will make a donation.

BRING
- Picnic blanket, sunscreen, camera, etc. (Water is provided.)

Sorry — NO PETS

* proceeds 수익금 ** lap (달리기의) 한 바퀴

① 9월 25일 오전 11시에 열리며 비가 오면 다음날 개최된다.
② 학생들이 가족, 친구들과 1마일 길이의 트랙을 달린다.
③ 어린이들이 약속한 바퀴만큼 달리지 않아도 메달을 받는다.
④ 달리기가 끝나면 후원자들이 약속한 기부를 한다.
⑤ 애완동물을 행사장에 데리고 오는 것을 허용한다.

12 7004-0251

Youth Enrichment Day 2017 자원봉사 기회에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Youth Enrichment Day 2017
Volunteer Opportunity

Be an encouraging force in a youth's life by volunteering at the Youth Enrichment Day 2017!

Place: UMASS Boston Clark Athletic Center in Dorchester
Working time: August 6th 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Youth Enrichment Day 2017 will provide youth employees with meaningful workshops and team-building and networking opportunities.

How you can help
- Greet participants
- Help participants check in
- Direct participants to workshops and answer general event questions from participants
- Distribute lunch to participants
- Event setup and cleanup

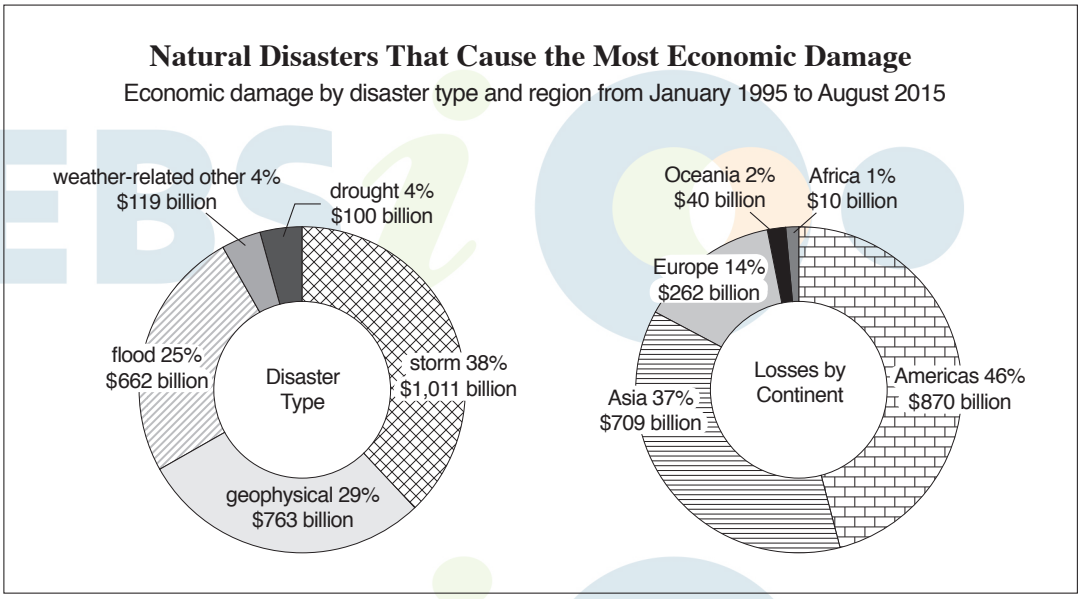
No prior experience in volunteering in the Youth Enrichment Day events is needed.
Lunch is provided to volunteers.

If you are interested in this opportunity, please contact Fred Johnson via e-mail (f_johnson@goodmail.com) or call him at 617 – 234 – 5678.

① 자원봉사는 8월 6일 오전에 시작하여 그날 오후에 끝난다.
② 자원봉사자는 행사 참가자의 일반적인 질문에 답한다.
③ 자원봉사자는 행사 참가자에게 점심을 나눠 준다.
④ 자원봉사를 하려면 사전 경험을 쌓아야 한다.
⑤ 자원봉사자에게 점심이 제공된다.

13 7004-0252

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The charts above show economic damage by disaster type and region from January 1995 to August 2015. ① Storms had the greatest economic impact of all the natural disasters, causing over $1,000 billion of losses around the world during the period, followed by geophysical disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic activities at $763 billion. ② The percentage of losses from floods was the third largest, accounting for a quarter of the total economic damage. ③ Losses from droughts, storms, floods, and other weather-related events made up 71 percent of all losses attributed to natural disasters. ④ At the regional level, recorded losses in the Americas, which amounted to $870 billion, accounted for 46% of the total, followed by Asia. ⑤ Recorded losses of three continents combined — Europe, Oceania, and Africa — exceeded one fifth of the total losses to all the continents.

* geophysical 지구 물리학(상)의

14 7004-0253

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a time when toys were few and far between, they gave flight to a child's imagination. A personal example may help make the point. When we went to visit my wife's niece over the holidays, we didn't expect a two-year-old cousin to be there. We had no present for her. My wife found a bar of lavender soap that we were going to use. She wrapped it and tied it with a pretty bow. When StellaBlue opened the package, her eyes widened and she shouted in delight. Her own bar of soap! She clung to it with great happiness and I could tell that for her, it was a bar of gold, a secret treasure, a perfumed soap fit for a princess like her. For StellaBlue, the bar of soap was special and precious because it was so much more _____ than the other gifts she usually got at the holidays. Children are robbed of that wonderful joy and flights of fancy when toys are no longer special.

* lavender (방향제로 말린) 라벤더 꽃

① realistic ② personal ③ available
④ expensive ⑤ sophisticated

15 7004-0254

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you are successful and the new habit feels normal, it is time to create an anchor. The anchor is valuable for those situations in which you threaten to _____. I once created the habit of seeing beauty in every human being. So when I felt the habit was mine, I bought myself a geode, a stone that can be found around volcanoes. Geodes are rough on the outside but if you break them in two, inside there is a beautiful cave filled with shining crystals. So I put the geode on my desk and after a year or so I had had a dispute with a person and I was really angry. I came into my office and threw my bag on the ground. "What an idiot!" I said out loud, and immediately my eye was drawn like a magnet to the geode and I realised that here I had a person with a very rough outside, but somewhere inside there must be something beautiful.

* geode 정동(속이 빈 암석 속에 결정질이 자라나 있는 돌)

① fall into a bad habit
② loose your new habit
③ doubt your own ability
④ come into serious conflict
⑤ overlook the beauty of routines

16 7004-0255

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

With respect to philosophy, regardless of our particular personal living conditions, we all share in some knowledge that is common to us all. This knowledge includes the basic principles of reasoning. They are so basic that they are presupposed by all of our reasoning processes. Because the basic principles are so fundamental, they are self-evident, they do not depend upon any more fundamental principles of reasoning, and they cannot be demonstrated. Demanding that everything we accept as true be demonstrated by means of some reasoning process would be unreasonable. It would mean that _____. However, it's a fact that we do reason, and that we do so successfully, at least on some occasions.

① philosophy should not seek practical objectives
② only humans could make reasonable judgments
③ reasoning could never get started in the first place
④ there could be conflict between reason and emotion
⑤ reasoning processes should be based on concrete facts

17 7004-0256

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The modern environmental movement developed in the late 19th century. Early environmental organizations were concerned mainly with nature conservation, wildlife protection, and limiting the pollution that arose from industrial development. The movement included diverse schools of thought. ____(A)____, during the early 1900s, debates raged among conservationists over building a dam on Yosemite National Park's Tuolumne River to provide San Francisco with water. Preservationist members of the conservation movement, advocating the preservation of nature for its own sake, opposed the dam on principle. Utilitarian members of the movement, advocating the wise use of natural resources, supported the project. The preservationists lost; the dam was completed in 1923. ____(B)____, the debate inspired preservationists to campaign for national park protection, which led to the creation of the National Park Service.

* utilitarian 공리주의의, 실리적인

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① For example	……	However	② For example	……	Likewise
③ Furthermore	……	Likewise	④ In contrast	……	However
⑤ In contrast	……	Therefore			

18 7004-0257

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A symbol is often an abstract representation of an object. A designer can use various degrees of abstraction to take the symbol further away from a realistic representation of the actual object, yet make it more representative at the same time. ① The ability to visually abstract enables a designer to focus on and convey a succinct message that successfully creates associations to the product. ② Thus, a designer can focus on the value that a product will have for consumers rather than on its physical characteristics, which may not be easy to transmit. ③ Consumers are increasingly going beyond design and placing greater emphasis on the emotional appeal of the product. ④ The more abstract the image, however, the more tenuous the link becomes until it reaches the point when it is lost altogether. ⑤ There is a balance between creating something interesting yet simple enough to be understood.

* succinct 간결한 ** tenuous 미약한

19 7004-0258

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Past behavior is the strongest predictor of current self-efficacy judgments. So by observing themselves executing successful moves, learners pay greater attention to and are provided with the information on how to best perform skills to continue progressing.

(A) For example, Halliwell found improvements in performance and confidence of professional hockey players coming back from injury or after experiencing slumps when he developed music videos showing only the successful highlights of their games.

(B) Although limited in number, the sport studies that have examined the effect of self-modeling on psychosocial variables such as self-efficacy and performance have yielded encouraging results.

(C) Likewise, Singleton and Feltz examined the effect of self-modeling on college hockey players' performance and found that the players exposed to self-modeling experienced greater shooting accuracy and self-efficacy for shooting performance compared with controls.

* self-efficacy 자기 효능(감)(스스로 상황을 극복하고 과제를 성공적으로 수행할 수 있다는 신념이나 기대)

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

20 7004-0259

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The law of demand states that people demand less of a good as it becomes more expensive.

(A) In 1990, after three years of extremely low rainfall, prices shifted to a block rate: as water supplies dried up, prices were raised in price "blocks," and consumption dropped by 50 percent. After the drought ended, water use rose, but only to 62 percent of pre-drought levels.

(B) "These prices permanently changed people's habits and attitudes," UC Berkeley economist David Zetland wrote of Santa Barbara. "People change their behavior when the price of water increases."

(C) This theory was validated in Santa Barbara, California, when, during the drought of 1987–91, the city raised water prices to help reduce consumption. Before the drought hit, Santa Barbara water was priced at a flat rate, meaning that the cost did not change when people used more water.

* validate 입증하다

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

21 7004-0260

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

On the contrary, archaeologists from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated.

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. (①) But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. (②) The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the time factor. (③) Rather incredibly, an archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is lost! (④) Then, to interpret those finds, they had to learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. (⑤) Could a commercial archaeologist have waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

* INA 해양고고학 연구소 ** excavate 발굴하다

22 7004-0261

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> In Australia, for example, the majority of men (67 per cent) are categorised as 'too fat'.

In an effort to bring the population up to date with measurements of fatness, the public were reminded that weight on its own is not a sufficient indicator of fatness. (①) Calculations of fatness in the form of Body Mass Index (BMI), which took into account both weight and height, were commonly featured in public discussions. (②) And the resulting quantification of fatness as overweight (BMI over 25), obese (BMI over 30), or very obese (BMI over 40) effectively and efficiently divided populations into categories of fatness. (③) The consequences of these calculative rationalities are interesting. (④) Thus the notion of population normality — usually understood as the condition to which to aspire — is thrown into question. (⑤) The obesity 'epidemic' alerts us to the fact that it is now normal to be abnormal — even diseased.

* aspire 동경하다

23 7004-0262

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whereas addressing conflicts openly, directly and freely in an individualistic culture is the norm, in a collective culture, conflict can be a terrifying experience for those involved. Individuals in a collective culture view conflict as a threat to the group harmony. Since they are part of the group, this makes it a threat to their own harmony and, worse still, if they are the cause of the conflict, they feel responsible for one of the most negative outcomes in a collective working culture. As a result, collective cultures are, by nature, conflict avoidant. Although this has its advantages in protecting group harmony, it has its disadvantages in making it difficult, particularly for an outsider, to know if they have group consensus or not. Most members of highly collective cultures would rather agree to something they do not believe in than risk creating a conflict.

⬇

> In a collective culture, members regard conflict as something to ____(A)____, which may help maintain group harmony but discourage some of the members from expressing their ____(B)____.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① avoid	·····	weaknesses	② avoid	·····	disagreements
③ embrace	·····	disagreements	④ investigate	·····	identities
⑤ investigate	·····	weaknesses			

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An interesting study was conducted by researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Washington, D.C. The team, led by psychologist Marc Bornstein, followed 374 infants from five months of age through adolescence, periodically assessing their intelligence and achievement. The researchers' findings were striking. The actions kids could perform at five months predicted not only their IQ at four and ten years of age but their academic achievement (reading comprehension and math problem-solving) at age fourteen. These actions included "tummy time," when infants could lift their head and shoulders for several seconds at a time; when they could sit by themselves; and how often they attempted to reach out and grab the objects around them. The researchers were able to show that the link from action to thought was explained not by the parents' intelligence or education level but by the infants' physical capabilities. When kids can sit up by themselves, their hands are free to reach out and grab objects, which allows them to learn things about the world that they wouldn't otherwise. Infants learned that their actions could change their environment, which helped shape their understanding of others' actions and intentions. Even the language adults used around moving infants tended to be more complex, something known to enhance infant cognitive development. _____, action and intelligence are inseparable. The end result, Bornstein says, is that "motor-exploratory competence in infancy is a catalyst for adolescent academic achievement."

* catalyst 촉매(제)

24 7004-0263

윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① difficulty of facilitating cognitive development
② impact of physical development on intelligence
③ importance of parental involvement in education
④ relationship between motor capabilities and social skills
⑤ ways to improve classroom behavior and academic outcomes

25 7004-0264

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Instead ② In short ③ Otherwise
④ Conversely ⑤ For example

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Jim was fourteen years old in the summer of 1955 and he was spending that summer the way (a)he had spent so many summers — at his grandfather's farm. Jim admired his grandfather mainly because he was for him a good friend. One Sunday afternoon, they sat in the porch swing when Jim's grandmother came out and announced that they were just about ready to cut the cake to celebrate the birthday of Jim's cousin. She said, "You fellows get your voices ready because we're going to be singing Happy Birthday."

At this point, Jim said to his grandfather, "Granddad, real men don't sing." And without much thought, but with raised eyebrows his grandfather responded, "Is that so?" Well, Grandfather got up and went in the house and joined in the singing while Jim sat in the porch swing thinking over the wisdom of what (b)he had just shared with his grandfather, "Real men don't sing."

The years passed and at twenty-six years of age, Jim got word of his grandfather's passing. And (c)he made the trip back home for the funeral. That afternoon after the funeral, Jim sat in his grandfather's chair in his small office. And sitting there looking at his grandfather's wall, he saw (d)his diploma from the U.S. Naval Academy and his citations for bravery. And he saw a letter of thanks from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had thanked his grandfather, who at sixty-one years of age had already applied for retirement when Pearl Harbor was bombed. But his grandfather withdrew his request for retirement and served through the course of the war.

As Jim sat there looking at the mementos of his long life, the words he had spoken to his grandfather so many summers before came back to (e)him, "Granddad, real men don't sing." And it was then that Jim remembered something his grandfather used to say to him whenever someone was _____. His grandfather would just shake his head patiently and say, "We just have to be patient with people Jim, while they learn what we can never tell them." It was that afternoon that Jim understood what his grandfather meant.

* citation 표창장 ** memento 추억이 되는 물건

26 7004-0265

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① selfish ② jealous ③ cowardly
④ dishonest ⑤ unreasonable

27 7004-0266

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28 7004-0267

윗글의 Jim의 할아버지에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① Jim에게 좋은 친구였다.
② 생일 축하 노래를 부르지 않고 Jim과 함께 있었다.
③ 용맹해서 표창장을 받았다.
④ 진주만이 폭격되고 나서 퇴역 신청을 철회했다.
⑤ 사람들에 대해 인내심을 가져야 한다고 말하곤 했다.

Test 3

01 7004-0268

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Williams Synthetic Turf Field in Community Park will be getting a makeover throughout the month of February. It's hard to believe, but the field is nearing 10 years of age! The town's Parks, Recreation and Open Space Department will be working with a contractor to remove the existing synthetic turf and rubber base and replace them with all new materials. A portion of the parking lot, concrete paths and all of the turf field will be closed to the public during construction. This project should take no more than three weeks, but may extend longer depending on weather conditions. During this project, staff will not be accepting reservations for the field. If you are associated with a sports group wanting to use the field, please plan for an alternative location. Thank you for your patience as we complete this project.

* synthetic turf 인조 잔디

① 인조 잔디구장 개보수공사를 위해 선정된 업체를 발표하려고
② 개보수공사로 인한 인조 잔디구장 사용 불가를 공고하려고
③ 공원 내 주차장 문제 해결을 위한 개선책을 제안하려고
④ 새 잔디구장 개장을 위한 기념행사에 대해 안내하려고
⑤ 잔디구장 사용을 위한 예약 방법 변경을 공지하려고

02 7004-0269

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

A tight-knit community can minimize the problem of street crime. However, informal social control also poses a threat to the diversity of behavior that exists in a pluralistic society, even though it may curb violent crime. Still, street crime would decline if interaction among the residents of a community were more frequent, and if social bonds were stronger. A sense of responsibility for other citizens and for the community as a whole would increase individuals' willingness to report crime to the police and the likelihood of their intervention in a crime in progress. Greater willingness of community residents to report crime to the police might also prevent the need for civilian police patrols. More interaction in public places and human traffic on the sidewalks would increase surveillance of the places where people now fear to go. More intense social ties would reinforce surveillance with a willingness to take action against offenders.

* curb 억제하다 ** surveillance 감시

① impacts of social bonding on street crime
② dangers of surveillance to individual privacy
③ successful examples of civilian police patrols
④ the need to reinforce surveillance in public areas
⑤ ways of encouraging more people to report crime

03 7004-0270

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In studying behaviour one tries to keep the animal in as natural conditions as possible. The trouble is that in its normal environment the animal may be inaccessible and its behaviour obscured. On the other hand, if it is brought into the laboratory its normal behaviour patterns may be hopelessly interfered with by captivity or by subjecting it to artificial experimental situations. This problem is immediately multiplied if the animal is operated on in any way, such as having recording electrodes stuck into its brain. An animal behaviour scientist must therefore compromise between the inconvenience of studying the animal in its natural surroundings and the artificiality of subjecting it to the unnatural conditions of the laboratory. Frequently both approaches are used, first the one and then the other.

* obscure 알기 어렵게 하다 ** electrode 전극

① 인위적인 환경에서 진행되는 동물 행동 연구는 유의미하지 않다.
② 연구 활동이 자연 환경에 해를 입히지 않도록 조심할 필요가 있다.
③ 연구를 목적으로 야생동물을 감금하는 것은 용납될 수 없는 행위이다.
④ 동물 행동 연구는 자연 환경과 실험실에서의 연구 방법을 절충해야 한다.
⑤ 실험 환경을 동물의 자연 서식지와 최대한 유사하게 만드는 것이 중요하다.

04 7004-0271

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

How we see others helps to frame how we see ourselves. For many managers, the real competition is not in the marketplace. The real competition is the person sitting at a hot desk near you competing for a limited pot of promotions, budget and management time. Even if you are competing with your peers, comparing yourself with them does not help. They are different and will have different strengths. There will always be someone else who is better than you at something. The end result is to acquire an inferiority complex. In small doses this can be healthy. In the words of Alfred Adler: 'it is rather a stimulant to healthy, normal striving and development. It becomes a pathological condition only when the sense of inadequacy overwhelms the individual and, far from stimulating him to useful activity, makes him depressed and incapable of development.' Don't let yourself be awed by others. Everyone else may be better than you at something, but everyone else is also worse than you at something.

* inferiority complex 열등감 ** pathological 병적인

① 타인과의 소통과 협력이 중요하다는 것을 명심하라.
② 타인의 단점을 비난하기보다는 그들의 장점을 본받아라.
③ 작은 목표를 성취해 나가면서 점진적으로 자신감을 키우라.
④ 여러 분야의 사람들과의 교류를 통해 성장할 수 있도록 노력하라.
⑤ 저마다의 장단점이 있으므로 지나치게 타인과 자신을 비교하지 말라.

05 7004-0272

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Medicine became big business with the expansion of new, higher-cost treatments and the increased numbers of physicians and hospitals in the United States. As more health care providers entered the market, competition increased among them, which, interestingly, increased the amount of services provided. This reflects a unique feature in the health care industry — provider-induced demand. The average consumer of health care does not know how to diagnose his or her medical condition and does not have a license to order services or prescribe medications. So consumers rely on the knowledge of a health care provider to determine what services are needed, even though that provider stands to make more money by ordering more services. As competition increased, providers could maintain their incomes by recommending more services to the persons they served.

① Limitations of Public Health Care Programs
② How Can You Be Healthy Without Medicine?
③ New Health Care Services for an Aging Population
④ Who Creates Demand for Health Care Services?
⑤ Consumers' Increased Knowledge of Health Care

06 7004-0273

다음 글에 드러난 Yasmin의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When Yasmin arrived at the conference site, she noisily greeted the first group she encountered. Everyone loves Yasmin's infectious enthusiasm and her obvious love of people. People were calling her over from all parts of the lobby, and consequently she ended up quite near the front of the line, heading into the main hall, for the start of the conference. She sat right in the middle of Row 3 and put her bag down to reserve a seat for her good friend Richard, who would be arriving a bit later. She was still talking and greeting people as the hosts took the stage, and her excitement was fairly bubbling over, with a smile from ear to ear. The only things brighter than her smile were her clothes which helped her stand out from the very large crowd that had assembled for the conference. A little while later, Richard arrived. They hadn't seen each other for more than 36 hours, so they were long overdue for a big hug. 'Isn't life great,' she thought!

* overdue 오랫동안 기다려 온

① calm and confident
② delighted and happy
③ bored and indifferent
④ relieved and grateful
⑤ disappointed and frustrated

07 7004-0274

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Good writers are not passive; they don't simply record ① immediate responses. They *look closely, ask questions, analyze, make connections*, and *think*. Learning to see with a writer's eye ② benefits not just those who write for a living but all professionals. In any career you choose, success depends on keen observation and in-depth analysis. A skilled physician detects minor symptoms in a physical or follows up on a patient's complaint to ask questions that lead to a diagnosis others might miss. A successful stockbroker observes ③ overlooked trends and conducts research to detect new investment opportunities. A passerby might assume a ④ busy store must be successful, but a retail analyst would observe what merchandise people are purchasing and how they are paying for it. If all the shoppers are buying discount items and paying with credit cards, the store could be ⑤ earning money on the sales.

08 7004-0275

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

Fear is directly linked with desire. The stronger we desire something, the more (A) [intense / intensely] we fear losing it. Urged by various instincts, we strongly want, desire, and need both material and immaterial things. These range from life itself and the presence of loved ones to (B) [want / wanting] fame, fortune, power, prestige, love, arts, sports, and so on. Each of these provides us with a different sort of pleasure and satisfaction, and life becomes richer and highly desirable, and the thought of losing these objects (C) [strikes / to strike] fear in our hearts. Depending on which we cherish the most, we fear losing that the most intensely. Death, in particular, puts an end to these attachments and their related joys, and thus, people normally fear death the most.

* prestige 명망

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	intense	·····	want	·····	strikes
②	intensely	·····	wanting	·····	strikes
③	intensely	·····	wanting	·····	to strike
④	intensely	·····	want	·····	to strike
⑤	intense	·····	want	·····	to strike

09 7004-0276

밑줄 친 he[He]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

There was a great lawyer in India. He was known to be one of the topmost men in his profession. So clients blindly trusted his ability. However, he was very absent-minded sometimes. Once ① he was fighting a case in the Privy Council. Two Indian States were fighting. When he reached the Privy Council with his assistant, he forgot for which side he was fighting. So he started arguing for the opposite party. ② He was a great lawyer so he argued well. His assistant became very upset and anxious — what should he do? ③ He pulled the lawyer's coat many times, but he wouldn't listen; he was so absorbed in the debate. When there was a break for tea, the assistant said, "You have destroyed the case. You are arguing against yourself." But the great lawyer didn't say anything. When the court reopened, ④ he said, "Up to now, I was giving you the arguments for the opposite party. Now I will give you the arguments for my party." And ⑤ he won the case.

10 7004-0277

Geoffrey Beene에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Haynesville, Louisiana, Geoffrey Beene studied medicine at Tulane University before dropping out to pursue a career in fashion. He started his career as an apprentice at Molyneux in Europe before moving to New York in 1951. In 1963, he opened his own company and received a Coty Award in 1964. Beene would go on to receive eight Coty Awards and, in 1976, was the first American designer to show his collection in Milan. Known for his ability to break from tradition in regard to fabric end-use, his collections played on the innovative use of fabrics together with his exceptional ability to understand the human form. In 2001, Beene decided to remove his signature collection from department stores, thus limiting it to a made-to-order business he conducted from his 57th Street offices.

* Coty Award 전미패션비평가상 ** signature collection 한정판 상품

① Tulane 대학교에서 의학을 공부하다가 중퇴했다.
② 자신의 회사를 차린 이듬해에 전미패션비평가상을 받았다.
③ 미국 디자이너로는 최초로 Milan에서 의상 작품 발표회를 열었다.
④ 직물의 최종 용도와 관련하여 전통을 고수했다.
⑤ 2001년에 백화점에서 자신의 한정판 상품을 철수하기로 결정했다.

11 7004-0278

Earth Day in the Parks에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sign Up for Earth Day in the Parks

Earth Day in the Parks is an event to promote stewardship of our natural resources by Illinois school children. During April and May, students and their teachers from throughout Illinois will come to participating Illinois state parks to take part in natural resources stewardship activities such as: planting native trees and wildflowers, building and installing nesting/roosting boxes, removing invasive exotic species, and building brush piles for wildlife.

If you know of a school or a teacher who would be interested, please share this information.

Download the application form from our website, complete the form, and then e-mail it to us at dnrteachkids@illinois.gov. To be accepted, applications must be received by our division of education any day from January 1 through February 28, 2017. Only one application per teacher is accepted.

For more information and to see the list of participating state parks, visit our website at http://dnr.state.il.us.

* stewardship 관리

① 미국 전역에서 개최되는 행사이다.
② 4월과 5월을 제외하고는 연중 실시된다.
③ 이메일을 통해 행사 지원 신청을 할 수 없다.
④ 지원서를 1월부터 2월까지 두 달간 접수한다.
⑤ 한 교사가 여러 번 지원할 수 있다.

12 7004-0279

Young Package 2017 Design Competition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Young Package 2017 Design Competition
"PACKAGE UNLIMITED!"

Deadline: 25 October 2017
Results Announcement Expected: 23 November 2017

The Young Package 2017 Design Competition — themed: "Package Unlimited!" — has opened registration and invites high school and university students and young designers no older than 30 to take part.

The organizers are looking for imaginative and multi-functional packages that can be used for several purposes.

Young Package is divided into the following two competition categories:
• High school students
• University students and young designers up to 30 years of age

The best three designs in each of the two competition categories will be awarded with prize money. There is a total of almost 3,000 euros available this year.

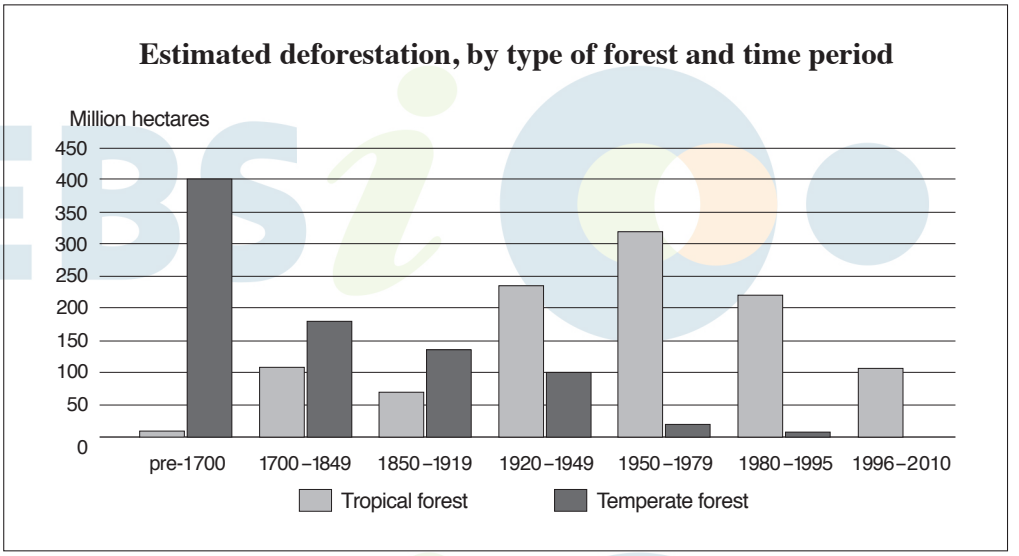
No entry fee. No limit on the number of entries.

For further information, please visit the official website at http://young-package.com.

① 2017년 10월 25일에 작품 등록이 마감된다.
② 고등학생, 대학생, 30세 이하의 디자이너가 참가할 수 있다.
③ 두 개의 경쟁 부문으로 나뉘어 있다.
④ 당선작당 3,000유로의 상금을 수여한다.
⑤ 참가비가 없으며 출품작 수에도 제한이 없다.

13 7004-0280

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the estimated deforestation in the world by type of forest and time period. ① During the 1700–1849 period, deforestation in temperate forests was less than half of that during the pre-1700 period. ② Compared to the 1700–1849 period, deforestation in tropical forests more than doubled in the 1920–1949 period. ③ The 1920–1949 period saw more deforestation in tropical forests than any other time period, exceeding 200 million hectares for the first time in history. ④ The area of deforestation in tropical forests during the 1996–2010 period was almost the same as that during the 1700–1849 period, each exceeding 100 million hectares. ⑤ During the 1996–2010 period, there was no visible deforestation in temperate forests, which is in contrast to deforestation in temperate forests during the pre-1700 period.

14 7004-0281

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The presentation of televised sports involves a highly structured and controlled production. Because of the complexity involved with producing a sports event, it is important to control as many variables as possible. The production staff generally includes a hierarchical division of labor, typically between the producer, the director, commentators, camera operatives, vision and sound mixers, and technicians. Each individual has clearly defined responsibilities, which they are expected to fulfill despite any deficiencies in equipment. Each is employed in a particular role according to skills and previous experience, although flexibility is also a desired quality. The pressures involved are not just of time but also of uncertainty, in that producers have to react to unpredictable occurrences both within the event and external to it. Thus, the game itself may be unscripted, but the production of the sporting event is as _____ as possible.

* commentator 실황 방송 아나운서 ** deficiency 결함, 결점

① profitable ② creative ③ organized
④ economical ⑤ sensational

15 7004-0282

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Curiously, we seem to be born to worry — perhaps an artifact of ancient memories carried over from ancestral times when there were countless threats to our survival. However, most of the worries we have today are not about really serious threats. We can learn how to retrain our brain by interrupting these negative thoughts and fears. By redirecting our awareness to setting positive goals and building a strong, optimistic sense of accomplishment, we strengthen the areas in our frontal lobe that suppress our tendency to react to _____. Not only do we build neural circuits relating to happiness, contentment, and life satisfaction, we also strengthen specific circuits that enhance our social awareness and our ability to empathize with others. This is the ideal state in which effective communication can prosper.

* frontal lobe 전두엽 ** empathize 공감하다

① imaginary fears
② short-term goals
③ conflicting values
④ useless information
⑤ surrounding conditions

16 7004-0283

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 2010, Tal Eyal of Ben-Gurion University in Israel and Nicholas Epley of the University of Chicago published the results of a series of experiments aimed at improving our person and mind perception skills. Many of our errors, the researchers found, stem from a basic mismatch between how we analyze ourselves and how we analyze others. When it comes to ourselves, we employ a fine-grained, highly contextualized level of detail. When we think about others, however, we operate at a much higher, more generalized and abstract level. For instance, when answering the same question about ourselves or others — how attractive are you? — we use very different cues. For our own appearance, we think about how our hair is looking that morning, whether we got enough sleep, how well that shirt matches our complexion. For that of others, we _____. So, there are two mismatches: we aren't quite sure how others are seeing us, and we are incorrectly judging how they see themselves.

* complexion 얼굴빛

① let go of our expectations of them
② assume that they know what we know
③ focus on the cultural meaning of their outfits
④ form a surface judgment based on overall gist
⑤ think they won't notice their problems for themselves

17 7004-0284

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Digital media's discrete (rather than analog) nature lends it the ability to deal with chunks of data, which can be stored separately but linked to one another in meaningful ways. It is possible, ___(A)___, to connect a text to a specific building, and a found texture to one appearing in a painting. It is possible to connect existing buildings to similar remains elsewhere and fill in missing details. This ability is known as data management — the process for which computer technology has practically been invented. But the relative ease of making such connections can lead to less thorough examination when making them. ___(B)___, when physical books are shelved in a library, much thought must go into determining their logical proximities. But when the books are virtual and the "shelving" is digital, a search engine will easily retrieve correlated materials, as well as nonsensical associations.

* found texture 주변 사물의 질감 ** proximity 근접성, 가까움

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① in contrast	·····	However	② in contrast	·····	As a result
③ therefore	·····	For example	④ therefore	·····	Moreover
⑤ nevertheless	·····	Similarly			

18 7004-0285

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We believe things that fit quickly and easily with what we already know. ① This is not surprising since coherence is precisely how we learn and expand our understanding of the world. ② What is surprising is the ferocity with which we both welcome beliefs that fit and reject beliefs that do not. ③ It is not just that we test possible interpretations for the degree to which they cohere with existing knowledge; it is also that we unthinkingly and uncritically accept ideas that cohere. ④ The process of curious, open, flexible and creative inquiry is an interchange between knowing and not knowing. ⑤ As we rush toward certainty, the first explanation that coheres with our web of previously accepted beliefs invokes the feeling of knowing, generating cognitive confidence.

* ferocity 격렬함, 사나움 ** invoke 불러일으키다

19 7004-0286

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Much occurs on a bodily level that we rarely think about. We listen to someone telling a sad story, and unconsciously we drop our shoulders, tilt our head sideways like the other, copy his or her frown, and so on.

(A) The answer: I had been sitting near two men, obviously old friends, who hadn't seen each other in a long time. They had been slapping each other's backs, laughing, relating amusing stories. This must have lifted my spirit even though I didn't know these men and hadn't been privy to their conversation.

(B) The same applies to happier emotions. I remember one morning walking out of a restaurant and wondering why I was whistling to myself. How did I get into such a good mood?

(C) These bodily changes in turn create the same dejected state in us as we perceive in the other. Rather than our head getting into the other's head, it's our body that maps the other's.

* privy 공유하는 것이 허용된 ** dejected 낙담한

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

20 7004-0287

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

> Perhaps the most famous case of planned breakability — designing a product with an artificially limited useful life — is that of the light bulb.

(A) It's because in 1924 in Geneva, all the light bulb manufacturers got together and created a cartel, at the time called Phoebus, to cut the life of a light bulb. By making the filaments less stable than they needed to be, light bulbs would burn out quicker, and the cartel could sell more.

(B) Today, more than 150 years after the light bulb was invented, an average modern incandescent bulb lasts 750 hours. So why is there an incandescent light bulb in Livermore, California, that has been burning nonstop for 110 years?

(C) It was so serious that manufacturers were fined if their light bulbs lasted more than 1,500 hours. Before 1924 the average bulb lasted about 2,500 hours. Within a decade it was at 1,500 hours and has since declined to today's 750.

* (incandescent) light bulb 백열전구 ** filament (전구 안에 든) 필라멘트

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

21 7004-0288

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> Through socialization, they develop a social self that reflects the society in which they live.

Functionalism approaches socialization from the perspective of the group rather than the individual. (①) From it, we gain the image of people adapting to the attitudes of others, conforming to role expectations, and internalizing the norms and values of their community. (②) The object of socialization is to pass on the cultural patterns of a given society or group so that new members can function effectively within it. (③) This incorporation of values and roles occurs through emotionally significant reactions that are shaped by the social group. (④) The functionalist perspective assumes that small children are relatively unformed. (⑤) According to this, people are passive beings who are programmed in the ways of their society, leading to the criticism that functionalism presents an "over-socialized conception of man."

* unformed 충분히 발달되지 않은

22 7004-0289

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

> On the other hand, some people see themselves as healthy and slim when their bodies are actually unhealthy and overweight.

It is important to remember that body image does not necessarily have anything to do with the actual appearance or abilities of your body. (①) For many people, body image does not conform to their bodies' physical realities. (②) This is especially true for people who have negative body images. (③) For example, many people see themselves as overweight, when in reality they are not. (④) Some people with strong, athletic bodies truly believe they are weak and incapable. (⑤) Distorted body images like these can be a sign of other emotional or psychological issues in a person's life and can have a significant impact on physical and mental health.

23 7004-0290

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We normally use examples that are readily available in our memories to assess the likelihood and/or potential causes of an uncertain event. However, our memories tend to retain evocative examples more readily than bland examples, and to make those evocative examples available when we are making decisions, regardless of how frequently they occur and/or their direct applicability to the uncertain event about which the decision is being made. In today's information-overload society, this tendency can be useful and can often help us reach valid decisions. However, it often leads to overestimating the likelihood of a high-profile risk, such as a plane crash, and underestimating the likelihood of a less dramatic risk, such as a car crash. We tend to bias our thinking toward information that is more easily recalled and/or retrieved. We also tend to overestimate the probability of multiple events coinciding if we can identify with examples of such coincidences.

* evocative 기억[생각]을 불러일으키는 ** bland 특징 없는, 단조로운

⬇

> Although relying upon examples easy to (A) sometimes helps us make valid decisions about uncertain events, it also leads us into (B) the probability of certain risks occurring and multiple events co-occurring.

(A)		(B)	(A)		(B)
① recall	……	dismissing	② recall	……	inflating
③ organize	……	memorizing	④ reverse	……	inflating
⑤ reverse	……	memorizing			

24~25 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When I get near an ancient tree, I crane my neck to look up into its high branches. But more than anything else, I feel an urge to get close to it and, if possible, climb onto it, even just onto an exposed root. Resting my forehead on the trunk of the tree, I can smell the dusty bark and the sweet sap. The most alive part of a tree is just under the bark, where it transports water and sugars and minerals up and down between the roots and the branches. When I touch the bark, it is almost possible to sense the energy flow beneath my hands. And it is amazing to think that I am in the presence of something that has been alive, in this very spot, for hundreds of years before I was born.

One thing I really like about standing under an ancient tree is how small it makes me feel. So much of our lives — our economy and the industrial resource extraction that provides our food, fish and wood products — is based on an assumption that we _____, that we are somehow greater than nature and can make it serve our purposes. When I stand under a big tree, however, I am reminded that we are all just small pieces of a bigger puzzle. This gives me comfort, and hope. Comfort because I am reminded of the strength and resiliency of the natural world. And the trees give me hope because they have the power to remind us of our place in the natural world.

* sap 수액(樹液) ** resiliency 회복력, 탄성

24 7004-0291

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① The Last of Big Trees
② Feeling Small Under Giants
③ Wild Products from the Forest
④ Bringing Forests Back to Cities
⑤ Forest: Where Past and Present Meet

25 7004-0292

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① are all connected
② can control nature
③ do what we feel is right
④ should go back to nature
⑤ have survived successfully

26~28 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Kristin was thrilled to get the job. It was a dream come true to be hired right out of school and be paid while earning hours for her psychology license. With friendly, helpful, and very experienced coworkers, (a) she admired everyone in the office, especially her supervisor, Barbara, who was very open and receptive to Kristin's ideas. Barbara even allowed Kristin, despite being a rank beginner, to start two new groups at the agency.

(B)

Kristin felt unjustly treated. Knowing that she was too upset to make sense, Kristin focused all of her energy into calming down. Once (b) she felt calm enough to move, she turned and left, telling Barbara, "We'll talk in the morning. I'm late for my tennis game." But after leaving the office, she was still trembling. The subsequent tennis game — hitting those balls — was exactly what she needed to become completely calm. Later that evening, thinking about what she wanted to say to Barbara, Kristin reminded herself about how much she liked and respected her before *the incident*.

(C)

The next morning she walked into Barbara's office calm, centered, and certain that the thing to do was confront her supervisor. (c) She couldn't ignore what had happened, even though the job meant a lot to her. She looked Barbara in the eyes and calmly, but firmly, told her the reason she had been in the office dressed in a tennis dress. She also told her that being yelled at made (d) her feel shamed and humiliated. It felt good for Kristin to get her feelings out. She had no idea how Barbara would react but was pleased when she apologized, promising never to yell at her again. And they continued to work well together.

* humiliate 창피를 주다

(D)

On Kristin's day off, as she was about to leave home for a weekly morning tennis game, she received a call from the office to help locate some files. Since the office was near the tennis court, she offered to pop in for a minute to help. At the office, Kristin was looking through a stack of files, wearing a short tennis dress, when Barbara entered the room. Instead of being grateful, Barbara yelled, "How could you come into the office dressed like that?" so loud (e) she could be heard throughout the office.

26 7004-0293

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① (B) – (D) – (C)　② (C) – (B) – (D)　③ (C) – (D) – (B)
④ (D) – (B) – (C)　⑤ (D) – (C) – (B)

27 7004-0294

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

① (a)　② (b)　③ (c)
④ (d)　⑤ (e)

28 7004-0295

윗글의 Kristin에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 졸업 직후에 직장을 구해서 기뻤다.
② 테니스를 치러 가려고 사무실에서 나온 후에도 여전히 떨렸다.
③ Barbara에게 테니스복을 입었던 이유를 설명했다.
④ Barbara로부터 사과를 받지 못했다.
⑤ 자신이 쉬는 날에 서류철을 찾아 주러 사무실에 들렀다.

한눈에 보는 정답

Part Ⅰ 유형편

문항번호 / Lecture	G	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
01	③	⑤	①	②	⑤								
02	③	③	④	⑤	③	①	⑤	④	⑤				
03	⑤	①	③	③	④	⑤	④	⑤	②				
04	④	②	⑤	③	②	④	⑤	⑤	⑤				
05	①	④	①	⑤	①								
06	④	②	②	③	④	③	③	③	④				
07	⑤	⑤	⑤	③	②	①	②	③	④				
08	④	③	③	③	③								
09	⑤	④	③	⑤	⑤	③	④	③	③	④	⑤		
10	③	⑤	⑤	③	④								
11	①	②	①	②	⑤	③	④	②	③	②	①	④	②
12	①	④	①	①	①								
13	②	④	④	③	④	④	③	③	④				
14	②	⑤	②	④	③	③	①	②	⑤				
15	⑤	④	③	⑤	②	②	④	⑤	⑤				
16	①	①	②	②	②								
17	01. ⑤ 02. ④	⑤	③	⑤	②	⑤	⑤	④	⑤				
18	01. ⑤ 02. ② 03. ④	⑤	②	⑤	②	④	②	②	③	⑤	⑤	④	⑤

Answers

Part Ⅱ 주제·소재편

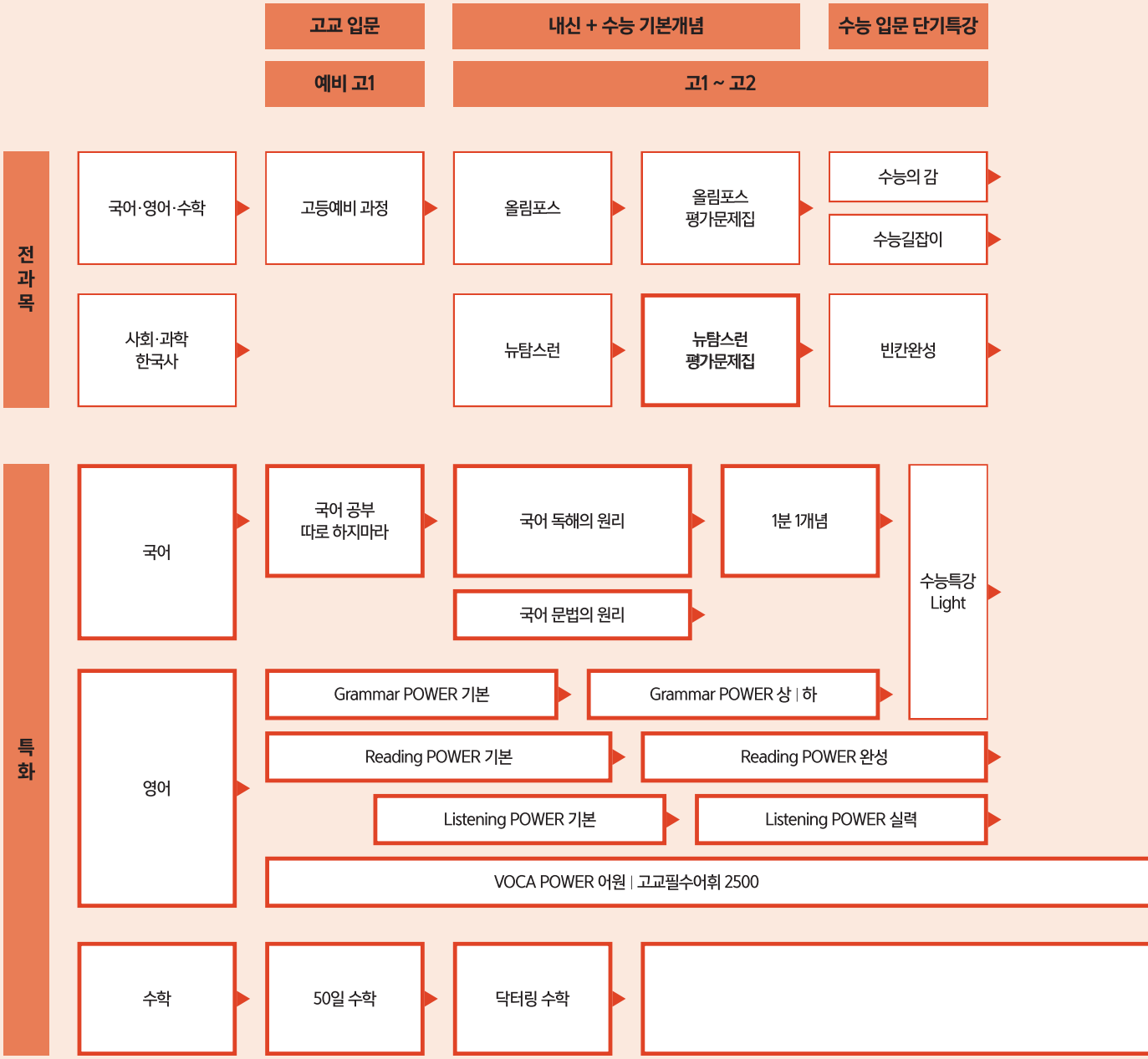
문항번호 / Lecture	G	01	02	03	04
19	⑤	④	③	②	⑤
20	②	⑤	⑤	④	⑤
21	①	①	③	②	②
22	⑤	③	⑤	②	②
23	⑤	⑤	②	②	①
24	①	④	④	④	⑤
25	④	④	④	⑤	④
26	①	④	④	④	⑤
27	⑤	⑤	⑤	①	⑤
28	③	⑤	①	⑤	②
29	②	①	③	②	①
30	⑤	⑤	④	③	④

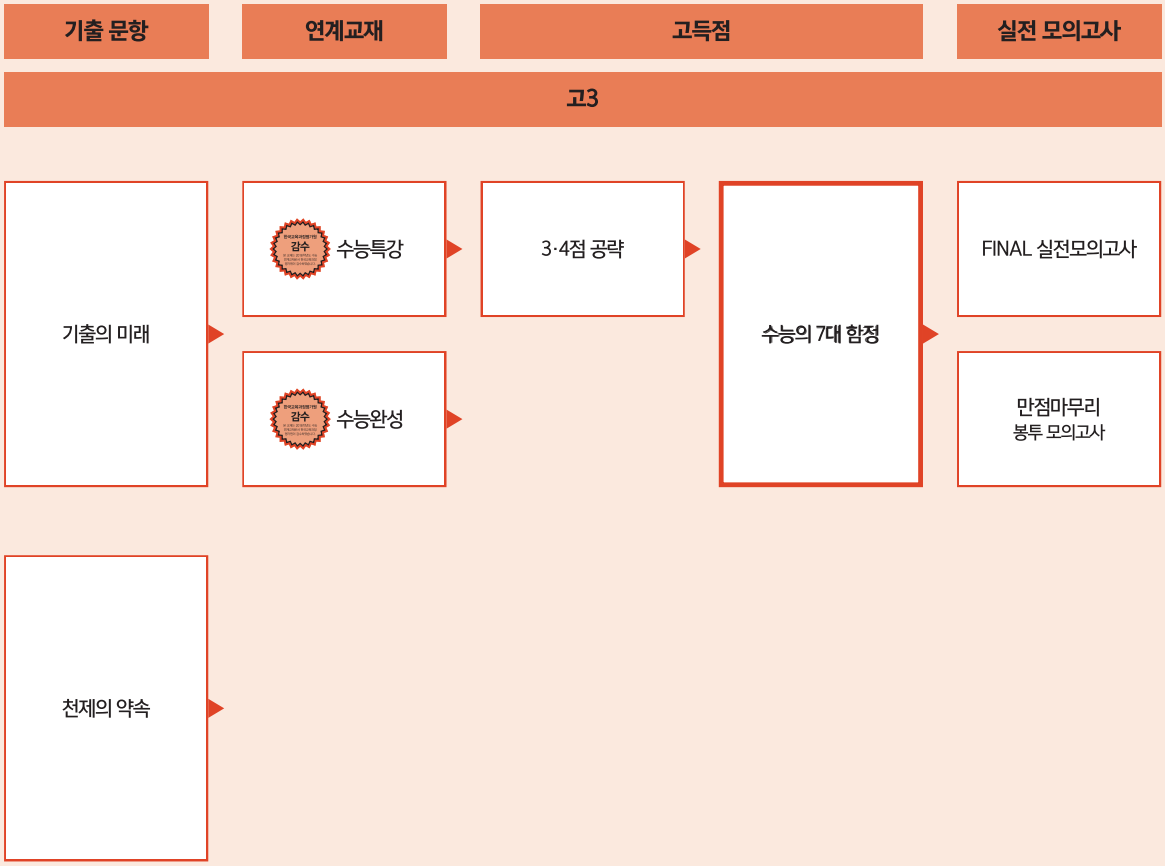
Part Ⅲ 테스트편

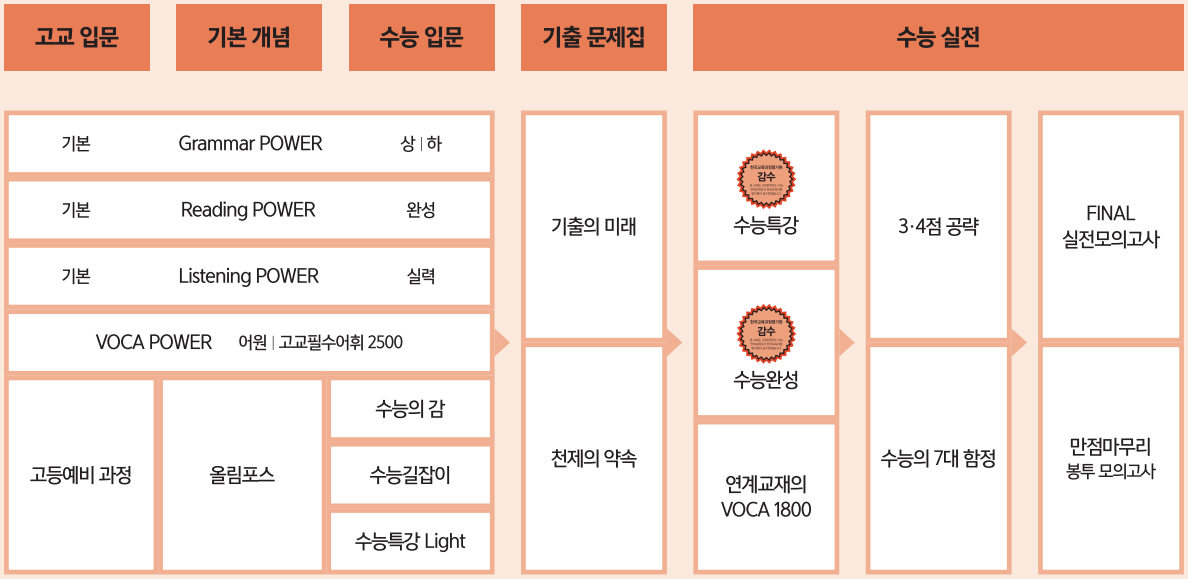
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Test 1	④	①	③	③	④	⑤	④	②	②	②
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	③	③	⑤	①	③	④	②	③	②	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	③	③	④	⑤	②	②	②	⑤		
Test 2	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	④	③	④	②	③	⑤
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	④	④	⑤	②	②	③	①	③	②	④
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	④	④	②	②	②	⑤	④	②		
Test 3	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	②	①	④	⑤	④	②	⑤	②	③	④
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	④	④	③	③	①	④	③	④	⑤	②
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
	⑤	⑤	②	②	②	④	⑤	④		

전과목 로드맵

고교 교재 선택, 더 이상 고민하지 마세요!
EBS 과목별 고교 교재 시리즈로 선택만 하면 됩니다.
꼭 필요한 교재가 모두 준비된 EBS 고교 시리즈, 이제 학습 수준과 목표를 확인하고 바로 시작할 수 있습니다!




기출 문항
연계교재
고득점
실전 모의고사
고3
기출의 미래
수능특강
수능완성
3·4점 공략
수능의 7대 함정
FINAL 실전모의고사
만점마무리
봉투 모의고사
천제의 약속
연계교재의 VOCA 1800
수학 기본서

내신·수능 대비 추천 학습 로드맵 | 영어

고교 교재 선택, 더 이상 고민하지 마세요!
EBS 과목별 고교 교재 시리즈로 선택만 하면 됩니다.
꼭 필요한 교재가 모두 준비된 EBS 고교 시리즈, 이제 학습 수준과 목표를 확인하고 바로 시작할 수 있습니다!