

중등

수능 독해

영어 독해

Level 3

중등 수능 독해 영어가 왜 특별한가?

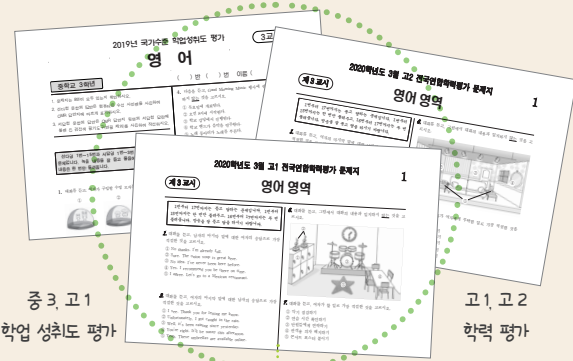


1 독해 전지문을 기출 문제 100% 활용한 변형 지문으로 구성

중학교 내내 영어 독해 공부를 했지만, 실제 수능 문제를 풀지 못하는 학생이 많습니다. 왜 그런 것일까요? 일반 독해서로도 독해력을 향상시킬 수 있지만, 수능 실전 문제에 가장 강해질 수 있는 학습법은 '실제 기출 문제를 통해 기출 소재와 유형을 꾸준히 연습하는 것'이기 때문입니다.

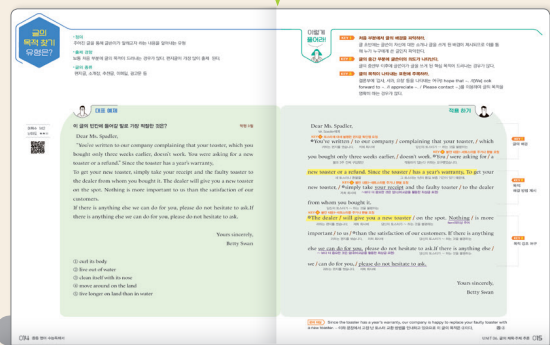
이 책은 국가에서 전국 학생들의 실력을 알아보기 위해 실시하는 중3, 고1 학업 성취도 평가와 고1, 2 학력 평가 기출 문제를 100% 활용하여 변형한 지문과 문제로 구성되어 있어서 학생들이 독해 공부와 수능 공부를 따로 하지 않고 한번에 해결할 수 있습니다.

국가 수준 학업 성취도 평가 & 전국 연합 학력 평가



중3, 고1 학업 성취도 평가

고1, 고2 학력 평가



전지문 기출 독해 지문을 변형하여 구성

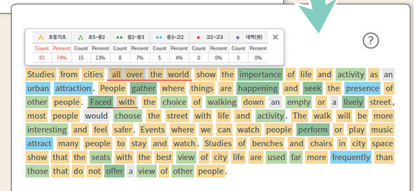
2 영어 학습 인공지능(AI) 시스템으로 Level별 맞춤형 독해 지문 완성

독해 학습이 가장 비효율적인 경우는 바로 자신의 수준에 맞지 않는 콘텐츠로 공부를 할 때입니다. 수능 학습도 마찬가지로입니다. 이 책은 중3, 고1 학업 성취도 평가와 고1, 2 학력 평가 기출 문제를 영어 학습 전문 인공지능(AI) 시스템을 활용하여 중학생 난이도에 맞게 변형하였습니다. 따라서, 중학생이 자신의 수준에 알맞은 지문으로 수능에 출제되는 글의 구조와 소재를 쉽게 익힐 수 있습니다.

고1 학력 평가

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 고1 학력 평가

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.



특히 받은 영어 학습 인공지능 시스템을 이용하여 독해 어휘와 구문의 수준을 분석, 수준에 맞게 패러프레이징

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 고1 학력 3형

Life and activity as an urban attraction are important. People gather where things are happening and want to be around other people. If there are two kinds of streets: a lively street and an empty street, most people would choose to walk the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. We can watch people perform or play music anywhere on the street. This attracts many people to stay and watch. Also, most people prefer using seats providing the best view of city life and offering a view of other people.

Level 1, 2, 3 각 수준에 알맞은 난이도 구현

3

수능 독해 학습의 핵심 KEY, 어휘력과 독해력을 강화하기 위한 학습법 적용

학생들이 수능 독해 지문을 읽을 때 가장 필요한 두 가지, 어휘력과 독해력을 강화할 수 있도록 학습을 설계했습니다.

어휘력 강화

처음 보는 새로운 단어도 최소한 4번 이상 반복 학습할 수 있도록 꼼꼼하게 설계되어 한 권을 마무리하면 자동으로 수능 기초 어휘와 필수 어휘를 완벽하게 암기하게 됩니다.

| 단어 | 뜻 | 단어 | 뜻 |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> complain | 원하다, 불만을 표하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> policy | 정책, 방침 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> work | 직무하다, 출근하다, 일하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> employee | 사원, 직원 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> refund | 환불 | <input type="checkbox"/> gain | 얻다, 획득하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> warranty | 보증 보증서 | <input type="checkbox"/> experience | 경험 경험하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> replace A with B | A를 B로 바꾸다, 교환하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> department | 부서, 과 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> receipt | 영수증 | <input type="checkbox"/> complete | 완전하다, 완료하다 |

학습 전 미리보는 수능 어휘로 1차 학습

1 다음 글의 목적지를 가장 적절한 것만 고르세요.

Dear Ms. Sue Jones,
As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all departments. As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department. From next week, you will be working in the Marketing Department. We are looking forward to seeing you there with you in your new department. I hope that when your training is finished, you will be ready to take on your new role.

Yours sincerely,
Angelo Young
PERSONNEL MANAGER

이해 policy 정책 방침 employ 고용 look forward to ~하기를 기대하다

학습 중 독해 지문으로 2차 학습

UNIT 01 글의 목적 찾기

WORD TEST

A 다음 문장에 해당하는 우리말을 쓰시오.

1. spinning _____
2. quality _____
3. product _____
4. attractive _____
5. location _____

B 다음 문장들에 해당하는 단어를 쓰시오.

1. 말하다, 통역하다, 통역사 _____
2. 경험하다, 출근하다, 직원 _____
3. 보증 _____
4. 사원, 직원 _____
5. 과, 부서 _____

학습 중 워크북으로 3차 학습

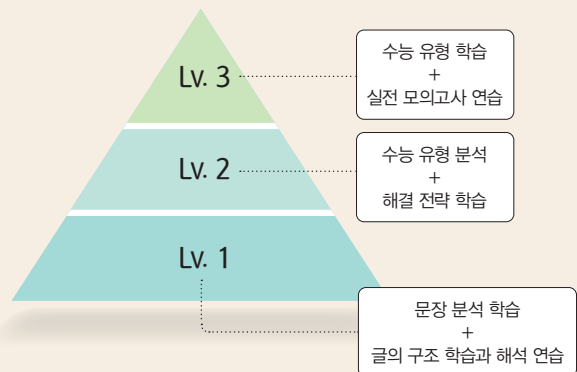
| | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> complain | 원하다, 불만을 표하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> work | 직무하다, 출근하다, 일하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> refund | 환불 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> warranty | 보증 보증서 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> replace A with B | A를 B로 바꾸다, 교환하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> receipt | 영수증 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complete | 완전하다, 완료하다 |

학습 후 미니 단어장으로 4차 학습

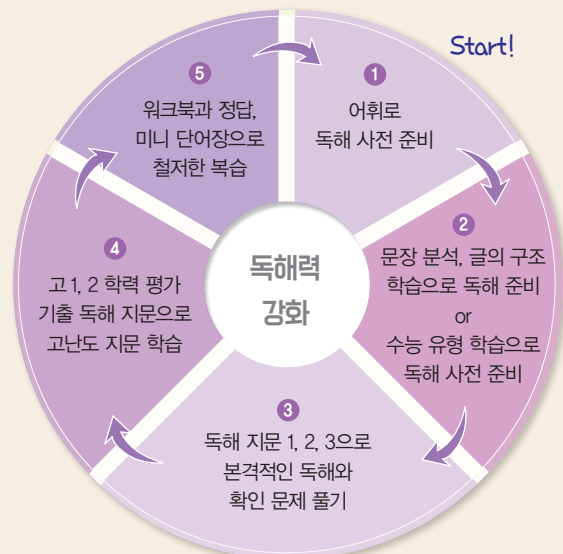
독해력 강화

중학생이 수능 독해를 학습하기 위해 필요한 내용을 기초부터 실전까지 3단계로 나누어 각 단계(Level)에 맞는 독해 학습법을 제시했습니다.

■ 단계(Level)별 독해 학습법 구현



■ 독해력 강화 학습 프로세스 구현



4 각 책의 독해 지문에 수록된 문장 구조 학습과 독해 지문 이해를 돕는 워크북

학생들이 독해 지문 속에서 알게 됐던 문장을 쓰기 학습을 통해 다시 한번 학습하고, 해석이 어려웠던 문장을 다시 한번 해석하도록 구성되어 있어서 쉽고 효율적으로 복습을 할 수 있습니다.

문장 구조 학습

WRITING TEST

A 다음 문장과 밑줄이 친 부분의 형태를 바꿔서 써라.

- 1 밑줄 친 것, 바로 직전에 주어진 조어에 따라 문장을 완성할 수 있습니다. (our company's policy, it, must gain, is, that, experience, all new employees, in all department)
- 2 제리는 새로운 Sunshine 스토리점의 개업을 알리기 위해 기쁨을 나타냈다. (she, excited, the opening of, to announce, we, our new Sunshine Store)
- 3 제리는 선수들에게 얼마나 고우며 공로에 대해 감사하고 있습니다. (them, an education, know, to, the players, is, we)
- 4 그 카드를 돌려주세요. 그러면 당신은 Winston Magazine을 계속해서 받을 것입니다. (the card, you'll, send back, to receive, Winston Magazine, continue, and)

B 다음 문장과 밑줄이 친 부분의 문장형식을 바꿔서 써라.

- 1 제리는 주가 변동이 많은 주식에 대해 말하고 있습니다. (complains about)
- 2 제리가 제 부서에 대해 말하며 말하는 것은 보기를 기대합니다. (look forward to)
- 3 제리가 제 책에 대해 말하며 감사하고 그 책을 읽기를 희망합니다. (look for)

독해에 도움이 되는 핵심 문장 구조를 쓰기 학습을 통해 철저히 익힘

독해 문장 해석

TRANSLATION TEST

다음 문장을 읽고, 무지개색 책에 써라.

- 1 It didn't work and so you asked for a new toaster or a refund.
- 2 To get your new toaster, bring your receipt and the toaster to the dealer.
- 3 As you have completed your three months in the Sales Department, it's time to move on to your next department.
- 4 I hope that when your training is finished we can have you work at a department of your choice.
- 5 The Sunshine Stationery Store has been famous for fine quality paper products, and we have picked the warm and attractive city of Raleigh as a location for our next branch.
- 6 We would love to show you all the Raleigh store products and hope to see you there on the 25th.
- 7 So, the games can be a great opportunity for young soccer players to show what they can do as athletes.
- 8 We hope that you allow the players of your school to be absent during this event.
- 9 Our message to you is brief, but important: Your subscription to Winston Magazine will end soon and we haven't heard from you about renewing it.

학생들이 해석하기 어려운 문장들을 끊어 읽기해 보고 다시 한번 해석해 볼 수 있도록 함

5 수능식 지문 분석과 상세한 오답 분석이 돋보이는 정답과 해설

독해 지문에 대한 직독직해를 제공하고 글의 구조를 도식으로 쉽게 설명하여 누구나 글의 내용을 완벽하게 이해할 수 있습니다. 또한 상세하고 명확한 해설과 오답 노트, 구문 해설 등의 다양한 설명으로 독해 지문과 문제에 대한 이해력을 100%로 높일 수 있습니다.

직독직해 연습이 가능한 독해 지문 / 글의 구조 분석

4

Benjamin Franklin once suggested / that a newcomer / ask / a neighbor to do him or her a favor. He cited an old saying: / He that has once done you a kindness / will be more ready to do you another / than he whom you yourself have obliged. In Franklin's opinion, asking someone for something / was the most useful and immediate invitation to social interaction. Such asking on the part of the newcomer / provided the neighbor with an opportunity to show himself or herself / as a good person, / at first encounter. In return, the neighbor could now ask the newcomer for a favor. This response increased / the familiarity and trust. In that manner, / both parties could overcome / their natural hesitancy and mutual fear of the stranger.

오답 노트

- ① 왜 학생들이 역사를 배워야 하는가 ⇒ 역사를 배워야 하는 이유는 언급되지 않았다.
- ② 역사학의 필수 요소 ⇒ 역사를 배우는 데 있어서 극적인 요소가 필요하다는 내용은 유추할 수 있지만 역사극과는 무관하다.
- ③ 전통적인 교수법의 장점 ⇒ 전통적인 교수법보다 스토리텔링을 활용한 교수법이 더욱 효과적이라고 했다.
- ⑤ 역사에 대한 균형 잡힌 시각을 가지는 것의 중요성 ⇒ 역사에 대한 시각은 언급되지 않았다.

꼼꼼한 오답 노트

오답 노트

- ① 왜 학생들이 역사를 배워야 하는가 ⇒ 역사를 배워야 하는 이유는 언급되지 않았다.
- ② 역사학의 필수 요소 ⇒ 역사를 배우는 데 있어서 극적인 요소가 필요하다는 내용은 유추할 수 있지만 역사극과는 무관하다.
- ③ 전통적인 교수법의 장점 ⇒ 전통적인 교수법보다 스토리텔링을 활용한 교수법이 더욱 효과적이라고 했다.
- ⑤ 역사에 대한 균형 잡힌 시각을 가지는 것의 중요성 ⇒ 역사에 대한 시각은 언급되지 않았다.

주요 구문 해설

구문 해설

② As you know, it is our company's policy that all new employees must gain experience in all department. 문장의 주인 that절(that all new employees must - department)이 걸어서 문장 뒤로 보내고 주어 자리에는 가주어 It이 쓰였다.

③ We are looking forward to seeing excellent work from you in your new department. look forward to는 '~하기를 기대하다'라는 뜻으로, 여기서 to는 전치사이므로 뒤에 동명사 seeing이 쓰였다.

Level 1

문장 분석과 글의 구조 학습

1 수능 어휘 사전 학습으로 독해 준비

수능어휘
수능시험에 자주 등장하는 1,000여 개의 어휘를 한눈에 익힐 수 있는 어휘 사전입니다. 어휘의 뜻과 품사, 예문, 동의어, 반의어, 관련어 등을 소개하여 어휘력을 높여줍니다.

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| complain | 불편하다, 항의하다 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complaint | 불편, 항의 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainant | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |

2 문장 분석과 글의 구조 학습으로 독해 기본기 쌓기

04 움직임엔 상대가 필요하지!
물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다. 상대가 있어야 비로소 움직이는 의미가 있습니다. 상대가 있어야 비로소 움직이는 의미가 있습니다. 상대가 있어야 비로소 움직이는 의미가 있습니다.

3 독해 지문을 읽고 다양한 시험 유형 문제 풀기

2 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

4 수능 유형을 파악하고 독해 지문 구조 파악하기

01 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

Level 2

수능 유형 분석 및 해결 전략 학습

1 수능 어휘 사전 학습으로 독해 준비

수능어휘
수능시험에 자주 등장하는 1,000여 개의 어휘를 한눈에 익힐 수 있는 어휘 사전입니다. 어휘의 뜻과 품사, 예문, 동의어, 반의어, 관련어 등을 소개하여 어휘력을 높여줍니다.

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|
| complain | 불편하다, 항의하다 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complaint | 불편, 항의 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainant | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainer | 불편을 호소하는 사람 | policy | 정책, 방침 |
| complainee | 불편을 호소하는 대상 | policy | 정책, 방침 |

2 수능 유형 분석과 유형별 해결 전략 파악으로 수능 독해 기본기 쌓기

04 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

3 수능 유형별 독해 문제 및 유형에 맞는 문제 풀기

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z) (AA) (AB) (AC) (AD) (AE) (AF) (AG) (AH) (AI) (AJ) (AK) (AL) (AM) (AN) (AO) (AP) (AQ) (AR) (AS) (AT) (AU) (AV) (AW) (AX) (AY) (AZ) (BA) (BB) (BC) (BD) (BE) (BF) (BG) (BH) (BI) (BJ) (BK) (BL) (BM) (BN) (BO) (BP) (BQ) (BR) (BS) (BT) (BU) (BV) (BW) (BX) (BY) (BZ) (CA) (CB) (CC) (CD) (CE) (CF) (CG) (CH) (CI) (CJ) (CK) (CL) (CM) (CN) (CO) (CP) (CQ) (CR) (CS) (CT) (CU) (CV) (CW) (CX) (CY) (CZ) (DA) (DB) (DC) (DD) (DE) (DF) (DG) (DH) (DI) (DJ) (DK) (DL) (DM) (DN) (DO) (DP) (DQ) (DR) (DS) (DT) (DU) (DV) (DW) (DX) (DY) (DZ) (EA) (EB) (EC) (ED) (EE) (EF) (EG) (EH) (EI) (EJ) (EK) (EL) (EM) (EN) (EO) (EP) (EQ) (ER) (ES) (ET) (EU) (EV) (EW) (EX) (EY) (EZ) (FA) (FB) (FC) (FD) (FE) (FF) (FG) (FH) (FI) (FJ) (FK) (FL) (FM) (FN) (FO) (FP) (FQ) (FR) (FS) (FT) (FU) (FV) (FW) (FX) (FY) (FZ) (GA) (GB) (GC) (GD) (GE) (GF) (GG) (GH) (GI) (GJ) (GK) (GL) (GM) (GN) (GO) (GP) (GQ) (GR) (GS) (GT) (GU) (GV) (GW) 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4 고난도 독해 문제 풀며 실력 향상하기

04 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

Level 3

수능 유형 학습 및 실전 모의고사 연습

1 수능 어휘 사전 학습으로 독해 준비

수능어휘
수능시험에 자주 등장하는 1,000여 개의 어휘를 한눈에 익힐 수 있는 어휘 사전입니다. 어휘의 뜻과 품사, 예문, 동의어, 반의어, 관련어 등을 소개하여 어휘력을 높여줍니다.

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| on behalf of | ~를 대표해서 | competition | 대항 |
| field trip | 현장 견학 | name | 명칭하다 |
| practical | 실용적인 | promote | 촉진시키다 |
| industrial settings | 산업 현장 | benefit | 이익, 장점 |
| blessing | 승인 | instruction | 수업, 교육 |

2 수능 유형 분석과 유형별 해결 전략 파악으로 수능 독해 빠르게 하기

04 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

3 수능 유형별 독해 문제 풀며 유형 익히기

1 **다른 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략) **다른 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략) **다른 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략)

4 고난도 독해 문제 풀며 실력 향상하기

04 **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략) **물론 혼자 움직일 수도 있지만, 상대가 없다면 움직이는 의미가 없습니다.** (중략)

5 실전 모의고사 풀이로 실전 대비하기

실전 모의고사 1회
1 **다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략) **다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략) **다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?** (중략)

이 책의 목차 **확인하고 학습 계획 짜기**

PART

1

유형 학습

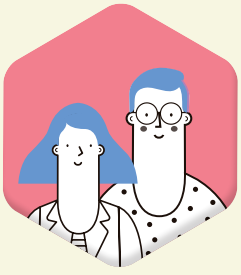
| UNIT | 단원 / 학습 내용 | 쪽수 | 학습일 | 학습 진행도 체크 |
|------|--|-----------|-----|--|
| 01 | 글의 목적 찾기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 014 02 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 02 | 내용 일치·불일치 찾기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 020 05 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 03 | 글의 주제·제목 찾기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 026 08 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 04 | 글의 주장·요지 찾기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 032 11 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 05 | 지칭·함축 의미 파악하기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 038 14 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 06 | 빈칸 내용 완성하기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 044 17 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 07 | 무관한 문장 찾기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 050 20 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 08 | 글의 순서 배열하기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 056 23 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 09 | 주어진 문장 위치 파악하기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 062 26 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 10 | 요약문 완성하기 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 068 29 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |

- ④ 학습 전에 이 책의 학습 목차를 살펴 보면서 배울 내용을 확인합니다.
- ⑤ 자신의 학습 패턴에 맞게 학습 계획을 세운 후 꾸준히 학습합니다.
- ⑥ 학습을 마친 후에는 학습 진행도에 체크하고 자신이 세운 계획에 맞게 학습하고 있는지를 점검해 봅니다.
- ⑦ 학습 계획을 조정해야 되는 부분이 있으면 실천 가능하게 계획을 바꾸며 스스로 학습을 관리해 봅니다.



PART
2
실전 모의고사

| 회 | 단원 / 학습 내용 | 쪽수 | 학습일 | 학습 진행도 체크 |
|---|---|-----------|-----|--|
| 1 | 실전 모의고사 1회 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 076 32 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 2 | 실전 모의고사 2회 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 088 35 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 3 | 실전 모의고사 3회 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 100 38 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 4 | 실전 모의고사 4회 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 112 41 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |
| 5 | 실전 모의고사 5회 ▪ 워크북: 어휘, 구문, 독해 학습하기 | 124 44 | 월 일 | <input type="checkbox"/> 본책 <input type="checkbox"/> 워크북 <input type="checkbox"/> 미니 단어장 |



중학교 수능 영어 독해

어떻게 공부해야 하나요?

절대 평가 이후, 수능 영어를 중학교 때부터 준비하는 학습 트렌드가 생겼다. 그럼 중학생들은 어떻게 수능 공부를 해야 하는 것일까? 학생들의 이러한 고민을 해결해 주기 위해서 비상 영어 콘텐츠 연구팀이 전국의 영어 전문 학원 강사님과 중·고등학교 영어 선생님에게 수능 준비에 효율적인 학습법을 물었다.

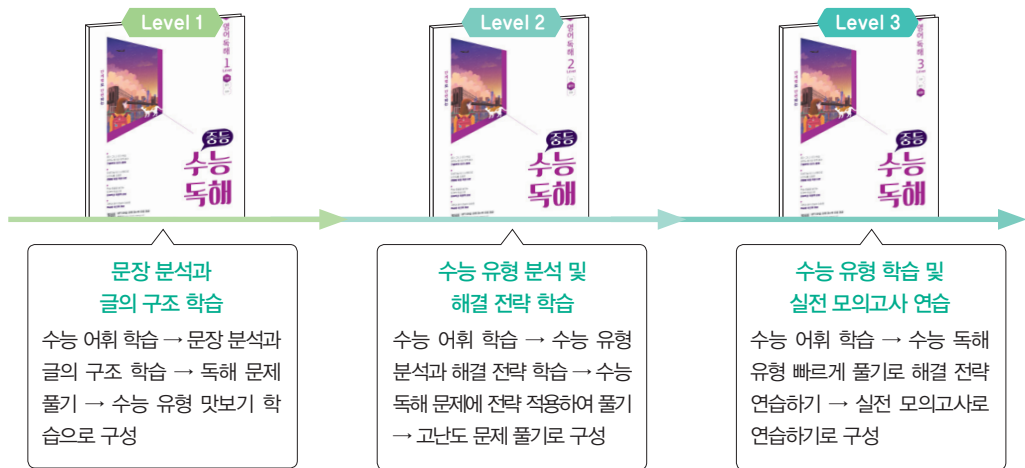
중학생을 위한
수능 영어 학습법에
대한
설문 조사 결과

“수능 영어에서 가장 중요한 것은 <어휘와 독해>이다.”

- ✓ **어휘 학습:** 수능 영어 어휘는 한순간에 버락치기 할 수 있는 수준이 아니다. **중학교 저학년 때부터 수능에 이르기까지 학습하고 있는 교재나 단어장을 꾸준히 반복 학습**하여 어휘의 폭을 넓히는 것이 매우 중요하다.
- ✓ **독해 학습:** 수능 영어를 잘하기 위해서는 **중학교 때 기초를 다지는 것이 중요하다.**
 - 저학년 때는 **문장 분석과 글의 구조를 이해하는 데 집중하라!** 글의 구조 중에서는 주제문을 찾는 연습을 하는 것이 중요하다.
 - 그 다음엔 **수능 유형을 파악하고 문제 풀이 스킬을 익혀라!** 해당 유형마다 문제를 푸는 전략이 있다. 이 전략대로 푸는 법에 익숙해지도록 연습하라.
 - 마지막으로, 수능 유형과 문제 풀이 스킬을 재확인하고 **실전 연습을 하라!** 수능 유형에 대해 어느 정도 파악이 되었다면 시간과의 싸움이다. **독해 지문당 풀이 시간을 정하고 빠르고 정확하게 푸는 연습**을 꾸준히 하라.



비상 영어 콘텐츠 연구팀은 위와 같은 전국 영어 전문 학원 강사님과 중·고등학교 영어 선생님의 티칭 가이드를 토대로 중학교 1학년부터 수능 학습을 탄탄하게 준비할 수 있는 '중학생을 위한 수능 독해 영어 Level 1, 2, 3'을 개발했다.



이제 여러분은 전국의 영어 전문 학원 강사님과 중·고등학교 영어 선생님들이 제시한 효율적인 학습법대로 공부하며 실력을 쌓기만 하면 된다. 그 학습 단계의 세 번째로 **Level 3. 수능 유형 학습 및 실전 모의고사 연습**에 대해 학습해 보자.

Level 3 수능 영어 절대 평가

I 수능 능력 시험 영어 영역 주요 정보

- 시험 시간: 13:10~14:20
(총 70분, 듣기 25분, 독해 45분)
- 문항 수: 45문항
- 배점: 100점 만점
- 문항당 배점: 2, 3점 (3점 문항은 문제에 표기)
- 문제지 형태: 홀수형, 짝수형 두 가지 형태로 제작 (수험 번호 홀짝 여부에 따라 해당 문제지 배부)

| 구분 | 시간 | 시험 준비 / 평가 영역 | 문항 수 |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 3교시 | 13:00~13:10 | - 수험생 확인 - 시험 준비 - 듣기 평가 안내방송 | |
| | 13:10~14:20 (70분) | 듣기 평가(25분) | 17문항 |
| | | 독해 평가(45분) | 28문항 |

II 수능 영어 절대 평가 등급

수능 영어 절대 평가는 원 점수 100점 만점을 기준으로 0점에서 100점까지 총 9등급이며, 각 등급은 아래 표와 같이 10점 단위로 나뉜다.

| 등급 | 1등급 | 2등급 | 3등급 | 4등급 | 5등급 | 6등급 | 7등급 | 8등급 | 9등급 |
|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 원 점수 | 100~90점 | 89~80점 | 79~70점 | 69~60점 | 59~50점 | 49~40점 | 39~30점 | 29~20점 | 19~0점 |

III 수능 영어 독해 평가 영역

수능 영어는 고등학교 영어 I, 영어 II 과목의 소재와 독해 난이도를 바탕으로 학생들이 대학에서 학습할 수 있는 영어 능력을 어느 정도 갖추고 있는지를 평가한다. 수능 영어 독해의 평가 영역은 글의 중심 내용 파악하기, 세부 내용 파악하기, 논리적 관계 파악하기, 맥락 파악하기, 적절한 어법과 어휘 찾기 등이며 단문 독해뿐만 아니라 긴 지문과 복합 문단에 대한 독해 능력도 평가 대상이다.

IV

수학 능력 시험 영어 독해 영역 실전 준비

1. 문항별 세부 문제 유형과 소재 예시

수학 능력 시험은 오랜 기간 동안 다져온 견고한 체제의 시험이기 때문에 각 문항 번호에 나오는 문제 유형이 대체로 고정되어 있다. 따라서 시험 문제의 유형을 잘 이해하고 유형별 풀이 전략을 통해 문제를 해결하는 법을 익히는 것이 중요하다. 수능 영어의 소재는 영어 I, 영어 II 과목을 바탕으로 일화, 이야기, 인문, 경제, 정보 통신, 과학, 예술, 철학, 의학, 취미 등이 나오는데, 각 문항별로 어떤 소재, 어떤 종류의 글이 나오는지 파악하는 것도 문제 풀이 방법을 찾고 배경지식을 쌓는 데 도움이 된다.

| 문항 번호 | 문제 유형 | 소재 예시 |
|-------|----------------------|--|
| 18 | 글의 목적 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 공원의 야간 소음에 대한 조치 요청 메일 요리대회 요리법 제출 변경 요청 메일 |
| 19 | 심경 및 심경 변화 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 역사 과목의 현장 학습에 대한 심경 서핑에 처음으로 도전한 심경 |
| 20 | 필자가 주장하는 바 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 어른들이 자유로운 놀이를 즐겨야 할 필요성 전쟁과 적을 개념화하는 것을 경계해야 하는 이유 |
| 21 | 밑줄 친 부분 의미 추론하기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 지식과 창의력 사이 균형의 필요성 과학의 진정한 의미 |
| 22 | 글의 요지 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 문자 기록의 원동력이 되었던 경제 활동 정보 사회에서 상품 가치가 있는 정보 |
| 23 | 글의 주제 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 도덕성 발달에 대한 과학 설명의 어려움 기후 변화로부터 약소국을 지키기 위한 노력 |
| 24 | 글의 제목 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 생물 다양성과 침입성의 상관관계 큰 수로 인한 대규모 비극에 대한 무감각 |
| 25 | 도표 불일치 내용 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 세계 시골 인구와 도시 인구의 전기 사용 기회 미국 대학에 등록된 유학생 수와 출신국 순위 |
| 26 | 내용 불일치 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuer족의 생활 방식 작가 Marjori Kinnan Rawlings의 생애 |
| 27 | 안내문 불일치 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 녹차 신제품을 위한 포장 상자 디자인 대회 집라인 타기 홍보 |
| 28 | 안내문 일치 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 자선 배드민턴 경기 홍보 무선 충전 패드 사용법 안내 |
| 29 | 어법상 틀린 것 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 이집트 예술의 특징인 기념비적인 성격 |
| 30 | 문맥에 맞지 않는 말 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 사냥 후 먹잇감 이동을 위해 만든 배 |
| 31~34 | 빈칸 내용 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 과학 만능주의와 그에 대한 과학 철학의 입장 시간과 공간 개념을 혼동하는 이동 첨단 기술 제품의 미래 음악의 특징 |
| 35 | 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 상식적인 지식이 가진 모순점 교통과 서비스 발달이 관광 산업에 끼친 영향 |
| 36~37 | 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 우리가 영화를 즐기는 이유 실제로부터 회복이 빠른 아이들의 특성 |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| 38~39 | 주어진 문장 위치 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 철새와 텃새의 서식지 선택의 차이 • 텔레비전 광고의 장점 |
| 40 | 요약문 빈칸 내용 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 코끼리의 인사 행동에 담긴 의미 • 화석 연료를 선호하는 이유 |
| 41 | 긴 지문) 제목 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 과학 교육의 변화 • 산업 자본주의와 여가의 탄생 |
| 42 | 긴 지문) 문맥에 맞지 않는 말 고르기 | |
| 43 | 복합 문단) 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서 고르기 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marie와 Nina가 함께 드라이브하며 겪은 일화 |
| 44 | 복합 문단) 지칭 대상 다른 것 고르기 | |
| 45 | 복합 문단) 내용 불일치 고르기 | |

2. 수능 영어 독해 실전 준비

■ 문제 풀이 시간 관리

수능 영어 시험에서 시험의 성패를 결정하는 것은 시간 전략과 어려운 유형 문제 풀이의 정확성이다. 수능 영어 시험은 총 45문항으로 70분 동안 진행되는데, 듣기를 제외하면 독해 28문항을 45분 동안 풀어야 한다. 따라서, 한 문항당 1분 30초 이내에 문제를 해결해야 한다. 하지만, 긴 독해 지문과 복합 문단 지문에서 소요되는 시간을 고려하여 다른 문제들을 더 빨리 풀어야 한다. 그러므로 평소에 독해 문제를 풀면서 시간 내에 문제 푸는 훈련을 하는 것이 중요하다.

■ 수능 시험에서 고득점을 얻으려면?

수능 시험에서 고득점을 얻으려면 기본 유형을 완전히 파악한 후에 고난도 문제 유형에 대한 공부를 좀더 집중적으로 해야 한다. 고난도 문제 유형은 주로 3점 유형으로 자주 출제되는 밑줄 친 부분의 의미 파악, 빈칸 추론, 글의 순서 파악, 주어진 문장의 위치 파악, 어법, 어휘 등이다. 이 중 빈칸 추론과 글의 순서 파악 유형은 매년 3점 문제로 출제된다.

• 빈칸 추론

빈칸 추론 유형은 글의 논리적인 흐름에 맞게 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어, 어구, 절이나 문장을 고르는 유형이다. 학생들이 가장 어려워하는 유형으로 빈칸 유형은 주로 글의 요지나 주제 부분에 빈칸이 오는 경우가 많다. 이 유형을 풀 때는 글의 구조와 빈칸 주변의 단서들을 종합해서 신중하게 정답을 골라야 한다.

• 글의 순서 파악

글의 순서 파악 유형은 주어진 글에 이어질 세 개의 문단을 논리적으로 배열하여 하나의 자연스러운 글로 구성할 수 있는가를 평가하는 유형이다. 글의 주제와 흐름을 빠르게 파악하여 전후 관계를 논리적으로 판단해야 한다. 특히, 연결사와 정관사 the의 쓰임이나 지시어 등의 단서를 꼼꼼하게 파악하여 풀어야 한다.

특히 받은 영어 학습 인공지능 시스템으로 개발한
최초의 중등 수능 독해 영어 기출 문제집으로
수능 실력을 높이자



PART

1



유형 학습



| | | |
|---------|----------------|-----|
| Unit 01 | 글의 목적 찾기 | 014 |
| Unit 02 | 내용 일치·불일치 찾기 | 020 |
| Unit 03 | 글의 주제·제목 찾기 | 026 |
| Unit 04 | 글의 주장·요지 찾기 | 032 |
| Unit 05 | 지칭·함축 의미 파악하기 | 038 |
| Unit 06 | 빈칸 내용 완성하기 | 044 |
| Unit 07 | 무관한 문장 찾기 | 050 |
| Unit 08 | 글의 순서 배열하기 | 056 |
| Unit 09 | 주어진 문장 위치 파악하기 | 062 |
| Unit 10 | 요약문 완성하기 | 068 |

글의 목적 찾기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|--|-----------|---|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> on behalf of | ~을 대표해서 | <input type="checkbox"/> competition | 대회 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> field trip | 현장 견학 | <input type="checkbox"/> name | 임명하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> practical | 실제적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> promote | 증진시키다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> industrial settings | 산업 현장 | <input type="checkbox"/> benefit | 이점, 장점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blessing | 승인 | <input type="checkbox"/> instruction | 수업, 교육 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> director | 책임자, 장 | <input type="checkbox"/> chief | 주된, 최고위자인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shelter | 보호소 | <input type="checkbox"/> judge | 심사 위원 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> appreciate | 감사하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> definitely | 단연 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> support | 후원, 지원 | <input type="checkbox"/> strongly | 강력하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> look after | ~을 돌보다 | <input type="checkbox"/> serve | ~로서 일하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> facility | 시설 | <input type="checkbox"/> contribution | 공헌 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fill up with | ~으로 가득 차다 | <input type="checkbox"/> workshop | 워크숍, 연수 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> adopt | 입양하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> skill | 기술 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> behavioral | 행동의, 행동상의 | <input type="checkbox"/> similar | 비슷한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> resident | 거주민 | <input type="checkbox"/> include | 포함하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> after-school | 방과 후의 | <input type="checkbox"/> inspiring | 고무하는, 감격시키는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> retire from | ~에서 은퇴하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> lecture | 강연 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> several | 몇몇의 | <input type="checkbox"/> be in contact with | ~와 연락하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> award | 상 | <input type="checkbox"/> assistance | 도움 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> national | 전국의 | <input type="checkbox"/> regards | 안부 |

글의 목적 찾기 유형은?

글의 목적 찾기 유형은 전체적인 글의 흐름을 이해하면서 필자가 독자에게 말하고자 하는 바를 찾는 유형이다. 난이도는 쉬운 편이며, 편지글, 이메일, 공고문, 추천서 등의 형식으로 자주 출제된다. 주로 글 도입부에 글을 쓰게 된 배경이 소개되고, 중후반부에 본격적인 목적이 드러난다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

- KEY 1** 글 도입부에는 보내는 사람과 받는 사람의 관계, 글을 쓰게 된 배경 등이 나오므로, 도입부에서 필자가 글을 쓰게 된 동기를 파악한다.
- KEY 2** 글의 목적을 나타내는 핵심 표현들인 want, hope, wish, ask, need 같은 동사나 조동사, 명령문 등에 특히 유의하며 글의 목적을 파악한다.
- KEY 3** 글 후반부에는 글의 목적에 대한 부연 설명이 오는 경우가 많으므로, 이를 통해 목적을 재확인한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 100
난이도 ★☆☆



다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Dear Mr. Anderson

On behalf of Jeperson High School, I am writing this letter to request permission to conduct an industrial field trip in your factory. ³
 We hope to give some practical education to our students as to how things are done in industrial settings. With this purpose in mind, we believe your firm is ideal to carry out such a project. But of course, ⁶
 we need your blessing and support. 35 students would be accompanied by two teachers. And we would just need a day for the trip. I would be grateful for your help. ⁹

Sincerely,
 Mr. Ray Feynman

- ① 공장 견학 허가를 요청하려고
- ② 단체 연수 계획을 공지하려고
- ③ 입사 방법을 문의하려고
- ④ 출장 신청 절차를 확인하려고
- ⑤ 공장 안전 점검 계획을 통지하려고

KEY 1
글을 쓰게 된 동기 파악

KEY 2
특정 상황과 핵심 표현에
유의해 목적 파악

KEY 3
후반부를 통해 목적
재확인

1

어휘수 110
난이도 ★☆☆



다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 9월

Dear Community Members,

As the director of Save-A-Pet Animal Shelter, I appreciate your help and support in looking after our animals. Unfortunately, our facility is unable to care for animals with special needs. Without community members who will take these pets into their homes, our shelter can quickly fill up with difficult-to-adopt cases. Because of this, we cannot bring in and help more pets. Consider adopting a pet with medical or behavioral needs, or even a senior one. Come into our adoption center and meet some of our longer-term residents. It takes an entire community to save animals' lives — we cannot do it without you!

Sincerely,

Dr. Sarah Levitz

- ① 반려동물 입양을 요청하려고
- ② 유기견 보호 센터 개설을 알리려고
- ③ 동물 보호 정책 강화를 요구하려고
- ④ 동물 구조 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 동물 보호 단체 가입 방법을 안내하려고

3
6
9
12

어휘

director 책임자, 장 shelter 보호소 appreciate 감사하다 support 후원, 지원 look after ~을 돌보다 facility 시설 pet 반려동물
fill up with ~으로 가득 차다 adopt 입양하다 behavioral 행동의, 행동상의 resident 거주인



어휘수 101
난이도 ★☆☆



다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Dear Parents,

As you know, Sandy Brown, our after-school swimming coach for six years, retired from coaching last month. So, Virginia Smith, who swam for Bredard Community College and has won several awards in national competitions, has been named the school's new swimming coach. This is her first job as a coach, and she is going to start working from next week. She will teach her class in the afternoons, and continue with our summer program. By promoting the health benefits of swimming, she hopes that more students will get healthy through her instruction.

Sincerely,

Fred Wilson

Principal, Riverband High School

- ① 새로운 수영 코치를 소개하려고
- ② 수영 강좌의 폐강을 통보하려고
- ③ 수영 코치의 퇴임식을 공지하려고
- ④ 수영부의 대회 입상을 축하하려고
- ⑤ 수영의 건강상 이점을 홍보하려고

어휘

after-school 방과 후의 retire from ~에서 은퇴하다 several 몇몇의 award 상 national 전국의 competition 대회 name 임명하다 promote 증진시키다 benefit 이점, 정점 instruction 수업, 교육



어휘수 125
난이도 ★☆☆



다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학업성취도 평가

Dear Ms. Ellison,

This is Jason Kelly, the chief organizer of the 2019 Concord Movie Festival. I'm writing this email to invite you to be a judge in the festival this year. Last year, we were very pleased to have you as a judge in our festival. Many of our staff members have good memories of you. They also told me that you were definitely the best judge and made the 2018 movie festival a great success. They all strongly recommended you, so we would gladly like to ask you to serve as a judge again for this year's festival. We all believe that your contribution will be of great help to our festival. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Jason Kelly

3
6
9
12

- ① 새로운 영화제를 홍보하려고
- ② 영화제 지원 방안을 제안하려고
- ③ 영화제 심사 기준을 설명하려고
- ④ 영화제 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 영화제 심사 위원으로 위촉하려고

어휘

chief 주된, 최고위자인 invite 초대하다, 초청하다 judge 심사 위원 definitely 단연 strongly 강력하게 serve ~로서 일하다
contribution 공헌

4

어휘수 87



다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학평 3월

Dear Tony,

I'm writing to ask you for some help. For this year's workshop, we would really like to take all our staff on a trip to Bridgend to learn more about new leadership skills in the industry. I remember that your company took a similar course last year. It included an inspiring lecture by an Australian lady. Are you still in contact with her? If so, could you let me know her number or email address? I would really appreciate your assistance.

Kind regards,
Luke Schreider

- ① 직원 연수 진행을 부탁하려고
- ② 연수 강사의 연락처를 문의하려고
- ③ 연수에서 강연할 원고를 의뢰하려고
- ④ 리더십 개발 연수 참석을 권유하려고
- ⑤ 연수자 명단을 보내 줄 것을 요청하려고

어휘

workshop 워크숍, 연수 skill 기술 similar 비슷한 include 포함하다 inspiring 고무하는, 감격시키는 lecture 강연 be in contact with ~와 연락하다 assistance 도움 regards 안부

내용 일치·불일치 찾기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> decrease | 줄다, 감소하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> be located in | ~에 위치해 있다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drop | 떨어지다 | <input type="checkbox"/> population | 인구 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> peak | 최고점, 정점 | <input type="checkbox"/> consist of | ~로 이루어지다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> opposite | 정반대의 | <input type="checkbox"/> symbolize | 상징하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> path | 방향, 길 | <input type="checkbox"/> mixture | 혼합 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> historical | 역사적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> widely | 널리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> knowledge | 지식 | <input type="checkbox"/> mathematician | 수학자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> particularly | 특히 | <input type="checkbox"/> astronomer | 천문학자 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> draw one's attention | ~의 관심을 끌다 | <input type="checkbox"/> devote | 바치다, 전념하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> translate | 번역하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> initially | 처음에 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> escape | 탈출하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> optics | 광학 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> device | 장치, 기기 | <input type="checkbox"/> telescope | 망원경 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> access | 접속(하다) | <input type="checkbox"/> motion | 운동 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consider | 생각하다, 고려하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> achievement | 업적 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> connect | 접속하다, 연결하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> accurate | 정확한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pass | 추월하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> astronomical | 천문학의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> select | 선택하다, 고르다 | <input type="checkbox"/> carry out | ~을 수행하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> official | 공식적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> Saturn | 토성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> capital | 수도 | <input type="checkbox"/> moon | 위성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> government | 정부, 행정 | <input type="checkbox"/> description | 기술, 설명, 묘사 |

내용 일치
· 불일치 찾기
유형은?

내용 일치·불일치 찾기 유형은 크게 전기문·일화 등의 글에 제시된 세부 내용이나 세부 정보를 파악하는 유형과 도표를 살펴보고 글의 내용이 도표 설명과 일치하는지를 파악하는 유형이 있다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

- KEY 1** 도표가 등장하는 경우에는 도표 제목을 통해 주제가 무엇인지 먼저 파악한다.
- KEY 2** 도표는 비교 대상 및 그래프 수치가 의미하는 것이 무엇인지 파악한다. 전기문·일화 등의 글에서는 선택지를 먼저 읽고 난 다음에 글의 내용을 예측한다.
- KEY 3** 도표는 글 속에서 증감, 변화, 비교 표현 등을 확인하며 도표 수치와 글의 내용을 대조한다. 전기문·일화 등의 글에서는 선택지가 지문 순서대로 나오는 경우가 많으므로, 선택지와 글의 내용을 하나씩 대조하며 답을 찾는다.



대표 예제

어휘수 109
난이도 ★★★

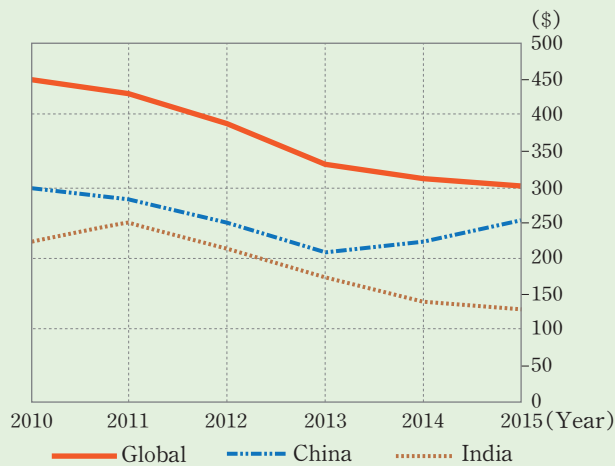


다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

고1 학평 6월

KEY 1 도표 제목 확인

Smartphone Average Prices



KEY 2 비교 대상 및 그래프의 수치 파악

KEY 3 증감, 변화, 비교 표현을 확인하며 도표와 대조

The above graph shows the smartphone average prices in China and India between 2010 and 2015, compared with the global smartphone average price during the same period. ①The global smartphone average price decreased from 2010 to 2015, but still stayed the highest among the three. ②The smartphone average price in China dropped between 2010 and 2013. ③The smartphone average price in India reached its peak in 2011. ④From 2013, China and India took opposite paths, with China's smartphone average price going down and India's going up. ⑤The gap between the global smartphone average price and the smartphone average price in China was the smallest in 2015.

정답과 해설 07쪽



어휘수 124
난이도 ★☆☆



Sigrid Undset에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Sigrid Undset was born on May 20, 1882, in Denmark. She was the eldest of three daughters. She moved to Norway at the age of two. When she was young, she was strongly influenced by her father's historical knowledge. At the age of 3 sixteen, she got a job at an engineering company to support her family. She read a lot, so she learned much about Nordic as well as foreign literature, particularly English literature. She wrote thirty six books. All of her books 6 drew reader's attention. She received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928. One of her novels has been translated into more than eighty languages. She escaped Norway during the German occupation, but she returned after the 9 end of World War II.

* Nordic: 북유럽 사람(의)

- ① 세 자매 중 첫째 딸로 태어났다.
- ② 어린 시절의 삶은 아버지의 역사적 지식에 큰 영향을 받았다.
- ③ 16세에 가족을 부양하기 위해 취업하였다.
- ④ 1928년에 노벨 문학상을 수상하였다.
- ⑤ 독일 점령 기간 중 노르웨이를 탈출한 후, 다시 돌아오지 않았다.

어휘

be influenced by ~에 의해 영향을 받다 historical 역사적인 knowledge 지식 particularly 특히 draw one's attention ~의 관심을 끌다 translate 번역하다 escape 탈출하다 occupation 점령



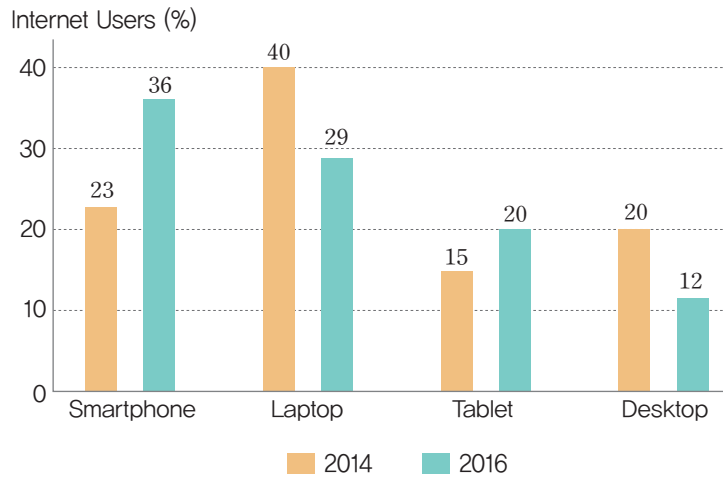
다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

고1 학평 6월

어휘수 136
난이도 ★☆☆



Most Important Device for Internet Access: 2014 and 2016 in UK



The above graph shows what devices British people considered the most important when they connected to the Internet in 2014 and 2016. ① More than a third of UK Internet users considered smartphones to be their most important device for accessing the Internet in 2016. ② In the same year, the smartphone passed the laptop as the most important device for Internet access. ③ In 2014, UK Internet users were the least likely to select a tablet as their most important device for Internet access. ④ In contrast, they were the least likely to consider a desktop as their most important device for Internet access in 2016. ⑤ UK Internet users who selected a desktop as their most important device for Internet access increased by half from 2014 to 2016.

어휘

device 장치, 기기 access 접속(하다) consider 생각하다, 고려하다 connect 접속하다, 연결하다 pass 추월하다 select 선택하다, 고르다



Nauru에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Nauru is an island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. It is located about 800 miles to the northeast of the Solomon Islands; its closest neighbor is the island of Banaba, some 200 miles to the east. Nauru has no official capital, but government buildings are located in Yaren. With a population of about 10,000, Nauru is the smallest country in the South Pacific and the third smallest country by area in the world. The native people of Nauru consist of 12 tribes, as symbolized by the 12-pointed star on the Nauru flag, and are believed to be a mixture of Micronesian, Polynesian, and Melanesian. Their native language is Nauruan, but English is widely spoken as it is used for government and business purposes.

- ① 솔로몬 제도로부터 북동쪽에 위치해 있다.
- ② 공식 수도는 없으나 Yaren에 정부 건물이 있다.
- ③ 면적이 세계에서 세 번째로 작은 국가이다.
- ④ 원주민은 12개의 부족으로 구성되어 있다.
- ⑤ 모국어가 있어 다른 언어는 사용하지 않는다.

어휘

official 공식적인 **capital** 수도 **government** 정부, 행정 **be located in** ~에 위치해 있다 **population** 인구 **consist of** ~로 이루어지다 **symbolize** 상징하다 **mixture** 혼합 **widely** 널리

4

어휘수 127



Christiaan Huygens에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

고2 학평 3월

Dutch mathematician and astronomer Christiaan Huygens was born in The Hague in 1629. He studied law and mathematics at his university, and then devoted some time to his own research, initially in mathematics but then also in optics, working on telescopes and grinding his own lenses. Huygens visited England several times, and met Isaac Newton in 1689. In addition to his work on light, Huygens had studied forces and motion, but he did not accept Newton's law of universal gravitation. Huygens' wide-ranging achievements included some of the most accurate clocks of his time, the result of his work on pendulums. His astronomical work, carried out using his own telescopes, included the discovery of Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons, and the first correct description of Saturn's rings.

* grind: 갈다, 연마하다 ** pendulum: 시계추

- ① 대학에서 법과 수학을 공부했다.
- ② 1689년에 뉴턴을 만났다.
- ③ 뉴턴의 만유인력 법칙을 받아들였다.
- ④ 당대의 가장 정확한 시계 중 몇몇이 업적에 포함되었다.
- ⑤ 자신의 망원경을 사용하여 천문학 연구를 수행했다.

어휘

mathematician 수학자 astronomer 천문학자 devote 바치다, 전념하다 initially 처음에 optics 광학 telescope 망원경
 motion 운동 universal gravitation 만유인력 achievement 업적 accurate 정확한 astronomical 천문학의 carry out ~을
 수행하다 Titan 타이탄(토성의 위성) Saturn 토성 moon 위성 description 기술, 설명, 묘사

글의 주제·제목 찾기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> honesty | 양심, 정직(성) | <input type="checkbox"/> deceive | 속이다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> place | 놓다, 두다 | <input type="checkbox"/> please | 기쁘게 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> alternately | 번갈아가며 | <input type="checkbox"/> mutual | 상호 간의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> display | 놓아두다, 전시하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> psychological | 심리적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> psychology | 심리 | <input type="checkbox"/> interest | 이익 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> subtle | 미묘한 | <input type="checkbox"/> awkward | 어색한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cue | 신호 | <input type="checkbox"/> self-esteem | 자존감 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> implication | 암시 | <input type="checkbox"/> differentiate | 구별하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outcome | 성과 | <input type="checkbox"/> wonder | 궁금해하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> involve | 관련되다 | <input type="checkbox"/> fall over | 넘어지다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> effort | 노력 | <input type="checkbox"/> direction | 방향 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compassion | 연민 | <input type="checkbox"/> bend | 구부러지다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in trouble | 곤경에 처한 | <input type="checkbox"/> swing | 흔들리다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> matter | 문제 | <input type="checkbox"/> tail | 꼬리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be down | 낙담하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> tendency | 경향 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> occasional | 때때로의 | <input type="checkbox"/> off course | 경로 밖으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sacrifice | 희생 | <input type="checkbox"/> sweetener | 감미료 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> charity | 자선 | <input type="checkbox"/> motive | 동기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relationship | 관계 | <input type="checkbox"/> ingredient | 성분 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compliment | 칭찬 | <input type="checkbox"/> indicate | 보여 주다, 암시하다 |

글의 주제 · 제목 찾기 유형은?

글의 주제·제목 찾기 유형은 글을 통해 필자가 독자에게 전하고자 하는 중심 내용을 알아내는 유형이다. 따라서 글의 세부 내용보다는 전반적인 흐름이나 필자의 주된 생각을 잘 파악해야 한다. 이 유형은 주로 첫 번째 문장에 글의 주제가 드러나는 경우가 많으므로 글의 도입부에 유의해야 한다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

KEY 1 글의 도입부에서 글의 중심 소재를 파악한다.

KEY 2 부연 설명이나 구체적 사례에서 등장하는 반복되는 표현을 통해 핵심 내용을 파악한다. 특히 but, however 등과 같은 역접 접속사에 주목한다.

KEY 3 앞서 파악한 핵심 내용과 부연 설명을 종합하여 글의 주제나 제목을 추측한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 116

난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Near an honesty box, in which people placed coffee fund contributions, researchers at Newcastle University in the UK alternately displayed images of eyes and of flowers. Each image was 3 displayed for a week at a time. During all the weeks in which eyes were displayed, bigger contributions were made than during the weeks when flowers were displayed. Over the ten weeks of the study, 6 contributions during the ‘eyes weeks’ were almost three times higher than those made during the ‘flowers weeks.’ It was suggested that ‘the evolved psychology of cooperation is highly sensitive to subtle cues of 9 being watched,’ and that the findings may have implications for how to provide effective nudges toward socially beneficial outcomes.

* nudge: 넌지시 권하기

- ① Is Honesty the Best Policy?
- ② Flowers Work Better than Eyes
- ③ Contributions Can Increase Self-Respect
- ④ The More Watched, The Less Cooperative
- ⑤ Eyes: Secret Helper to Make Society Better

KEY 1

글의 중심 소재 파악

KEY 2

실험 과정과 결과를 통해 핵심 내용 파악

KEY 3

핵심 내용을 종합하여 제목 추측

1

어휘수 108
난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Like anything else involving effort, compassion takes practice. We have to try to help those who are in trouble. Sometimes offering help is a simple matter that is not out of our way — remembering to speak a kind word to someone who is down, or spending an occasional Saturday morning volunteering. At other times, helping involves some real sacrifice. “A bone to the dog is not charity,” Jack London said. “Charity is the bone shared with the dog, when you are just as hungry as the dog.” If we practice helping others, we’ll be ready to act when those times which require real, hard sacrifice come along.

- ① benefits of living with others in harmony
- ② effects of practice in speaking kindly
- ③ importance of practice to help others
- ④ means for helping people in trouble
- ⑤ difficulties with forming new habits

어휘

involve 관련되다 effort 노력 compassion 연민 in trouble 곤경에 처한 matter 문제 be down 낙담하다 occasional 때때로의 sacrifice 희생 charity 자선 share 나누다, 공유하다



어휘수 109
난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 9월

Social relationships benefit from people giving each other compliments from time to time because people like to be liked and receive compliments. In that respect, social lies such as deceiving but pleasing words (“I like your new haircut.”) may benefit mutual relations. Social lies are told for psychological reasons and serve both self-interest and the interest of others. They serve self-interest because liars notice that their lies could please others, or avoid an awkward situation or discussions. They serve the interest of others because hearing the truth all the time (“You look much older now than you did a few years ago.”) could damage a person’s confidence and self-esteem.

- ① ways to differentiate between truth and lies
- ② roles of self-esteem in building relationships
- ③ importance of praise in changing others’ behaviors
- ④ balancing between self-interest and public interest
- ⑤ influence of social lies on interpersonal relationships

어휘

relationship 관계 benefit 이롭다 compliment 칭찬 receive 받다 deceive 속이다 please 기쁘게 하다 mutual 상호 간의
psychological 심리적인 interest 이익 awkward 어색한 self-esteem 자존감 differentiate 구별하다



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Have you ever wondered why a dog doesn't fall over when he changes directions while running? When a dog is running and has to turn quickly, he throws the front part of his body in the direction he wants to go. His back ³ then bends, but his hind part will still continue in the original direction. Naturally, this turning movement might result in the dog's hind part swinging wide. And this could greatly slow his rate of movement or even cause ⁶ the dog to fall over as he tries to make a high-speed turn. However, the dog's tail helps to prevent this. Throwing his tail in the same direction that his body is turning serves to reduce the tendency to spin off course. * hind: 뒤쪽의 ⁹

- ① effects of a dog's weight on its speed
- ② role of a dog's tail in keeping balance
- ③ factors causing a dog's bad behaviors
- ④ importance of training a dog properly
- ⑤ reasons why a dog jumps on people

4

어휘수 116



다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학평 3월

The government laws require sugar to be listed first on food product labels. But if a food has different sweeteners, they can be listed farther down on the list. This requirement has led the food industry to put in three different ³ sources of sugar so that they don't have to say the food has that much sugar. So sugar doesn't appear first. Whatever the true motive, ingredient labeling doesn't tell how much sugar is in the food, certainly not in simple language. A ⁶ world-famous cereal brand's label, for example, indicates that the cereal has 11 grams of sugar per serving. But nowhere does it tell consumers that more than one-third of the box contains added sugar. ⁹

- ① Artificial Sweeteners: Good or Bad?
- ② Consumer Benefits of Ingredient Labeling
- ③ Sugar: An Energy Booster for Your Brain
- ④ Truth About Sugar Hidden in Food Labels
- ⑤ What Should We Do to Reduce Sugar Intake?

어휘

sugar 설탕 list 목록에 올리다 product 제품 sweetener 감미료 farther 더 멀리 requirement 요구, 요구 조건 source of sugar 당의 원료 appear 나타나다, 드러나다 motive 동기 ingredient 성분 indicate 보여 주다, 암시하다

04

글의 주장·요지 찾기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|--|----------|--|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> dish | 요리, 음식 | <input type="checkbox"/> accomplish | 달성하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entire | 전체의 | <input type="checkbox"/> reward | 보상 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> experiment | 실험 | <input type="checkbox"/> honor | 상 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quantity | 양 | <input type="checkbox"/> hand out | ~을 부여하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> protein | 단백질 | <input type="checkbox"/> merit | 칭찬, 장점 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> plate | 그릇 | <input type="checkbox"/> guarantee | 보장하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> wisdom | 지혜 | <input type="checkbox"/> goal-oriented | 목표 지향적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dessert | 디저트 | <input type="checkbox"/> mind-set | 사고방식, 태도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> own | 소유하다, 갖다 | <input type="checkbox"/> motivate | 동기를 주다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> educational | 교육적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> achieve | 얻다, 달성하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> essence | 본질 | <input type="checkbox"/> long-term | 장기적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> delight | 즐거워하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> goal-less | 목표 지향적이지 않은 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> immediate | 즉각적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> repeatedly | 반복적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> silly | 실없는 | <input type="checkbox"/> continuously | 계속적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> have control over | ~을 제어하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> look forward to | ~하기를 간절히 바라다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> praise | 칭찬 | <input type="checkbox"/> annual | 연간의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> critical | 중요한 | <input type="checkbox"/> statistics | 통계 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> impact | 효과 | <input type="checkbox"/> distraction | 정신을 흐뜨리는 것 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> express | 표현하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> focus on | ~에 집중하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> praiseworthy | 칭찬할 만한 | <input type="checkbox"/> encourage | 고무시키다, 격려하다 |

글의 주장 · 요지 찾기 유형은?

글의 주장·요지 찾기 유형은 필자가 이야기하고자 하는 바를 찾는 유형이다. 글의 도입부에는 주로 배경 설명이 나오고, 중반부에 필자의 의도가 나타나는 경우가 많다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

KEY 1 글의 도입부에서 핵심 소재 및 주제를 파악한다.

KEY 2 부연 설명과 반복되는 표현을 통해 필자의 관점을 파악한다. 명령문이나 부정명령문, should, have to, need와 같은 조동사들, necessary, important와 같은 형용사들이 쓰인 문장이 주장을 확실히 드러내므로 이러한 부분에 특히 주목한다.

KEY 3 후반부 내용을 종합하여 필자의 주장 및 요지를 재확인한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 109

난이도 ★★★



다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

KEY 1

핵심 소재 파악

KEY 2

필자의 관점 파악

KEY 3

주장 재확인

The dish you start with serves as an anchor food for your entire meal. Experiments show that people eat nearly 50 percent greater quantity of the food they eat first. If you start with a dinner roll, you 3 will eat more starches, less protein, and fewer vegetables. Eat the healthiest food on your plate first. According to age-old wisdom, vegetables are the healthiest food. Therefore, eating the healthiest 6 food first means starting with vegetables or salad. If you are going to eat something unhealthy, at least save it for last. If you do that, you can eat healthier food more before you start to eat starches or sugary 9 desserts.

* anchor: 닻 ** starch: 녹말, 탄수화물

- ① 피해야 할 음식 목록을 만들어라.
- ② 다양한 음식들로 식단을 구성하라.
- ③ 음식을 조리하는 방식을 바꾸어라.
- ④ 자신의 입맛에 맞는 음식을 찾아라.
- ⑤ 건강에 좋은 음식으로 식사를 시작하라.

• 정답과 해설 17쪽

1

어휘수 98
난이도 ★☆☆



다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Language play is good for children's language learning and development, and therefore we should strongly encourage, and even join in their language play. However, the play must be owned by the children. If it becomes another educational tool for adults to use to produce outcomes, it loses its very essence. Children need to be able to delight in creative and immediate language play, to say silly things and make themselves laugh, and to have control over the pace, timing, direction, and flow. When children are allowed to develop their language play, a range of benefits result from it.

- ① 아이들이 언어 놀이를 주도하게 하라.
- ② 아이들의 질문에 즉각적으로 반응하라.
- ③ 아이들에게 다양한 언어 자극을 제공하라.
- ④ 대화를 통해 아이들의 공감 능력을 키워라.
- ⑤ 언어 놀이를 통해 자녀와의 관계를 회복하라.

어휘

development 발달 own 소유하다, 갖다 educational 교육적인 outcome 결과 essence 본질 delight 즐거워하다
immediate 즉각적인 silly 실없는 have control over ~을 제어하다 pace 속도 flow 흐름



어휘수 129
난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Certainly praise is critical to a child’s sense of self-esteem, but when given too often for too little, it kills the impact of real praise when it is called for. Everyone needs to know they are valued and appreciated, and praise is one way of expressing such feelings — but only after something *praiseworthy* has been accomplished. Awards are supposed to be *rewards* — reactions to positive actions, honors for *doing something well!* The ever-present danger in handing out such honors too lightly is that children may come to depend on them and do only those things that they know will result in prizes. If they are not sure they can do well enough to earn merit badges, or if gifts are not guaranteed, they may avoid certain activities.

- ① 올바른 습관은 어린 시절에 형성된다.
- ② 칭찬은 아이의 감성 발달에 필수적이다.
- ③ 아이에게 칭찬을 남발하지 않는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 물질적 보상은 학습 동기 부여에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 아이에게 감정 표현의 기회를 충분히 줄 필요가 있다.

어휘

praise 칭찬 critical 중요한 impact 효과 call for ~을 필요로 하다 express 표현하다 praiseworthy 칭찬할 만한
accomplish 달성하다 reward 보상 honor 상 hand out ~을 부여하다 merit 칭찬, 장점 guarantee 보장하다



어휘수 122
난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A goal-oriented mind-set can create a “yo-yo” effect. Many runners work hard for months, but as soon as they cross the finish line, they stop training. The race is no longer there to motivate them. If you are focused on a particular goal, there will be nothing to motivate you after achieving it. This is why many people find themselves returning to their old habits after accomplishing a goal. The purpose of setting goals is to win the game. The purpose of building systems is to continue playing the game. True long-term thinking is goal-less thinking. It’s not goal-less thinking about any single accomplishment. It is about improving repeatedly and continuously. Ultimately, if you devote yourself to the process, you’ll achieve progress.

- ① 발전은 한 번의 목표 성취가 아닌 지속적인 개선 과정에 의해 결정된다.
- ② 결승선을 통과하기 위해 장시간 노력해야 원하는 바를 얻을 수 있다.
- ③ 성공을 위해서는 구체적인 목표를 설정하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 지난 과정을 끊임없이 반복하는 것이 성공의 지름길이다.
- ⑤ 목표 지향적 성향이 강할수록 발전이 빠르게 이루어진다.

어휘

goal-oriented 목표 지향적인 mind-set 사고방식, 태도 motivate 동기를 주다 achieve 얻다, 달성하다 long-term 장기적인
goal-less 목표 지향적이지 않은 repeatedly 반복적으로 continuously 계속적으로

4

머뭇수 123



다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학평 3월

When I started my career, I looked forward to the annual report showing statistics for each of its leaders. As soon as I received them in the mail, I'd compare my progress with the progress of all the other leaders. After about 3 five years of doing that, I realized how harmful it was. Comparing yourself to others is really just an unnecessary distraction. The only one you should compare yourself to is you. Your mission is to become better today than 6 yesterday. You do that by focusing on what you can do today to improve. If you do that enough and compare the you of weeks, months, or years ago to the you of today, you should be greatly encouraged by your progress. 9

- ① 남과 비교하기보다는 자신의 성장에 주목해야 한다.
- ② 진로를 결정할 때는 다양한 의견을 경청해야 한다.
- ③ 발전을 위해서는 선의의 경쟁 상대가 있어야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 성공 사례를 자신의 본보기로 삼아야 한다.
- ⑤ 객관적 자료에 근거하여 직원을 평가해야 한다.

어휘

career 일, 경력 look forward to ~하기를 간절히 바라다 annual 연간의 statistics 통계 progress 발전, 성장 harmful 해로운 distraction 정신을 흩뜨리는 것, (주의) 산만함 focus on ~에 집중하다 improve 나아지다, 향상하다 encourage 고무시키다, 격려하다

지칭·함축 의미 파악하기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> open plain | 넓은 평원, 탁 트인 평원 | <input type="checkbox"/> dramatically | 극적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in the distance | 멀리서, 저 멀리 | <input type="checkbox"/> creativity | 창의성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> curiously | 신기한 듯이, 호기심을 갖고 | <input type="checkbox"/> effective | 효과적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> insect | 곤충 | <input type="checkbox"/> separate | 개별의, 별개의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> roar with laughter | 폭소하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> approach | 접근(법) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dense | 빽빽한 | <input type="checkbox"/> reserved | 과묵한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> horizon | 지평선 | <input type="checkbox"/> handshake | 약수하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take for granted | ~을 당연하게 여기다 | <input type="checkbox"/> fall apart | 분리되다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spread | 펼치다 | <input type="checkbox"/> mess | 엉망인 상태 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> smooth | 매끄러운 | <input type="checkbox"/> disconnect | 연결을 끊다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take a hold of | ~을 붙잡다 | <input type="checkbox"/> attract | 마음을 끌다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> end up -ing | 결국 ~하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> ring false | 거짓으로 들리다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> backward | 뒤로 | <input type="checkbox"/> concept | 개념 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> let go | ~을 놓아 주다 | <input type="checkbox"/> destination | 목적지 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> all by oneself | 혼자서 | <input type="checkbox"/> predict | 예측하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> genius | 천재 | <input type="checkbox"/> crash | 추돌(충돌)하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> master | 대가, 달인 | <input type="checkbox"/> act as | ~으로 작용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | 구조 | <input type="checkbox"/> respond | 반응하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unique | 특화된, 특이한 | <input type="checkbox"/> adapt | 적응하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> poem | 시 | <input type="checkbox"/> similarly | 마찬가지로 |

지칭·함축 의미 파악하기 유형은?

지칭·함축 의미 파악하기 유형은 글에서 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이나 의미하는 것을 제대로 알고 있는지 파악하는 유형이다. 지칭 파악 유형은 밑줄 친 5개의 대명사 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나를 찾는 문제이고, 함축 의미 파악 유형은 밑줄 친 어구가 글 중에서 의미하는 바로 적절한 것을 고르는 문제이다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

KEY 1 지칭 파악 유형은 도입부를 통해 전반적인 상황과 등장인물을 먼저 파악해야 하고, 함축 의미 파악 유형은 밑줄 친 부분 앞뒤 맥락을 통해 해당 부분의 의미를 추측한다.

KEY 2 지칭 파악 유형은 앞뒤 문맥을 통해 대명사가 가리키는 대상을 확인하고, 함축 의미 파악 유형은 전체 문맥을 통해 글의 핵심을 파악해야 한다. 밑줄 친 어구는 특히 글의 요지나 주제와 밀접한 연관이 있으므로 핵심 내용을 먼저 파악해야 한다.

KEY 3 지칭 파악 유형은 대명사를 원래 대상으로 바꾼 다음 문맥에 어울리는지 재확인하고, 함축 의미 파악 유형은 결론 부분을 통해 요지를 확인해 어구의 의미를 재확인한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 122

난이도 ★☆☆



밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

고1 학평 9월

About fifty years ago, a Pygmy named Kenge took ① his first trip out of the forests of Africa and onto the open plains with an anthropologist. Buffalo appeared in the distance, and the Pygmy 3 watched them curiously. Finally, ② he turned to the anthropologist and asked what kind of insects they were. “When I told Kenge that the insects were buffalo, ③ he roared with laughter and told me not 6 to tell such stupid lies.” The anthropologist wasn’t stupid, and ④ he hadn’t lied. Rather, because Kenge had lived his entire life in a dense jungle that offered no views of the horizon, ⑤ he had failed to learn 9 what most of us take for granted, namely, that things look different when they are far away.

* anthropologist: 인류학자

KEY 1

상황과 등장인물 파악

KEY 2

문맥을 고려해 대명사가 가리키는 대상 확인

KEY 3

대명사를 원래 대상으로 바꾸어 정답 재확인

• 정답과 해설 22쪽

1

어휘수 138
난이도 ★☆☆



밑줄 친 he(him)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Grandfather had worked hard building an ice rink on the lake. He had spread the snow, watered the ice, and made it smooth. “Now,” said Grandfather, setting Tommy down on a wooden chair to explain things to ① him.³ “The first thing you will do is to hold onto the wooden chair and try to skate with it.” “Okay,” said Tommy, taking a hold of the back of the chair. It was a little difficult at first and ② he did end up falling a few times. However, ③ he⁶ learned pretty quickly. “I think you are ready to try to skate without the chair,” said Grandfather. He walked backward on the ice, at first holding Tommy’s hands, but then ④ he let go and Tommy moved toward him. Soon,⁹ Tommy was skating all by himself. Grandfather was so proud of ⑤ him.

어휘

spread 펼치다 water 물을 주다, 물을 붓다 smooth 매끄러운 take a hold of ~을 붙잡다 end up -ing 결국 ~하다 backward 뒤로 let go ~을 놓아 주다 all by oneself 혼자서



어휘수 129
난이도 ★★★



밑줄 친 these dramatically different life cycles of creativity가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 고2 학업성취도 평가

Although we quickly remember the young geniuses who succeeded at an early age, there are plenty of old masters who reached their goals much later. In medicine, James Watson helped to discover the structure of DNA at age ³ twenty-five, whereas Roger Sperry found the unique functions of the right and left brains at age forty-nine. In film, Orson Welles's greatest work, *Citizen Kane*, was his first full-length film at age twenty-five, while Alfred Hitchcock ⁶ made one of his most popular films, *Vertigo*, at fifty-nine. In poetry, E. E. Cummings wrote his first influential poem at twenty-two and more than half of his best work before turning forty, but Robert Frost wrote 92 percent of his ⁹ most famous poems after forty. What explains these dramatically different life cycles of creativity?

- ① 창의성이 최고조로 발휘되는 시기는 개인마다 현저히 다르다.
- ② 예술적 창의성과 과학적 창의성은 성격이 서로 다르다.
- ③ 타인과 다른 극적인 삶을 살아야 창의적일 수 있다.
- ④ 나이가 들수록 창의적으로 생각하기 어려워진다.
- ⑤ 창의성에 대한 이해는 연령별로 다르다.

어휘

genius 천재 master 대가, 달인 structure 구조 unique 특화된, 특이한 poem 시 dramatically 극적으로 cycle 주기
creativity 창의성



밑줄 친 by reading a body language dictionary가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 고1 학평 6월

Real, effective body language is not a group of separate actions. When people work from this rote-memory, dictionary approach, they stop seeing the bigger picture, which is all of the different things that go into understanding ³ others. Instead, they see a person with crossed arms and think, “Reserved, angry.” They see a smile and think, “Happy.” They use a firm handshake to show other people “who is boss.” Trying to use body language by reading a ⁶ body language dictionary is like trying to speak French by reading a French dictionary. Things tend to fall apart in an unnatural mess. Like a robot, your body language signals are disconnected from one another. You end up ⁹ confusing the very people you’re trying to attract because your body language just rings false.

*rote-memory: 기계적 암기

- ① by learning body language within social context
- ② by comparing body language and French
- ③ with a body language expert’s help
- ④ without understanding the social aspects
- ⑤ in a way people learn their native language

어휘

effective 효과적인 **separate** 개별의, 별개의 **approach** 접근(법) **reserved** 과묵한 **handshake** 악수하다 **fall apart** 분리되다
mess 엉망인 상태 **disconnect** 연결을 끊다 **attract** 마음을 끌다 **ring false** 거짓으로 들리다

4

어휘수 140



밑줄 친 creating a buffer가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 고2 학평 3월

On one occasion my children and I were in the car, and I tried to explain the concept of buffers using a game. Imagine, I said, that we had to get to our destination three miles away without stopping. We couldn't predict what was going to happen in front of us and around us. We didn't know how long the light would stay on green or if the car in front would suddenly put on its brakes. The only way to keep from crashing was to put extra space between our car and the car in front of us. This space acts as a buffer. It gives us time to respond and adapt to any sudden moves by other cars. Similarly, we can reduce the friction of doing the essential in our work and lives simply by creating a buffer.

* buffer: 완충 지대, 완충 장치 ** friction: 마찰

- ① knowing that learning is more important than winning
- ② always being prepared for unexpected events
- ③ never stopping what we have already started
- ④ having a definite destination when we drive
- ⑤ keeping peaceful relationships with others

어휘

concept 개념 destination 목적지 predict 예측하다 in front of ~ 앞에 put on one's brakes 브레이크를 밟다 crash 추돌(충돌)하다 act as ~으로 작용하다 respond 반응하다 adapt 적응하다 similarly 마찬가지로 reduce 줄이다

빈칸 내용 완성하기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|--|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> long-distance | 장거리의 | <input type="checkbox"/> nationwide | 전국적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get rid of | ~을 없애다 | <input type="checkbox"/> inquiry | 조사 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leading | 유력한 | <input type="checkbox"/> decisive | 결정적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> theory | 이론 | <input type="checkbox"/> phase | 단계 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ancestor | 조상 | <input type="checkbox"/> majority | 다수 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prey | 먹이, 먹잇감 | <input type="checkbox"/> fast-forward | 빨리 감다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> humid | 습한 | <input type="checkbox"/> skip over | ~을 뛰어 넘다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a lack of | 부족한, ~의 부족 | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | 광고 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> civilization | 문명 | <input type="checkbox"/> advertiser | 광고주 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> particular | 특정한 | <input type="checkbox"/> desperately | 필사적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> local | 지역의 | <input type="checkbox"/> discourage | (못하게) 막다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expert | 전문가 | <input type="checkbox"/> incentive | 유인책 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> specialty | 전문 분야 | <input type="checkbox"/> contemporary | 현대의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> aspect | 방면 | <input type="checkbox"/> remarkable | 주목할 만한, 놀라운 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> attack | 공격 | <input type="checkbox"/> silence | 침묵, 정적 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> defense | 방어 | <input type="checkbox"/> precious | 소중한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gather | 모으다, 수집하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> unstable | 불안정한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> analyze | 분석하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> inevitable | 피할 수 없는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> inner | 내적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> wound | 상처 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stillness | 고요함 | <input type="checkbox"/> cast | 색조, 빛깔 |

빈칸 내용 완성하기 유형은?

빈칸 내용 완성하기 유형은 글을 읽고 문맥을 파악해 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 채우는 유형이다. 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 글의 주제나 요지와 관련이 있거나 결론을 담고 있는 경우가 많다. 난이도가 높은 글들이 많이 출제되므로 철저한 대비가 필요하다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

KEY 1 빈칸이 포함된 문장의 역할을 파악한다.

KEY 2 도입부에서 글의 주제나 중심 소재를 파악한다.

KEY 3 부연 설명, 예시로 소개된 연구 결과를 통해 반복되거나 강조되는 내용을 확인한다. 이는 주로 글의 주제와 관련이 있으므로 빈칸 부분의 단서가 된다.



대표 예제

어휘수 124

난이도 ★★★



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

Humans are champion long-distance runners. As soon as a person and a chimpanzee start running they both get hot. The chimpanzee quickly gets too hot to keep running, but a person is able to keep 3 running. This is because humans are much better at getting rid of body heat. According to one leading theory, human ancestors lost their hair over time because less hair meant they would be cooler 6 when running long distances. That ability let our ancestors move and run faster than their prey. Try wearing a couple of extra jackets or fur coats on a hot humid day and run a mile. Now, take those jackets off and 9 try it again. You'll see what a difference _____ makes.

KEY 2

글의 주제나 중심 소재 파악

KEY 3

예시를 통해 반복되거나 강조하는 내용 확인

KEY 1

빈칸이 포함된 문장의 역할 파악

- ① hot weather
- ② a lack of fur
- ③ muscle strength
- ④ excessive exercise
- ⑤ a diversity of species

• 정답과 해설 27쪽

1

어휘수 139
난이도 ★★★



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학업성취도 평가

From the beginning of civilization, people have developed particular expertise within their family group or society. They have become the local expert on farming, medicine, manufacturing, music, storytelling, cooking, 3 hunting, fighting, or one of many other specialties. One individual may have some expertise in more than one skill, perhaps several, but never all, and never in every aspect of any one thing. No chef can cook all dishes. No one 6 has ever been able to do everything. So we _____. That's the biggest advantage of living in social groups. This makes it easy to share our skills and knowledge. Whenever we wash dishes, for example, we thank 9 heaven that someone knows how to make dish soap and someone else knows how to provide warm water from the water tank. We're generally doing things with the help of others.

* expertise: 전문 지식 12

- ① work jointly
- ② learn quickly
- ③ demand less
- ④ change constantly
- ⑤ behave friendly

어휘

civilization 문명 develop 개발하다 particular 특정한 local 지역의 expert 전문가 specialty 전문 분야 individual 개인 aspect 방면



어휘수 130
난이도 ★★★



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

The mind is essentially a survival machine. Although it is good at attack and defense against other minds, gathering, storing, and analyzing information, it is not at all creative. All true artists create from a place of no-mind, from inner stillness. Even great scientists have reported that their creative discoveries came at a time of mental quietude. A nationwide inquiry was conducted among America’s most famous mathematicians, including Einstein, to find out their working methods. The surprising result was that thinking “plays only a supporting part in the brief, decisive phase of the creative act itself.” So I would say that the simple reason why the majority of scientists are not creative is not because they don’t know how to think, but because they don’t know how to _____!

* quietude: 정적

- ① organize their ideas
- ② interact socially
- ③ stop thinking
- ④ gather information
- ⑤ use their imagination

어휘

attack 공격 defense 방어 gather 모으다, 수집하다 analyze 분석하다 inner 내적인 stillness 고요함 nationwide 전국적인 inquiry 조사 decisive 결정적인 phase 단계 majority 다수

One real concern in the marketing industry today is how to _____
 _____ in the age of the remote control and mobile devices.
 With the growing popularity of digital video recorders, consumers can mute, ³
 fast-forward, and skip over commercials entirely. Some advertisers are trying
 to adapt to these technologies, by planting hidden coupons in frames of their
 television commercials. Others are desperately trying to make their ⁶
 advertisements more interesting and entertaining to discourage viewers from
 skipping their ads; still others are simply giving up on television advertising
 altogether. Some industry experts predict that cable providers and advertisers ⁹
 will eventually be forced to provide incentives in order to encourage
 consumers to watch their messages. These incentives may come in the form of
 coupons, or a reduction in the cable bill for each advertisement watched. ¹²

* mute: 음소거하다

- ① guide people to be wise consumers
- ② reduce the cost of television advertising
- ③ keep a close eye on the quality of products
- ④ make it possible to deliver any goods any time
- ⑤ win the battle for broadcast advertising exposure

어휘수 138
 난이도 ★★★



4

어휘수 132



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학평 3월

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, “is a dangerous situation.” It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. “The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation.” Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We easily forget that love and loss are very closely related. And we forget that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very _____ that opens our hearts.

- ① fragility
- ② stability
- ③ harmony
- ④ satisfaction
- ⑤ diversity

어휘

contemporary 현대의 remarkable 주목할 만한, 놀라운 silence 침묵, 정적 precious 소중한 china 자기(의), 도자기(의) bowl 그릇
struggle 고행, 분투 unstable 불안정한 inevitable 피할 수 없는 wound 상처 cast 색조, 빛깔 twilight 황혼 mountainside 산 중턱, 산허리

무관한 문장 찾기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---|-------------|--|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> depending on | ~에 따라 | <input type="checkbox"/> considering | ~을 고려하면 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reach out | (손을) 뻗다 | <input type="checkbox"/> largely | 널리 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> length | 길이 | <input type="checkbox"/> electronic | 전자의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> improve | 향상시키다, 나아지다 | <input type="checkbox"/> ambiguous | 모호한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> manufacture | 제조하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> misunderstand | 잘못 해석하다, 오해하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> present | 있는, 존재하고 있는 | <input type="checkbox"/> nonetheless | 그럼에도 불구하고 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dairy | 유제품의 | <input type="checkbox"/> attention | 주의력 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> liquid | 액체(의) | <input type="checkbox"/> definite | 확실한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> as ~ as possible | 가능한 한 ~ | <input type="checkbox"/> non-verbal | 비언어적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take in | 섭취하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> verbal | 언어적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> require | 필요하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> intensity | 강도 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ultimate | 궁극적인, 최후의 | <input type="checkbox"/> superstition | 미신 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> infinite | 무한한 | <input type="checkbox"/> audience | 관객 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> right | 권리 | <input type="checkbox"/> tragedy | 비극 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> declare | 주장하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> curse | 저주하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> simply | 단순히 | <input type="checkbox"/> interaction | 상호 작용 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> property | 재산 | <input type="checkbox"/> performance | 연기 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prosper | 번영하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> be set in | ~을 배경으로 하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> file suit | 소송을 제기하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> legend | 전설 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> acknowledge | 인정하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> accidentally | 우연히 |

무관한 문장 찾기 유형은?

무관한 문장 찾기 유형은 글의 흐름을 잘 이해하는지 평가하기 위한 문제로, 글의 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 찾는 유형이다. 세부 정보를 꼼꼼하게 확인하기보다는 글의 전체 흐름을 빨리 파악하는 것이 중요하다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

- KEY 1** 첫 문장을 통해 글의 핵심 소재를 파악한다.
- KEY 2** 접속사의 등장여부에 주목하며 글의 전개 방식을 파악한다.
- KEY 3** 글의 통일성을 방해하는 갑작스러운 반전이나 비약이 나타나는 문장을 찾는다.
- KEY 4** 답으로 예상되는 문장을 제외하고 읽었을 때 문맥이 자연스러운지 재확인한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 126

난이도 ★★★



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

고1 학평 6월

KEY 1

핵심 소재 파악

KEY 2

글의 전개 방식 파악

KEY 3

흐름에 반하는 문장 찾기

KEY 4

문맥상 흐름 재확인

Words like ‘near’ and ‘far’ can mean different things depending on where you are and what you are doing. If you were at a zoo, then you might say you are ‘near’ an animal if you could reach out and touch ³ it through the bars of its cage. ① Here the word ‘near’ means an arm’s length away. ② If you were telling someone how to get to your local shop, you might call it ‘near’ if it was a five-minute walk away. ③ It ⁶ seems that you had better walk to the shop to improve your health. ④ Now the word ‘near’ means much longer than an arm’s length away. ⑤ Words like ‘near’, ‘far’, ‘small’, ‘big’, ‘hot’, and ‘cold’ all mean ⁹ different things to different people at different times.

• 정답과 해설 32쪽

1

어휘수 119
난이도 ★★☆☆



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

고1 학평 3월

The water that is embedded in our food and manufactured products is called “virtual water.” For example, about 265 gallons of water is needed to produce two pounds of wheat. ① So, the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat is 3 265 gallons. ② Virtual water is also present in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines. ③ However, it is necessary to drink as much water as possible to stay healthy. ④ Every day, humans take in lots of virtual water, and 6 the amount of virtual water in a product needed is different depending on the product. ⑤ For instance, to produce two pounds of meat requires about 5 to 10 times as much water as to produce two pounds of vegetables. 9

* virtual water: 공산품·농축산물의 제조·재배에 드는 물

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|------------|-------------|------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|-------|------------------|---------|
| 어휘 | embed | 포함하다, 내포하다 | manufacture | 제조하다 | gallon | 갤런(용량 단위) | pound | 파운드(무게 단위) | wheat | 밀 | present | 있는, 존재 |
| | | 하고 있는 | dairy | 유제품의 | beverage | 음료, 마실 것 | liquid | 액체(의) | medicine | 약, 약물 | as ~ as possible | 가능한 한 ~ |
| | | 섭취하다 | require | 필요하다 | vegetable | 채소, 야채 | | | | | take in | |



어휘수 115
난이도 ★★★



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

고1 학평 9월

Water is the ultimate common resource. Once, streams of water seemed to be infinite and the idea of protecting water was considered silly. But rules change. Time and again, governments have studied how water works and have made new rules for its use. ① Now Ecuador has become the first nation on Earth to protect nature's rights in its constitution. ② This move has declared that rivers and forests are not simply property but have a right to prosper. ③ Developing a water-based transportation system will improve Ecuador's transportation infrastructure. ④ According to the constitution, a citizen might file suit to protect a damaged water basin. ⑤ More countries are acknowledging nature's rights and are expected to follow Ecuador's lead. * basin: (큰 강의) 유역

어휘

ultimate 궁극적인, 최후의 stream 줄기 infinite 무한한 government 국가, 정부 right 권리 constitution 헌법 declare 주장하다 simply 단순히 property 재산 prosper 번영하다 infrastructure 기반 시설 file suit 소송을 제기하다 acknowledge 인정하다

어휘수 128
난이도 ★★★



Considering that we use emoticons largely in electronic communication, an important question is whether they help Internet users to understand emotions in online communication. ① Particularly character-based emoticons are much more ambiguous than face-to-face cues and easily misunderstood by different users. ② Nonetheless, research indicates that they are useful tools in online text-based communication. ③ One study of 137 instant texting users said that emoticons allowed users to correctly understand the level and direction of emotion, attitude, and attention expression. Also, it said that emoticons were a definite advantage in non-verbal communication. ④ In fact, there have been few studies on the relationships between verbal and non-verbal communication. ⑤ Similarly, another study showed that emoticons were useful in strengthening the intensity of a verbal message, as well as in the expression of sarcasm.

* sarcasm: 풍자

어휘

considering ~을 고려하면 largely 널리 electronic 전자의 ambiguous 모호한 face-to-face 면대면의, 바로 얼굴을 맞대는 cue 단서 misunderstand 잘못 해석하다, 오해하다 nonetheless 그럼에도 불구하고 attention 주의력 definite 확실한 non-verbal 비언어적인 verbal 언어적인 intensity 강도

4

어휘수 147

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

고2 학평 3월

There are many superstitions surrounding the world of the theater.
 ① Superstitions can be anything from not wanting to say the last line of a play before the first audience comes, to not wanting to rehearse the curtain call before the final rehearsal. ② It is said that Shakespeare's famous tragedy Macbeth is cursed. So, to avoid problems actors never say the title of the play out loud when inside a theater or a theatrical space (like a rehearsal room or costume shop). ③ The interaction between the audience and the actors in the play influences the actors' performance. ④ Since the play is set in Scotland, the secret code you say when you need to say the title of the play is "the Scottish play." ⑤ According to the legend, when you do say the title accidentally, you should go outside, turn around three times, and come back into the theater.

12

어휘

superstition 미신 surrounding 둘러싸고 있는 theater 극장 audience 관객 rehearse 예행연습하다; 예행연습 curtain call 커튼콜(연극이 끝난 뒤 관객의 박수를 받으며 배우들이 무대 위에 나오는 것) tragedy 비극 curse 저주하다 costume 의상 interaction 상호작용 performance 연기 be set in ~을 배경으로 하다 legend 전설 accidentally 우연히



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|---|----------------|---|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> general | 장군 | <input type="checkbox"/> be against | ~에게 불리하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> set ~ free | ~을 해방하다; 석방하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> mail | 우편으로 보내다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> appreciation | 감사 | <input type="checkbox"/> refuse | 거절하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> make no sense | 말이 안 된다; 무의미하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> attend | ~에 다니다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rub | 문지르다 | <input type="checkbox"/> debt | 빚 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> thunderstorm | 뇌우 | <input type="checkbox"/> pain | 고통 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lightning | 번개 | <input type="checkbox"/> hunger | 굶주림, 배고픔 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flow | 흐름; 흐르다 | <input type="checkbox"/> recognize | 알아보다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> electricity | 전기 | <input type="checkbox"/> foundation | 토대, 기초 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> atmosphere | 대기 | <input type="checkbox"/> automatic | 자동적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cling to | ~에 붙다 | <input type="checkbox"/> memorize | 암기하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scientific | 과학적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> effortful | 노력이 필요한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical | 물리적인 | <input type="checkbox"/> cost | 대가, 희생 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> characteristic | 특성, 특징 | <input type="checkbox"/> repetition | 반복 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trace back to | ~로 거슬러 올라가다 | <input type="checkbox"/> fluency | 유창성 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> conclude | 결론 내리다 | <input type="checkbox"/> sensitive | 민감한, 예민한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> combine | 결합하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> attempt | 시도하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spot | 발견하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> be free to | 자유롭게 ~하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> finding | 결과, 결론 | <input type="checkbox"/> pay attention to | ~에 주목하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> desire | 열망, 갈망 | <input type="checkbox"/> pursuit | 추구 |

글의 순서 배열하기 유형은?

글의 순서 배열하기 유형은 순서가 뒤섞여 있는 문장들을 글의 내용에 맞게 순서대로 배열하는 유형이다. 기승전결이 명확한 글이 출제되며, 주어진 문장에 글의 전개 방식이 드러나는 경우가 많다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

KEY 1 주어진 글을 통해 글의 핵심 소재를 파악하고 전개 방식을 예측한다.

KEY 2 연결사, 지시어, 관사, 대명사, 부사구 등을 단서로 글의 순서를 파악한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 165
난이도 ★★★



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

KEY 1

주어진 글의 내용 및
핵심 소재 파악

In 1824, Peru won its freedom from Spain. Soon after, Simón Bolívar, the general who had led the liberating forces, called a meeting to write the first version of the constitution for the new country. 3

(A) “Then,” said Bolívar, “I’ll add whatever is necessary to this million pesos you have given me and I will buy all the slaves in Peru and set them free. It makes no sense to free a nation, unless all its citizens enjoy freedom as well.” 6

(B) Bolívar accepted the gift and then asked, “How many slaves are there in Peru?” He was told there were about three thousand. “And how much does a slave sell for?” he wanted to know. “About 350 pesos for a man,” was the answer. 9
12

(C) After the meeting, the people wanted to do something special for Bolívar to show their appreciation for all he had done for them, so they offered him a gift of one million pesos, a very large amount of money in those days. 15

* constitution: 헌법

KEY 2

단서를 통해 글의
흐름 파악

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

• 정답과 해설 37쪽

Use a plastic pen and rub it on your hair about ten times and then hold the pen close to small pieces of tissue paper or chalk dust.

- (A) During a thunderstorm, clouds may become charged as they rub against each other. The lightning that we often see during a storm is caused by a large flow of electrical charges between charged clouds and the earth. 3
- (B) This kind of electricity is produced by friction, and the pen becomes electrically charged. Static electricity is also found in the atmosphere. 6
- (C) You will find that the bits of paper or chalk dust cling to the pen. What you have done there is to create a form of electricity called static electricity. 9

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

어휘수 117
 난이도 ★★★





어휘수 132
난이도 ★★★



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

고1 학평 6월

The scientific study of the physical characteristics of colors can be traced back to Isaac Newton.

- (A) It was only when Newton placed a second prism in the path of the spectrum that he found something new. The composite colors produced a white beam. Thus he concluded that white light can be produced by combining the spectral colors. 3
6
- (B) One day, he spotted a set of prisms at a big county fair. He took them home and began to experiment with them. In a darkened room he allowed a thin ray of sunlight to fall on a triangular glass prism. 9
- (C) As soon as the white ray hit the prism, it separated into the familiar colors of the rainbow. This finding was not new, as humans had observed the rainbow since the beginning of time. 12

* composite: 합성의

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

어휘

scientific 과학적인 physical 물리적인 characteristic 특성, 특징 trace back to ~로 거슬러 올라가다 conclude 결론 내리다
combine 결합하다 spot 발견하다 county fair (정기) 시장 darkened 어두운, 캄캄한 ray 빛 한 줄기 sunlight 광선 triangular 삼각형의
separate 분리되다 finding 결과, 결론

In early 19th century London, a young man named Charles Dickens had a strong desire to be a writer. But everything seemed to be against him.

3

(A) Moreover, he had so little confidence in his ability to write that he mailed his writings secretly at night to editors so that nobody would laugh at him. Story after story was refused.

6

(B) He had never been able to attend school for more than four years. His father had been in jail because he couldn't pay his debts, and this young man often knew the pain of hunger.

9

(C) But one day, one editor recognized and praised him. The praise that he received from getting one story in print changed his whole life. His works have been widely read and still enjoy great popularity.

12

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

어휘수 129

난이도 ★★★



어휘

desire 열망, 갈망 be against ~에게 불리하다 moreover 게다가 confidence 자신감 mail 우편으로 보내다 refuse 거절하다
 attend ~에 다니다 jail 감옥 debt 빚 pain 고통 hunger 굶주림, 배고픔 recognize 알아보다 in print 출판되어

4

어휘수 155



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

고2 학평 3월

Habits create the foundation for becoming a master. In chess, it is only after the basic movements of the pieces have become automatic that a player can focus on the next level of the game. Each chunk of information that is memorized opens up the mental space for more effortful thinking.

- (A) You fall into stupid repetition. It becomes easier to let mistakes slide. When you can do it “good enough” automatically, you stop thinking about how to do it better.
- (B) However, the benefits of habits have a cost. At first, each repetition develops fluency, speed, and skill. But then, as a habit becomes automatic, you become less sensitive to feedback.
- (C) This is true for anything that you attempt. When you know the simple movements so well that you can perform them without thinking, you are free to pay attention to more advanced details. In this way, habits are the basis of any pursuit of excellence.

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

어휘

foundation 토대, 기초 **automatic** 자동적인 **chunk** 큰 덩어리, 상당히 많은 양 **memorize** 암기하다 **effortful** 노력이 필요한 **cost** 대가, 희생 **repetition** 반복 **fluency** 유창성 **sensitive** 민감한, 예민한 **attempt** 시도하다 **be free to** 자유롭게 ~하다 **pay attention to** ~에 주목하다 **pursuit** 추구

주어진 문장 위치 파악하기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|--|--------------|---|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> obstacle | 장애물 | <input type="checkbox"/> appear | 나오다, 나타나다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> currently | 현재 | <input type="checkbox"/> hesitation | 머뭇거림, 망설임 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> survival | 생존 | <input type="checkbox"/> concern | 걱정 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> harsh | 극심한 | <input type="checkbox"/> talented | 재능이 있는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface | 표면 | <input type="checkbox"/> appeal | 관심을 끌다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> exploration | 탐험 | <input type="checkbox"/> preschooler | 취학 전의 아동 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pose | 위험을 제기하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> eagerly | 열심히 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> instrument | 기구, 도구 | <input type="checkbox"/> enthusiastically | 열정적으로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> clue | 단서 | <input type="checkbox"/> interact | 상호 작용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> facial | 얼굴의 | <input type="checkbox"/> in a word | 한 마디로 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> guess | 추측하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> make the most of | ~을 최대한 활용하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mood | 감정, 기분 | <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary | 보통의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shaky | 떨리는 | <input type="checkbox"/> boundary | 경계(선) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> muscle | 근육 | <input type="checkbox"/> grandmaster | 거장 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enable | ~을 할 수 있게 하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> remarkably | 대단히, 현저하게 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spontaneously | 저절로, 자발적으로 | <input type="checkbox"/> seemingly | 겉으로 보기에는 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> emotion | 감정 | <input type="checkbox"/> gain | 이익 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> repeat | 반복하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> capture | 잡히다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> advance | 진출하다, 나아가다 | <input type="checkbox"/> insane | 비상식적인, 미친 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eliminate | 탈락시키다 | <input type="checkbox"/> pay off | 성과를 거두다 |

주어진 문장 위치 파악하기 유형은?

주어진 문장 위치 파악하기 유형은 주어진 문장을 글의 논리적 흐름에 맞는 위치에 넣는 유형이다. 주어진 문장 안에 문장 간의 흐름을 파악할 수 있는 단서인 연결사, 지시어, 관사, 대명사, 부사구 등이 있으니 그 어구들을 토대로 추론이 가능하다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

- KEY 1** 주어진 문장을 완벽히 해석하여 앞뒤로 연결될 문장을 예측할 단서, 즉 연결사, 지시어, 관사, 대명사, 부사구 등을 찾는다.
- KEY 2** 첫 문장에서 핵심 소재를 찾고 전체 글의 흐름을 파악한다.
- KEY 3** 글의 흐름상 어색한 부분이나 단절된 부분을 찾고, 문장 간 연결고리를 통해 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳을 찾는다.



대표 예제

어휘수 105
난이도 ★★★



글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

고1 학평 6월

KEY 1
주어진 문장 파악

Because of these obstacles, most research missions in space are carried out with crewless spacecraft.

KEY 2
문장 간 흐름 파악

Currently, we cannot send humans to other planets. One obstacle is ³ that such a trip would take years. (①) A spacecraft would need to carry enough air, water, and other supplies needed for survival on the long journey. (②) Another obstacle is the harsh conditions on other ⁶ planets, such as extreme heat and cold. (③) Some planets do not even have surfaces to land on. (④) These explorations pose no risk to human life and are less expensive than ones involving astronauts. (⑤) ⁹ The spacecraft carry instruments that test the compositions and characteristics of planets.

* composition: 구성 성분

KEY 3
문장 간 연결고리 파악



글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

고1 학평 9월

The other main clue you might use to tell what a friend is feeling would be to look at his or her facial expression.

어휘수 132
난이도 ★★☆☆



Have you ever thought about how you can tell what somebody else is ³ feeling? (①) Sometimes, friends might tell you that they are feeling happy or sad. But, even if they do not tell you, you could definitely guess what kind of mood they are in. (②) You might get a clue from the tone of voice that they ⁶ use. (③) For example, they may raise their voice if they are angry or talk in a shaky way if they are scared. (④) We have lots of muscles in our faces which enable us to move our face into lots of different positions. (⑤) This happens ⁹ spontaneously when we feel a particular emotion.

어휘

clue 단서 tell 알아보다 facial 얼굴의 guess 추측하다 mood 감정, 기분 shaky 떨리는 muscle 근육 enable ~을 할 수 있게 하다 spontaneously 저절로, 자발적으로 emotion 감정



어휘수 132
난이도 ★★★



글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

고1 학평 6월

When the boy learned that he had misspelled the word, he went to the judges and told them.

Some years ago at the national spelling bee in Washington, D.C., a thirteen-year-old boy was asked to spell *echolalia*, a word that means a tendency to repeat whatever one hears. (①) Although he misspelled the word, the judges misheard him, told him he had spelled the word right, and allowed him to advance. (②) So he was eliminated from the competition after all. (③) Newspaper headlines the next day called the honest young man a “spelling bee hero,” and his photo appeared in *The New York Times*. (④) “The judges said I had a lot of honesty,” the boy told reporters. (⑤) He added that part of his motive was, “I didn’t want to feel like a liar.”

*spelling bee: 단어 철자 맞히기 대회

어휘

misspell 철자를 잘못 대다, 철자가 틀리다 **repeat** 반복하다 **mishear** 잘못 듣다 **advance** 진출하다, 나아가다 **eliminate** 탈락시키다
appear 나오다, 나타나다 **honesty** 정직함 **motive** 이유, 동기

Throw away your own hesitation and forget all your concerns about whether you are musically talented or whether you can sing or play an instrument.

3

Music appeals powerfully to young children. (①) Watch preschoolers' faces and bodies when they hear rhythm and sound — they light up and move eagerly and enthusiastically. (②) They communicate comfortably, express 6 themselves creatively, and let out all sorts of thoughts and emotions as they interact with music. (③) In a word, young children think music is a lot of fun, so do all you can to make the most of the situation. (④) They don't matter 9 when you are enjoying music with your child. (⑤) Just follow his or her lead, have fun, sing songs together, listen to different kinds of music, move, dance, and enjoy.

12

어휘수 127
난이도 ★★★



어휘

hesitation 머뭇거림, 망설임 **concern** 걱정 **talented** 재능이 있는 **appeal** 관심을 끌다 **preschooler** 취학 전의 아동 **eagerly** 열심히 **enthusiastically** 열정적으로 **interact** 상호 작용하다 **in a word** 한마디로 **make the most of** ~을 최대한 활용하다

4

어휘수 137



글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

고2 학평 3월

Yet today if you program that same position into an ordinary chess program, it will immediately suggest the exact moves that Fischer made.

The boundary between uniquely human creativity and machine capabilities 3 continues to change. (①) When we look back to the chess game of 1956, the thirteen-year-old genius Bobby Fischer made a pair of moves against grandmaster Donald Byrne, which proved remarkably creative. (②) First he 6 sacrificed his knight, seemingly for no gain, and then exposed his queen to capture. (③) On the surface, these moves seemed insane, but several moves later, Fischer used these moves to win the game. (④) His creativity was 9 praised at the time as the mark of genius. (⑤) It's not because the computer has memorized the Fischer-Byrne game, but rather because it searches far enough ahead to see that these moves really do pay off.

12

어휘

program 작동 방식을 설정하다; 프로그램 **ordinary** 보통의 **move** (체스의) 수; 말을 움직이다 **boundary** 경계(선) **grandmaster** 거장
remarkably 대단히, 현저하게 **sacrifice** 희생하다 **knight** (체스의) 나이트 **seemingly** 겉으로 보기에는 **gain** 이득 **queen** (체스의) 퀸
capture 잡히다 **insane** 비상식적인, 미친 **praise** 칭송하다 **pay off** 성과를 거두다

요약문 완성하기



수능 필수 어휘 400

이번 Unit의 핵심 어휘입니다. 유형 학습을 하기 전에 수능 필수 어휘 중 아는 어휘에 체크해 보고 모르는 어휘는 미리 익혀 보세요.

(Unit을 마친 후 체크하지 않았던 어휘를 완전히 알고 있는지 다시 확인하세요.)

| 어휘 | 뜻 | 어휘 | 뜻 |
|--|----------------|---|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> base | 맨 아래 부분, 바닥 | <input type="checkbox"/> unintentional | 의도하지 않은 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> weighted | 무거운, 무거운 짐을 실은 | <input type="checkbox"/> awareness | 인식 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> estimate | 추정하다; 추정, 추정치 | <input type="checkbox"/> undergo | (변화·안 좋은 일 등을) 겪다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> steepness | 가파름, 경사 | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery | 수술 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> significantly | 상당히 | <input type="checkbox"/> measure | 측정하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> involved in | ~에 참가한, ~에 관련된 | <input type="checkbox"/> fantasize | 공상하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> arrange | 배열하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> positive | 긍정적인 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> promise | 약속하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> expectation | 기대 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> participation | 참가, 참여 | <input type="checkbox"/> idealized | 이상화된 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> task | 업무, 과업 | <input type="checkbox"/> recover | 회복하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rank | 순위를 매기다 | <input type="checkbox"/> rely on | ~에 의존하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> attached | 애착을 가진 | <input type="checkbox"/> natural resource | 천연자원 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> prohibit | 금지하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> plentiful | 풍요로운 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> briefly | 잠시 | <input type="checkbox"/> harmful | 해로운 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> versus | ~에 비해 | <input type="checkbox"/> abundant | 풍부한 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> personality | 성격 | <input type="checkbox"/> reliance | 의존 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> generous | 너그러운 | <input type="checkbox"/> expand | 확대하다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mere | 단순한, 겨우 | <input type="checkbox"/> trap | 가두다 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> activate | 활성화하다 | <input type="checkbox"/> a series of | 일련의 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interpersonal | 사람 사이의 | <input type="checkbox"/> slow down | (속도·진행 등을) 늦추다 |

요약문 완성하기 유형은?

요약문 완성하기 유형은 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 찾는 유형이다. 전체 내용을 요약한 문장만큼 글의 주제와 요지를 잘 파악해야 한다.

◆ 유형 해결 전략 ◆

- KEY 1** 요약문을 먼저 읽으며 글의 내용을 예측한다.
- KEY 2** 지문을 통해 글의 중심 내용과 핵심어를 파악한다.
- KEY 3** 글의 구조와 반복되는 표현, 연구 결과 등을 통해 핵심 내용을 파악한다.



대표 예제

어휘수 140
난이도 ★★★



다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 고1 학평 9월

KEY 2
글의 핵심어 파악

KEY 3
실험 결과를 통해
핵심 내용 파악

KEY 1
요약문 읽고 글의
내용 예측

Social psychologists at the University of Virginia asked college students to stand at the base of a hill while carrying a weighted backpack and estimate the steepness of the hill. Some participants stood next to close friends whom they had known a long time, some stood next to friends they had not known for long, some stood next to strangers, and the others stood alone during the exercise. The participants who stood with close friends gave significantly lower estimates of the steepness of the hill than those who stood alone, next to strangers, or next to newly formed friends. Furthermore, the longer the close friends had known each other, the less steep the hill appeared to the participants involved in the study.



According to the study, a task is perceived as less (A) when standing next to a (B) friend.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|---------|
| ① difficult | close |
| ② valuable | new |
| ③ difficult | smart |
| ④ valuable | patient |
| ⑤ exciting | strong |

• 정답과 해설 47쪽

1

어휘수 139
난이도 ★★★



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

고1 학평 6월

In one study, researchers asked students to arrange ten posters in order of beauty. They promised that afterward the students could have one of the ten posters as a reward for their participation. However, when the students finished the task, the researchers said that the students were not allowed to keep the poster that they had rated as the third-most beautiful. Then, they asked the students to judge all ten posters again from the very beginning. What happened was that the poster they were unable to keep was suddenly ranked as the most beautiful. This is an example of the “Romeo and Juliet effect”: Just like Romeo and Juliet in the Shakespearean tragedy, people become more attached to each other when their love is prohibited.



When people find they cannot ___ (A) ___ something, they begin to think it more ___ (B) ___.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------|-------|---------------|
| ① own | ..... | attractive |
| ② own | ..... | forgettable |
| ③ create | ..... | charming |
| ④ create | ..... | romantic |
| ⑤ accept | ..... | disappointing |

어휘

arrange 배열하다 promise 약속하다 afterward 후에, 나중에 participation 참가, 참여 task 업무, 과업 rank 순위를 매기다
attached 애착을 가진 prohibit 금지하다



어휘수 136
난이도 ★★★



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

고1 학평 6월

Recent studies point to the importance of warm physical contact for healthy relationships with others. In one study, participants who briefly held a cup of hot (versus iced) coffee judged a target person as having a “warmer” personality (generous, caring); in another study, participants holding a hot (versus cold) pack were more likely to choose a gift for a friend instead of something for themselves. These findings illustrate that mere contact experiences of physical warmth activate feelings of interpersonal warmth. Moreover, this temporarily increased activation of interpersonal warmth feelings then influences judgments toward other people in an unintentional manner. Such feelings activated in one context last for a while thereafter and have influence on judgment and behavior in later contexts without the person’s awareness.

3
6
9
12



Experiencing physical warmth ____ (A) ____ interpersonal warmth, which happens in a(n) ____ (B) ____ way.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | promotes | ..... | flexible |
| ② | promotes | ..... | automatic |
| ③ | affects | ..... | inconsistent |
| ④ | minimizes | ..... | obvious |
| ⑤ | minimizes | ..... | rapid |

어휘

physical 신체적인 briefly 잠시 versus ~에 비해 judge 판단하다 personality 성격 generous 너그러운 illustrate 보여 주다
mere 단순한, 겨우 activate 활성화하다 interpersonal 사람 사이의 unintentional 의도하지 않은 awareness 인식



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

고1 학평 6월

What really works to motivate people to achieve their goals? In one study, researchers looked at how people respond to life challenges including getting a job, taking an exam, or undergoing surgery. For each of these conditions, the researchers also measured how much these participants fantasized about positive outcomes and how much they actually expected a positive outcome. What's the difference really between fantasy and expectation? While fantasy involves imagining an idealized future, expectation is actually based on a person's past experiences. So what did the researchers find? The results revealed that those who had engaged in fantasizing about the desired future did worse in all three conditions. Those who had more positive expectations for success did better in the following weeks, months, and years. These individuals were more likely to have found jobs, passed their exams, or successfully recovered from their surgery.



Positive expectations are more ____ (A) ____ than fantasizing about a desired future, and they are likely to increase your chances of ____ (B) ____ in achieving goals.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① effective | ..... | frustration |
| ② effective | ..... | success |
| ③ discouraging | ..... | cooperation |
| ④ discouraging | ..... | failure |
| ⑤ common | ..... | difficulty |

어휘

respond 대응하다, 반응하다 **undergo** (변화·안 좋은 일 등을) 겪다 **surgery** 수술 **measure** 측정하다 **fantasize** 공상하다 **positive** 긍정적인 **expectation** 기대 **idealized** 이상화된 **engage in** 참여하다 **recover** 회복하다

4

어휘수 138



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

고2 학평 3월

Some natural resource-rich developing countries tend to rely too much on their natural resources, which results in a lower number of different types of products produced and lowers the rate of growth. Having plentiful natural resources isn't harmful to countries in itself. Many countries have abundant natural resources and have managed to grow out of their reliance on them by expanding their economic activity. That is the case of Canada, Australia, or the US. But some developing countries are trapped in their reliance on their large natural resources. They suffer from a series of problems since a heavy reliance on natural capital tends to decrease the development or use of other types of capital and as a result slow down economic growth.

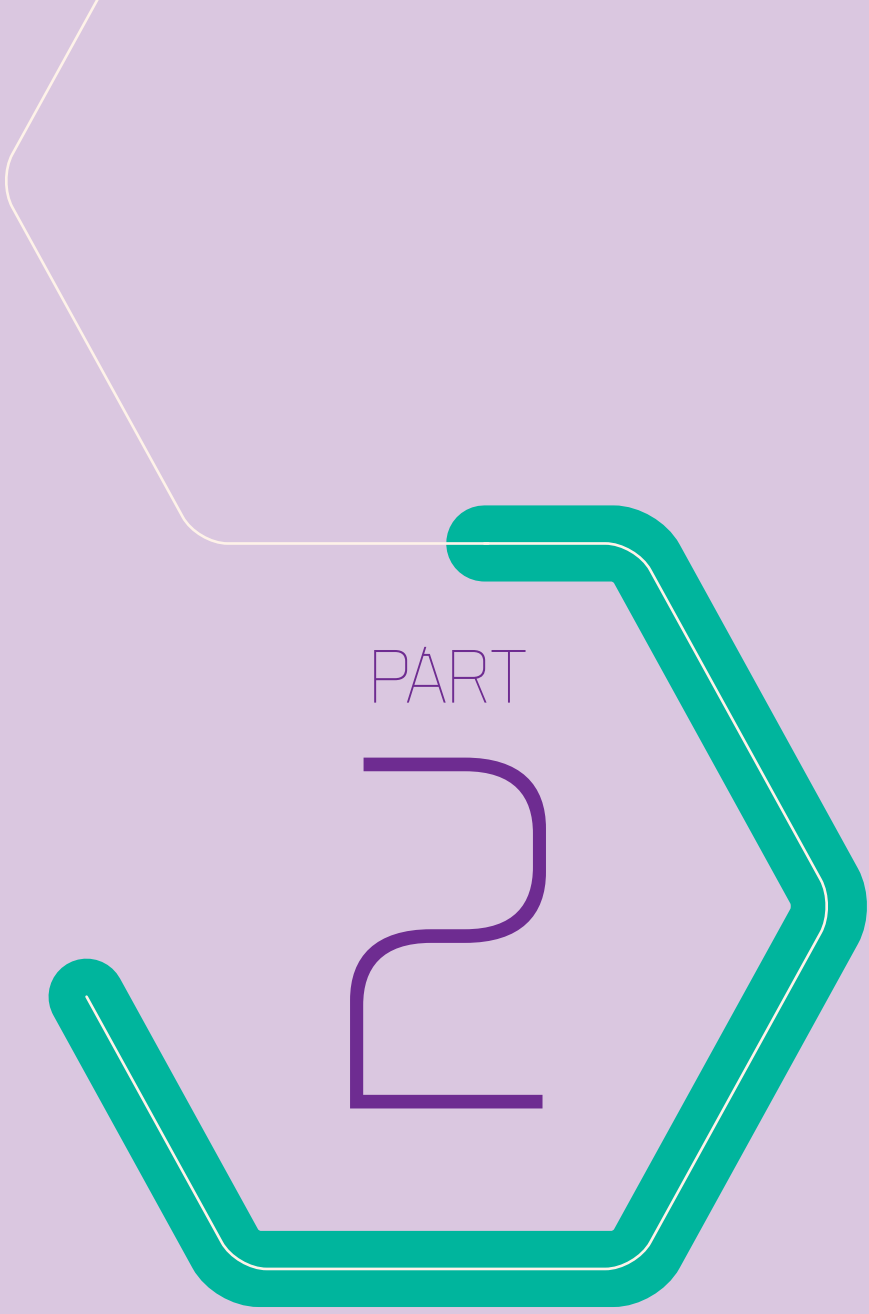


Relying on rich natural resources without ____ (A) ____ economic activities can be a ____ (B) ____ to economic growth.

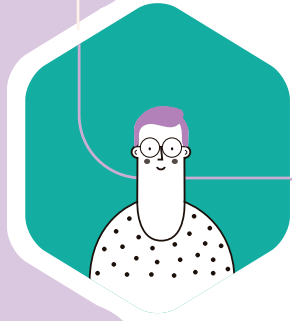
- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① varying | ..... | barrier |
| ② varying | ..... | shortcut |
| ③ limiting | ..... | challenge |
| ④ limiting | ..... | barrier |
| ⑤ connecting | ..... | shortcut |

어휘

rely on ~에 의존하다 natural resource 천연자원 plentiful 풍요로운 harmful 해로운 abundant 풍부한 reliance 의존
 expand 확대하다 trap 가두다 a series of 일련의 capital 자본 slow down (속도·진행 등을) 늦추다



실전 모의고사



● 실전 모의고사 1회 076

● 실전 모의고사 2회 088

● 실전 모의고사 3회 100

● 실전 모의고사 4회 112

● 실전 모의고사 5회 124



1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Stevens,

This is a reply to your inquiry about the shipment status of the desk you purchased at our store on September 26. Unfortunately, the delivery of your desk will take longer than expected due to the damage that occurred during the shipment from the furniture manufacturer to our warehouse. We have ordered an exact replacement from the manufacturer, and we expect that delivery will take place within two weeks. As soon as the desk arrives, we will telephone you immediately and arrange a convenient delivery time. We regret the inconvenience this delay has caused you.

Sincerely,
Justin Upton

- ① 영업시간 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 고객 서비스 만족도를 조사하려고
- ③ 상품의 배송 지연에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 구매한 상품의 환불 절차를 안내하려고
- ⑤ 배송된 상품의 파손에 대해 항의하려고

2 다음 글에 드러난 Garnet의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Garnet blew out the candles and lay down. It was too hot even for a sheet. She lay there, sweating, listening to the empty thunder that brought no rain, and whispered, "I wish the drought would end." Late in the night, Garnet had a feeling that something she had been waiting for was about to happen. She lay quite still, listening. The thunder rumbled again, sounding much louder. And then slowly, one by one, as if someone were dropping pennies on the roof, came the raindrops. Garnet held her breath hopefully. The sound paused. "Don't stop! Please!" she whispered. Then the rain burst strong and loud upon the world. Garnet leaped out of bed and ran to the window. She shouted with joy, "It's raining hard!" She felt as though the thunderstorm was a present.

- ① wishful → excited
- ② embarrassed → proud
- ③ ashamed → satisfied
- ④ indifferent → frightened
- ⑤ grateful → disappointed

3

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

How do you encourage other people when they are changing their behavior? Suppose you see a friend who is on a diet and has been losing a lot of weight. It's tempting to tell her that she looks great and she must feel wonderful. It feels good for someone to hear positive comments, and this feedback will often be encouraging. However, if you end the discussion there, then the only feedback your friend is getting is about her progress toward an outcome. Instead, continue the discussion. Ask about what she is doing that has allowed her to be successful. What is she eating? Where is she working out? What are the lifestyle changes she has made? When the conversation focuses on the process of change rather than the outcome, it reinforces the value of creating a sustainable process.

* sustainable: 지속 가능한

- ① 상대방의 감정을 고려하여 조언해야 한다.
- ② 토론 중에는 지나치게 공격적인 질문을 삼가야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 다이어트를 위해 구체적인 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ④ 지속적인 성장을 위해서는 단점보다 장점에 집중해야 한다.
- ⑤ 행동을 바꾸려는 사람과는 과정에 초점을 두어 대화해야 한다.

4

밑줄 친 keep Miner dollars in Miner County가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In 1995, a group of high school students in Miner County started planning a revival. They wanted to do something that might revive their dying community. Miner County had been failing for decades. Farm and industrial jobs had slowly dried up, and no new jobs had appeared to replace them. The students started investigating the situation. One finding in particular disturbed them. They discovered that half of the residents had been shopping outside the county, driving an hour to Sioux Falls to shop in larger stores. Most of the things that could improve the situation were out of the students' control. But they did find one thing that they could practically do: inviting the residents to spend money locally. They found their first slogan: Let's keep Miner dollars in Miner County.

* revival: 부흥

- ① invest dollars in industries of Miner County
- ② sink money in the mining industry of the county
- ③ prevent residents' money from leaking out of the county
- ④ spend lots of money to hire more residents
- ⑤ revive Miner County by controlling residents' money

5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fast fashion refers to trendy clothes designed, created, and sold to consumers as quickly as possible at extremely low prices. Fast fashion items may not cost you much at the cash register, but they come with a serious price. Tens of millions of people in developing countries, some just children, work long hours in dangerous conditions to make fast fashion. They work in factories often labeled sweatshops, and most are paid barely enough to survive. Fast fashion also hurts the environment. Clothes are manufactured using toxic chemicals and then transported around the world. This makes the fashion industry the world's second-largest polluter. And millions of tons of discarded clothing piles up in landfills each year.

* sweatshop: 노동착취공장 ** discarded: 버려진

- ① problems behind the fast fashion industry
- ② positive impacts of fast fashion on lifestyle
- ③ reasons why the fashion industry is growing
- ④ the need for improving working environment
- ⑤ the seriousness of air pollution in developing countries

6

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you want to protect yourself from colds and flu, regular exercise may be the ultimate immunity-booster. Studies have shown that moderate aerobic exercise can more than halve your risk for respiratory infections and other common winter diseases. But when you feel sick, the story changes. “Exercise is great for prevention, but it can be lousy for therapy,” says David Nieman, the director of the Human Performance Lab. Research shows that moderate exercise has no effect on the duration or severity of the common cold. If you have the flu or other forms of fever-causing systemic infections, exercise can slow recovery and, therefore, is a bad idea. Your immune system is working overtime to fight off the infection, and exercise, a form of physical stress, makes that task harder. * immunity-booster: 면역 촉진제 ** respiratory: 호흡기의 *** lousy: 나쁜

- ① Signs You’re Exercising Too Much
- ② Exercising When Sick: A Good Move?
- ③ Power Foods That Boost Your Immunity
- ④ Why You Should Start Working Out Now
- ⑤ Cold Symptoms: Sore Throat, Cough, and More

7


Eddie Adams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Eddie Adams was born in Pennsylvania. He developed his passion for photography in his teens, when he became a staff photographer for his high school paper. After graduating, he joined the United States Marine Corps, ³ where he captured scenes from the Korean War as a combat photographer. In 1958, he became staff at the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, a daily evening newspaper published in Philadelphia. In 1962, he joined the Associated Press ⁶ (AP), and after 10 years, he left the AP to work as a freelancer for *Time* magazine. The Saigon Execution photo that he took in Vietnam earned him the Pulitzer Prize for Spot News Photography in 1969. He shot more than 350 ⁹ covers of magazines with portraits of political leaders such as Deng Xiaoping, Richard Nixon, and George Bush.

- ① 10대 시절에 사진에 대한 열정을 키웠다.
- ② 종군 사진 기자로 한국전쟁의 장면을 촬영했다.
- ③ 1962년부터 *Time* 잡지사에서 일했다.
- ④ 베트남에서 촬영한 사진으로 풀리처상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 정치 지도자들의 잡지 표지용 사진을 촬영했다.

8

Shoes For Schools에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



SHOES FOR SCHOOLS

Your used shoes can go a long way!

Brooks High School students! Do you have old or unwanted shoes? Donate them for children in Africa. The profits from reselling the shoes will be used to build schools in Africa.

WHAT

- * You can give away all types of shoes such as sneakers, sandals, boots, etc.

WHERE

- * You can drop shoes off in the collection box on the first floor of the main building.

WHEN

- * Between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. throughout this semester
- * Shoes will be picked up on Tuesdays every two weeks.

HOW

- * The shoes you donate need to be in a plastic bag.

For more information, please call 413-367-1391.
Thank you for your participation.

- ① 수익금은 아프리카에 학교를 짓는 데 쓰인다.
- ② 모든 종류의 신발을 기증할 수 있다.
- ③ 신발 수거함은 본관 1층에 있다.
- ④ 매주 화요일에 신발을 수거한다.
- ⑤ 기증하는 신발은 비닐봉지에 담겨 있어야 한다.

9 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

My dad worked very late hours as a musician — until about three in the morning — so he slept late on weekends. As a result, when I was young, we didn't have much of a relationship other than one thing. My father constantly nagged me to take care of chores like mowing the lawn and cutting the hedges, ① which I hated. He was a responsible man ② dealing with an irresponsible kid. Memories of how we interacted ③ seems funny to me today. ④ to do just the front yard and postpone doing the back. But then it rained for a couple days and the backyard grass became so high I had to cut it with a sickle. That took so long ⑤ that by the time I was finished, the front yard was too high to mow, and so on.

* sickle: 낫

10 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One CEO in one of Silicon Valley's most innovative companies has a routine that would seem boring and creativity-killing. He holds a three-hour meeting that starts at 9:00 A.M. one day a week. It is never missed or rescheduled at a different time. It is so mandatory that all the executives cannot schedule any travel that will conflict with the meeting, even in this global firm. At first glance there is nothing particularly unique about this. But what is unique is the quality of ideas that come out of _____. Because they don't need to care about planning the meeting or think about who will or won't be there, people can focus on creative problem solving.

- ① consumer complaints
- ② the regular meetings
- ③ traveling experiences
- ④ flexible working hours
- ⑤ the financial incentives

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When meeting someone in person, body language experts say that smiling can portray confidence and warmth. Online, however, smiley faces could be doing some serious damage to your career. In a new study, researchers found 3 that using smiley faces _____. The study says “contrary to actual smiles, smileys do not increase perceptions of warmth and actually decrease perceptions of competence.” The report also explains, “Perceptions of 6 low competence, in turn, lessened information sharing.” Therefore you shouldn’t use smiley faces in an email for work. The last thing you want is for your coworkers to think that you are so unprofessional that they don’t want to 9 share information with you.

- ① makes you look incompetent
- ② causes conflict between generations
- ③ clarifies the intention of the message
- ④ results in low scores in writing tests
- ⑤ helps create a casual work environment

12

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Training and conditioning for baseball focuses on developing strength, power, speed, quickness and flexibility. ① Before the 1980s, strength training was not an important part of conditioning for a baseball player. ② People viewed baseball as a game of skill and technique rather than strength, and most managers and coaches saw strength training as something for bodybuilders, not baseball players. ③ Unlike more isolated bodybuilding exercises, athletic exercises train muscle groups and functions as much as possible at the same time. ④ They feared that weight lifting and building large muscles would cause players to become less flexible, less quick and less skillful. ⑤ Today, though, experts understand the importance of strength training and have made it part of the game.

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one likes to think they're average, least of all below average.

- (A) Over the days and weeks from our resolution to change, we start to notice it popping up again and again. The old habit's well-practiced performance is beating our conscious desire for change into submission.
- (B) This over-confidence in self-control can lead people to assume they'll be able to control themselves in situations in which, it turns out, they can't. This is why trying to stop an unwanted habit can be an extremely frustrating task.
- (C) When asked by psychologists, most people rate themselves above average on all manner of measures including intelligence, looks, health, and so on. Self-control is no different: people consistently overestimate their ability to control themselves.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

12

14

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So a patient whose heart has stopped can no longer be regarded as dead.

Traditionally, people were declared dead when their hearts stopped beating, their blood stopped circulating and they stopped breathing. (①) So doctors would listen for a heartbeat, or occasionally conduct the famous mirror test to see if there were any signs of moisture from the potential deceased's breath. (②) It is commonly known that when people's hearts stop and they breathe their last, they are dead. (③) But in the last half-century, doctors have proved time and time again that they can revive many patients whose hearts have stopped beating by various techniques such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (④) Instead, the patient is said to be 'clinically dead'. (⑤) Someone who is only clinically dead can often be brought back to life.

* cardiopulmonary resuscitation: 심폐소생술(CPR)

15

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

At the Leipzig Zoo in Germany, 34 zoo chimpanzees and orangutans participating in a study were each individually tested in a room, where they were put in front of two boxes. An experimenter would place an object inside one box and leave the room. Another experimenter would enter the room, move the object into the other box and exit. When the first experimenter returned and tried retrieving the object from the first box, the great ape would help the experimenter open the second box, which it knew the object had been transferred to. However, most apes in the study did not help the first experimenter open the second box if the first experimenter was still in the room to see the second experimenter move the item. The findings show the great apes understood when the first experimenter still thought the item was where he or she last left it.



According to the study, great apes can distinguish whether or not people have a(n) ____ (A) ____ belief about reality and use this understanding to ____ (B) ____ people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | false | ..... | help |
| ② | ethical | ..... | obey |
| ③ | scientific | ..... | imitate |
| ④ | irrational | ..... | deceive |
| ⑤ | widespread | ..... | correct |

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Many high school students study and learn inefficiently because they insist on doing their homework while watching TV or listening to loud music. These same students also typically (a) interrupt their studying with repeated phone 3 calls, trips to the kitchen, video games, and Internet surfing. Ironically, students with the greatest need to concentrate when studying are often the ones who surround themselves with the most distractions. These teenagers 6 argue that they can study *better* with the TV or radio (b) playing. Some professionals actually (c) oppose their position. They argue that many teenagers can actually study productively under less-than-ideal conditions 9 because they've been exposed repeatedly to "background noise" since early childhood. These educators argue that children have become (d) used to the sounds of the TV, video games, and loud music. They also argue that forcing 12 students to turn off the TV or radio while studying will not necessarily improve their academic performance. This position is certainly not generally (e) shared, however. From their own experiences, many teachers and experts 15 are sure that students studying in a noisy environment often learn inefficiently.

16

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Successful Students Plan Ahead
- ② Studying with Distractions: Is It Okay?
- ③ Smart Devices as Good Learning Tools
- ④ Parents & Teachers: Partners in Education
- ⑤ Good Habits: Hard to Form, Easy to Break

17

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

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



1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern:

My wife and I have lived in Smalltown for more than 60 years and have enjoyed Freer Park for all that time. When we were young and didn't have the money to go anywhere else, we would walk there almost every day. Now we are seniors, and my wife must use a wheelchair for extended walks. We find that the beautiful walking paths through the park are all but impassable to her. The paths are cracked and littered with rocks and debris that make it impossible to roll her chair from place to place. We hope you will devote resources to restoring the walking paths in Freer Park for all visitors.

Sincerely,

Craig Thomas

* impassable: 지나갈 수 없는, 통행할 수 없는 ** debris: 파편, 쓰레기

- ① 공원 산책로 복구를 요청하려고
- ② 노인 복지 서비스 개선을 건의하려고
- ③ 휠체어 대여 서비스에 대해 안내하려고
- ④ 청소년 야외 활동 시설에 대해 문의하려고
- ⑤ 공원 내 주차 공간 부족에 대해 항의하려고

2 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When the vote was announced, my brain just would not work out the right percentages to discover whether we had the necessary two-thirds majority. Then one of the technicians turned to me with a big smile on his face and said, "You've got it!" At that moment, the cameras outside took over and out there in the yard there was a scene of joy almost beyond belief. Then the cameras came back to those of us who were in the studio. I managed to overcome my urge to burst into tears, and expressed my joy and delight that after all these years this had happened and my thanks to my daughters and my family who had shared in the struggle so long.

- ① discouraged and sorrowful
- ② overjoyed and thrilled
- ③ bored and indifferent
- ④ jealous and furious
- ⑤ calm and peaceful

3

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Study the lives of the great people who have made an impact on the world, and you will find that in virtually every case, they spent a considerable amount of time alone thinking. Every political leader who had an impact on 3 history practiced the discipline of being alone to think and plan. Great artists spend countless hours in their studios or with their instruments not just 6 doing, but exploring their ideas and experiences. Time alone allows people to 6 sort through their experiences, put them into perspective, and plan for the future. I strongly encourage you to find a place to think and to discipline 9 yourself to pause and use it because it has the potential to change your life. It 9 can help you to figure out what's really important and what isn't.

- ① 예술적 감수성을 키우기 위해 다양한 활동이 필요하다.
- ② 공동의 문제를 해결하기 위해 협동심을 발휘해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 성장을 위해 혼자 생각할 시간을 가질 필요가 있다.
- ④ 합리적 정책을 수립하기 위해 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 성공적인 지도자가 되기 위해 규율을 엄격하게 적용해야 한다.

4

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Albert Einstein once boarded a train from Philadelphia. The conductor came around to punch the tickets and said, "Ticket, please." Einstein reached into his vest pocket for the ticket, but did not find it. ① He checked his jacket 3 pocket. No ticket. He checked his brief case. But still, ② he could not find his ticket. The conductor, noting ③ his obvious distress, kindly said, "I know who you are, Dr. Einstein. Don't worry about your ticket." Several minutes later 6 the conductor turned around from the front of the traincar to see Einstein continuing to search under ④ his seat for the missing ticket. Quickly, he hurried back to assure the gray-haired gentleman. "Dr. Einstein, Dr. Einstein, 9 I know who you are!" ⑤ he repeated. "Please don't worry about your ticket." Dr. Einstein slowly arose from his knees and addressed the young conductor. "Son, you don't understand. I, too, know who I am. What I don't know is 12 where I'm going."

* distress: 곤경

5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Shopping for new things can turn into a hobby in itself. If you want to save your money, try finding pleasure in creating things rather than buying things. We get the same kind of satisfaction from making things that we do from 3 buying things. If you draw something you're proud of or write something you enjoy, you've now got a new thing in your life that makes you happy. Buying a new gadget might give you a similar rush, but it probably won't last long. Of 6 course, our recommendation can cost money, too. However, when you can't spend money, you can always learn more about your craft online or practice with what you already have. Even if you spend money, you're at least 9 improving a skill rather than buying things that lose their value.

* gadget: 기계류, 기계, 장치

- ① misconceptions about gadget collecting as a hobby
- ② why creating things is better than shopping
- ③ negative effects of expensive hobbies
- ④ ways to purchase clothing wisely
- ⑤ shopping for clothes as a hobby

12

6

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

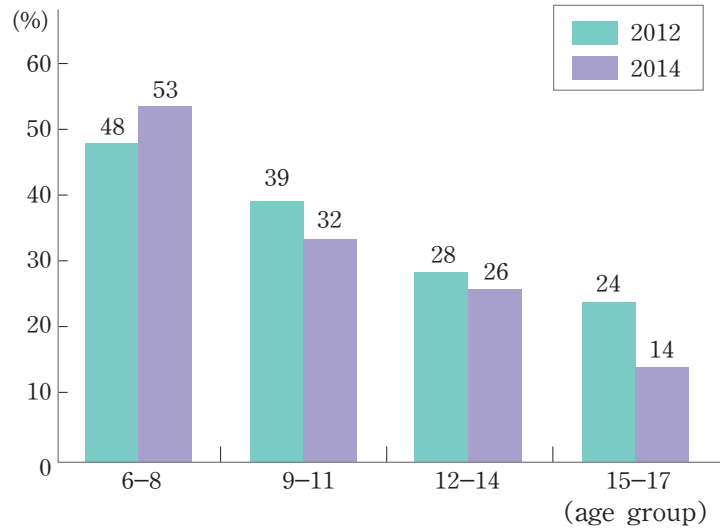
Overprotective parents spare kids from all natural consequences. Unfortunately, their kids often lack a clear understanding of the reasons behind their parents' rules. They never learn how to bounce back from failure³ or how to recover from mistakes because their parents prevented them from making poor choices. Rather than learning, "I should wear a jacket because it's cold outside," a child may conclude, "I have to wear a jacket because my mom⁶ makes me." Without an opportunity to experience real-world consequences, kids don't always understand why their parents make certain rules. Natural consequences prepare children for adulthood by helping them think about the⁹ potential consequences of their choices.

- ① Dark Sides of the Virtual World
- ② Let Natural Consequences Teach Kids
- ③ The More Choices, the More Mistakes
- ④ Listen to Kids to Improve Relationships
- ⑤ The Benefits of Overprotective Parenting

7

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Children Who Read Books for Fun at Least Five Days a Week




The above graph shows the percentages of children in different age groups who read books for fun at least five days a week in 2012 and 2014. ① In both years, the percentages of the 6-8 age group ranked first, followed by the 9-11 age group. ② In 2012, the percentage of the 6-8 age group was twice as large as that of the 15-17 age group. ③ In 2014, the percentage of the 6-8 age group was larger than the combined percentage of the two age groups 12-14 and 15-17. ④ The gap in the percentages between 2012 and 2014 was the smallest in the 12-14 age group. ⑤ Compared to 2012, all the age groups showed decreased percentages in 2014.

9

8

Hike the Valley에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



Hike the Valley

Hike the Valley is a hiking program where we guide participants through local trails every Saturday.

Hike Information

- ◆ **Meeting Place**
Marshall Canyon Regional Park Main Gate
- ◆ **Age Requirements**
Participants should be ten years of age or older. All those under the age of 18 must be accompanied by an adult.
- ◆ **Participation Fee**
The fee is \$8 per person. This includes a bottle of water and shuttle bus service.
- ◆ **Participant Requirements**
Hikers are required to wear comfortable hiking shoes or boots and bring their own lunch.
- ◆ **Registration**
Register in advance at the Carolyn Owens Community Center.

- ① 격주 토요일마다 진행된다.
- ② 10세 미만의 아동은 참가할 수 없다.
- ③ 셔틀버스 이용료는 참가비에 포함되지 않는다.
- ④ 점심 식사를 제공한다.
- ⑤ 사전 참가 신청은 불가능하다.

9

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

From the beginning of human history, people have asked questions about the world and their place within it. For early societies, the answers to the most basic questions were found in (A) religion / science. Some people, however, weren't satisfied with the traditional religious explanations, and they began to search for answers based on reason. This (B) consistency / shift marked the birth of philosophy, and the first of the great thinkers that we know of was Thales of Miletus. He used reason to inquire into the nature of the universe, and encouraged others to do likewise. He passed on to his followers not only his answers but also the process of thinking (C) rationally / irrationally. In addition, he let them know an idea of what kind of explanation they could find satisfactory.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | religion | ..... | consistency | ..... | rationally |
| ② | religion | ..... | shift | ..... | irrationally |
| ③ | religion | ..... | shift | ..... | rationally |
| ④ | science | ..... | shift | ..... | irrationally |
| ⑤ | science | ..... | consistency | ..... | rationally |

10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Why doesn't the modern American accent sound similar to a British accent? After all, didn't the British colonize the U.S.? Experts believe that British residents and the colonists who settled America all sounded the same back in the 18th century. In fact, they probably all sounded like modern Americans. The accent that we think of as British today formed during the American Revolution. People of low rank who became wealthy during the Industrial revolution wanted to sound different from other commoners. These people developed new ways of speaking to set themselves apart and demonstrate their new, elevated _____. In the 19th century, this distinctive accent was standardized and was taught to people who wanted to learn to speak fashionably.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① social status | ② fashion sense | ③ political pressures |
| ④ colonial involvement | ⑤ intellectual achievements | |

12

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It's hard enough to stick with your goals, but sometimes we make goals we don't really want in the first place. We make a resolve based on what we're supposed to do, or what others think we're supposed to do, rather than what 3 really matters to us. This makes it nearly impossible to stick to the goal. For example, reading more is a good habit when you actually want to learn more. However, if you're only doing it because you feel like that's what you're 6 supposed to do, you're going to have a hard time reaching the goal. Instead, make goals based on _____. Now, this isn't to say you should read less. The idea is to first consider what matters to you, then figure 9 out what you need to do to get there.

- ① your moral duty ② a strict deadline ③ your own values
 ④ parental guidance ⑤ job market trends

12

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Studying history can make you more knowledgeable or interesting to talk to or can lead to all sorts of brilliant vocations, explorations, and careers. ① But even more importantly, studying history helps us ask and answer humanity's 3 Big Questions. ② If you want to know why something is happening in the present, you might ask a sociologist or an economist. ③ But if you want to know deep background, you ask historians. ④ A career as a historian is a rare 6 job, which is probably why you have never met one. ⑤ That's because they are the people who know and understand the past and can explain its complex interrelationships with the present.

* vocation: 직업, 소명, 천직 9

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If you make a small request and have people accept it, they'll be more likely to accept a bigger request afterwards.

- (A) After this, the salesperson asks you if you are interested in buying any cruelty-free cosmetics from their store. Considering that most people agree to the prior request to sign the petition, they will be more likely to purchase the cosmetics. 3 6
- (B) For instance, a salesperson might request you to sign a petition to prevent cruelty against animals. This is a very small request, and most people will do what the salesperson asks. 9
- (C) They make such purchases because the salesperson takes advantage of a human tendency to be consistent in their words and actions. People want to be consistent and will keep saying yes if they have already said it once. 12

* petition: 청원서

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

14

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

So skin cells, hair cells, and nail cells no longer produce new cells.

Do hair and fingernails continue to grow after a person dies? The short answer is no, though it may not seem that way to the casual observer. (①) That's because after death, the human body dehydrates, causing the skin to shrink, or become smaller. (②) This shrinking exposes the parts of the nails and hair that were once under the skin, causing them to appear longer than before. (③) Typically, fingernails grow about 0.1 millimeters a day, but in order to grow, they need glucose — a simple sugar that helps to power the body. (④) Once the body dies, there's no more glucose. (⑤) Moreover, a complex hormonal regulation directs the growth of hair and nails, none of which is possible once a person dies.

* dehydrate: 수분이 빠지다 ** glucose: 포도당

15

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

Children are much more resistant to giving something to someone else than to helping them. One can observe this difference clearly in very young children. Even though one-and-a-half-year-olds will support each other in difficult situations, they are not willing to share their own toys with others. The little ones even defend their possessions with screams and, if necessary, blows. This is the daily experience of parents troubled by constant quarreling between toddlers. There was no word I heard more frequently than “Mine!” from my daughters when they were still in diapers.

* toddler: (걸음마를 배우는) 아기



Although very young children will ___ (A) ___ each other in difficult situations, they are unwilling to ___ (B) ___ their possessions.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | ignore | ..... | share |
| ② | help | ..... | hide |
| ③ | ignore | ..... | defend |
| ④ | understand | ..... | hide |
| ⑤ | help | ..... | share |

12

[16~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

A long time ago, there was a boy. He was smart, talented, and handsome. However, he was very selfish, and his temper was so difficult that nobody wanted to be his friend. Often, (a) he got angry and said hurtful things to people around him.

3

(B)

The number of nails the boy drove into the fence each day gradually decreased. Eventually, the boy started to understand that holding his temper was easier than driving nails into the fence. (b) He didn't need the hammer and nails anymore when he learned to hold his temper. He went to his father and shared (c) his achievement. "Now every time you hold your temper all day long, pull out one nail."

6

9

(C)

Much time passed. At last, the boy was proud of himself as all the nails were gone. He found his father and explained this. Together, they went to the fence, and (d) he said, "You did a good job, my son, but pay attention to the holes left from the nails. The fence will never be the same. The same happens when you say hurtful things to people. Your words leave scars in their hearts like those holes in the fence."

12

15

(D)

The boy's parents were concerned about his bad temper. One day, the father had an idea. He called his son and gave (e) him a hammer and a bag of nails. The father said, "Every time you get angry, take a nail, and drive it into that old fence as hard as you can." The fence was very tough, and the hammer was heavy. Nevertheless, he was so furious that during the very first day he drove in 37 nails.

18

21

16 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

18 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 어느 누구도 소년과 친구가 되기를 원치 않았다.
- ② 소년이 하루에 박은 못의 수는 점점 늘어났다.
- ③ 소년은 모든 못을 제거하고 스스로를 자랑스러워했다.
- ④ 소년의 부모는 아들의 못된 성질을 걱정했다.
- ⑤ 소년은 못을 박기 시작한 첫날 37개의 못을 박았다.



1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. John Smith,

I am a staff member at the Eastville Library, and I work weekday afternoons. Each day, as school closes, dozens of students come to the library to do homework, use the library's computers, or socialize in a safe place. Many of these children would otherwise go home to empty houses, and the library is the one place that provides a secure, supervised alternative to being home alone. Your proposed policy of closing libraries on Mondays as a cost cutting measure could be harmful to these children, and I'm certain there are other ways to save money. I urge you and other city council representatives to cancel the plan and to keep libraries open!

Sincerely,
Kyle Tucker

- ① 도서관 신설을 위한 예산 확보를 부탁하려고
- ② 도서관 정기 휴관 정책의 취소를 요청하려고
- ③ 도서관 직원의 근무 환경 개선을 제안하려고
- ④ 도서관 안전 점검 일정에 대해 문의하려고
- ⑤ 도서관 컴퓨터 추가 구입을 건의하려고

2 다음 글에 드러난 Clara의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Clara, an 11-year-old girl, sat in the back seat of her mother's car with the window down. The wind from outside blew her brown hair across her ivory pale skin — she sighed deeply. She was sad about moving and was not smiling. Her heart felt like it hurt. The fact that she had to leave everything she knew broke her heart. Eleven years — that was a long time to be in one place and build memories and make friends. She had been able to finish out the school year with her friends, which was nice, but she feared she would face the whole summer and the coming school year alone. Clara sighed heavily.

- ① calm and relaxed
- ② jealous and irritated
- ③ excited and amused
- ④ bored and indifferent
- ⑤ sorrowful and worried

3

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Strong negative feelings are part of being human. Problems occur when we try too hard to control or avoid these feelings. For coping with strong negative feelings, it is helpful to take them as they are. They are messages that your mind and body sent to keep you safe. For instance, if you are afraid of a work presentation, trying to avoid your anxiety will likely reduce your confidence and increase your fear. Instead, try to accept your anxiety as a signal that you are probably nervous about public speaking — just like most other people. Then, you can lower the level of your anxiety and stress, as you increase your confidence and make the presentation much easier.

- ① 자신의 생각을 정확하게 전달하라.
- ② 타인에 대한 공감능력을 향상시켜라.
- ③ 익숙한 상황을 비판적 관점으로 보라.
- ④ 정서적 안정을 위해서 자신감을 키워라.
- ⑤ 부정적인 감정을 있는 그대로 받아들여라.

4

밑줄 친 “learn and live”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is a critical factor that determines whether your choice will influence that of others: the results of the choice that everyone can see. Take the case of the Adélie penguins. They are often found strolling in large groups toward the edge of the water in search of food. Yet danger awaits in the icy-cold water. There is the leopard seal, for one, which likes to have penguins for a meal. What is an Adélie to do? The penguins’ solution is to play the waiting game. They wait and wait and wait by the edge of the water until one of them gives up and jumps in. At that very moment, the rest of the penguins watch with expectation to see what happens next. If the pioneer survives, everyone else will follow it into the water. If it dies, they’ll turn away. One penguin’s destiny alters the fate of all the others. Their strategy, you could say, is “learn and live.”

* leopard seal: 표범물개

- ① occupy a rival’s territory for safety
- ② discover who the enemy is and attack first
- ③ share survival skills with the next generation
- ④ support the leader’s decisions for the best results
- ⑤ follow another’s action only when it is proven safe

5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable power source. However, there are several important things to know about dams. To build a hydroelectric dam, a large area must be flooded behind the dam. Whole communities sometimes have to be moved to another place. Entire forests can be drowned. The water released from the dam can be colder than usual and this can affect the ecosystems in the rivers downstream. It can also wash away riverbanks and destroy life on the river bottoms. The worst effect of dams has been observed on salmon. They have to travel upstream to lay their eggs. If the trip is blocked by a dam, the salmon life cycle cannot be completed.

* hydroelectric: 수력 발전의 ** ecosystem: 생태계

- ① necessity of saving energy
- ② dark sides of hydroelectric dams
- ③ types of hydroelectric power plants
- ④ popularity of renewable power sources
- ⑤ importance of protecting the environment

6

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every event that causes you to smile makes you feel happy and produces feel-good chemicals in your brain. Force your face to smile even when you are stressed or feel unhappy. The facial muscular pattern produced by the smile is 3 linked to all the “happy networks” in your brain. And then it will naturally calm you down and change your brain chemistry by releasing the same feel-good chemicals. Researchers studied the effects of a genuine and forced 6 smile on individuals during a stressful event. The researchers had participants perform stressful tasks while not smiling, smiling, or holding chopsticks crossways in their mouths (to force the face to form a smile). The results of the 9 study showed that smiling, forced or genuine, during stressful events reduced the stress level in the body and lowered heart rate after recovering from the stress.

* muscular: 근육의 12

- ① Causes and Effects of Stressful Events
- ② Personal Signs and Patterns of Stress
- ③ How Body and Brain React to Stress
- ④ Stress: Necessary Evil for Happiness
- ⑤ Do Forced Smiles Also Help Reduce Stress?

7

George Boole에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

George Boole was born in England in 1815. Boole had to leave school at the age of sixteen after his father's business collapsed. He taught himself mathematics, natural philosophy and various languages. He began to produce ³ original mathematical research and made important contributions to areas of mathematics. For those contributions, in 1844, he was awarded a gold medal for mathematics by the Royal Society. Boole was deeply interested in ⁶ expressing the workings of the human mind in symbolic form. And his two books on this subject, *The Mathematical Analysis of Logic* and *An Investigation of the Laws of Thought* form the basis of today's computer ⁹ science. In 1849, he was appointed the first professor of mathematics at Queen's College in Ireland and taught there until his death in 1864.

- ① 아버지의 사업 실패 후 학교를 그만두게 되었다.
- ② 수학, 자연 철학, 여러 언어를 독학했다.
- ③ Royal Society에서 화학으로 금메달을 받았다.
- ④ 오늘날 컴퓨터 과학의 기초를 형성한 책들을 저술했다.
- ⑤ Queen's College의 교수로 임명되었다.

8

Robotic Vacuum Cleaner 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Robotic Vacuum Cleaner

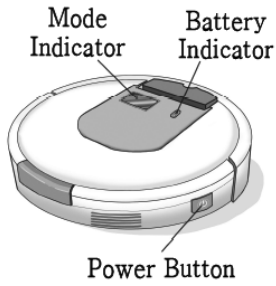
- User Manual -

■ Charging the Battery

- It takes 90 minutes for the battery to be fully charged.
- The robotic vacuum can operate for 40 minutes when fully charged.
- While the robotic vacuum is charging, the battery indicator light blinks red.
- When fully charged, the battery indicator light turns blue.

■ Operating the Vacuum

- Press the power button to turn on the vacuum.
- The following cleaning modes are provided: Auto Mode, Spot Mode, and Manual Mode.
- Turning off the vacuum will reset all settings except for the current time.
- The time can be set only with the remote control.



The diagram shows a top-down view of a circular robotic vacuum cleaner. On the top surface, there are two indicator lights: a 'Mode Indicator' and a 'Battery Indicator'. On the side of the device, there is a 'Power Button'.

- ① 배터리를 완전히 충전하는 데 40분이 소요된다.
- ② 완전히 충전되면 배터리 표시등이 빨간색으로 변한다.
- ③ 네 가지 종류의 청소 모드를 제공한다.
- ④ 전원을 끄면 현재 시각이 리셋된다.
- ⑤ 시각은 리모컨을 사용하여 설정한다.

9

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

12

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| ① | warn | ..... | less | ..... | efficient |
| ② | warn | ..... | more | ..... | efficient |
| ③ | exhaust | ..... | more | ..... | efficient |
| ④ | exhaust | ..... | more | ..... | creative |
| ⑤ | exhaust | ..... | less | ..... | creative |

10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When reading another scientist's findings, think critically about the experiment. Ask yourself: Were observations recorded during or after the experiment? Do the conclusions make sense? Can the results be repeated? Are the sources of information reliable? You should also ask if the scientist or group conducting the experiment was unbiased. Being unbiased means that you have no special interest in the outcome of the experiment. Let's say a drug company pays for an experiment to test how well one of its new products works. Then the company has a special interest involved: It profits if the experiment shows that its product is effective. Therefore, the experimenters aren't _____. They might ensure the conclusion is positive and benefits the drug company. When assessing results, think about any biases that may be present!

* unbiased: 편파적이지 않은

- ① inventive ② objective ③ untrustworthy
- ④ unreliable ⑤ decisive

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Students may think they know the material, even when they don't. One of the main reasons why is that they mistake familiarity for understanding. Here is how it works: You read the chapter once, perhaps highlighting as you go. Then later, you read the chapter again, perhaps focusing on the highlighted material. As you read it over, the material is familiar because you remember it from before. And this familiarity might lead you to think, "Okay, I know that." The problem is that this feeling of familiarity is not necessarily equal to knowing the material. It may be of no help when you have to come up with an answer on the exam. In fact, familiarity can often lead to errors on multiple-choice exams because you might pick a choice that looks familiar. You find out later that it was something you had read, but _____.

- ① you couldn't recall the parts you had highlighted
- ② it wasn't really the best answer to the question
- ③ that familiarity was based on your understanding
- ④ repetition enabled you to pick the correct answer
- ⑤ it indicated that familiarity was naturally built up

12

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Of the many forest plants that can cause poisoning, wild mushrooms may be among the most dangerous. ① This is because people sometimes confuse the poisonous and edible varieties, or they eat mushrooms without making a positive identification of the variety. ② Many people enjoy hunting wild species of mushrooms in the spring season, because they are excellent edible mushrooms and are highly prized. ③ However, some wild mushrooms are dangerous, leading people to lose their lives due to mushroom poisoning. ④ Growing a high-quality product at a reasonable cost is a key aspect to farming edible mushrooms for profit. ⑤ To be safe, a person must be able to identify edible mushrooms before eating any wild one.

* edible: 먹을 수 있는

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We always have a lot of bacteria around us. They live almost everywhere: in air, soil, in different parts of our bodies, and even in some of the foods we eat. But do not worry!

(A) But unfortunately, a few of these wonderful creatures can sometimes make us sick. This is when we need to see a doctor, who may prescribe medicines to control the infection.

(B) Most bacteria are good for us. Some live in our digestive systems and help us digest our food. And some live in the environment and produce oxygen so that we can breathe and live on Earth.

(C) But what exactly are these medicines and how do they fight with bacteria? These medicines are called “antibiotics,” which means “against the life of bacteria.” Antibiotics either kill bacteria or stop them from growing.

* digestive system: 소화기관 ** antibiotics: 항생제

① (A) – (C) – (B)

② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A)

④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

14

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Grown-ups rarely explain the meaning of new words to children, let alone how grammatical rules work.

Our brains are constantly solving problems. (①) Every time we learn, or 3
remember, or make sense of something, we solve a problem. (②) Some
psychologists have defined all infant language-learning as problem-solving.
They extend it to children and see such scientific procedures as “learning by 6
experiment,” or “hypothesis-testing.” (③) Instead they use the words or the
rules in conversation and leave it to children to figure out what is going on.
(④) In order to learn language, an infant must make sense of the contexts in 9
which language occurs. In other words, problems must be solved. (⑤) We
have all been solving problems of this kind since childhood, usually without
knowing what we are doing.

* hypothesis-testing: 가설 검증 12

15

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Have you noticed that some coaches get the most out of their athletes while others don't? A poor coach will tell you what you did wrong and then tell you not to do it again: "Don't drop the ball!" What happens next? In your head, you see images that you drop the ball! Naturally, your mind recreates what it just "saw" based on what it heard. Not surprisingly, you walk on the court and drop the ball. What does the good coach do? He or she points out what could be improved. But they will then tell you how you could or should perform: "I know you'll catch the ball perfectly this time." Sure enough, the next image in your mind is that you catch the ball and score a goal. Once again, your mind makes your last thoughts part of reality — but this time, that "reality" is positive, not negative.



Unlike ineffective coaches, who focus on players' ____ (A) ____, effective coaches help players improve by encouraging them to ____ (B) ____ successful plays.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① scores | ..... | complete |
| ② scores | ..... | remember |
| ③ mistakes | ..... | picture |
| ④ mistakes | ..... | ignore |
| ⑤ strengths | ..... | achieve |

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Researchers brought two groups of 11-year-old boys to a summer camp at Robbers Cave State Park in Oklahoma. The boys were strangers to one another and upon arrival at the camp, were randomly separated into two groups. The groups were kept apart for about a week. They swam, camped, and hiked. Each group chose a name for itself, and the boys printed their group's name on their caps and T-shirts. Then the two groups met. A series of athletic competitions were set up between them. Soon, each group considered the other an (a) enemy. Each group came to look down on the other. The boys started food fights and stole various items from members of the other group. Thus, under competitive conditions, the boys quickly (b) drew sharp group boundaries.

The researchers next stopped the athletic competitions and created several apparent emergencies whose solution (c) required cooperation between the two groups. One such emergency involved a leak in the pipe supplying water to the camp. The researchers assigned the boys to teams made up of members of both groups. Their job was to look into the pipe and fix the leak. After engaging in several such (d) cooperative activities, the boys started playing together without fighting. Once cooperation replaced competition and the groups (e) started to look down on each other, group boundaries melted away as quickly as they had formed.

* apparent: ~인 것으로 보이는

16

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Are Athletic Competitions Helpful for Teens?
- ② Preparation: The Key to Preventing Emergencies
- ③ What Makes Group Boundaries Disappear?
- ④ Respect Individual Differences in Teams
- ⑤ Free Riders: Headaches in Teams

17

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)



1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The upgrade of the Wellington Waste Water Treatment Facility will begin on Monday, July 30, 2018. The construction will take about 28 months and may lead to increased traffic along Baker Street due to work on and around it. Construction vehicles may also use this street to gain access to the main construction site. We sincerely apologize for any inconveniences that may be experienced. We will try to keep them to a minimum. This work is part of our continuous effort to maintain and improve the basic systems and services of our city. For any questions, please contact Ronald Brown at 022-807-4725.

- ① 시설 이전의 필요성을 홍보하려고
- ② 침수로 인한 우회로 이용을 안내하려고
- ③ 공사로 인한 불편에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ④ 건설 현장의 안전 지침 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 주차 공간 부족에 대한 해결책을 제시하려고

2 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One night, I opened the door that led to the second floor, noting that the hallway light was off. I thought nothing of it because I knew there was a light switch next to the stairs that I could turn on. What happened next was something that chilled my blood. When I put my foot down on the first step, I felt a movement under the stairs. My eyes were drawn to the darkness beneath them. Once I realized something strange was happening, my heart started beating fast. Suddenly, I saw a hand reach out from between the steps and grab my ankle. I let out a terrifying scream that could be heard all the way down the block, but nobody answered!

- ① scared
- ② bored
- ③ ashamed
- ④ satisfied
- ⑤ delighted

3

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Something comes over most people when they start writing. They write in a language different from the one they would use if they were talking to a friend. If, however, you want people to read and understand what you write, 3 write it in spoken language. Written language is more complex, which makes it more work to read. It's also more formal and distant, which makes the readers lose attention. You don't need complex sentences to express ideas. Even 6 when specialists in some complicated field express their ideas, they don't use sentences any more complex than they do when talking about what to have for lunch. If you simply manage to write in spoken language, you have a good 9 start as a writer.

- ① 구어체로 간결하게 글을 쓰라.
- ② 자신의 생각을 명확하게 표현하라.
- ③ 상대방의 입장을 고려하여 말하라.
- ④ 글을 쓸 때 진부한 표현을 자제하라.
- ⑤ 친근한 소재를 사용하여 대화를 시작하라.

4

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

The CEO of a large company stepped out of a big black limousine. As usual, he walked up the stairs to the main entrance. ① He was just about to step through the large glass doors when he heard a voice say, “I’m very sorry, sir, 3 but I cannot let you in without ID.” The security guard, who had worked for the company for many years, looked his boss straight in the eyes, showing no sign of emotion on his face. The CEO was speechless. ② He felt his pockets to 6 no avail. He had probably left ③ his ID at home. He took another look at the motionless security guard, and scratched his chin, thinking. Then ④ he turned on his heels and went back to his limousine. The security guard was left 9 standing, not knowing that by this time tomorrow, ⑤ he was going to be promoted to head of security.

5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings are driven by a natural desire to form and maintain relationships with others. From this perspective, people seek relationships to fill a fundamental need. This need is the basis of many emotions, actions, and 3 decisions throughout life. Probably, the need to belong is a product of human beings’ evolutionary history as a social species. Human beings have long depended on the cooperation of others for the supply of food, protection from 6 predators, and the learning of essential knowledge. Without the formation and maintenance of social bonds, early human beings probably would not have been able to cope with or adapt to their physical environments. Thus, 9 seeking closeness and meaningful relationships has long been vital for human survival.

- ① emotion as an essential factor in evolution
- ② difficulties in cooperating with other people
- ③ ways to keep close relationships with others
- ④ need to build social bonds for human survival
- ⑤ impact of human evolution on the environment

6 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

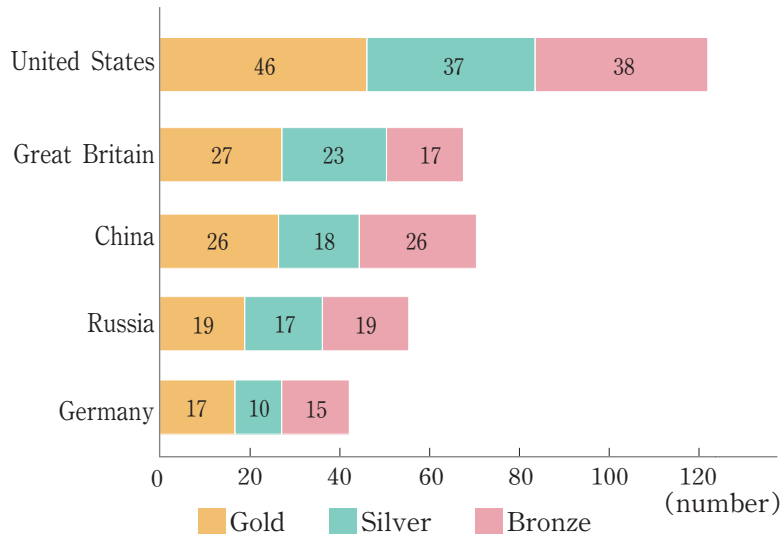
Mammals tend to be less colorful than other animal groups, but zebras are strikingly dressed in black-and-white. What purpose do such high contrast patterns serve? The colors' roles aren't always obvious. The question of what zebras can gain from having stripes has puzzled scientists for more than a century. To try to solve this mystery, wildlife biologist Tim Caro spent more than a decade studying zebras in Tanzania. He ruled out theory after theory — stripes don't keep them cool, stripes don't confuse predators — before finding an answer. In 2013, he set up fly traps covered in zebra skin and, for comparison, others covered in antelope skin. He saw that flies seemed to avoid landing on the stripes. After more research, he concluded that stripes can literally save zebras from disease-carrying insects.

* antelope: 영양(羚羊)

- ① Zebras' Stripes: Nature's Defense Against Flies
- ② Which Mammal Has the Most Colorful Skin?
- ③ What Animals Are Predators of Zebras?
- ④ Patterns: Not for Hiding, But for Showing Off
- ⑤ Each Zebra Is Born with Its Own Unique Stripes

7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2016 Summer Olympic Medal Count



The above graph shows the number of medals won by the top 5 countries during the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, based on the medal count of the International Olympic Committee(IOC). ①Of the 5 countries, the United States won the most medals in total, about 120. ②Great Britain won more gold medals than China did. ③China, Russia, and Germany won fewer than 20 silver medals each. ④The number of bronze medals won by the United States was less than twice that of Germany. ⑤Each of the top 5 countries won more than 40 medals in total.

8

Milton Summer Dance Camp 2018에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Milton Summer Dance Camp 2018

Milton Dance Studio is pleased to offer your kids the opportunity to learn dancing during the summer. Have your child join us for some exciting dancing!

Programs

- Classic Ballet Program: for 3–11 year olds
- Jazz Dance Program: for kids aged 12 & older

Dates, Time, & Cost

- Dates: July 23–26, 2018
- Time: 13:30–17:30
- Cost: \$80 per kid

Notices

- Each class is limited to 10 kids.
- Booking is required at least 10 days in advance.

If you want more information, visit our website at www.miltondance.com.

- ① 12세 이상은 클래식 발레를 배운다.
- ② 5일간 운영된다.
- ③ 나이에 따라 참가비가 다르다.
- ④ 각 수업에는 인원 제한이 없다.
- ⑤ 적어도 열흘 전에 예약이 필요하다.

9

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Plastic degrades extremely slowly and tends to float, ① which allows it to travel in ocean currents for thousands of miles. Most plastics break down into smaller and smaller pieces when exposed to ultraviolet(UV) light, ② forming 3 microplastics. These microplastics are very difficult to measure once they are small enough to pass through the nets typically used to collect ③ themselves. It is still poorly understood what impact they have on the marine environment 6 and food webs. These tiny particles are known to be eaten by various animals and to get into the food chain. Because most of the plastic particles in the ocean ④ are so small, there is no practical way to clean up the ocean. One 9 would have to filter enormous amounts of water to collect a ⑤ relatively small amount of plastic.

* degrade: 분해되다 ** microplastic: 미세 플라스틱

10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One outcome of motivation is behavior that takes considerable _____ . For example, if you are motivated to buy a good car, you will research vehicles online, look at ads, visit dealerships, and so on. Likewise, 3 if you are motivated to lose weight, you will buy low-fat foods, eat smaller portions, and exercise. Motivation not only drives the final behaviors that bring a goal closer but also creates willingness to expend time and energy on 6 preparatory behaviors. Thus, someone motivated to buy a new smartphone may earn extra money for it, drive through a storm to reach the store, and then wait in line to buy it.

* dealership: (자동차) 대리점 ** preparatory: 준비의 9

① risk

② effort

③ memory

④ fortune

⑤ experience

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There is good evidence that in natural development, perception starts with _____ . For example, two boxes were given to two-year-old children and chimpanzees. One of the boxes has a triangle of a particular size and shape. They soon learned that the one with a triangle always had attractive food. They applied what they learned to triangles with different appearances. The triangles were made smaller or larger or turned upside down. An outlined triangle was switched to a solid one. These changes did not seem to interfere with recognition. Similar results were obtained with rats. Karl Lashley, a psychologist, has claimed that simple transpositions of this type are universal in all animals including humans. * transposition: 치환

- ① interpreting different gestures
- ② establishing social frameworks
- ③ identifying the information of colors
- ④ separating the self from the environment
- ⑤ recognizing outstanding structural features

12

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

I have seen many companies rush their products or services to market too quickly. ① There are many reasons for taking such an action, including the need to recover costs or meet deadlines. ② The problem with moving too quickly, however, is that it has a harmful impact on the creative process. ③ Great ideas, like great wines, need proper aging: time to bring out their full flavor and quality. ④ As a result, many companies are hiring employees regardless of their age, education, and social background. ⑤ Rushing the creative process can lead to results that are below the standard of excellence that could have been achieved with additional time.

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Trade will not occur unless both parties want what the other party has to offer.

- (A) However, if the farmer is enterprising and utilizes his network of village friends, he might discover that the baker is in need of some new cast-iron trivets for cooling his bread, and it just so happens that the blacksmith needs a new lamb's wool sweater.
- (B) This is referred to as the double coincidence of wants. Suppose a farmer wants to trade eggs with a baker for a loaf of bread. If the baker has no need or desire for eggs, then the farmer is out of luck and does not get any bread.
- (C) Upon further investigation, the farmer discovers that the weaver has been wanting an omelet for the past week. The farmer will then trade the eggs for the sweater, the sweater for the trivets, and the trivets for his fresh-baked loaf of bread.

* cast-iron: 주철, 무쇠 ** trivet: 삼각 거치대 *** blacksmith: 대장장이

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

14

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Dinosaurs, however, did once live.

When I was very young, I had a difficulty telling the difference between dinosaurs and dragons. (①) But there is a significant difference between them. (②) Dragons appear in Greek myths, legends about England's King Arthur, Chinese New Year parades, and in many tales throughout human history. (③) But even if they feature in stories created today, they have always been the products of the human imagination and never existed. (④) They walked the earth for a very long time, even if human beings never saw them. (⑤) They existed around 200 million years ago, and we know about them because their bones have been preserved as fossils.

15

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

According to an Australian study, a person's confidence in the kitchen is linked to the kind of food that he or she tends to enjoy eating. Compared to the average person, those who are proud of the dishes they make are more likely to enjoy eating vegetarian food and health food. Moreover, this group is more likely than the average person to enjoy eating diverse kinds of food: from salads and seafood to hamburgers and hot chips. In contrast, people who say "I would rather clean than make dishes." don't share this wide-ranging enthusiasm for food. They are less likely than the average person to enjoy different types of food. In general, they eat out less than the average person except for when it comes to eating at fast food restaurants.



In general, people who are confident in ____ (A) ____ are more likely to enjoy ____ (B) ____ foods than those who are not.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | cooking | ..... | various |
| ② | cooking | ..... | specific |
| ③ | tasting | ..... | organic |
| ④ | dieting | ..... | healthy |
| ⑤ | dieting | ..... | exotic |

[16~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Kevin was in front of the mall wiping off his car. He had just come from the car wash and was waiting for his wife. An old man whom society would consider a beggar was coming toward him from across the parking lot. From the looks of him, (a) he seemed to have no home and no money. There are times when you feel generous but there are other times when you just don't want to be bothered.

* wipe off: 닦다

(B)

Kevin also needed help. Maybe not for bus fare or a place to sleep, but he needed help. He opened his wallet. And Kevin gave (b) him not only enough for bus fare, but enough to get a warm meal. No matter how much you have, no matter how much you have accomplished, you need help too. No matter how little you have, no matter how loaded you are with problems, even without money or a place to sleep, you can give help.

(C)

This was one of those "don't want to be bothered" times. "I hope the old man doesn't ask me for any money," Kevin thought. He didn't. He came and sat on the bench in front of the bus stop but he didn't look like he could have enough money to even ride the bus. After a few minutes he spoke. "That's a very pretty car," he said. He was ragged but (c) he had an air of dignity around him. Kevin said, "Thanks," and continued wiping off his car.

* ragged: 누더기를 걸친 ** dignity: 위엄

(D)

He sat there quietly as Kevin worked. The expected request for money never came. As the silence between them widened, Kevin asked, "Do you need any help?" (d) He answered in three simple but profound words that Kevin shall never forget: "Don't we all?" Kevin was feeling successful and important until those three words hit (e) him. Don't we all?

16 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

18 밑글의 Kevin에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아내를 기다리고 있었다.
- ② 자신의 지갑을 열었다.
- ③ 노인이 돈을 요구하지 않기를 바랐다.
- ④ 버스 정류장 앞 벤치에 앉아 있었다.
- ⑤ 노인에게 도움이 필요한지 물었다.



1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern:

My wife and I are residents of the Lakeview Senior Apartment Complex. We have been asked by some of the residents here to see if we can help improve their ability to get around town independently. The closest bus stop is half a mile below the apartment complex, down a steep hill. Very few of the residents here feel comfortable walking all the way to (and especially from) the bus stop. We are asking if the route for bus 15 could be changed slightly to come up the hill to the complex. I can promise you several very grateful riders each day in each direction. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Ron Miller

- ① 버스 노선의 변경을 요청하려고 ② 버스 노선 운영의 중단을 공지하려고
- ③ 아파트 주변 산책로 조성을 건의하려고 ④ 버스 기사의 친절한 서비스에 감사하려고
- ⑤ 아파트 관리비 과다청구에 대해 항의하려고

2 다음 글에 드러난 Annemarie의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Annemarie looked up, panting, just as she reached the corner. Her heart seemed to skip a beat. “Halte!” the soldier ordered in a stern voice. The German word was as familiar as it was scary. Annemarie had heard it often enough before, but it had never been directed at her until now. Behind her, Ellen also slowed and stopped. Annemarie stared up. There were two of them. That meant two helmets, two sets of cold eyes glaring at her, and four tall shiny boots planted firmly on the sidewalk, blocking her path to home. And it meant two guns, gripped in the hands of the soldiers. She was motionless as she stared at the guns.

* pant: (숨을) 헐떡이다 ** stern: 단호한

- ① proud and satisfied ② envious and furious
- ③ tense and frightened ④ bored and indifferent
- ⑤ relieved and confident

3

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kids learn mostly by example. They model their own behavior after their parents and their older siblings. If your kids have bad eating habits, ask yourself how that happened in the first place. If you eat a poor diet yourself, neglect your health, or smoke and drink in front of them, you shouldn't be surprised when your children go down the same road. So be a good role model and set the stage for healthy eating at home and when you eat out as a family. Your actions speak louder than your words. Do not expect your kids to know for themselves what is good for them.

- ① 자녀의 건강한 식습관 형성을 위해 모범을 보여라.
- ② 가족이 함께 식사할 수 있는 시간을 확보하라.
- ③ 비만을 예방하기 위해 채소 섭취를 늘려라.
- ④ 건강을 해치는 무리한 다이어트를 피하라.
- ⑤ 자녀의 체질을 고려하여 식단을 짜라.

4

밑줄 친 you never miss the water till the well runs dry가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If you walk into a room that smells of freshly baked bread, you quickly detect the rather pleasant smell. However, stay in the room for a few minutes, and the smell will seem to disappear. In fact, the only way to detect it again is ³ to walk out of the room and come back in. The exact same concept applies to many areas of our lives, including happiness. Everyone has something to be happy about. Perhaps they have a loving partner, good health, a satisfying job, ⁶ a comfortable house, or enough food to eat. As time passes, however, they get used to what they have. And, just like the smell of fresh bread, these wonderful assets get out of their mind. As the old proverb goes, you never miss the water ⁹ till the well runs dry.

- ① 잃어보아야 그 소중함을 깨닫는다. ② 지나가버린 일에 얼마일 필요가 없다.
 ③ 하찮다고 소중하지 않은 것이 아니다. ④ 물 흐르듯 자연의 이치에 순응해야 한다.
 ⑤ 인생사에서 아무리 작은 일이라도 놓쳐서는 안 된다.

5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day after the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded, Ulric Neisser asked a class of 106 students to write down exactly where they were when they heard the news. Two and a half years later, he asked them the same question. In that ³ second interview, 25 percent of the students gave completely different answers. Half had significant errors and less than 10 percent remembered properly. This is one reason why people make mistakes on the witness stand when they ⁶ have to describe a crime they saw months before. Between 1989 and 2007, 201 prisoners in the United States were proven innocent through DNA evidence. Seventy-five percent of those prisoners had been declared guilty on the basis ⁹ of mistaken eyewitness accounts.

- ① causes of major space mission failures
 ② inaccuracy of information recalled over time
 ③ importance of protecting witnesses from threats
 ④ factors that improve people's long-term memories
 ⑤ ways to collect DNA evidence in crime investigations

6 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 2000, the government in Glasgow, Scotland, appeared to stumble on a remarkable crime prevention strategy. Officials hired a team to beautify the city by installing a series of blue lights in various noticeable locations. In theory, blue lights are more attractive and calming than the yellow and white lights that illuminate much of the city at night, and indeed the blue lights seemed to cast a soothing glow. Months passed and the city's crime statisticians noticed a striking trend: The locations that were newly bathed in blue experienced a dramatic decline in criminal activity. The blue lights in Glasgow, which mimicked the lights atop police cars, seemed to imply that the police were always watching. The lights were never designed to reduce crime, but that's exactly what they appeared to be doing. * mimic: ~처럼 보인다; 모방하다

- ① Turn Lights off for Our Planet
- ② Blue Makes People Feel Lonely
- ③ Colorful Lights Lifting Your Spirits
- ④ Unexpected Outcome from Blue Lights
- ⑤ Cleaner Streets Lead to Lower Crime Rates

7


Edith Wharton에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Edith Wharton was born into a wealthy family in 1862 in New York City. Educated by private tutors at home, she enjoyed reading and writing early on. After her first novel, *The Valley of Decision*, was published in 1902, she wrote 3 many novels and some gained her a wide audience. Wharton also had a great love of architecture, and she designed and built her first real home. During World War I, she devoted much of her time to assisting orphans from France 6 and Belgium and helped raise funds to support them. After the war, she settled in Provence, France, and she finished writing *The Age of Innocence* there. This novel won Wharton the 1921 Pulitzer Prize, making her the first 9 woman to win the award.

- ① 1902년에 첫 소설이 출판되었다.
- ② 건축에 관심이 있어 자신의 집을 설계했다.
- ③ 프랑스와 벨기에의 고아를 도왔다.
- ④ 전쟁 중 *The Age of Innocence*를 완성했다.
- ⑤ 여성 최초로 Pulitzer상을 받았다.

8

The Goodtime DIY Halloween Costume Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



Show off your creativity by creating a DIY(do-it-yourself) Halloween costume.

Who Can Enter:

- Contestants must live in the state of Wisconsin.

Rules & Guidelines:

- Only one entry per contestant
- We will accept only one photo of you wearing the costume you made. (Videos are NOT allowed.)
- Photos must be submitted by October 25.

Prizes:

- The top 10 entries will be picked through public online voting, and our fashion designers will decide the final winners.
- First place: Tablet PC & Halloween costume set
- Second & Third places: \$100 Goodtime gift certificate

- ① 참가 자격에 제한이 없다.
- ② 1인당 여러 개의 작품을 제출할 수 있다.
- ③ 자신이 제작한 의상을 입고 찍은 사진을 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 패션 디자이너들이 출품작 중 상위 10개를 선정한다.
- ⑤ 1등 상품으로 100달러 상당의 상품권이 주어진다.

9 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

What could be wrong with the compliment “I’m so proud of you”? Plenty. Just as it is unwise ① to offer your child false praise, it is also a mistake to reward all of his accomplishments. Although rewards sound so ② positive, 3 they can often lead to negative consequences. It is because they can take away from the love of learning. If you steadily reward a child for her accomplishments, she starts to focus more on getting the reward than on ③ what she did to earn it. 6 The focus of her excitement shifts from enjoying learning itself to ④ pleasing you. If you applaud every time your child identifies a letter, she may become a praise lover who eventually ⑤ become less interested in learning the alphabet 9 for its own sake than for hearing you applaud.

10 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A study in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* suggests a way to make negotiations go smoother. This study surveyed college students who negotiated the purchase of a motorcycle over an online instant messenger. The 3 participants answered that when they believed they were physically far apart (more than 15 miles), negotiations were easier and showed more compromise than when they believed they were closer (a few feet). The experimenters 6 explain that when people are farther apart, they consider the factors in a more abstract way. Meanwhile, they focus on the main issues rather than getting hung up on less important points. So next time you have to work out a complex 9 deal, the researchers say, it may be worthwhile to _____.

- ① begin from a distance
- ② set a clear time limit
- ③ hide your true intentions
- ④ deal with smaller problems first
- ⑤ become familiar with each other

11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A lot of money and time is spent each year trying to teach managers how to coach their employees and give them effective feedback. Yet much of this training is ineffective, and many managers remain poor coaches. Why is that? Research ³ sheds light on why corporate training often fails. Studies by Peter Hesling and his colleagues show that many managers _____ . These managers judge employees as competent or incompetent at the start. They do ⁶ little coaching and when employees improve, they don't take notice. What's more, they are far less likely to seek or accept critical feedback from their employees. Why bother to coach employees if they can't change and why get ⁹ feedback from them if you can't change?

- ① provide few financial incentives
- ② change their decisions too often
- ③ do not believe in personal change
- ④ set their goals unrealistically high
- ⑤ take risks without careful consideration

12

12

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A snowy owl's ears are not visible from the outside, but it has incredible hearing. The feathers on a snowy owl's face guide sounds to its ears, giving it the ability to hear things humans cannot. ① Each of its ears is a different size, 3 and one is higher than the other. ② The differing size and location of each ear helps the owl distinguish between sounds. ③ It can hear at the same time the distant hoofbeats of a large deer, the flap of a bird's wings above it, and the 6 digging of a small animal below it. ④ In fact, it has excellent vision both in the dark and at a distance. ⑤ After choosing which sound interests it most, the snowy owl moves its head like a large circular antenna to pick up the best 9 reception.

* hoofbeats: 발굽소리

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Frank Barrett, an organizational behavior expert, explains that disrupting routines and looking at a situation from another's perspective can lead to new solutions. 3

- (A) While everyone else was in meetings on the first day of the workshop, the airline's vice president of marketing had the beds in each leader's hotel room replaced with airline seats. 6
- (B) After having spent that night in airline seats, the company's leaders came up with some "radical innovations." If he had not disrupted their sleeping routines and allowed them to experience their customers' discomfort, the 9 workshop may have ended without any noteworthy changes.
- (C) In a lecture, Barrett shares the story of an airline that was dealing with many complaints about their customer service. The airline's leaders held a 12 workshop to focus on how to create a better experience for their customers.

* radical innovation: 근본적인 혁신안

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

14

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

In contrast, the individual who responds to anger in the same way every time has little capacity to constructively adapt his responses to different situations.

3

The goal in anger management is to increase the options you have to express anger in a healthy way. (①) By learning a variety of anger management strategies, you develop control, choices, and flexibility in how you respond to angry feelings. (②) A person who has learned various ways to handle anger is more competent and confident. (③) And competence and confidence brings the strength needed to cope with situations that cause frustration and anger. (④) The development of a set of such skills further enhances our sense of optimism that we can effectively handle the challenges coming to us. (⑤) Such individuals are more likely to feel frustrated and to have conflicts with others and themselves.

15

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Timothy Wilson did an experiment in which he gave students a choice of five different art posters, and then later surveyed to see if they still liked their choices. People who were told to consciously examine their choices were least happy with their posters weeks later. People who looked at the poster briefly and then chose later were happiest. Another researcher then replicated the results in the real world with a study set in a furniture store. Furniture selection is one of the most cognitively demanding choices any consumer makes. The people who had made their selections of a study set after less conscious examination were happier than those who made their purchase after a lot of careful examination.



According to the experiments, people who thought more (A) about what to choose felt less (B) with their choices.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① carefully | ..... | satisfied |
| ② positively | ..... | disappointed |
| ③ critically | ..... | annoyed |
| ④ negatively | ..... | disappointed |
| ⑤ briefly | ..... | satisfied |

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A quick look at history shows that humans have not always had abundant food that is enjoyed throughout most of the developed world today. In fact, there have been numerous times in history when food has been rather scarce. As a result, people used to eat more when food was available since it was (a) questionable if they would be able to eat again. Overeating in those times was essential to ensure survival, and humans received satisfaction from eating more than needed for immediate purposes. On top of that, the biggest pleasure came from eating the highest calorie foods, resulting in a (b) longer lasting energy reserve.

Unfortunately, in some parts of the world, food is still scarce. But most of the world's population today has plenty of food available to survive and thrive. However, this abundance is new, and your body has not caught up, still naturally (c) rewarding you for eating more than needed and for eating the highest calorie foods. These are innate habits and not simple addictions. They are self-preserving mechanisms initiated by your body, ensuring your future survival, but they are (d) irrelevant now. Therefore, it is your responsibility to communicate with your body regarding the new environment of food abundance and the need to (e) strengthen the inborn habit of overeating.

* innate: 타고난

16

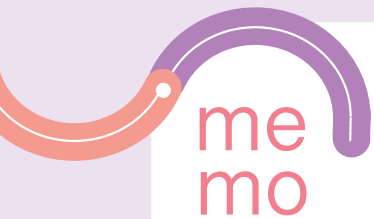
윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Which Is Better, Tasty or Healthy Food?
- ② Simple Steps for a More Balanced Diet
- ③ Overeating: It's Rooted in Our Genes
- ④ How Calorie-dense Foods Ruin Our Bodies
- ⑤ Our Eating Habits Reflect Our Personalities

17

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

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



me
mo

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.