

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear local business owners,
2. My name is Carol Williams, president of the student council at Yellowstone High School.
3. We are hosting our annual quiz night on March 30 and plan to give prizes to the winning team.
4. However, this event won't be possible without the support of local businesses who provide valuable products and services.
5. Would you be willing to donate a gift certificate that we can use as a prize?
6. We would be grateful for any amount on the certificate.
7. In exchange for your generosity, we would place an advertisement for your business on our answer sheets.
8. Thank you for taking time to read this letter and consider our request.
9. If you'd like to donate or need more information, please call or email me.
10. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
11. Carol Williams

- ① 행사 홍보물 게시가 가능한지를 문의하려고
- ② 학교 퀴즈 행사에 사용할 물품 제작을 의뢰하려고
- ③ 우승 상품으로 사용할 상품권을 기부해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ④ 학교 행사로 예상되는 소음 발생에 대해 양해를 구하려고
- ⑤ 퀴즈 행사 개최를 위한 장소 사용 허가를 받으려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dan and I were supposed to make a presentation that day.
2. Right after the class started, my phone buzzed.
3. It was a text from Dan saying, "I can't make it on time. There's been a car accident on the road!"
4. I almost fainted. 'What should I do?'
5. Dan didn't show up before our turn, and soon I was standing in front of the whole class.
6. I managed to finish my portion, and my mind went blank for a few seconds, wondering what to do.
7. 'Hold yourself together!'
8. I quickly came to my senses and worked through Dan's part of the presentation as best as I could.
9. After a few moments, I finished the entire presentation on my own.
- 10.** Only then did the tension vanish.
11. I could see our professor's beaming face.

- ① panicked → relieved
- ② sorrowful → indifferent
- ③ sympathetic → content
- ④ jealous → delighted
- ⑤ confused → humiliated

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Clarity in an organization keeps everyone working one accord and energizes key leadership components like trust and transparency.

↖ 현재분사 목적격 보어 / 동사병렬 수일치

2. No matter who or what is being assessed in your organization, what they are being assessed on must be clear and the people must be aware of it.

↖ 의문사절 주어

3. If individuals in your organization are assessed without knowing what they are being assessed on, it can cause mistrust and move your organization away from clarity.

4. For your organization to be productive, cohesive, and successful, trust is essential.

↖ to부정사 부사적(목적) 의미상 주어

5. Failure to have trust in your organization will have a negative effect on the results of any assessment.

↖ to부정사 형용사적

6. It will also significantly hinder the growth of your organization.

7. To conduct accurate assessments, trust is a must – which comes through clarity.

8. In turn, assessments help you see clearer, which then empowers your organization to reach optimal success.

↖ help N V / empower N to V

- ① 조직이 구성원에게 제공하는 보상은 즉각적이어야 한다.
- ② 조직의 발전을 위해 구성원은 동료의 능력을 신뢰해야 한다.
- ③ 조직 내 구성원의 능력에 맞는 명확한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ④ 조직의 신뢰 형성을 위해 구성원에 대한 평가 요소가 명확해야 한다.
- ⑤ 구성원의 의견 수용을 위해 신뢰에 기반한 조직 문화가 구축되어야 한다

21. 밑줄 친 "eating my problems for breakfast"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Research in the science of peak performance and motivation **points to** the fact **that** **different tasks should ideally be matched to our energy level.**
2. **For example,** analytical tasks **are** best accomplished **when** our energy **is** high and we **are** free from distractions and able to focus.
3. I generally **wake up energized.**
4. Over the years, I **have** consistently **stuck** to the habit of "eating my problems for breakfast."
5. I'm someone **who** **tends** to overthink different scenarios and conversations **that** **haven't happened** yet.
6. When I procrastinate on talking with an unhappy client or dealing with an unpleasant email, I **find** I **waste** too much emotional energy during the day.

↖ 동명사 병렬 / 전치사 + 명사

7. It's **as if** the task **hangs** over my head, **and** I'll **spend** more time worrying about it, talking about it, and avoiding it, **than** it **would** actually **take** to just take care of it.
8. So for me, it'll always **be** the first thing I **get** done.

↖ 목적격관대 생략

9. If you know you are not a morning person, **be** strategic about scheduling your difficult work later in **the day.**

\*procrastinate: 미루다

- ① thinking of breakfast as fuel for the day
- ② trying to reflect on pleasant events from yesterday
- ③ handling the most demanding tasks while full of energy
- ④ spending the morning time improving my physical health
- ⑤ preparing at night to avoid decision making in the morning

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In one study, when researchers suggested that a date was associated with a new beginning (such as "the first day of spring"), students viewed it as a more attractive time to kick-start goal pursuit than when researchers presented it as an unremarkable day (such as "the third Thursday in March").
2. Whether it was starting a new gym habit or spending less time on social media, when the date that researchers suggested was associated with a new beginning, more students wanted to begin changes right then.
3. And more recent research by a different team found that similar benefits were achieved by showing goal seekers modified weekly calendars.
4. When calendars depicted the current day (either Monday or Sunday) as the first day of the week, people reported feeling more motivated to make immediate progress on their goals.

- ① 새로운 시작을 하기 전에 장기적인 계획을 세우는 것이 바람직하다.
- ② 자신이 해야 할 일을 일정표에 표시하는 것이 목표 달성에 효과적이다.
- ③ 문제 행동을 개선하기 위해 원인이 되는 요소를 파악할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 날짜가 시작이라는 의미와 관련지어질 때 목표 추구에 강한 동기가 부여된다.
- ⑤ 상세한 일정표를 작성하는 것은 여러 목표를 동시에 달성하는 데 도움이 된다.

요지 : \_\_\_\_\_

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1. Native Americans often sang and danced in preparation for launching an attack.
- 2. The emotional and neurochemical excitement that resulted from this preparatory singing gave them stamina to carry out their attacks.

↳ 주격관대 / 대명사 일치

3. What may have begun as an unconscious, uncontrolled act – rushing their victims with singing and beating drums in a frenzy – could have become a strategy as the victors saw firsthand the effect their actions had on those they were attacking.

↳ 선행사포함 주격관대 / 동명사 주어 / could have p.p : / 목적격관대 생략 / those whom they were attacking

- 4. Although war dances risk warning an enemy of an upcoming attack, the arousal and synchronizing benefits for the attackers may compensate for the loss of surprise.
- 5. Humans who sang, danced, and marched may have enjoyed a strong advantage on the battlefield as well as intimidated enemies who witnessed such a spectacle.
- 6. Nineteenth-and twentieth-century Germans feared no one more than the Scots – the bagpipes and drums were disturbing in their sheer loudness and visual spectacle.

\*frenzy: 격분 \*\*synchronize: 동시에 움직이게 하다

- ① cultural differences in honoring war victims
- ② benefits of utilizing sound and motion in warfare
- ③ functions of music in preventing or resolving conflicts
- ④ strategies of analyzing an enemy's vulnerable points in war
- ⑤ effects of religious dances on lowering anxiety on the battlefield

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The recent "cycling as a lifestyle" craze **has expressed** itself in an increase in the number of active cyclists **and** in growth of cycling club membership in several European, American, Australian and Asian urban areas.

↳ 재귀대명사

2. It **has** also **been** accompanied by a symbolic reinterpretation of the bicycle.

3. After the bicycle **had been associated** with poverty for many years, expensive recreational bicycles or recreationally-inspired commuting bicycles **have** suddenly **become** aspirational products in urban environments.

4. In present times, cycling **has become** an activity which **is** also **performed** for its demonstrative value, its role in identity construction and its effectiveness in impressing others and signaling social status.

↳ 주격관대 / 부정대명사 / 동명사 병렬

5. To a certain extent, cycling **has turned** into a symbolic marker of the well-off.

6. Obviously, value-laden consumption behavior **is** by no means **limited** to cycling.

↳ 전치사 to의 목적어

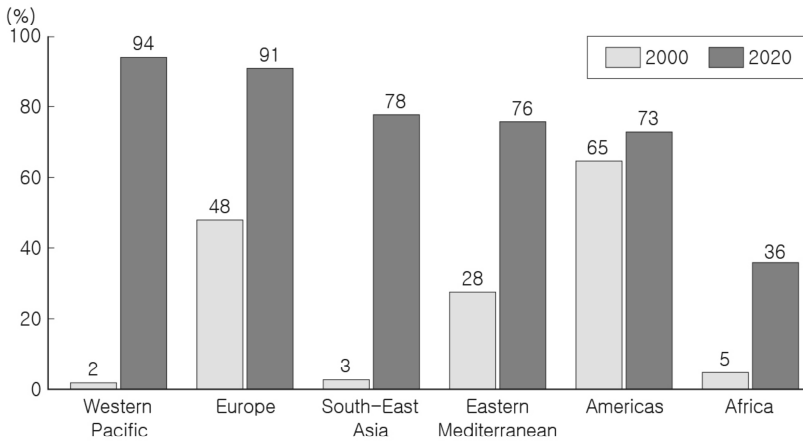
7. However, the link with identity construction and conspicuous consumption **has become** particularly manifest in the case of cycling.

\*conspicuous: 눈에 잘 띄는

- ① Cycling Contributes to a City's Atmosphere and Identity
- ② The Rise of Cycling: A New Status Symbol of City Dwellers
- ③ Cycling Is Wealth-Building but Worsens Social Inequality
- ④ How to Encourage and Sustain the Bicycle Craze in Urban Areas
- ⑤ Expanding Bike Lane Networks Can Lead to More Inclusive Cities

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Second-Dose Measles Vaccinations among Children  
by Region in 2000 and in 2020



\* measles: 홍역

- The graph above shows the percentage of children who received second-dose measles vaccinations in six regions in 2000 and in 2020.
- ① The percentage of vaccinated children in the Western Pacific was lower than that of Europe in 2000, but the vaccination percentage in 2020 of the Western Pacific exceeded that of Europe by 3 percentage points.
- ② Among all regions, South-East Asia achieved the second biggest increase in its percentage of vaccinated children over the two decades, and it ranked third in the percentage of vaccinated children among the six regions in 2020.
- ③ In the Eastern Mediterranean, the percentage of vaccinated children more than doubled from 2000 to 2020, but did not exceed that of the Americas in either year.
- ④ The percentage of vaccinated children in the Americas was the highest among the six regions in 2000, but it increased the least of all regions over the two decades.
- ⑤ In Africa, the percentage of children who received the vaccine in 2020 was more than seven times higher than in 2000, but was still the lowest among the six regions in 2020.



26. Janaki Ammal에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Janaki Ammal, one of India's most notable scientists, was born in 1897, and was expected to wed through an arranged marriage.
2. Despite living at a time when literacy among women in India was less than one percent, she decided to reject tradition and attend college.
3. In 1924, she went to the U.S. and eventually received a doctorate in botany from the University of Michigan.
4. Ammal contributed to the development of the sweetest sugarcane variety in the world.
5. She moved to England where she co-authored the Chromosome Atlas of Cultivated Plants.
6. Following a series of famines, she returned to India to help increase food production at the request of the Prime Minister.
7. However, Ammal disagreed with the deforestation taking place in an effort to grow more food.
8. She became an advocate for the preservation of native plants and successfully saved the Silent Valley from the construction of a hydroelectric dam.

- ① 관습을 따르지 않고 대학에 입학하기로 결심했다.
- ② 세계에서 가장 단 사탕수수 품종 개발에 기여했다.
- ③ **Chromosome Atlas of Cultivated Plants**를: 공동 집필했다.
- ④ 식량 생산을 증가시키는 데 도움을 주기 위해 인도로 돌아갔다.
- ⑤ 수력 발전 댐의 건설로부터 **Silent Valley**를 지키는 데 실패했다.

27. 2022 Strawberry Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

## 2022 Strawberry Festival

2022 딸기 축제

Join us for a fun family festival. This year, we are back to hosting an in-person event in Berry Square!

- Date:** November 26, 2022 (11:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.)
- Tickets:** \$20 per person (Children 6 and under are FREE.)
- Special Events** 특별행사
  - 11:00 a.m. : Baking Class for Kids
  - 1:00 p.m. : Strawberry Pie-Eating Contest
  - 3:00 p.m. : Strawberry Costume Contest
- Note** 참고
  - The parking fee is \$5 and includes tram service to the ticket booth.
  - If you are interested in volunteering, complete an application form and email it to [manager@strawberry festival.org](mailto:manager@strawberry festival.org).

- ① 올해는 대면 행사로 개최된다.
- ② 6세 이하의 어린이에게는 입장료를 받지 않는다.
- ③ 딸기파이 먹기 대회가 오후에 열린다.
- ④ 매표소로 가는 트램 서비스는 주차비에 포함되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 자원봉사에 관심이 있다면 신청서를 이메일로 보내야 한다.

28. Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

### Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition

The Maple Spring Light Art Exhibition will illuminate you, with a route surrounded by light artwork.

Admire the beautiful light artwork as you walk through Maple Spring.

- Date:** December 1 — 31, 2022 (closed on the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month)
- Time:** 7 p.m. — 11 p.m.
- Entrance Fee:** \$5 per person
- Exhibition Route:** alongside the Bow River in central Maple Spring (Only digital maps of the route are available.)
- Souvenirs will be available on site and online.
- Local residents can get a 10% discount off the entrance fee.

Please visit [www.maplespringlight.com](http://www.maplespringlight.com) for more information.

- ① 매주 월요일은 운영하지 않는다.
- ② 밤 11시 이후에도 입장이 가능하다.
- ③ 관람 경로가 담긴 지도는 종이로만 제공한다.
- ④ 기념품은 현장에서만 구매 가능하다.
- ⑤ 지역 주민은 입장료의 10% 할인을 받을 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

- 1. Pre-emption means that a strategy is designed to prevent a rival from starting some particular activity.
- 2. In some case a pre-emptive move may simply be an announcement of some intent ① that might discourage rivals from doing the same.
- 3. The idea of pre-emption implies that timing is sometimes very important — a decision or an action at one point in time might be much more rewarding than ② doing it at a different time point.

의도

↳ 능동형용사 v-ing

- 4. Pre-emption may involve up-weighting advertising for a period before and during ③ when a new entrant launches into a market.

↳ 선행사 생략 관계부사 when

- 5. The intent is to make it more difficult for the new entrant's advertising to make an impression on potential buyers.
- 6. Product proliferation is another potential pre-emption strategy.
- 7. The general idea is to launch a large variety of product variants so that there is very little in the way of market demand that ④ is (are) not accommodated.
- 8. Arguably, if a market is already filled with product variants it is more difficult for competitors to find untapped pockets of market demand.

↳ 가주어, 진주어 to부정사의 의미상 주어

\*pre-emption: 선매 행위 \*\*proliferation: 확산

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

1. Countershading is the process of optical flattening that provides camouflage to animals.
2. When sunlight illuminates an object from above, the object will be brightest on top.
3. The color of the object will gradually shade darker toward the ①bottom.
4. This shading gives the object ②depth and allows the viewer to distinguish its shape.
5. Thus even if an animal is exactly, but uniformly, the same color as the substrate, it will be easily ③ visible when illuminated.
6. Most animals, however, are darker above than they are below.
7. When they are illuminated from above, the darker back is lightened and the lighter belly is shaded.
8. The animal thus appears to be a ④single color and easily blends in with the substrate.
9. This pattern. of coloration, or countershading, ⑤destroies (reinforces) the visual impression of shape in the organism.
10. It allows the animal to blend in with its background.

\*camouflage: 위장 \*\*substrate: 밑바탕, 기질 (基質)

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. No learning **is** possible without an error signal.
2. Organisms only **learn** **when** events **violate** their expectations.
3. **In other words, surprise is one of the fundamental drivers of learning.**
4. **Imagine** hearing a series of identical notes, AAAAA.
5. Each note **draws out** a response in the auditory areas of your brain-but **as** the notes **repeat**, those responses progressively **decrease**.
6. This **is called** "adaptation," a deceptively simple phenomenon **that** **shows** that your brain is learning to anticipate the next event.
7. Suddenly, the note **changes**: AAAAA#.
8. Your primary auditory cortex immediately **shows** a strong surprise reaction: **not only** does the adaptation fade away, but additional neurons **begin** to vigorously fire in response to **the unexpected sound**.

↳ not only 도치

9. **And is not** just repetition **that** **leads to** adaptation: **what** matters **is** **whether** the notes are **predictable**.

↳ 주격선포관대 / 명사절 접속사 whether

10. **For instance**, if you hear an alternating set of notes, such as ABABA, your brain **gets used to** this alternation, **and** the activity in your auditory areas again **decreases**.

11. This time, however, it is **an unexpected repetition, such as ABABB**, that triggers a surprise response.

- ① audible :
- ② predictable :
- ③ objective :
- ④ countable :
- ⑤ recorded :

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The connectedness of the global economic market makes it vulnerable to potential "infection."

↳ 형용사 목적격 보어

2. A financial failure can make its way from borrowers to banks to insurers, spreading like a flu.

↳ 분사구문

3. However, there are unexpected characteristics when it comes to such infection in the market.

4. Infection can occur even without any contact.

5. A bank might become insolvent even without having any of its investments fail.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ to financial markets, just as cascading failures due to bad investments.

7. If we all woke up tomorrow and believed that Bank X would be insolvent, then it would become insolvent.

8. In fact, it would be enough for us to fear that others believed that Bank X was going to fail, or just to fear our collective fear!

↳ 전주어 to부정사 의미상 주어 / 부정대명사 / to부정사 병렬

9. We might all even know that Bank X was well-managed with healthy investments, but if we expected others to pull their money out, then we would fear being the last to pull our money out.

↳ expect N to V / 동명사 목적어

10. Financial distress can be self-fulfilling and is a particularly troublesome aspect of financial markets.

\*insolvent: 지급 불능의 파산한 \*\*cascading: 연속된

- ① Fear and uncertainty can be damaging
- ② Unaffordable personal loans may pose a risk
- ③ Ignorance about legal restrictions may matter
- ④ Accurate knowledge of investors can be poisonous
- ⑤ Strong connections between banks can create a scare

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Negative numbers are a lot more abstract than positive numbers — you can't see negative 4 cookies and you certainly can't eat them — but you can think about them, and you have to^, in all aspects of daily life, from debts to contending with freezing temperatures and parking garages.

↖ 대명사 일치 / 반복 생략 ; you have to (think about)

2. Still, many of us haven't quite made peace with negative numbers.

3. People have invented all sorts of funny little mental strategies to \_\_\_\_\_

4. On mutual fund statements, losses (negative numbers) are printed in red or stuck in parentheses with no negative sign to be found.

5. The history books tell us that Julius Caesar was born in 100 B.C., not —100.

6. The underground levels in a parking garage often have designations like B1 and B2.

7. Temperatures are one of the few exceptions: folks do say, especially here in Ithaca, New York, that it's -5 degrees outside, though even then, many prefer to say 5 below zero.

8. There's something about that negative sign that just looks so unpleasant.

\*parentheses: 괄호

- ① sidestep the dreaded negative sign
- ② resolve stock market uncertainties
- ③ compensate for complicated calculating processes
- ④ unify the systems of expressing numbers below zero
- ⑤ face the truth that subtraction can create negative numbers

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_



34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- 1. **Observational studies of humans cannot be properly controlled.**
- 2. Humans **live** different lifestyles and in different environments.
- 3. Thus, **they are** insufficiently homogeneous to be suitable experimental subjects.
- 4. These confounding factors undermine our ability to draw sound causal conclusions from human epidemiological surveys.
- 5. Confounding factors **are** variables (known or unknown) **that** **make** it difficult for epidemiologists to isolate \_\_\_\_\_.

↳ 주격관대 / 형용사 목적격보어 / 가목적어 to부정사와 의미상 주어

- 6. **For example**, Taubes **argued** **that** **since** many people **who** **drink** also **smoke**, researchers **have** difficulty determining the link between alcohol consumption and cancer.
- 7. **Similarly**, researchers in the famous Framingham study identified a significant correlation between coffee drinking and coronary heart disease.
- 8. **However**, most of this correlation disappeared **once** researchers **corrected** for the fact **that** many coffee drinkers also **smoke**.

↳ 수동태 불가 자동사

- 9. If the confounding factors **are known**, it is often possible to correct for them.

↳ 가주어 진주어

- 10. **However**, if they **are unknown**, **they will undermine** the reliability of the causal conclusions **we draw** from epidemiological surveys.

\*homogeneous: 동질적인 \*\*epidemiological: 역학의

- ① distort the interpretation of the medical research results
- ② isolate the effects of the specific variable being studied
- ③ conceal the purpose of their research from subjects
- ④ conduct observational studies in an ethical way
- ⑤ refrain from intervening in their experiments

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

- 1. Of all the human emotions, none is trickier or more elusive than envy.
- 2. It is very difficult to actually discern the envy that motivates people's actions.
- 3. ① The reason for this elusiveness is simple : we almost never directly express the envy we are feeling.
- 4. ② Envy entails the admission to ourselves that we are inferior to another person in something we value.

↳ 재귀대명사 / 단수 부정대명사

- 5. ③ Not only is it painful to admit this inferiority, but it is even worse for others to see that we are feeling this.

↳ not only 도치 / 가주어 진주어 / 진주어 to부정사 의미상 주어

- 1. ④ Envy can cause illness because people with envy can cast the "evil eye" on someone they envy, even unwittingly, or the envious person can become ill from the emotion.
- 6. ⑤ And so almost as soon as we experience the initial feelings of envy, we are motivated to disguise it to ourselves — it is not envy we feel but unfairness at the distribution of goods or attention, resentment at this unfairness, even anger.

\*elusive: 이해하기 어려운

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The right to be forgotten is a right distinct from but related to a right to privacy.

The right to privacy is, among other things, the right for information traditionally regarded as protected or personal not to be revealed.

(A)

One motivation for such a right is to allow individuals to move on with their lives and not be defined by a specific event or period in their lives.

For example, it has long been recognized in some countries, such as the UK and France, that even past criminal convictions should eventually be "spent" and not continue to affect a person's life.

(B)

The right to be forgotten, in contrast, can be applied to information that has been in the public domain.

The right to be forgotten broadly includes the right of an individual not to be forever defined by information from a specific point in time.

(C)

Despite the reason for supporting the right to be forgotten, the right to be forgotten can sometimes come into conflict with other rights.

For example, formal exceptions are sometimes made for security or public health reasons.

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

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

To an economist who **succeeds in** figuring out a person’s preference structure — understanding whether the satisfaction **gained** from consuming one good **is** greater than that of another — explaining behavior in terms of changes in underlying likes and dislikes is usually highly problematic.

(A)

When income **rises**, for example, people **want** more children (or, as you will see later, more satisfaction derived from children), even if their inherent desire for children **stays** the same.

(B)

To argue, for instance, that the baby boom and then the baby bust **resulted** from an increase and then a decrease in the public’s inherent taste for children, rather than a change in relative prices against a background of stable preferences, places a social scientist in an unsound position.

↳ to부정사 주어 / 동사자리 수일치

(C)

In economics, such an argument about birth rates **would be** equivalent to saying that a rise and fall in mortality **could be attributed** to an increase in the inherent desire change for death.

For an economist, changes in income and prices, rather than changes in tastes, **affect** birth rates.

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

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1. It **does** this by making your taste buds perceive these flavors as bad and even disgusting.

1. In the natural world, if an animal **consumes** a plant with enough antinutrients to make it feel unwell, it **won't eat** that plant again.

2. Intuitively, animals also **know** to stay away from these plants.

3. Years of evolution and information being passed down **created** this innate intelligence.

( ① )

4. This "intuition," though, **is not** just seen in animals.

( ② )

5. Have you ever wondered why most children **hate** vegetables?

( ③ )

6. Dr. Steven Gundry justifies this **as part of our genetic programming, our inner intelligence.**

( ④ )

7. Since many vegetables **are full** of antinutrients, your body **tries to keep** you away from them while you **are** still fragile and in development.

( ⑤ )

8. As you **grow** and your body **becomes stronger enough** to tolerate these antinutrients, suddenly they no longer **taste** as bad as before.

↖ 부사 enough / 형용사 보어

\*taste bud: 미뢰 (味蕾)

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1. However, the rigidity of rock **means** that land **rises** and **falls** with the tides by a much smaller amount than water, which is why we notice only the ocean tides.

2. The difference in the Moon's gravitational pull on different parts of our planet effectively **creates** a "stretching force."

( ① )

3. It **makes** our planet slightly stretched out along the line of sight to the Moon and slightly compressed along a line **perpendicular** to that.

↳ 과거분사 목적격보어 / 과거분사 병렬

( ② )

4. The tidal stretching caused by the Moon's gravity affects our entire planet, including both land and water, inside and out.

( ③ )

5. The stretching also **explains** why there **are** generally two high tides (and two low tides) in the ocean each day.

( ④ )

6. Because Earth **is** stretched much like a rubber band, the oceans **bulge out** both on the side facing toward the Moon and on the side facing away from the Moon.

( ⑤ )

7. As Earth rotates, we **are** carried through both of these tidal bulges each day, so we **have** high tide when we **are** in each of the two bulges and low tide at the midpoints in between.

\*rigidity: 단단함 \*\*perpendicular: 직각을 이루는 \*\*\*bulge: 팽창하다

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

1. A study investigated the economic cost of prejudice based on blind assumptions.
2. Researchers gave a group of Danish teenagers the choice of working with one of two people.
3. The teenager had never met either of them.
4. One of the people had a name that suggested they were from a similar ethnic or religious background to the teenager.

↳ 주격관대

5. The other had a name that suggested they were from a different ethnic or religious background.
6. The study showed that the teenagers were prepared to earn an average of 8% less if they could work with someone they thought came from the same ethnic or religious background.
7. And this prejudice was evident among teenagers with ethnic majority names as well as those with ethnic minority names.
8. The teenagers were blindly making assumptions about the race of their potential colleagues.
9. They then applied prejudice to those assumptions, to the point where they actually allowed that prejudice to reduce their own potential income.
10. The job required the two teenagers to work together for just 90 minutes.



A study in which teenagers expressed a(n) \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to work with someone of a similar background, even at a financial cost to themselves, suggests that an assumption-based prejudice can \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ rational economic behavior.

(A)                      (B)

- ① preference ..... outweigh
- ② hesitation ..... reinforce
- ③ preference ..... strengthen
- ④ hesitation ..... overwhelm
- ⑤ inability ..... underlie

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. A neuropsychologist, Michael Gazzaniga conducted a study that shows that our brains (a) excel at creating coherent (but not necessarily true) stories that deceive us.

2. In the study, split-brain patients were shown an image such that it was visible to only their left eye and asked to select a related card with their left hand.

↖ 수동태 병렬

3. Left-eye vision and left-side body movement are controlled by the right hemisphere.

4. In a split-brain patient, the connection between the right and left hemispheres has been broken, meaning no information can cross from one hemisphere to the other.

↖ 먼주어 수일치

5. Therefore, in this experiment, the right hemisphere was doing all of the work, and the left hemisphere was (b) aware of what was happening.

6. Gazzaniga then asked participants why they chose the card that they did.

↖ 대동사

7. Because language is processed and generated in the left hemisphere, the left hemisphere is required to respond.

↖ 5형식 수동태 목적격보어

8. However, because of the experiment's design, only the right hemisphere knew why the participant selected the card.

9. As a result, Gazzaniga expected the participants to be (c) silent when asked to answer the question.

10. But instead, every subject fabricated a response.

11. The left hemisphere was being asked to provide a (d) rationalization for a behavior done by the right hemisphere.

12. The left hemisphere didn't know the answer.

13. But that didn't keep it from fabricating an answer.



14. That answer, however, had no basis in reality.

15. Now if this study had been limited to split-brain patients, it would be interesting but not very (e) relevant to us.

16. It turns out split-brain patients aren't the only ones who fabricate reasons.

17. We all do it.

18. We all need a coherent story about ourselves, and when information in that story is missing, our brains simply fill in the details.

\*coherent: 일관성 있는

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Which Side of the Brain Do We Tend to Use More?
- ② How Our Brain's Hemispheres Interact in Storytelling
- ③ The Deceptive Brain: Insights from a Split-Brain Patient Study
- ④ To Be Creative, Activate Both Hemispheres of Your Brain!
- ⑤ The Dominance of the Left Brain in Image Processing

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

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

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

1. The basketball felt like it belonged in Chanel's hands event though it was only a practice game.
2. She decided not to pass the ball to her twin sister, Vasha.
1. Instead, (a) she stopped, jumped, and shot the ball toward the basket, but it bounced off the backboard.
3. Chanel could see that her teammates were disappointed.
4. The other team got the ball and soon scored, ending the game.

(B)

5. The next day, Chanel played in the championship game against a rival school.
6. It was an intense game and the score was tied when Chanel was passed the ball by Vasha, with ten seconds left in the game.
2. (b) She leaped into the air and shot the ball. It went straight into the basket!
7. Chanel's last shot had made her team the champions.
8. Vasha and all her other teammates cheered for her.

(C)

9. At first, Chanel did not like practicing with Vasha because every time Vasha shot the ball, it went in.
10. But whenever it. was Chanel's turn, she missed.
11. (c) She got frustrated at not making a shot.
12. "Don't give up!" Vasha shouted after each missed shot.
13. After twelve misses in a row, her thirteenth shot went in and she screamed, "I finally did it!"
14. Her twin said, "I knew (d) you could! Now let's keep practicing!"

(D)

- 15. When the practice game ended, Chanel felt her eyes sting with tears.
- 16. "It's okay," Vasha said in a comforting voice.
- 17. Chanel appreciated her, but Vasha wasn't making her feel any better.
- 18. Vasha wanted to help her twin improve.
- 19. She invited her twin to practice with (e) her.
- 20. After school, they got their basketball and started practicing their basketball shots.

43. 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)

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

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

45. 윗글의 Chanel에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 연습 경기 중에 팀원들의 실망한 모습을 보았다.
- ② 라이벌 학교와의 챔피언십 경기에 출전했다.
- ③ 팀을 우승시키는 마지막 슛을 성공했다.
- ④ 슛 연습에서 연이은 실패 후에 12번째 슛이 들어갔다.
- ⑤ 방과 후에 농구 슛을 연습하기 시작했다.