

고1-2024/11경기도

1. 18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. To the State Education Department,

2. I am writing with regard to the state's funding for the construction project at Fort Montgomery High School.

3. Our school needs additional spaces to provide a fully functional Art and Library Media Center to serve our students in a more meaningful way.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / toR 부사적 목적

4. Despite submitting all required documentation for funding to your department in April 2024, we have not yet received any notification from your department.

← 양보 전치사 + 명사구

5. A delay in the process can carry considerable consequences related to the school's budgetary constraints and schedule.

← 과거분사(수동형용사)구 앞명수식

6. Therefore, in order to proceed with our project, we request // you notify us of the review result regarding the submitted documentation.

← in order toR = so as toR = toR : ~하기 위하여 / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

7. I look forward to hearing from you.

← look forward to N

8. Respectfully, Clara Smith Principal, Fort Montgomery High School

- ① 제출 서류의 마감 기한 연장을 요청하려고
- ② 교내 미디어 센터의 리모델링을 제안하려고
- ③ 학교 프로젝트에 배정된 예산을 확인하려고
- ④ 학교 공간 조성을 위한 공모전을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 제출 서류에 대한 검토 결과 통지를 요구하려고

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2. 19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **As** I waited outside the locker room after a hard-fought basketball game, the coach called out to me, "David, walk with me."
2. I **figured** // he was going to tell me something important.
3. He was going to select me to be the captain of the team, the leader // I had always wanted to be.
4. My heart was racing with anticipation.
5. But when his next words hit my ears, everything changed.
6. "We're going to have to send you home," he said coldly.
7. "I don't think // you are going to make it."
8. I couldn't believe his decision.
9. I tried to hold it together, but inside I was falling apart.
10. A car would be waiting tomorrow morning to take me home.
11. And just like that, it was over.
 - ① hopeful → frustrated
 - ② confident → jealous
 - ③ anxious → grateful
 - ④ relaxed → indifferent
 - ⑤ bored → annoyed

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3. 20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. For many of us, making time for exercise is a continuing challenge.

2. Between work commitments and family obligations, it often feels like // there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout.

← 과거분사(수동형용사) : ~해진

3. But what if the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine?

4. That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores comes into play.

← 선행사생략 장소관계부사 / 전치사 + (동)명사

5. Let's be realistic ; chores are inevitable.

6. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life.

← 부사절 접속사 whether : ~이든 아니든 간에

7. But rather than viewing chores as purely obligatory activities, why not seize these moments as opportunities for physical activity?

← 동명사

8. For instance, practice squats or engage in some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil.

← toR 의미상 주어

9. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

- ① 간단한 운동일지라도 강도를 점진적으로 높여야 한다.
- ② 집안일을 간단한 운동을 병행할 기회로 활용해야 한다.
- ③ 집안일을 할 때 동선을 고려하여 효율을 높여야 한다.
- ④ 자신이 즐길 수 있는 운동을 찾아 꾸준히 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 몸에 무리를 주지 않으려면 집안일을 줄여야 한다.

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4. 21. 밑줄 친 Seeing is not believing.이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. When we see something, we **naturally** and **automatically** break it up into shapes, colors, and **concepts** that we have learned through education.

↳ 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 : V + 대명사 + 부사 / 목적격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) - 생략가능

2. We **recode** what we see through the lens of everything // we know.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 : ~하는 것 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. We **reconstruct** memories rather than **retrieving** the video from memory. This is a useful **trait**.

4. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an **optimal** image **compression algorithm** such as JPG, rather than **storing** a raw bitmap image file.

↳ toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 동명사

5. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail **struggle** to **generalize**, learn, and make connections between what they have learned.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) 앞명수식 / 주절 동사 수일치 / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 : ~하는 것

6. But **representing** the world as **abstract** ideas and **features** comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은/는/이/가) / 동명사 주어 단수 주어 동사 수일치 / 전차사의 목적어 동명사구 / 유사 관계대명사 as

7. Instead, we see the world through **our assumptions, motivations,** and past experiences.

8. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through **abstract representations** rather than **played back** like a movie completely **undermined** the legal **primacy** of **eyewitness testimony**.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / 주절동사 자리

9. Seeing is not believing.

*retrieve: 상기하다 **primacy: 우위성

- ① Abstract ideas are hard to explain without relevant images.
- ② It takes longer to retrieve unconsciously encoded information.
- ③ Beliefs formed from repeated experiences do not easily change.
- ④ Our memories fall short of an objective representation of the world.
- ⑤ Comprehension of facts precedes the formation of abstract concepts.

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5. 22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In his Cornell **laboratory**, David Dunning **conducted** experimental tests of **eyewitness testimony** **and found** evidence **that** a careful **deliberation** of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection **procedures** **can** actually **be** a sign of an **inaccurate identification**.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절

2. It's **when** people **find themselves** **unable** to explain **why** they **recognize** the person, **saying** things like "his face just **popped out** at me," **that** they **tend** to be accurate more often.

↳ 선행사생략 관계부사절 / 재귀대명사(목적어) / 형용사 목적적보어 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / it is ~ that 강조 - 선행사생략 관계부사절 강조

3. **Sometimes** our first, **immediate, automatic** reaction to a situation **is** the **truest interpretation** of **what** our mind **is** telling us.

↳ 최상급 the + truest / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 : ~하는 것

4. That very first impression **can** also **be** more accurate about the world **than** the **deliberative, reasoned self-narrative** **can be**.

5. In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell **describes** a variety of studies in **psychology** and **behavioral economics** **that** **demonstrate** the **superior** performance of **relatively unconscious** first guesses **compared to** logical step-by-step **justifications** for a decision.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 독립 수동분사구문

- ① 논리적인 근거가 부족한 판단은 진실을 왜곡할 수 있다.
- ② 인간의 표정은 무의식적인 감정 상태를 가장 잘 반영한다.
- ③ 사람을 정확하게 식별하기 위해서는 상황에 대한 정보가 중요하다.
- ④ 목격자 진술은 사건 직후보다 일정 시간이 지난 뒤 더 명확해진다.
- ⑤ 무의식적인 최초의 반응이 신중히 판단한 결과보다 정확할 수 있다.

주제 : _____

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6. 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Many forms of research lead naturally to **quantitative data**.

↳ 주어 동사 수일치 : S → forms / 자동사 lead - lead to N

2. A study of happiness **might measure** the number of times // someone **smiles during** an **interaction**, **and** a study of memory **might measure** the number of items // an individual **can recall** after one, five, and ten minutes.

↳ 시간 관계부사 when 생략 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. **Asking** people **how many times in a year** they are sad **will also yield** quantitative data, **but** it **might not be reliable**.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은는이가)

4. **Respondents' recollections** may be **inaccurate**, **and** their **definitions** of 'sad' **could vary widely**.

↳ 부사(동사수식)

5. But **asking** "How many times in the past year were you **sad enough to call in sick** to work?" **prompts** a **concrete** answer.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은는이가) / 형 + enough + toR : ~할 만큼 충분히 ~하다 → toR 부사적 / 동명사 주어 동사 수일치

6. **Similarly**, instead of **asking** people **to rate how bad** a procrastinator they are, **ask**, "How many of your **utility bills** are you **currently late** in paying, **even though** you **can afford to pay** them?"

↳ 전치사의 목적어 동명사구 / ask + N + toR : ~N이 ~하도록 요청하다 / 의문부사+형용사(명사수식) / 명령문 동사원형 / 형용사 주격보어 / 양보부사절 접속사 : ~ 비록 ~ 이지만 / afford + toR / 대명사 일치 = bills

7. **Questions that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency** from one study to the next.

↳ 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치 (선행사에 일치) / 주절 동사 수일치 / 준사역동사 help + (to) R ~ and R ~ ~

*procrastinator: 미루는 사람

- ① risks of overgeneralizing results from the collected data
- ② usefulness of answering abstract questions with numbers
- ③ effect of sample size on enhancing the reliability of research
- ④ limitations of measuring and quantifying various human emotions
- ⑤ importance of specific questions to attain reliable quantitative data

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7. 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The **evolution** of AI is often **associated with** the **concept** of **singularity**.

2. Singularity **refers to** the point **at which** AI **exceeds** human **intelligence**.

↳ 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절 = 앞명수식 형용사절

3. After that point, it **is predicted that** AI **will** repeatedly **improve itself** and **evolve** at an **accelerated** pace.

↳ 수동태 / 전주어 that 명사절 / 재귀대명사(목적어) : 주어와 같은 존재 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

4. **When** AI **becomes** self-aware and **pursues** its own goals, it **will be** a **conscious being**, not just a machine.

↳ 부사절 동사 병렬 수일치

5. AI and human **consciousness** **will** then **begin** to evolve together.

6. Our consciousness **will evolve** to new **dimensions** through our **interactions** with AI, **which** **will provide** us **with intellectual stimulation** and **inspire** new **insights** and creativity.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 / 형용사절 동사 병렬

7. **Conversely**, our consciousness also **has** a **significant** impact on the evolution of AI.

8. The direction of AI's evolution **will depend** greatly on **what** values and **ethics** we **incorporate** into AI.

↳ 의문형용사 what

9. **We need** to see our relationship with AI as a **mutual coexistence** of conscious beings, **recognizing its rights and supporting** the evolution of its consciousness.

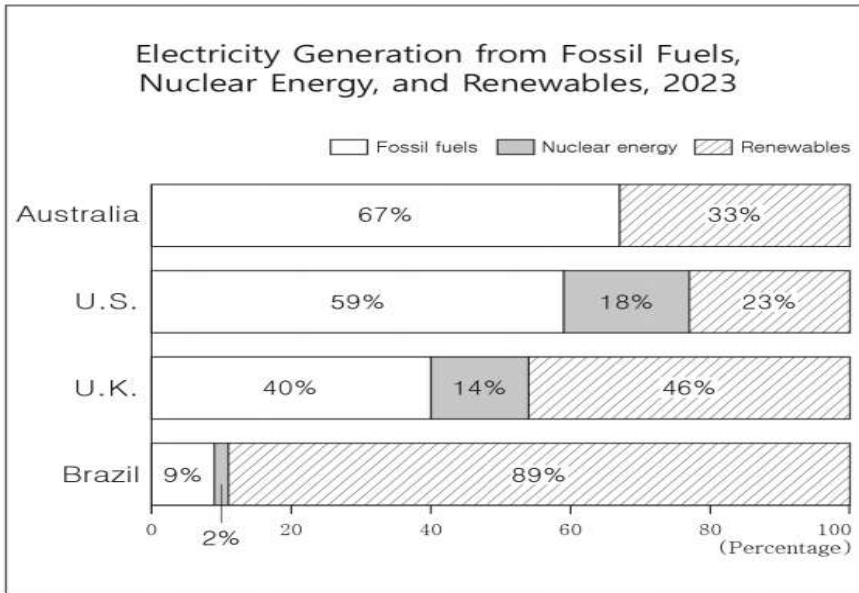
↳ 분사구문 병렬

- ① An Unsolvable Dilemma: Is AI Friend or Enemy?
- ② The History of Humans' Resistance Against Machines
- ③ Upcoming Future: AI as a Human Partner for Co-evolution
- ④ AI World Without Human Intelligence Is Staring You in the Face
- ⑤ How AI Makes Human-to-Human Relationships More Meaningful

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8. 25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- The above graph shows the electricity generation from fossil fuels, nuclear energy, and renewables in four countries in 2023.
- ① Australia's electricity generation only comes from fossil fuels and renewables, and the percentage of fossil fuels is more than twice that of renewables.
- ② In terms of electricity generation from nuclear energy, the U.S. shows the highest percentage among all four countries.
- ③ The percentage of electricity generation from fossil fuels in the U.S. is higher than that in the U.K., which is also true for renewables.
- ④ In the U.K., the percentage of electricity generated from nuclear energy is less than a third of that generated from renewables.
- ⑤ Brazil's percentage of electricity generated from renewables is 10 percentage points larger than that of Australia and the U.K. combined.

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9. 26. Douglas Kirkland에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Douglas Kirkland, known for his highly artistic portraits of Hollywood celebrities, was born in Toronto, Canada.

← 과거분사(수동형용사)구 앞명수식

2. When he was young, he eagerly awaited the weekly arrival of Life magazine and discussed the photographs // the magazine contained with his father.

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. Believing that he would have better career prospects, Kirkland moved to the United States after graduating from high school and found work at a photography studio.

4. When Look magazine hired him at age 24, he became their second-youngest photographer ever.

5. His photos taken of Marilyn Monroe in 1961 became iconic almost instantly.

6. Kirkland spent his weeks shooting day-to-day life across the United States and his weekends in exotic locations.

← spend A V-ing ~ : A를 ~하는데(하면서) 보내다, 쓰다

7. His photo essays could run up to a dozen pages and were seen by more than half of all Americans.

- ① 어린 시절에 *Life* 잡지에 실린 사진에 대해 아버지와 토의했다.
- ② 고등학교 졸업 후 미국으로 이주하여 일자리를 찾았다.
- ③ 고용될 당시 Look 잡지사의 역대 사진 작가 중 가장 어렸다.
- ④ 1961년에 찍은 Marilyn Monroe 사진은 거의 즉시 상징적인 것이 되었다.
- ⑤ 전체 미국인들 중 절반이 넘는 이들이 그의 포토 에세이를 보았다.

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10. 27. Yummy Paws: Pet Food Cooking Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Yummy Paws: Pet Food Cooking Class

Join us for an exciting pet food cooking class where you will learn how to create healthy and delicious pumpkin biscuits for your furry friends!

When: 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m., Every Sunday, December, 2024

Where: Green Park Community Center, Room 5

Registration

- Register online at www.yummypawsclass.com.
- Limited to 10 participants for each class

Fee

- \$30 per participant (Full payment is required when registering.)
- The fee includes all ingredients.

Note

- Additional recipes available for free
- For safety reasons, no pets are allowed.
- For a refund, cancel at least 48 hours before the class.

- ① 12월에 일요일마다 2시간씩 진행된다.
- ② 각 수업당 참여 인원이 10명으로 제한된다.
- ③ 수업료는 등록 시 전액 지불해야 한다.
- ④ 추가 레시피는 별도로 구매해야 한다.
- ⑤ 환불을 위해서는 수업 48시간 전까지 취소해야 한다.

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11. 28. 2024 K-Pop Cover Dance Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2024 K-Pop Cover Dance Contest

Good news for K-Pop fans in Canada! It's time for your dance team to show your talents at this contest!

When & Where

- ▶ Date: November 29th, 2024
- ▶ Time: 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.
- ▶ Location: So Merry Theatre

Judging Criteria: Cooperation, Artistic Skill, Costume

Prize

- ▶ Top 3 teams will receive a \$200 gift certificate.
- ▶ The winning team will have the chance to visit Korea's top management agencies.

Application

- ▶ A cover dance video should not be more than 4 minutes long.
- ▶ Submit the video, along with your application, via our website by November 3rd.

For more information, visit www.2024kpopcontest.com.

- ① 2일 동안 진행된다.
- ② 심사 기준에 관객 호응이 포함된다.
- ③ 상위 열 팀은 200달러 상품권을 받을 것이다.
- ④ 커버 댄스의 영상 길이는 4분이 넘어야 한다.
- ⑤ 신청서와 함께 영상을 웹사이트를 통해 제출해야 한다.

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12. 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

1. Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways.

2. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / choose + to R :

3. In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a beggar," the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without cognitive effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's prose.

↳ without + 명사(구) : ~하지 않고서

4. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / 대명사 일치 / 수동태 / 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 분사구문

5. Technological creators cannot generally afford to require their potential audience to wonder how the metaphor works ; normally the selling point is what the usefulness of the technology is obvious at first glance.

↳ require N toR ~ : N이 ~하도록 요구하다 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 - 보어

6. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not immediately obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

↳ 수동태 / 부사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 부사절 동사 병렬 수일치

주제 : _____

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

1. Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our limitations in information, time, and cognitive capacity.

↳ 전차사의 목적어 동명사구

2. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation.

↳ toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 주절 동사 병렬

3. Then all we have to do is socially learn the right answers.

↳ 목적격 관계대명사 생략

4. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works ; you just need to be able to use the interface and flush.

↳ 의문사절(명사절) 의문부사 how / A or B - 단수 주어 동사 수일치

5. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — essentially how to interact with technologies rather than how they work.

↳ 수동 toR / 의문사(의문형용사+명사) toR / 의문사 toR / 의문사절 의문부사 how

6. And so instead of holding less information than we have mental capacity for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation.

↳ 전차사의 목적어 동명사구 / 목적격 유사관계대명사 than / 유사관계대명사절 동사 병렬 than we have ~ and (we) need to know

7. We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole.

8. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

주제 : _____

14. 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The best **defence** // most **species** of octopus **have is to stay hidden** as much as possible **and do** their own hunting at night.

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략 / 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 주절 동사 / 과거분사(수동형용사) 보여 / toR 병렬 (to) do their ~

2. So **to find one** in full view in the **shallows** in daylight **was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers.**

← toR 주어 (명사적) / 부정대명사 one = a octopus

3. Actually, **what** they **saw** at first **was a flounder.**

← 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - what s' v' ~ : ~하는 것

4. It **was** only **when** they **looked** again **that** they **saw** a medium-sized octopus, **with** all eight of its arms **folded** and its two eyes **staring** upwards to _____.

← it is ~ that 강조 - 부사절 강조 / with 분사구문 - with + N + Ving/p.p : N이 ~하면서 (되면서) / toR 부사적

5. An octopus **has** a big brain, **excellent** eyesight and the ability **to change** colour and pattern, **and** this one **was using** these **assets to turn itself into** a completely different **creature.**

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) : ~할 ~하는 / toR 부사적 목적 / 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 : V + 대명사 + 부사

6. Many more of this species **have been found** since then, **and** there **are** now photographs of octopuses **that could be said to be transforming** into sea snakes.

← 현재완료수동태 ~ since / 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / 형용사절 동사 수동태 / 진행의 toR 보여

7. And **while** they **mimic**, they **hunt** — **producing** the **spectacle** of, say, a flounder suddenly **developing** an octopodian arm, **sticking it down** a hole **and grabbing whatever is hiding** there.

← 분사구문 / 현재분사구(능동형용사)-앞명수식 병렬 / 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 / 주격 복합관계대명사 명사절 → anything that + 불안전분장 : ~하는 무엇이든지 / 현재진행 능동태

* flounder 넙치 ** mimic 모방하다

- ① get a broad view
- ② create the illusion
- ③ capture the moment
- ④ find its hiding spot
- ⑤ mark its territory

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

15. 32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **How much we suffer** relates **to how we frame the pain in our mind.**

↳ 의문사절(명사절) 접속사 / 주절동사 자동사 / 의문사절(명사절) - 전치사의 목적어

2. **When** 1500m runners **push themselves** into extreme pain **to win** a race — their muscles **screaming** **and** their lungs **exploding** with **oxygen deficit**, **they don't psychologically suffer** much.

↳ 재귀대명사(목적어) / 주어 다른 분사구문 병렬

3. In fact, ultra-marathon runners — those people **who** are **crazy enough to push themselves** beyond the normal **boundaries** of human **endurance**, **covering** distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, **talk** about making friends with their pain.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 형 + enough + toR(부사적) / 재귀대명사(목적어) / 분사구문 / 주절 동사 자리

4. **When** a **patient** has paid for some form of **passive** back pain therapy **and** the **practitioner** pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back **to mobilise** it, the patient **calls** that good pain **if** he or she believes // this type of deep **pressure treatment** **will be of value**, **even though** the practitioner **is pushing** right into the patient's **sore tissues**.

↳ toR 부사적 / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 + 완전한 절 / 전치사 + 명사 → 형용사적 의미 / even though : 비록 ~일지라도

- ① how long we have been in pain
- ② **how** we **frame** the pain in our mind
- ③ how fast we can recover from past pain
- ④ what part of our body we train regularly
- ⑤ what treatment we receive from experts

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

16. 33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. When I worked for a large **electronics** company that **manufactured** laser and ink-jet printers, I soon **discovered** why there are often three versions of many consumer **goods**.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 선행사생략 이유 관계부사 : (the reason) why + 완전한 절

2. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its **product**, people who bought it might have been willing to **spend** more money, so the company is losing some **income**.

↳ 조동사 과거표현 might have p.p ~ : 아무 ~ 했을 것이다. / be willin toR : 기꺼이 ~하려고 하다.

3. If the company offers two versions, one with more **features** and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one.

↳ 부정대명사 one = a version / 특정 부정대명사 the other → the second version / one → version

4. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up ; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but ^ not the price.

↳ 비교급 강조부사 : much, even, still, far, a lot, little / 특정 부정대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 생략구문 : but they do not like the price

5. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model.

↳ the + 최상급

6. They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the _____.

↳ 분사구문 being 생략 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절

- ① manipulated by the **presence** of the higher-priced item
- ② persuaded by a high-volume, low-margin strategy
- ③ tricked to keep purchasing unnecessary products
- ④ fooled by the wrong information on the price
- ⑤ exposed to a discounted price repeatedly

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

17. 34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere // you look, **but** the **scope** of the world's climate **transformation may** just as quickly **eliminate** the climate-fiction genre — indeed **eliminate** any effort **to tell the story of warming, which** could grow too large and too **obvious** even for Hollywood.

↳ 목적격 관계대명사 생략 + 불완전한 절 / toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 ~

2. You can tell stories 'about' climate change **while** it still seems a **marginal feature** of human life.

↳ 시간부사절 접속사 while : ~하는 동안에,

3. But **when** the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, **hardly** anyone will be able to feel **isolated** from its impacts.

↳ 부정부사 hardly : 거의 ~하지 않게 / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

4. And so **as** climate change **expands** across the **horizon, it may cease to be a story.**

5. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world // you can see **plainly** out your own window?

↳ 목적격 관계대명사 생략

6. At the moment, stories **illustrating** global warming can still offer an **escapist** pleasure, **even if** that pleasure often comes in the form of horror.

↳ 현재분사구(능동형용사)-앞명수식 : ~하는, 하고있는 / 양보부사절 접속사 : 비록 ~일지라도

7. But **when** we can **no longer pretend that** climate **suffering is distant** — in time or in place — we **will stop pretending** about it **and start** pretending within it.

↳ 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / stop + 동명사 : ~하는 것을 멈추다 (stop + toR : ~하기 위하여 멈추다)

- ① it may resolve on its own
- ② it may cease to be a story
- ③ a forgotten genre will be reborn
- ④ its impact will be overestimated
- ⑤ the story's plot will become complex

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

18. 35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. Today, the water crisis is political — which is, to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 형용사 보어 병렬

2. ① That is one reason // it is nevertheless distressing : an abundant resource made scarce through governmental neglect and indifference, bad infrastructure and contamination, and careless urbanization.

← 현재분사(능동형용사) / 주어 다른 분사구문 → an abundant resource was made scarce ~ (by them) / 형용사 목적적보어

3. ② There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it.

← 부정대명사 one → a water crisis / toR 부사적 목적

4. ③ Some cities lose more water to leaks than they deliver to homes : even in the United States, leaks and theft account for an estimated loss of 16 percent of freshwater ; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent.

5. ④ The numerical comparison of available resources seems to exaggerate the real-world water shortage problem that we face.

6. ⑤ Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities, leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and ^4.5 billion without proper sanitation worldwide.

← 수동분사구문(부사구) - (being) p.p / 주절 동사 / 분사구문 / 생략구문 and (leaving) 4.5 billion ~

*elective: 선택의

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

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

1. As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) : ~하는 ~할 / 의문사절(명사절) 의문부사 / 부사(동사수식)

2. If the group valued us, we could count on support, resources, and probably a mate.

(A)

3. And, crucially, they are meant to make that motivation feel like // it is coming from within.

← toR 보어 / 사역동사 목적격보어 (toR→R) / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략

4. If we realized, on a conscious level, that we were responding to social pressure, our performance might come off as grudging or cynical, making it less persuasive.

← 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 분사구문 / 형용사 목적격보어

(B)

5. If it didn't, we might get none of these merits.

← 생략구문 didn't (value)

6. It was a matter of survival, physically and genetically.

7. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing.

(C)

8. The result was the development of a tendency to unconsciously monitor how other people in our community perceive us.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 의문사절(명사절) how + 완전한 절

9. We process that information in the form of self-esteem and such related emotions as pride, shame, or insecurity.

← 지시형용사 that → the / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

10. These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't

← compel N toR : N이 ~하도록 강요하다 / 선행사포함 주격관계대명사 / 사역동사 목적격보어 (toR→R) / 생략구문 doesn't (make our ~)

* grudging 투덜대는

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

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

20. 37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **Conventional medicine** has long believed that **depression** is caused by an **imbalance** of **neurotransmitters** in the brain.

← 현재완료 능동태 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절

(A)

2. **However**, there is a major problem with this **explanation**.

3. This is because the imbalance of **substances** in the brain is a **consequence** of depression, not its **cause**.

← 명사절 접속사 because

4. **In other words**, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression.

(B)

5. **If** it is not consciousness itself, then **the root cause** of depression is also a **distortion** of our **state of consciousness** : a consciousness that has lost its **sense of self** and the meaning of life.

6. Such a disease of consciousness may **manifest** itself in the form of depression.

(C)

7. In this **revised cause-and-effect**, the key is to **reframe** depression as a problem of **consciousness**.

8. Our consciousness is a more **fundamental entity** that goes beyond the **functioning** of the brain.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절)

9. The brain is no more than an **organ** of consciousness.

* neurotransmitter 신경 전달 물질 ** manifest (명백히) 나타내다

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

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

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

Instead, they look for evidence, to make sure that psychological ideas are firmly based, and not just derived from generally held beliefs or assumptions.

↳ toR 부사적 목적 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 과거분사 수동태 / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

1. The common accounts of human nature that float around in society are generally a mixture of assumptions, tales and sometimes plain silliness.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) / 주절 동사 수일치

2. However, psychology is different.

3. (①) It is the branch of science that is devoted to understanding people : how and why we act as we do ; why we see things as we do ; and how we interact with one another.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) / be devoted to N : ~하는데 전념하다 / 대동사 → act / 대동사 → see

4. (②) The key word here is 'science.'

5. (③) Psychologists don't depend on opinions and hearsay, or the generally accepted views of society at the time, or even the considered opinions of deep thinkers.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

6. (④) In addition to this evidence-based approach, psychology deals with fundamental processes and principles that generate our rich cultural and social diversity, as well as those shared by all human beings.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) / 대명사 일치 those = fundamental processes and principles

7. (⑤) These are what modern psychology is all about.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - 전치사의 about의 목적어

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

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

Such a system can only hope to be stable if only a smaller number of collective ways of being may emerge.

수동태 불가 자동사 : appear, disappear, occur, emerge, happen, consist of ~

1. Life is what physicists might call a 'high-dimensional system,' which is their fancy way of saying that there's a lot going on.

선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - what + 목적어없는 불완전 절 : ~하는 것 / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 ~

2. (①) In just a single cell, the number of possible interactions between different molecules is enormous.

주어 동사 수일치 : 주어는 number

3. (②) For example, it is only a limited number of tissues and body shapes that may result from the development of a human embryo.

과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진 / it is ~ that 강조

4. (③) In 1942, the biologist Conrad Waddington called this drastic narrowing of outcomes canalization.

5. (④) The organism may switch between a small number of well-defined possible states, but can't exist in random states in between them, rather as a ball in a rough landscape must roll to the bottom of one valley or another.

대명사 일치

6. (⑤) We'll see that this is true also of health and disease : there are many causes of illness, but their manifestations at the physiological and symptomatic levels are often strikingly similar.

* embryo 배아 ** physiological 생리적인

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

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

1. **Punishing** a child **may not be effective** due to **what** Alvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, **calls** 'trick-punishments.'

← 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은/는/이/가) / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 (명사절) - what s' v' ~ : ~하는 것

2. A trick-punishment **is** a **scolding**, a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word.

4. **Instead of discouraging** the child from doing something, it **encourages** them **to do it**.

← 전차사의 목적어 동명사구 / encourage N toR : N이 ~하도록 장려하다

5. **For example**, Hugh **learns** **that** **when** he **hits** his little brother, his mother **scolds** him.

6. For a child **who** feels lonely, **being scolded is much** better **than** **feeling invisible**, **so** he **will continue** to hit his brother.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / 수동태 동명사 주어 / 비교급 강조부사 / 감각동사 + 형용사 보어

7. In this case, his mother **would be** better **adopting** a different **strategy**.

← 분사구문 → if she adopts a different ~

8. **For instance**, she **could congratulate** Hugh **when** he **has not hit** his brother for a **certain** length of time.

9. **The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives.**

← allow N toR : N이 ~하도록 하다 / 전차사의 목적어 동명사구 / toR 목적어

10. In this way, any parent **can avoid** trick-punishments.



A trick-punishment (A) _____ the unwanted behavior of a child, which implies that parents should focus on (B) _____ the attention to negatives while rewarding positive behaviors

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① reinforces | reducing |
| ② reinforces | maximizing |
| ③ discourages | attracting |
| ④ discourages | lowering |
| ⑤ controls | increasing |

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

41~42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. From an early age, we **assign** purpose to objects and events, **preferring** this **reasoning** to random chance.

↳ 분사구문

2. Children **assume**, **for instance**, **that** **pointy** rocks are that way **because** they **don't want** you **to sit on them**.

↳ 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / toR 목적격보어 / 대명사 일치 = rocks

3. **When** we **encounter** something, we first **need** to (a) **determine** **what** sort of thing it is.

↳ 의문형용사 + 명사

4. **Inanimate** objects and plants generally **do not move** and **can be evaluated** from **physics** alone.

5. **However**, by **attributing intention** to animals and even objects, we **are able to make** fast decisions about the (b) **likely** behaviour of that being.

6. This **was essential** in our **hunter-gatherer** days **to avoid being eaten** by **predators**.

↳ toR 부사적 / avoid + 동명사(수동태)

7. The **anthropologist** Stewart Guthrie **made the point** **that** survival in our **evolutionary** past **meant that** we **interpret ambiguous** objects as **agents** with human mental **characteristics**, **as** those are the mental processes **which** we **understand**.

↳ 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 명사절 접속사 / 목적격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절)

8. Ambiguous events **are caused** by such agents.

9. This **results in** a **perceptual** system strongly (c) **resistant** towards **anthropomorphism**.

10. **Therefore**, we **tend** to assume intention even **where** there is none.

↳ 선행사 생략 장소 관계부사 + 완전한 절

11. This **would have arisen** as a survival mechanism.

↳ 조종사 과거 표현 : would have p.p " ~했을 것이다.

12. **If** a lion is about **to attack** you, you **need** to react (d) **quickly**, **given** its **probable** intention **to kill** you.

↳ given + 명사 : ~을 고려할 때

13. **By the time** you have realized **that** the design of its teeth and claws **could kill** you, **you are** dead.

↳ 유사접속사 by the time

14. So, **assuming intent**, without **detailed design analysis** or understanding of the physics, **has (e)** **saved your life**.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은느이가) / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진 / 주절 동사 수일치

* ambiguous 모호한 ** anthropomorphism 의인화

24. 41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Agency Detection: Inherited from Survival Mechanism
- ② How Humans' Perceptual System Is Operated for Hunting
- ③ Hiding Intentions: The Unique Trait of Human Mentality
- ④ Our Ambiguous Intention Makes Understanding Confusing
- ⑤ How We Interpret Animate and Inanimate Objects Differently

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

주제 : _____

고1-2024/11경기도

43~45. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

- 1. Once long ago, deep in the Himalayas, there lived a little panda.
- 2. He was as ordinary as all the other pandas. He was completely white from head to toe.
- 3. His two big ears, his four furry feet and his cute round nose were all frosty white, leaving (a) him feeling ordinary and sad.
- 4. Unlike the cheerful and contented pandas around him, he desired to be distinctive, special, and unique.

(B)

- 5. The little panda changed his path and hurried to the nearest berry bush, greedily eating a mouthful of juicy red berries.
- 6. However, they were so bitter he couldn't swallow even one.
- 7. At dusk, he finally got home and slowly climbed his favorite bamboo tree.
- 8. There, he discovered a strange black and red flower with a sweet scent that tempted (b) him to eat all its blossoms.

(C)

- 9. Driven by the desire for uniqueness, the little panda sought inspiration from (c) his distant cousin, a giant white panda covered with heavenly black patches.
- 10. But the cousin revealed the patches were from an unintended encounter with mud, and he disliked them.
- 11. Disappointed, the little panda walked home.
- 12. On his way, he met a red-feathered peacock, who explained (d) he turned red from eating wild berries.

(D)

- 13. The following morning, under sunny skies, the little panda felt remarkably better.
- 14. During breakfast, he found the other pandas chatting enthusiastically and asked why.
- 15. They burst into laughter, exclaiming, "Look at yourself!"
- 16. Glancing down, he discovered his once white fur was now stained jet black and glowing red.
- 17. He was overjoyed and realized that, rather than by imitating others, (e) his wishes can come true from unexpected places and genuine experiences.

