

고2-2023/06/서울시

1. 18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear parents,

2. Regular attendance at school is essential in maximizing student potential.

3. Recently, we've become concerned about the number of unapproved absences across all grades.

4. I would like to further clarify that your role as a parent is to approve any school absence.

↳ 명사절 접속사 / to부정사 주격보어

5. Parents must provide an explanation for absences to the school within 7days from the first day of any period of absence.

6. Where an explanation has not been received within the 7-day time frame, the school will record the absence as unjustified on the student's record.

7. Please ensure that you go to the parent portal site and register the reason any time your child is absent.

↳ 유사접속사

8. Please approve all absences, so that your child will not be at a disadvantage.

9. Many thanks for your cooperation.

10. Sincerely, Natalie Brown, Vice Principal

- ① 자녀의 결석 사유를 등록해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ② 학교 홈페이지의 일시적 운영 중단을 공지하려고
- ③ 자녀가 지각하지 않도록 부모의 지도를 당부하려고
- ④ 방과 후 프로그램에 대한 부모의 관심을 독려하려고
- ⑤ 인정 결석은 최대 7일까지 허용된다는 것을 안내하려고

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2. 19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ester의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Ester **stood up** **as soon as** she **heard** the hum of a hover engine outside.
 2. "Mail," she **shouted** **and** **ran down** the third set of stairs **and** **swung open** the door.
 3. It **was pouring** now, but she **ran out** into the rain.
 4. She **was facing** the mailbox. There **was** a single, unopened letter inside.
 5. She **was sure** // this **must be** **what** she **was** eagerly **waiting for**.
- ㄷ 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 선행사 포함 목적격 관계대명사 /
6. Without hesitation, she **tore** open the envelope.
 7. She **pulled out** the paper and **unfolded** it.
 8. The letter said, 'Thank you for applying to our company. We **would like to invite** you to our internship program. We **look forward** to seeing you soon.'
 9. She **jumped** up and down and **looked down** at the letter again.
 10. She **couldn't wait** to tell this news to her family.

- ① anticipating → excited
- ② confident → ashamed
- ③ curious → embarrassed
- ④ surprised → confused
- ⑤ indifferent → grateful

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3. 20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The introduction of new technologies clearly **has** both positive and negative impacts for sustainable development.
2. Good management of technological resources needs to take them fully into account.
3. Technological developments in sectors such as nuclear energy and agriculture **provide** examples of **how** not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health **can** accompany technological advances.
4. New technologies **have** profound social impacts as well.
5. Since the industrial revolution, technological advances **have changed** the nature of skills needed in workplaces, creating certain types of jobs and destroying others, with impacts on employment patterns.

⤴ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 능동분사구문 병렬 / 부정대명사

6. **New technologies need to be assessed for their full potential impacts, both positive and negative.**

⤴ to부정사 수동태

- ① 기술 혁신을 저해하는 과도한 법률적 규제를 완화해야 한다.
- ② 기술의 도입으로 인한 잠재적인 영향들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 혁신적 농업 기술을 적용할 때는 환경적인 측면을 검토해야 한다.
- ④ 기술 진보가 가져온 일자리 위협에 대한 대비책을 마련해야 한다.
- ⑤ 기술 발전을 위해서는 혁신적 사고와 창의성이 뒷받침되어야 한다.

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4. 21. 밑줄 친 have entirely lost our marbles가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. North America's native cuisine met the same unfortunate fate as its native people, save for a few relics like the Thanksgiving turkey.
2. Certainly, we still have regional specialties, but the Carolina barbecue will almost certainly have California tomatoes in its sauce, and the Louisiana gumbo is just as likely to contain Indonesian farmed shrimp.
3. If either of these shows up on a fast-food menu with lots of added fats or HFCS, we seem unable either to discern or resist the corruption.
4. We have yet to come up with a strong set of generalized norms, passed down through families, for savoring and sensibly consuming what our land and climate give us.
5. We have, instead, a string of fad diets convulsing our bookstores and bellies, one after another, at the scale of the national best seller.
6. Nine out of ten nutritionists view this as evidence that we have entirely lost our marbles.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사)

↖ 주어 동사 수일치 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / seem 형용사 보어 / to부정사 부사적

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 과거분사(수동형용사)

↖ 명사절 접속사

* relic 전해 내려오는 풍속 ** HFCS 액상 과당 *** convulse 큰 소동을 일으키다

- ① have utterly disrupted our complex food supply chain
- ② have vividly witnessed the rebirth of our classic recipes
- ③ have completely denied ourselves access to healthy food
- ④ have become totally confused about our distinctive food identity
- ⑤ have fully recognized the cultural significance of our local foods

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5. 22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- Perhaps, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace **may bode** well for Emotional Intelligence (EI).
- As** AI **gains** momentum and **replaces** people in jobs at every level, predictions **are**, **//there will be a premium placed on people who have high ability in EI.**
↳ 보격명사절 접속사 생략 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 주격 관계대명사
- The emotional messages **//people send and respond to while interacting are**, at this point, far beyond the ability of AI programs **to mimic.**
↳ 목적격 관계대명사 생략 / 접속사 분사구문 / 동사자리 / to 부정사 형용사적
- As** we **get** further into the age of the smart machine, **it is likely that** **sensing and managing** emotions **will remain** one type of intelligence **that** **puzzles** AI.
↳ 가주어 / 진주어 명사절 / 동명사 주어
- This **means** **//people and jobs involving EI are safe from being taken over by machines.**
↳ 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 현재분사 / 수동 동명사
- In a survey, almost three out of four executives **see** EI **as** a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future **as** the automatizing of routine tasks **bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.**

* bode ~의 징조가 되다 ** momentum 추진력

- ① 감성 지능의 결여는 직장 내 대인 관계 갈등을 심화시킨다.
- ② 미래의 직장에서는 감성 지능의 가치가 더욱 높아질 것이다.
- ③ 미래 사회에서는 감성 지능을 갖춘 기계가 보편화될 것이다.
- ④ 미래에는 대부분의 직장 업무를 인공 지능이 대신할 것이다.
- ⑤ 인간과 인공 지능 간의 상호 작용은 감성 지능의 발달을 저해한다.

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6. 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Education **must focus on** the trunk of the tree of knowledge, revealing the ways **in which** the branches, twigs, and leaves all emerge from a common core.

2. Tools for thinking stem from this core, providing a common language **with which** practitioners in different fields **may share** their experience of the process of innovation **and discover** links between their creative activities.

↳ 능동분사구문 / 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절

3. **When** the same terms are employed across the curriculum, students **begin** to link different subjects and classes.

↳ 수동태

4. **If** they practice abstracting in writing class, **if** they work on abstracting in painting or drawing class, **and if**, in all cases, they call it abstracting, they **begin** to understand how to think beyond disciplinary boundaries.

↳ 의문사 to부정사 (동사의 목적어)

5. They **see** how to transform their thoughts **from** one mode of conception and expression **to** another.

↳ 의문사 to부정사 / 단수부정대명사

6. **Linking the disciplines comes naturally when** the terms and tools are presented as part of a **universal imagination.**

↳ 동명사 주어

- ① difficulties in finding meaningful links between disciplines
- ② drawbacks of applying a common language to various fields
- ③ effects of diversifying the curriculum on students' creativity
- ④ necessity of using a common language to integrate the curriculum
- ⑤ usefulness of turning abstract thoughts into concrete expressions

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7. 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. New words and expressions **emerge** continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings.

2. The Oxford English Dictionary **publishes** supplements of new words and expressions **that** have entered the language.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 타동사 enter

3. Some people **deplore** this kind of thing **and** see it **as** a drift from correct English.

4. But it **was** only in the eighteenth century **that** any attempt **was made to formalize** spelling and punctuation of English at all.

↖ it is ~ that 강조 / 사역동사 수동태 / to부정사 보어

5. The language //we **speak** in the twenty-first century **would be** virtually unintelligible to Shakespeare, **and so would** his way of speaking ^to us.

↖ so V S 도치 / 생략구문

6. Alvin Toffler estimated **that** Shakespeare **would** probably only **understand** about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.

↖ 명사절 접속사

7. **In other words**, so to speak, **if** Shakespeare **were to** materialize in London today he **would understand**, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

↖ 가정법 과거

* deplore 한탄하다

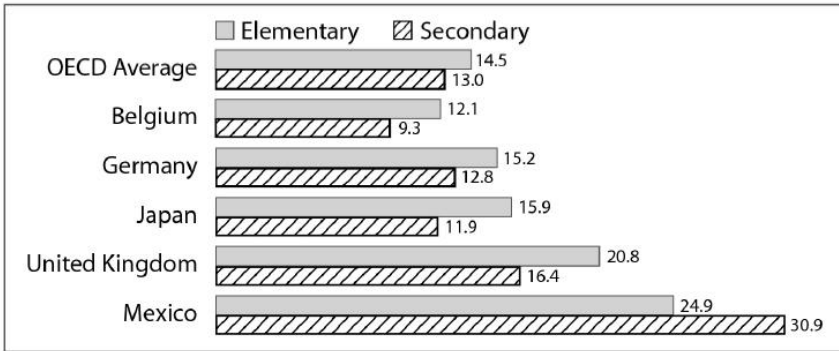
- ① Original Meanings of Words Fade with Time
- ② Dictionary: A Gradual Continuation of the Past
- ③ Literature: The Driving Force Behind New Words
- ④ How Can We Bridge the Ever-Widening Language Gap?
- ⑤ Language Evolution Makes Even Shakespeare Semi-literate!

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8. 25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Number of Students per Teacher
in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools across Selected Countries in 2019



- The graph above shows the average number of students per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools across selected countries in 2019.
- ① Belgium was the only country with a smaller number of students per teacher than the OECD average in both public elementary and secondary schools.
- ② In both public elementary and secondary schools, the average number of students per teacher was the largest in Mexico.
- ③ In public elementary schools, there was a smaller number of students per teacher on average in Germany than in Japan, whereas the reverse was true in public secondary schools.
- ④ The average number of students per teacher in public secondary schools in Germany was less than half that in the United Kingdom.
- ⑤ Of the five countries, Mexico was the only country with more students per teacher in public secondary schools than in public elementary schools.

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9. 26. John Ray에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Born in 1627 in Black Notley, Essex, England, John Ray was the son of the village blacksmith.

↖ 수동분사구문

2. At 16, he went to Cambridge University, where he studied widely and lectured on topics from Greek to mathematics, before joining the priesthood in 1660.

3. To recover from an illness in 1650, he had taken to nature walks and developed an interest in botany.

4. Accompanied by his wealthy student and supporter Francis Willughby, Ray toured Britain and Europe in the 1660s, studying and collecting plants and animals.

↖ 수동분사구문 / 능동분사구문

5. He married Margaret Oakley in 1673 and, after leaving Willughby's household, lived quietly in Black Notley to the age of 77.

6. He spent his later years studying samples in order to assemble plant and animal catalogues.

7. He wrote more than twenty works on theology and his travels, as well as on plants and their form and function.

* theology 신학

- ① 마을 대장장이의 아들이었다.
- ② 성직자의 길로 들어서기 전 Cambridge 대학에 다녔다.
- ③ 병에서 회복하기 위해 자연을 산책하기 시작했다.
- ④ Francis Willughby에게 후원받아 홀로 유럽을 여행하였다.
- ⑤ 동식물의 목록을 만들기 위해 표본을 연구하며 말년을 보냈다.

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10. 27. Peace Marathon Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Peace Marathon Festival

The Peace Marathon Festival will be held to promote world peace and share compassion for people in need. Join us to enjoy running and make a better world.

When & Where

- Sunday, September 3, 2023
(Start time: 10 a.m.)
- Civic Stadium

Participation Fee & Qualification

- Full & Half: \$30 (20 years or older)
- 10 km & 5 km: \$15 (No age limit)

Registration

- The number of participants is limited to 1,000.
(First come, first served.)
- Online only at ipmarathon.com

Notes

- Souvenirs and medals will be given to all participants.
- Changing rooms will be available at no charge.
- Water will be provided every 2.5km and at the finish line.

- ① 출발 시각은 오전 10시이다.
- ② 5 킬로미터 코스는 참가에 나이 제한이 없다.
- ③ 참가자는 선착순 1,000명으로 제한된다.
- ④ 모든 참가자들에게 기념품과 메달이 주어진다.
- ⑤ 물은 결승선에서만 제공된다.

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11. 28. Out to Lunch에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Out to Lunch

Do you want to enjoy an afternoon with tasty food and great music? 'Out to Lunch' is the perfect event to meet your needs! Come and enjoy this event held in Caras Park in downtown Missoula!

Dates & Times

- Every Wednesday in June, 12 p.m. - 3 p.m.

Highlights

- 10% discount at all food trucks including Diamond Ice Cream
- Live music performance of the new group Cello Brigade
- Face-painting and water balloon fight for kids

Notices

- Bring your own lawn chairs and blankets.
- Dispose of your waste properly.
- Drinking alcoholic beverages is strictly banned.

- ① 일 년 내내 수요일마다 열리는 행사이다.
- ② 푸드 트럭에서는 가격을 20% 할인해 준다.
- ③ 라이브 음악 공연이 마련되어 있다.
- ④ 개인 의자와 담요를 가지고 올 수 없다.
- ⑤ 주류를 포함한 음료를 마실 수 있다.

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12. 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

1. Research psychologists often work with self-report data, made up of participants' verbal accounts of their behavior.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사)구

2. This is the case ①whenever questionnaires, interviews, or personality inventories are used to measure variables.

↖ 복합관계부사 : anytime when / be use to V : ~하는데 사용되다

3. Self-report methods can be quite useful.

4. They take advantage of the fact that people have a unique opportunity to observe ② themselves full-time.

↖ 동격명사절 접속사 / to 부정사 형용사적 / 재귀대명사

5. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion.

6. One of the most problematic of these distortions is the social desirability bias, which is a tendency to give ③ socially approved answers to questions about oneself.

↖ one of + 복수명사 / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 재귀대명사

7. Subjects who are influenced by this bias work overtime trying to create a favorable impression, especially when subjects ④ ask (→ are asked) about sensitive issues.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 분사구문 / try to V ~ : ~하려고 애쓰다

8. For example, many survey respondents will report that they voted in an election or ⑤ gave to a charity when in fact it is possible to determine that they did not.[^]

↖ 명사절 접속사 / 진주어 to부정사 / 명사절 접속사 / 생략구문 : vote ~ give ~ 생략

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

1. Over the past several decades, there have been some agreements to reduce the debt of poor nations, but other economic challenges (like trade barriers) ① remain.

↖ to 부정사 형용사적

2. Nontariff trade measures, such as quotas, subsidies, and restrictions on exports, are increasingly prevalent and may be enacted for policy reasons having nothing to do with trade.

↖ 동사자리 / 현재분사(능동형용사)구

3. However, they have a ② discriminatory effect on exports from countries that lack the resources to comply with requirements of nontariff measures imposed by rich nations.

4. For example, the huge subsidies that ③ poor (→ rich) nations give to their farmers make it very difficult for farmers in the rest of the world to compete with them.

↖ 목적격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 가목적어 / 형용사보어 / to부정사 의미상주어 / 진목적어(to부정사) / 대명사일치

5. Another example would be domestic health or safety regulations, which, though not specifically targeting imports, could ④ impose significant costs on foreign manufacturers seeking to conform to the importer's market.

↖ 단수 부정대명사 / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 용법 / 접속사 능동분사구문 / 현재분사(능동형용사)구 / to부정사 보어

6. Industries in developing markets may have more ⑤ difficulty absorbing these additional costs.

↖ have difficulty V-ing : ~하는데 어려움을 겪다

* nontariff 비관세의 ** subsidy 보조금

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14. 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter noticed //a peculiar pattern: Businesses seemed to be profiting from regulation.

↖ 진행형 to부정사

2. He also discovered that the stricter regulations were prompting more innovation than the weaker ones.

↖ 명사절 접속사 / 과거진행 능동태 / 부정대명사 one

3. The Dutch flower industry provides an illustration.

4. For many years, the companies producing Holland’s world-renowned tulips and other cut flowers were also contaminating the country’s water and soil with fertilizers and pesticides.

↖ 현재분사(능동형용사)구 / 과거진행 능동태

5. In 1991, the Dutch government adopted a policy designed to cut pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal // they ultimately achieved.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사)구 / to부정사 부사적

6. Facing increasingly strict regulation, greenhouse growers realized //they had to develop new methods if they were going to maintain product quality with fewer pesticides.

↖ 능동분사구문

7. In response, they shifted to a cultivation method that circulates water in closed-loop systems and grows flowers in a rock wool substrate.

8. The new system not only reduced the pollution released into the environment; it also increased profits by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

* substrate 배양판

- ① innovation
- ② resistance
- ③ fairness
- ④ neglect
- ⑤ unity

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15. 32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. It's hard to pay more for the speedy but highly skilled person, simply because there's less effort being observed.

↳ 진주어 to부정사 / 부사 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 수동 진행 분사 형용사

2. Two researchers once did a study in which they asked people how much they would pay for data recovery.

3. They found that people would pay a little more for a greater quantity of rescued data, but what they were most sensitive to was the number of hours// the technician worked.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 (주어) / 시간관계부사 생략

4. When the data recovery took only a few minutes, willingness to pay was low, but when it took more than a week to recover the same amount of data, people were willing to pay much more.

↳ to 부정사 형용사적 / 진주어 to부정사

5. Think about it: They were willing to pay more for the slower service with the same outcome.

6. Fundamentally, when we value effort over outcome, we're paying for incompetence.

7. Although it is actually irrational, we feel more rational, and more comfortable, paying for incompetence.

↳ 분사구문

- ① prefer money to time
- ② ignore the hours put in
- ③ value effort over outcome
- ④ can't stand any malfunction
- ⑤ are biased toward the quality

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16. 33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. In adolescence many of us had the experience of falling under the sway of a great book or writer.

↳ 동명사

2. We became entranced by the novel ideas in the book, and because we were so open to influence, these early encounters with exciting ideas sank deeply into our minds and became part of our own thought processes, affecting us decades after we absorbed them.

↳ 현재분사(능동형용사) / 동사자리 / 능동분사구문 / 대명사 일치

3. Such influences enriched our mental landscape, and in fact our intelligence depends on the ability to absorb the lessons and ideas of those who are older and wiser.

↳ to 부정사 형용사적 / 주격 관계대명사

4. Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind.

↳ so V S 도치

5. And just as our sense of weakness and vulnerability motivated the desire to learn, so does our creeping sense of superiority slowly close us off to new ideas and influences.

↳ 새형 / just as S V~, so V S (의문문 도치가 오는 경우도 있음) / 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치

6. Some may advocate that we all become more skeptical in the modern world, but in fact a far greater danger comes from _____ that burdens us as individuals as we get older, and seems to be burdening our culture in general.

↳ 비교급 강조부사 far / 주격 관계대명사 / 형용사절 동사 병렬 / 능동진행 의미의 to부정사

* entrance 매표시키다

- ① the high dependence on others
- ② the obsession with our inferiority
- ③ the increasing closing of the mind
- ④ the misconception about our psychology
- ⑤ the self-destructive pattern of behavior

주제 : _____

<상관접속사 + 도치용법> ; just as + S1 + V1, so + S2 + V2 = S1이 V1하는 것처럼, S2도 V2하다

* so 뒤에 강조 시 도치문이 올 수 있다. ; just as + S + V, so + 의문문 도치

고2-2023/06/서울시

17. 34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Many people look for safety and security in popular thinking.
2. They figure that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right.
3. It must be a good idea.
4. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily.

↖ 부분부정

5. Popular thinking said //the earth was the center of the universe, yet Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved mathematically that the earth and the other planets in our solar system revolved around the sun.

↖ 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 대등접속사 yet / 명사절 접속사 / 부정대명사

6. Popular thinking said //surgery didn't require clean instruments, yet Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic practices that immediately saved lives.

↖ 대등접속사 / 주격 관계대명사

7. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right to vote, yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony fought for and won that right.

↖ to 부정사 형용사적 / 동사

8. We must always remember _____

9. People may say that there's safety in numbers, but that's not always true.

* antiseptic 멸균의

- ① majority rule should be founded on fairness
- ② the crowd is generally going in the right direction
- ③ the roles of leaders and followers can change at any time
- ④ people behave in a different fashion to others around them
- ⑤ there is a huge difference between acceptance and intelligence

주제 : _____

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18. 35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. Before getting licensed to drive a cab in London, a person has to pass an incredibly difficult test with an intimidating name — “The Knowledge.”

↳ 접속사 분사구문 / 과거분사(수동형용사) 보어

2. ① The test involves memorizing the layout of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a feat that involves an incredible amount of memory resources.

3. ② In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people who sign up for taxi driver training pass the test, even after spending two or three years studying for it!

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 접속사 능동분사구문 / spend N V-ing

4. ③ And as it turns out, the brains of London cabbies are different from non-cab-driving humans in ways that reflect their herculean memory efforts.

↳ 주격 관계대명사

5. ④ In other words, they must hold a full driving license, issued by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority, for at least a year.

6. ⑤ In fact, the part of the brain that has been most frequently associated with spatial memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region called the hippocampus, is bigger than average in these taxi drivers.

↳ 현재완료 수동태 / 과거분사(수동형용사)구

* herculean 초인적인 ** hippocampus 해마

소재 : _____

고2-2023/06/서울시

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

1. When evaluating a policy, people tend to concentrate on how the policy will fix some particular problem while ignoring or downplaying other effects //it may have.

↳ 접속사 능동분사구문 / 명사절 접속사 (의문사) / 접속사 능동분사구문/ 목적격 관계대명사 생략

2. Economists often refer to this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences.

(A)

3. But an unintended consequence is that the jobs of some autoworkers will be lost to foreign competition.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 명사절 접속사 / 수동태

4. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 목적격 관계대명사

(B)

5. For instance, suppose that you impose a tariff on imported steel in order to protect the jobs of domestic steelworkers.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) / to부정사 부사적

6. If you impose a high enough tariff, their jobs will indeed be protected from competition by foreign steel companies.

(C)

7. As a result, domestic automobile manufacturers have to raise the prices of their cars, making them relatively less attractive than foreign cars.

↳ 능동분사구문 / 대명사 일치 / 형용사 목적격 보어

8. Raising prices tends to reduce domestic car sales, so some domestic autoworkers lose their jobs.

↳ 동명사 주어 / 주어 동사 수일치

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

소재 : _____

고2-2023/06/서울시

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

1. Species **that** are found in only one area are called endemic species **and** are especially vulnerable to extinction.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 수동태 / 동사 병렬

(A)

2. **But** warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds to rise, depriving the forests of moisture, **and** the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up.

↖ cause N to V ~ (5형식) / 능동분사구문

3. The golden toad appears to be one of the first victims of climate change caused largely by global warming.

↖ appear to V : ~ 인 것처럼 보인다. / one of + 복수명사 / 과거분사(수동형용사)구

(B)

4. They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in tropical rain forests **where** most species are highly specialized.

↖ 장소 관계부사 / 수동태

5. One example is the brilliantly colored golden toad once found only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's mountainous region.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 과거분사(수동형용사)구 후치수식

(C)

6. Despite living in the country's well-protected Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad had apparently become extinct.

↖ 양보 전치사 despite = in spite of / 전치사 목적어 동명사 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 시제 논리

7. Much of the moisture **that** supported its rain forest habitat came in the form of moisture-laden clouds blowing in from the Caribbean Sea.

↖ 불가산 부정대명사 / 주격 관계대명사 / 현재분사(형용사)구

* lush 무성한, 우거진

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

주제 : _____

고2-2023/06/서울시

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

Rather, we **have to create** a situation **that** **doesn't** actually **occur** in the real world.

1. The fundamental nature of the experimental method **is** manipulation and control.

2. Scientists **manipulate** a variable of interest, **and** **see** **if** there's a difference.

↳ 명사절 접속사 if :

3. At the same time, they **attempt** to control for the potential effects of all other variables.

4. The importance of controlled experiments in identifying the underlying causes of events **cannot be overstated**.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사)

(①)

5. In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables **are** often correlated.

(②)

6. **For example**, people **who** **take** vitamin supplements **may have** different eating and exercise habits **than** people **who** **don't take** vitamins.

↳ 주격 관계대명사

(③)

7. **As a result**, **if** we **want** to study the health effects of vitamins, we **can't** merely observe the real world, **since** any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) **may affect** health.

(④)

8. That's just **what** scientific experiments do.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사

(⑤)

9. They **try** to separate the naturally occurring relationship in the world by manipulating one specific variable at a time, **while** holding everything else constant.

↳ 부사 / 현재분사 / 접속사 능동분사구문 / 목적격보어

주제 : _____

고2-2023/06/서울시

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

These healthful, non-nutritive compounds in plants provide color and function to the plant and add to the health of the human body.

1. Why do people in the Mediterranean live longer and have a lower incidence of disease?

2. Some people say it's because of what they eat.

↳ 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 구전치사의 목적으로 쓰인 선행사포함 주격관계대명사

3. Their diet is full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, whole grains, and nuts.

4. Individuals in these cultures drink red wine and use great amounts of olive oil.

5. Why is that food pattern healthy?

(①)

6. One reason is that they are eating a palette of colors.

(②)

7. More and more research is surfacing that shows us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) that exist in foods.

↳ 선행사 분리 주격 관계대명사 / 수일치 / 주격 관계대명사

(③)

8. Each color connects to a particular compound that serves a specific function in the body.

↳ 주격 관계대명사

(④)

9. For example, if you don't eat purple foods, you are probably missing out on anthocyanins, important brain protection compounds.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 be 생략 형용사구

(⑤)

10. Similarly, if you avoid green-colored foods, you may be lacking chlorophyll, a plant antioxidant that guards your cells from damage.

* antioxidant 산화 방지제

주제 : _____

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

1. People **behave** in highly predictable ways **when** they **experience** certain thoughts.
2. **When** they **agree**, they nod their heads.
3. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research **known as** "proprioceptive psychology," the process also **works** in reverse.
4. **Get** people to **behave** in a certain way **and** you **cause** them to **have** certain thoughts.
↑ get N toV / 명령문 and ~ / cause N toV
5. The idea **was** initially controversial, **but** fortunately it **was** **supported** by a compelling experiment.
↑ 수동태
6. Participants in a study **were asked to fixate** on various products **moving** across a large computer screen **and** then indicate **whether** the items appealed to them.
↑ 5형식 수동태 to부정사 보어 / 현재분사(진행형용사) / 명사절 접속사 whether (if)
7. Some of the items **moved** vertically (causing the participants to **nod** their heads while **watching**), **and** others **moved** horizontally (resulting in a side-to-side head movement).
8. Participants **preferred** vertically **moving** products without **being aware** **that** their "yes" and "no" head movements **had played** a key role in their decisions.
↑ 현재분사(진행형용사) / 동명사 + 형용사 보어 / 명사절 접속사 / 시제의 논리성



In one study, participants responded (A) _____ to products on a computer screen when they moved their heads up and down, which showed that their decisions were unconsciously influenced by their (B) _____.

후의적으로 행동

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ① favorably | behavior |
| ② favorably | instinct |
| ③ unfavorably | feeling |
| ④ unfavorably | gesture |
| ⑤ irrationally | prejudice |

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41~42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

1. Events or experiences **that** are out of ordinary tend to be remembered better because there is nothing competing with them when your brain tries to access them from its storehouse of remembered events.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 수동 to부정사 목적어 / 현재분사 / 대명사 일치 / try to : / 과거분사(수동)

2. **In other words**, the reason [^]it can be (a) difficult to remember **what** you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago is **that** there was probably nothing special about that Thursday or that particular breakfast — consequently, all your breakfast memories combine together into a sort of generic impression of a breakfast.

↳ to부정사 부사적 (형용사수식) / 의문사절 (목적어) / 동사자리 / 형용사후치수식 / 지시형용사

3. Your memory (b) merges similar events **not only** because it's more efficient to do so, **but also** because this is fundamental to **how** we learn things — our brains extract abstract rules **that** tie experiences together.

↳ 선행사 생략 방법 관계부사절 / 주격 관계대명사 / 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치

4. This is especially true for things **that** are (c) routine.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 : things that → what

5. **If** your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way for your brain to extract the details from one particular breakfast.

↳ to부정사 의미상주어 전치사 / to 부정사 형용사적 사용

6. Ironically, then, for behaviors **that** are routinized, you can remember the generic content of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but (d) particulars to that one instance can be very difficult to call up (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) **unless** they were especially distinctive.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 형용사절 수동태 / to부정사 부사적 형용사 수식 / 전치사+지시형용사+명사 / 부정부사절접속사 unless

7. **On the other hand**, **if** you did something unique **that** broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and spilled tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are (e) less (→ more) likely to remember it.

↳ 형용사 후치수식 / 주격 관계대명사 / 대명사 일치

24. 41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Repetition Makes Your Memory Sharp!
- ② How Does Your Memory Get Distorted?
- ③ What to Consider in Routinizing Your Work
- ④ Merging Experiences: Key to Remembering Details

⑤ The More Unique Events, the More Vivid Recollection

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

주제 : _____

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43~45. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

1. Henrietta is one of the greatest "queens of song."
2. She had to go through a severe struggle before (a) she attained the enviable position as the greatest singer Germany had produced.
3. At the beginning of her career she was hissed off a Vienna stage by the friends of her rival, Amelia.
4. But in spite of this defeat, Henrietta endured until all Europe was at her feet.

* hiss off 야유하여 쫓아내다

(B)

5. The answer was, "That's my mother, Amelia Steininger. She used to be a great singer, but she lost her voice, and she cried so much about it that now (b) she can't see anymore."
6. Henrietta inquired their address and then told the child, "Tell your mother an old acquaintance will call on her this afternoon."
7. She searched out their place and undertook the care of both mother and daughter.
8. At her request, a skilled doctor tried to restore Amelia's sight, but it was in vain.

(C)

9. But Henrietta's kindness to (c) her former rival did not stop here.
10. The next week she gave a benefit concert for the poor woman, and it was said that on that occasion Henrietta sang as (d) she had never sung before.
11. And who can doubt that with the applause of that vast audience there was mingled the applause of the angels in heaven who rejoice over the good deeds of those below?

(D)

12. Many years later, when Henrietta was at the height of her fame, one day she was riding through the streets of Berlin.
13. Soon she came across a little girl leading a blind woman.

