

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Boat Tour Manager,

1. On March 15, my family **was** on one of your Glass Bottom Boat Tours.
2. **When** we returned to our hotel, I **discovered** **that** I **left behind** my cell phone case.
3. The case **must have fallen** off my lap and onto the floor **when** I **took it off** my phone to clean it.
4. **I would like to ask you to check if it is on your boat.**
5. Its color **is** black and it **has** my name on the inside.
6. If you find the case, I would **appreciate** it if you would let me know.
7. Sincerely, Sam Roberts

- ① 제품의 고장 원인을 문의하려고
- ② 분실물 발견 시 연락을 부탁하려고
- ③ 시설물의 철저한 관리를 당부하려고
- ④ 여행자 보험 가입 절차를 확인하려고
- ⑤ 분실물 센터 확장의 필요성을 건의하려고

목적 : \_\_\_\_\_

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Matthew의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. One Saturday morning, Matthew's mother **told** Matthew **that** she **was going to take** him to the park.
2. A big smile **came** across his face.
3. As he loved to play outside, he **ate** his breakfast and **got dressed** quickly so they could go.
4. **When** they got to the park, Matthew **ran** all the way over to the swing set.
5. That **was** his favorite thing to do at the park.
6. But the swings **were** all **being used**.
7. His mother **explained** **that** he could use the slide until a swing became **available**, but it was broken.
8. Suddenly, his mother **got** a phone call and she **told** Matthew they had to leave.  
갑자기 그의 어머니가 전화를 받고 Matthew에게 그들이 떠나야 한다고 말했다.
8. His heart **sank**.

- ① embarrassed → indifferent
- ② **excited → disappointed**
- ③ cheerful → ashamed
- ④ nervous → touched
- ⑤ scared → relaxed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Meetings **encourage** creative thinking and **can give** you ideas **that** you **may never have thought of** on your own.

2. **However**, **on average**, meeting **participants** **consider** about one third of meeting time **to be unproductive**.

↖ consider N to V 5형식

3. But you **can make** your meetings more **productive** and more **useful** by preparing well **in advance**.

↖ 목적격 보어 - 형용사

4. You **should create** a list of items **to be discussed** and **share** your list with other participants before a meeting.

↖ 수동 to부정사 형용사적

5. It **allows** them **to know** **what** **to expect** in your meeting and **prepare** to **participate**.

↖ allow N to V 5형식 / 의문사 to부정사 / to부정사 병렬

- ① 회의 결과는 빠짐없이 작성해서 공개해야 한다.
- ② 중요한 정보는 공식 회의를 통해 전달해야 한다.
- ③ 생산성 향상을 위해 정기적인 평가회가 필요하다.
- ④ 모든 참석자의 동의를 받아서 회의를 열어야 한다.
- ⑤ 회의에서 다룰 사항은 미리 작성해서 공유해야 한다.

주장 : \_\_\_\_\_

21. 밑줄 친 put the glass down이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1. A **psychology** professor **raised** a glass of water while teaching stress management **principles** to her students, and **asked** them, "How heavy is this glass of water I'm holding?"

↖ 접속사 분사구문

2. Students **shouted out** various answers.

3. The professor **replied**, "The **absolute** weight of this glass **doesn't** matter."

4. It **depends on** how long I hold it.

5. If I hold it for a minute, it's quite light.

7. But, if I hold it for a day straight, it **will cause** severe pain in my arm, forcing me to drop the glass to the floor.

↖ force N to V 5형식

8. In each case, the weight of the glass **is** the same, but the longer I hold it, the heavier it feels to me."

9. As the class nodded their heads in **agreement**, she **continued**, "Your stresses in life are like this glass of water."

↖ 수일치

10. If you still **feel** the weight of yesterday's stress, it's a strong sign that it's time to put the glass down."

↖ 동격 명사절 접속사 / to부정사 형용사적

그것은 잔을 내려놓아야 할 때라는 강한 신호입니다."

- ① pour more water into the glass
- ② set a plan not to make mistakes
- ③ **let go of the stress in your mind**
- ④ think about the cause of your stress
- ⑤ learn to accept the opinions of others

소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Your emotions **deserve attention** and **give** you important pieces of information.
2. **However**, they **can** also sometimes **be** an **unreliable, inaccurate** source of information.
3. You **may feel** a certain way, but that **does not mean** ^those feelings **are reflections** of the truth.
4. You **may feel** sad and **conclude** **that** your friend **is** angry with you **when** her behavior simply **reflects** that she's having a bad day.
5. You **may feel** **depressed** and **decide** **that** you **did** **poorly** in an interview **when** you **did** just fine.
6. Your feelings **can** **mislead** you into thinking things **that** **are not supported** by facts.

- ① 자신의 감정으로 인해 상황을 오해할 수 있다.
- ② 자신의 생각을 타인에게 강요해서는 안 된다.
- ③ 인간관계가 우리의 감정에 영향을 미친다.
- ④ 타인의 감정에 공감하는 자세가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 공동체를 위한 선택에는 보상이 따른다.

요지 : \_\_\_\_\_

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Every day, children **explore** and **construct** relationships among **objects**.
2. Frequently, these relationships **focus on** how much or how many of something exists.
3. **Thus**, children **count** — “One cookie, two shoes, three candles on the birthday cake, four children in the sandbox.”
4. Children **compare** — “Which has more? Which has fewer? Will there be enough?”
5. Children **calculate** — “How many will **fit**? Now, I have five. I need one more.”
6. In all of these **instances**, children **are developing** a **notion** of **quantity**.
7. Children **reveal** and **investigate mathematical concepts** through their own activities or experiences, such as **figuring out** how many crackers **to take** at snack time **or sorting** shells into piles.

① difficulties of children in learning how to count

② how children build mathematical understanding

③ why fingers are used in counting objects

④ importance of early childhood education

⑤ advantages of singing number songs

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Only a **generation** or two ago, mentioning the word algorithms **would have drawn a blank** from most people.

2. Today, algorithms **appear** in every part of **civilization**.

3. They **are** connected to everyday life.

↳ 수동태

4. They're not just in your cell phone or your laptop but in your car, your house, your **appliances**, and your toys.

5. Your bank **is** a huge web of algorithms, with humans turning the switches here and there.

↳ with N 형용사구 : 부대상황 분사구문 : ~하면서, ~한 채로

6. Algorithms **schedule** flights and then **fly** the airplanes.

7. Algorithms **run** factories, **trade** goods, and **keep** records.

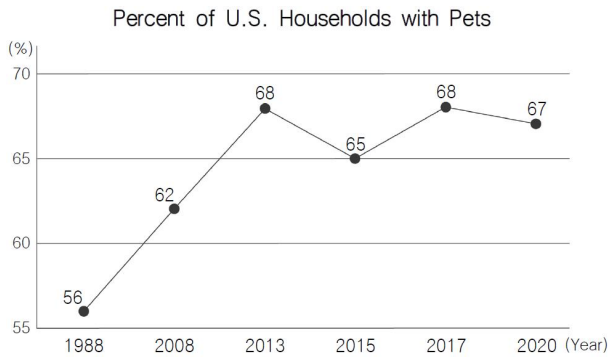
8. If every algorithm suddenly stopped working, it **would be** the end of the world as we know it.

↳ stop + 동명사 목적어 ; ~하는 것을 멈추다 / 문장을 대신하는 it

① We Live in an Age of Algorithms

- ② Mysteries of Ancient Civilizations
- ③ Dangers of Online Banking Algorithms
- ④ How Algorithms Decrease Human Creativity
- ⑤ Transportation: A Driving Force of Industry

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- The graph above shows the percent of households with pets in the United States (U.S.) from 1988 to 2020.
- ① In 1988, more than half of U.S. households owned pets, and more than 6 out of 10 U.S. households owned pets from 2008 to 2020.
- ② In the period between 1988 and 2008, pet ownership increased among U.S. households by 6 percentage points.
- ③ From 2008 to 2013, pet ownership rose an additional 6 percentage points.
- ④ The percent of U.S. households with pets in 2013 was the same as that in 2017, which was 68 percent.
- ⑤ In 2015, the rate of U.S. households with pets was 3 percentage points lower than in 2020.

3(→2)퍼센트



26. Claude Bolling에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Pianist, composer, and big band leader, Claude Bolling, was born on April 10, 1930, in Cannes, France, but spent most of his life in Paris.
2. He began studying classical music as a youth.
3. He was introduced to the world of jazz by a schoolmate.
4. Later, Bolling became interested in the music of Fats Waller, one of the most excellent jazz musicians.
5. Bolling became famous as a teenager by winning the Best Piano Player prize at an amateur contest in France.
6. He was also a successful film music composer, writing the music for more than one hundred films.
7. In 1975, he collaborated with flutist Rampal and published Suite for Flute and Jazz Piano Trio, which he became most well-known for.
8. He died in 2020, leaving two sons, David and Alexandre.

- ① 1930년에 프랑스에서 태어났다.
- ② 학교 친구를 통해 재즈를 소개받았다.
- ③ 20대에 Best Piano Player 상을 받았다.
- ④ 성공적인 영화 음악 작곡가였다.
- ⑤ 1975년에 플루트 연주자와 협업했다.

27. Kids Taekwondo Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

### Kids Taekwondo Program

Enjoy our taekwondo program this summer vacation.

**Schedule**

- Dates: August 8th - August 10th
- Time: 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.



**Participants**

- Any child aged 5 and up

**Activities**

- Self - defense training
- Team building games to develop social skills

**Participation Fee**

- \$50 per child (includes snacks)

**Notice**

- What to bring: water bottle, towel
- What not to bring: chewing gum, expensive items

Kids Taekwondo Program

- ① 8월 8일부터 3일간 운영한다.
- ② 5세 이상의 어린이가 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 자기 방어 훈련 활동을 한다.
- ④ 참가비에 간식비는 포함되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 물병과 수건을 가져와야 한다.

28. Moonlight Chocolate Factory Tour에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Moonlight Chocolate Factory Tour**

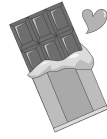
Take this special tour and have a chance to enjoy our most popular chocolate bars.

**Operating Hours**

•Monday-Friday, 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

**Activities**

•Watching our chocolate-making process  
•Tasting 3 types of chocolate (dark, milk, and mint chocolate)



**Notice**

•Ticket price: \$30  
•Wearing a face mask is required.  
•Taking pictures is not allowed inside the factory.

- ① 주말 오후 시간에 운영한다.
- ② 초콜릿 제조 과정을 볼 수 있다.
- ③ 네 가지 종류의 초콜릿을 시식한다.
- ④ 마스크 착용은 참여자의 선택 사항이다.
- ⑤ 공장 내부에서 사진 촬영이 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

1. Despite all the high-tech devices that seem to deny the need for paper, paper use in the United States ① has nearly doubled recently.

↖ 주동 수일치

2. We now consume more paper than ever : 400 million tons globally and growing.

3. Paper is not the only resource ② that we are using more of.

↖ 목적격 관계대명사

4. Technological advances often come with the promise of ② using fewer materials.

↖ 전치사의 목적어로 사용된 동명사

5. However, the reality is that they have historically caused more materials use, making us ④ dependent (dependently) on more natural resources.

↖ 분사구문 / 사역동사 목적격보어 자리

6. The world now consumes far more "stuff" than it ever has.

↖ 비교급 강조부사 / 생략구문 일치

7. We use twenty-seven times more industrial minerals, such as gold, copper, and rare metals, than we ⑤ did just over a century ago.

↖ 대동사

8. We also each individually use more resources.

9. Much of that is due to our high-tech lifestyle. \*copper: 구리

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Do you sometimes **feel** like you don't love your life?

2. Like, deep inside, something **is** missing? That's **because** we are living someone else's life.

↳ 명사절 접속사 because : 그것은 ~ 때문이다 (cf) that' s why ~ : ~의 결과이다

3. We **allow** **other** people **to** ① **influence** our choices.

↳ 부정형용사 / allow N to V 5형식

4. We **are trying** **to meet** their **expectations**.

5. Social pressure **is** **deceiving** — we **are** all **impacted** without **noticing** it.

6. **Before** we realize ^we are losing **ownership** of our lives, we **end up** ② **envying** (~~ignoring~~) **how** **other** people **live**.

↳ end up V-ing : / 부정형용사 / 목적어절로 쓰인 의문사절 어순

7. Then, we **can** only **see** the greener grass — **ours** **is** never **good enough**.

↳ 소유대명사 / 부사 enough

8. **To regain** that **passion** for the life you want, you **must** ③ **recover** control of your choices.

↳ to부정사 부사적(목적)

9. No one **but** **yourself** **can choose** how you live. But, how?

10. The first step to **getting rid of** expectations **is** to treat **yourself** ④ **kindly**.

↳ step to N / 재귀대명사 / 동사 수식 부사

11. You **can't** truly **love** other people **if** you don't love **yourself** first.

12. **When we accept who we are**, there's no room for other's ⑤ expectations.

우리가 우리의 있는 그대로를 받아들일 때, 타인의 기대감을 위한 여지는 남아있지 않다.

소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

요약 : 선택에 대한 통제력을 타인이 아닌 자신의 것으로 회복하고, 자신을 있는 그대로 수용하여 자기 삶을 사랑하  
라

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. One of the big questions faced this past year was how to keep innovation rolling when people were working entirely virtually.

↖ one of 복수명사 / 수동형용사

2. But experts say that digital work didn't have a negative effect on innovation and creativity.

3. Working within limits pushes us to solve problems.

↖ 동명사 주어 수일치

4. Overall, virtual meeting platforms put more constraints on communication and collaboration than face-to-face settings.

5. For instance, with the press of a button, virtual meeting hosts can control the size of breakout groups and enforce time constraints; only one person can speak at a time; nonverbal signals, particularly those below the shoulders, are diminished; "seating arrangements" are assigned by the platform, not by individuals; and visual access to others may be limited by the size of each participant's screen.

6. Such restrictions are likely to stretch participants beyond their usual ways of thinking, boosting creativity.

↖ 분사구문

① **restrictions** : ,

② **responsibilities** :

③ memories : 기억

④ **coincidences** :

⑤ **traditions** :

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

32번. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (3점)

1. The law of **demand** is **that** the demand for **goods** and services **increases** **as** prices **fall**, and the demand **falls** **as** prices **increase**.
2. Giffen goods **are** special types of products **for** **which** the traditional law of demand **does not** **apply**.
3. Instead of **switching** to cheaper **replacements**, consumers **demand** more of giffen goods **when** the price **increases** and less of them **when** the price **decreases**.
4. Taking an example, rice in China **is** a giffen good **because** people **tend** to purchase less of it when the price falls.
5. The reason for this **is**, when the price of rice falls, ^people **have** more money to spend on other types of products such as meat and dairy **and**, therefore, **change** their spending pattern.
6. **On the other hand**, as rice prices increase, people consume more rice.

- ① order more meat
- ② **consume more rice**
- ③ try to get new jobs
- ④ increase their savings
- ⑤ start to invest overseas

소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

기펜재 : Giffen Good

소득이 증가함에 따라 어떤 재화에 대한 수요는 증가하고, 다른 재화는 오히려 감소하기도 한다. 전자를 정상재(normal good)라 하고, 후자를 열등재(inferior good)라고 한다. 그런데 실질소득이 증가하는 경우는 재화가격은 그대로이나 가계의 명목소득이 증가하는 경우와 명목소득은 그대로이나 재화의 가격이 하락하여 실질소득이 증가하는 경우 두 가지가 있다. 이때 기펜재는 명목소득은 그대로인 채 재화가격이 하락할 때, 그것에 대한 수요량이 오히려 감소하는 재화를 말한다. 즉, 기펜재는 가격이 하락할 때 오히려 수요량이 감소하는 특수한 열등재이다. 따라서 기펜재가 되기 위해서 그 재화는 반드시 열등재이어야 하나, 열등재라고 해서 모두 기펜재가 되는 것은 아니다.

19세기 아일랜드 지방에서 감자가격이 하락하여 구매력이 증가하자 그동안 주식으로 해 온 감자에 신물이 나서 감자 소비를 줄이고 고기 소비를 늘린 사례가 전해지고 있다. 영국의 경제학자 로버트 기펜이 이를 발견하여 기펜재로 이름 지어졌다.

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

1. In a study at Princeton University in 1992, research scientists **looked at** two different groups of mice.

2. One group **was made intellectually superior** by **modifying** the **gene** for the glutamate receptor.

↖ 수동태 / 5형식 수동태

3. Glutamate **is** a brain **chemical** **that** is necessary in learning.

↖ 주격 관계대명사

4. **The other** group **was genetically manipulated to be** intellectually **inferior**, also **done** by **modifying** the gene for the glutamate receptor.

↖ 부정형용사 / 5형식 수동태 / 수동분사구문

5. The smart mice **were** then **raised** in standard cages, **while** the inferior mice **were raised** in large cages with toys and exercise wheels **and with** lots of social **interaction**.

↖ 수동태 / 전명구 병렬

6. At the end of the study, **although** the intellectually inferior mice **were** genetically **handicapped**, they **were** able to **perform** just **as well as** their genetic superiors.

7. This **was** a real **triumph** for **nurture** over **nature**.

8. Genes **are turned** on or off based on what is around you.

\*glutamate: 글루타민산염 \*\*manipulate: 조작하다

- ① by themselves for survival
- ② free from social interaction
- ③ based on what is around you
- ④ depending on genetic superiority
- ⑤ so as to keep ourselves entertained

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_



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

1. Researchers **are** working on a project **that** asks coastal towns **how they are** preparing for rising sea levels.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 직접목적어로 사용된 의문사절 거순

2. Some towns **have** risk **assessments**; some towns even **have** a plan.

4. But it's a **rare** town **that** is actually **carrying out** a plan.

↖ it is ~ that 강조

5. One reason **we've failed to act on** climate change **is** the common belief **that it is far away in time and space**.

↖ 이유 관계부사 생략 / 동격명사절

6. For decades, climate change **was** a **prediction** about the future, **so** scientists **talked** about it in the future **tense**.

7. This **became** a habit — **so that** even today many scientists still **use** the future tense, **even though** we **know that** a climate crisis **is** ongoing.

↖ 명사절 접속사

8. Scientists also often **focus on regions** most **affected** by the crisis, such as Bangladesh or the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, **which** for most Americans are **physically remote**.

↖ 수동 형용사구(과거분사) / 선행사 포함 주격관계대명사 / 수일치

- ① it is not related to science
- ② it is far away in time and space
- ③ energy efficiency matters the most
- ④ careful planning can fix the problem
- ⑤ it is too late to prevent it from happening

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. According to Marguerite La Caze, fashion **contributes** to our lives and **provides** a **medium** **for** us **to** **develop** and **exhibit** important social **virtues**.

↳ to부정사 형용사적 의미상 주어

2. Fashion **may be** beautiful, **innovative**, and useful; we **can display** **creativity** and good taste in our fashion choices.

3. And in **dressing** with taste and **care**, we **represent** both self-respect and a **concern** for the pleasure of **others**.

↳ 동명사 / 부정대명사

4. There **is** no doubt **that** fashion **can be** a source of interest and pleasure **which** **links** us to each other.

↳ 동격 명사절 접속사

5. ~~Although the fashion industry developed first in Europe and America, today it is an international and highly globalized industry.~~

6. That is, fashion **provides** a **sociable** aspect **along with** opportunities to imagine **oneself differently** — **to try on different identities.** \*virtue: 가치

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Mrs. Klein **told** her first graders **to draw** a picture of something **to be** thankful **for**.

↳ tell N to V 5형식 / to 부정사 형용사적 : 수식받는 명사는 to부정사구 동사의 목적어

2. She **thought** **that** most of the class **would draw** turkeys or Thanksgiving tables.

3. But Douglas **drew** **something different**.

↳ ~thing (body/one) + 형용사 후치수식

4. Douglas **was** a boy **who** usually **spent** time alone and **stayed** around her **while** his classmates went outside together **during** break time.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 전치사 during

5. **What** the boy **drew** **was** a hand. But whose hand?

6. His image **immediately attracted** **the other** students' interest.

↳ 정관사 + other

7. So, everyone **rushed** to talk about **whose** hand it was.

↳ 소유격 관계 형용사

8. "It **must be** the hand of God **that** brings us food," said one student.

↳ 주격 관계대명사

9. "A farmer's," said a second student, "because they **raise** the turkeys."

10. "It looks more like a police officer's," added **another**, "they **protect** us."

11. The class **was** **so responsive** **that** Mrs. Klein **had** almost **forgotten** about Douglas.

↳ so 형/부 that ~ :

12. **After** she **had** **the others** at work on **another** project, she **asked** Douglas **whose** hand it was.

↳ the + 부정형용사 / another : 어떤 또 하나의 / 소유격 관계형용사

13. He answered softly, "It's yours. Thank you, Mrs. Klein."

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

1. According to **legend**, **once** a vampire **bites** a person, that person **turns into** a vampire **who** seeks the blood of **others**.

2. A researcher **came up with** some simple math, **which** proves **that** these **highly** popular **creatures** can't exist.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 계속적 용법 / 명사절 접속사 / 부사 highly - high

3. University of Central Florida physics professor Costas Efthimiou's work **breaks down** the **myth**.

4. **Suppose** **that** on January 1st, 1600, the human population **was** just over five hundred million.

5. If the first vampire **came** into **existence** that day and **bit** one person a month, there **would have been** two vampires by February 1st, 1600.

6. A month later there **would have been** four, the next month eight, then sixteen, and so on.

7. In just two-and-a-half years, the original human population **would** all **have become** vampires **with** no humans **left**.

↖ 부대상황 분사구문 with N 분사(구) : ~한 채로, ~하면서 ~하여

8. But look around you. Have vampires taken over the world? No, because there's no such thing.

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. **Friction** is a force between two surfaces **that** are sliding, or **trying** to slide, across each other.
2. **For example**, **when** you **try** to push a book along the floor, friction **makes** this **difficult**.
3. Friction always **works** in the direction **opposite** to the direction **in which** the object is moving, or **trying** to move.

↖ 형용사구 후치 수식 / 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절

4. So, friction always **slows** a **moving** object down.

↖ 현재분사 - 진행의미

5. The **amount** of friction **depends on** the surface **materials**.

6. The **rougher** the surface **is**, the **more** friction **is produced**.

↖ the 비교급 ~, the 비교급 : / 수동태

7. Friction also **produces** heat.

8. **For example**, if you **rub** your hands together quickly, they **will get** warmer.

9. Friction **can be** a useful force **because** it **prevents** our shoes **slipping** on the floor **when** we walk and **stops** car tires **skidding** on the road.

↖ 현재분사 목적격보어 (능동, 진행) / 부사절 내 동사병렬

10. When you walk, friction **is caused** between the tread on your shoes and the ground, **acting** to **grip** the ground **and prevent** sliding. \*skid: 미끄러지다 \*\*tread: 접지면, 바닥

↖ 수동태 / 분사구문 / to부정사 병렬 (to 생략)

소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Humans born without sight are not able to collect visual experiences, so they understand the world entirely through their other senses.

↖ 과거분사 / 수일치 / 부정대명사

2. As a result, people with blindness at birth develop an amazing ability to understand the world through the collection of experiences and memories that come from these non-visual senses.

↖ 능동형용사 / to 부정사 형용사적 / 주격 관계대명사

3. The dreams of a person who has been without sight since birth can be just as vivid and imaginative as those of someone with normal vision.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 완료시제 ~ since / 보어 자리 / 대명사 일치

4. They are unique, however, because their dreams are constructed from the non-visual experiences and memories they have collected.

↖ 수동태 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

5. A person with normal vision will dream about a familiar friend using visual memories of shape, lighting, and colour.

↖ 분사구문

6. But, a blind person will associate the same friend with a unique combination of experiences from their non-visual senses that act to represent that friend.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / to부정사 부사적 목적

7. In other words, people blind at birth have similar overall dreaming experiences even though they do not dream in pictures.

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. According to a study of Swedish **adolescents**, an important factor of adolescents' academic success is how they **respond to** challenges.

2. The study reports that when facing difficulties, adolescents exposed to an **authoritative parenting** style are less likely to be **passive, helpless**, and afraid to fail.

↳ 접속사 분사구문 / 과거분사형 형용사구

3. Another study of nine high schools in Wisconsin and northern California **indicates** that children of authoritative parents **do** well in school, because these parents **put** a lot of effort into getting involved in their children's school activities.

↳ 전치사의 목적어

4. That is, authoritative parents **are significantly** more likely to help their children with homework, to attend school programs, to watch their children in sports, and to help students select courses.

5. to부정사 병렬

6. **Moreover**, these parents **are** more **aware of** what their children do and how they **perform** in school.

↳ 선행사 포함 목적격 관계대명사 / 관계부사

7. Finally, authoritative parents **praise** academic **excellence** and the importance of working hard more than other parents do.

↳ 부정대명사 / 대동사 do = praise



The studies above show that the children of authoritative parents often succeed academically, since they are more \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to deal with their difficulties and are affected by their parents' \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ involvement.

- | (A)        | (B)      |
|------------|----------|
| ① likely   | random   |
| ② willing  | minimal  |
| ③ willing  | active   |
| ④ hesitant | unwanted |
| ⑤ hesitant | constant |

41~42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. U.K. researchers say ^a bedtime of between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. is best.
2. They say ^people who go to sleep between these times have a ① lower risk of heart disease.
3. Six years ago, the researchers **collected** data on the sleep patterns of 80,000 **volunteers**.
4. The volunteers had to wear a special watch for seven days so the researchers could collect data on their sleeping and waking times.
5. The scientists then monitored the health of the volunteers.
6. Around 3,000 volunteers later showed heart problems.
7. They went to bed earlier or later than the ② ideal 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. timeframe.
8. One of the authors of the study, Dr. David Plans, **commented** on his research and the ③ effects of bedtimes on the health of our heart.  
 ↗ one of 복수명사
9. He said ^the study could not give a **certain** cause for their results, but it suggests that early or late bedtimes may be more likely to **disrupt** the body clock, with ④negative (positive) consequences for **cardiovascular** health.
10. He said that it was important for our body to wake up to the morning light, and that the worst time to go to bed was after midnight because it may ⑤ reduce the **likelihood** of seeing morning light which resets the body clock.
11. He added that we **risk** cardiovascular disease if our body clock is not reset properly.

\*disrupt: 혼란케 하다 \*\*cardiovascular: 심장 혈관의

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Best Bedtime for Your Heart



- ② Late Bedtimes Are a Matter of Age
- ③ For Sound Sleep: Turn Off the Light
- ④ Sleeping Patterns Reflect Personalities
- ⑤ Regular Exercise: A Miracle for Good Sleep

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

43~45. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

1. Once, a farmer lost his precious watch while working in his barn.
2. It may have appeared to be an ordinary watch to others, but it brought a lot of happy childhood memories to him.
3. It was one of the most important things to (a)him.
4. After searching for it for a long time, the old farmer became exhausted.

\*barn: 헛간(곡물·건초 따위를 두는 곳)

(D)

5. However, the tired farmer did not want to give up on the search for his watch and asked a group of children playing outside to help him.
6. (e)He promised an attractive reward for the person who could find it.
7. After hearing about the reward, the children hurried inside the barn and went through and round the entire pile of hay looking for the watch.
8. After a long time searching for it, some of the children got tired and gave up.

(B)

9. The number of children looking for the watch slowly decreased and only a few tired children were left.
10. The farmer gave up all hope of finding it and called off the search.
11. Just when the farmer was closing the barn door, a little boy came up to him and asked the farmer to give him another chance.

12. The farmer did not want to lose out on any chance of finding the watch so let (b)him in the barn.

(C)

13. After a little while the boy came out with the farmer's watch in his hand.
14. (c)He was happily surprised and asked how he had succeeded to find the watch while everyone

else had failed.

15. He replied "I just sat there and tried listening for the sound of the watch.

16. In silence, it was much easier to hear it and follow the direction of the sound."

17. (d)He was delighted to get his watch back and rewarded the little boy as promised.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

① 농부의 시계는 어린 시절의 행복한 기억을 불러일으켰다.

② 한 어린 소년이 농부에게 또 한 번의 기회를 달라고 요청했다.

③ 소년이 한 손에 농부의 시계를 들고 나왔다.

④ 아이들은 시계를 찾기 위해 헛간을 뛰쳐나왔다.

⑤ 아이들 중 일부는 지쳐서 시계 찾기를 포기했다.