

고1-2022/11/경기도

18. 목적 \_\_\_\_\_

1. Dear Mr. Krull,

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2. I have greatly enjoyed working at Trincom Enterprises as a sales manager.

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3. Since I joined in 2015, I have been a loyal and **essential** member of this company, and have developed innovative ways to contribute to the company.

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4. Moreover, in the last year alone, I have brought in two new major clients to the company, increasing the company's total sales by 5%.

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5. Also, I have **voluntarily** trained 5 new members of staff, totaling 35 hours.

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6. **I would therefore request your consideration in raising my salary,** which I believe **reflects** my **performance** as well as the industry **average**.

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7. I look forward to speaking with you soon. Kimberly Morss

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고1-2022/11/경기도

19. relaxed → worried

1. On one beautiful spring day, I was fully enjoying my **day off**.

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2. I arrived at the nail salon, and muted my cellphone so that I would be disconnected for the hour and feel calm and peaceful.

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3. I was so comfortable while I got a manicure.

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4. As I left the place, I checked my cellphone and saw four missed calls from a strange number.

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5. I knew **immediately** that something bad was coming, and I called back.

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6. A young woman answered and said that my father had fallen over a stone and was injured, now seated on a bench.

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7. I was really concerned since he had just recovered from his knee surgery.

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8. I rushed getting into my car to go see him.

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고1-2022/11/경기도

20. 요지 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. You already have a business and you're about to launch your blog so that you can sell your product.

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2. Unfortunately, here is where a 'business mind' can be a bad thing.

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3. Most people believe that to have a successful business blog promoting a product, they have to stay **strictly** on the topic.

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4. If all you're doing is **shamelessly** promoting your product, then who is going to want to read the latest thing ^you're writing about?

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5. Instead, you need to give some useful or **entertaining** information away **for free** so that people have a reason to keep coming back.

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6. Only by doing this can you create an interested audience that you will then be able to sell to.

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7. So, the best way to be successful with a business blog is to write about things that your audience will be interested in.

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고1-2022/11/경기도

21.

1. Our language helps to **reveal** our deeper **assumptions**.

1. Think of these revealing phrases: When we **accomplish something important**, we say it took "**blood, sweat, and tears**."

2. We say important achievements are "**hard-earned**."

3. We recommend a "hard day's work" when "day's work" would be enough.

4. When we talk of "easy money," we are **implying** it was obtained **through illegal or questionable means**.

5. We use the phrase "That's easy **for** you **to say**" as a **criticism**, usually when we are seeking to **invalidate** someone's opinion.

6. It's like we all automatically accept that the "right" way is, **inevitably, the harder one**.

7. In my experience this is hardly ever questioned.

8. What would happen if you **do challenge this sacred cow**?

9. We don't even pause to consider that something important and **valuable** could be made **easy**.

10. What if the biggest thing **keeping** us from doing what matters is the false assumption that it has to take huge effort?

\*sacred cow: 지나치게 신성시되어 비판이나 의심이 허용되지 않는 관습이나 제도

\*invalidate: 틀렸음을 입증하다

고1-2022/11/경기도

22. 요지 \_\_\_\_\_

1. The old saying is that “knowledge is power,” but **when it comes to** scary, threatening news, research suggests the exact **opposite**.

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2. Frightening news can actually **rob** people **of** their inner sense of control, making them less likely to take care of themselves and other people.

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3. Public health research shows that when the news **presents** health-related information in a **pessimistic** way, people are actually less likely to take steps to protect themselves from illness as a result.

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4. A news article that’s intended to warn people about increasing cancer rates, for example, can result in fewer people choosing to get screened for the disease because they’re so terrified of what they might find.

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5. This is also true for issues such as climate change.

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6. When a news story is all **doom** and **gloom**, **people feel depressed and become less interested in taking small, personal steps to fight ecological collapse.**

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고1-2022/11/경기도

23. 주제 \_\_\_\_\_

1. The most **remarkable** and unbelievable **consequence** of melting ice and rising seas **is** that together they are a kind of time machine, so **real that** they are altering the **duration** of our day.

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2. It works like this: As the **glaciers** melt and the seas rise, **gravity** forces more water toward the **equator**.

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3. This changes the shape of the Earth ever so **slightly**, making it fatter around the middle, **which** in turns slows the **rotation** of the planet **similarly** to the way ^a ballet dancer **slows her spin by spreading out her arms**.

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4. The slowdown isn't much, just a few thousandths of a second each year, but like the **barely noticeable** jump of rising seas every year, it adds up.

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5. **When dinosaurs lived on the Earth, a day lasted only about twenty-three hours.**

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고1-2022/11/경기도

24. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Have you ever **brought up** an idea or suggestion to someone and heard them immediately say "No, that won't work."?

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2. You may have thought, "He/she didn't even give it a chance. How do they know it won't work?"

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3. When you are right about something, you close off the **possibility** of another **viewpoint** or opportunity.

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4. Being right about something means that "it is the way it is, **period.**"

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5. You may be correct. Your **particular** way of seeing it may be true with the facts.

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6. However, considering the other option or the other person's point of view can be **beneficial**.

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7. If you see their side, you will see something new or, **at worse**, learn something about how the other person looks at life.

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8. Why would you think everyone sees and experiences life the way you do?

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9. **Besides how boring that would be, it would eliminate all new opportunities, ideas, invention, and creativity.**

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고1-2022/11/경기도

29. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. You may have seen headlines in the news about some of the things machines powered by artificial intelligence can do.

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1. However, if you were to **consider** all the **tasks** that AI-powered machines could actually **perform**, it would be quite **mind-blowing!**

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2. One of the key features of artificial intelligence is that it enables machines to learn new things, rather than requiring programming specific to new tasks.

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3. Therefore, the **core** difference between computers of the future and ③ those of the past is that future computers will be able to learn and **self-improve**.

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8. In the near future, smart **virtual assistants** will know more about you than your closest friends and family members do

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4. Can you imagine how that might change our lives?

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5. These kinds of changes are exactly why it is so important to recognize the **implications** that new technologies will have for our world.

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고1-2022/11/경기도

30. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Plant growth is controlled by a group of hormones called auxins found at the tips of **stems** and roots of plants.

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2. Auxins produced at the tips of stems tend to accumulate on the side of the stem that is in the shade.

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3. **Accordingly**, the auxins **stimulate** growth on the shaded side of the plant.

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4. Therefore, the shaded side grows faster than the side facing the sunlight.

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5. This **phenomenon** causes the stem to bend and appear to be growing towards the light.

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6. Auxins have the **opposite** effect on the roots of plants.

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7. Auxins in the tips of roots tend to limit growth.

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8. If a root is **horizontal** in the soil, the auxins will accumulate on the lower side and **interfere** with its development.

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9. Therefore, the lower side of the root will grow slower than the upper side.

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10. This will, in turn, cause the root to bend downwards, with the tip of the root growing in that direction.

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고1-2022/11/경기도

31. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. To **demonstrate** how best to defeat the habit of delaying, Dan Ariely, a professor of **psychology** and **behavioral economics**, **performed** an experiment on students in three of his classes at MIT.

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2. He **assigned** all classes three reports over the course of the semester.

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3. The first class had to choose three **due dates** for themselves, up to and including the last day of class.

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4. The second had no **deadlines** -- all three papers just had to be submitted by the last day of class.

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5. In his third class, he gave students three set deadlines over the course of the semester.

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6. At the end of the semester, he found that students with set deadlines received the best grades, the students with no deadlines had the worst, and those who could choose their own deadlines fell somewhere in the middle.

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7. **Ariely concludes that restricting freedom — whether by the professor or by students who recognize their own tendencies to delay things — improves self-control and performance.**

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고1-2022/11/경기도

32. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. The best way in which innovation changes our lives is by enabling people to work for each other.

2. The main **theme** of human history is that we become **steadily** more **specialized in** what we produce, and steadily more **diversified** in what we consume : we move away from **unstable self-sufficiency** to safer **mutual interdependence**.

3. By **concentrating on serving** other people’s needs for forty hours a week – which we call a job – you can spend the other seventy-two hours (not counting fifty-six hours in bed) relying on the services provided to you by other people.

4. Innovation has made it possible to work for a **fraction of** a second in order to be able to **afford** to turn on an electric lamp for an hour, providing the **quantity** of light that would have required a whole day’s work if you had to make it yourself by collecting and **refining** sesame oil or lamb fat to burn in a simple lamp, as much of **humanity did** in the not so **distant** past.

\*a fraction of a second: 아주 짧은 시간 \*\*refine: 정제하다

고1-2022/11/경기도

33. 소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. If you've ever made a poor choice, you might be interested in learning how to break that habit.

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1. One great way to trick your brain into doing so is to sign a "Ulysses Contract."

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2. The name of this life tip comes from the Greek **myth** about Ulysses, a captain whose ship sailed past the island of the Sirens, a **tribe** of dangerous women who lured **victims** to their death with their **irresistible** songs.

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3. Knowing that he would **otherwise** be unable to **resist**, Ulysses **instructed** his crew to stuff their ears with cotton and tie him to the ship's mast to prevent him from turning their ship towards the Sirens.

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4. **It worked for him and you can do the same thing by locking yourself out of your temptations.**

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5. For example, if you want to stay off your cellphone and **concentrate on** your work, **delete** the apps that distract you or ask a friend to change your password!

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\*lure: 유혹하다 \*\*mast: 돛대

고1-2022/11/경기도

34. 소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Our homes aren't just **ecosystems**, they're unique ones. hosting species that are adapted to indoor environments and pushing **evolution** in new **directions**.

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2. Indoor **microbes**, insects, and rats have all evolved the ability to survive our **chemical attacks**, developing **resistance** to **antibacterials**, **insecticides**, and poisons.

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3. German **cockroaches** are known to have developed a **distaste** for glucose, which is commonly used as bait in **roach traps**.

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4. Some indoor insects, which have fewer opportunities to feed than their outdoor **counterparts**, seem to have developed the ability to survive when food is limited.

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5. Dunn and other **ecologists** have suggested that as the planet becomes more developed and more **urban**, more species will evolve the traits they need to thrive indoors.

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6. Over a long enough time period, indoor living could **drive** our evolution, too.

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7. Perhaps my indoorsy self **represents** the future of humanity.

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\*glucose: 포도당 \*\*bait: 미끼

고1-2022/11/경기도

35. 소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Developing a personal **engagement** with **poetry brings** at number of benefits to you as an individual, in both a personal and a **professional capacity**.

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2. Writing poetry **has been shown to have** **physical** and mental benefits, with expressive writing **found** to improve **immune** system and lung **function**, **diminish** psychological distress, and **enhance** relationships.

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3. Poetry **has** long **been used to aid** different mental health needs, **develop** **empathy**, and **reconsider** our relationship with both natural and built environments.

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4. Poetry **is** also an **incredibly** effective way of actively **targeting** the **cognitive** development period, **improving** your **productivity** and scientific creativity in the process.

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5. In short, poetry has a lot to offer, if you give it the opportunity to do so.

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\*cognitive: 인지적인

고1-2022/11/경기도

36. 소재 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Things are changing.  
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2. It has been reported that 42 percent of jobs in Canada are **at risk**, and 62 percent of jobs in America will be in danger due to **advances** in **automation**.  
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3. You might say that the numbers seem a bit **unrealistic**, but the threat is real.  
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4. One fast food franchise has a robot that can **flip** a burger in ten seconds.  
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5. It is just a simple task but the robot could replace an entire crew.  
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6. Highly skilled jobs are also at risk.  
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7. A supercomputer, for instance, can suggest **available treatments** for specific illnesses in an automated way, drawing on the body of medical research and data on diseases.  
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8. However, what's difficult to automate is the ability to **creatively** solve problems.  
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9. **Whereas** workers in "doing" roles can be **replaced** by robots, the role of creatively solving problems is more **dependent** on an **irreplaceable** individual.  
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고1-2022/11/경기도

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

1. Each **beech tree** grows in a **particular** location and soil conditions can **vary** greatly in just a few yards.

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2. The soil can have a **great deal of** water or almost no water. It can be full of **nutrients** or not.

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3. Accordingly, each tree grows more quickly or more slowly and **produces** more or less sugar, and thus you would expect every tree **to be** photosynthesizing at a different rate.

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4. This is **taking place** underground through the roots.

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5. **Whoever** has an **abundance** of sugar **hands some over**; **whoever** is running short gets help.

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6. Their network acts as a system to make sure that no trees fall too **far behind**.

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7. However, the rate is the same.

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8. **Whether** they are thick or thin, all the trees of the same species are using light to produce the same amount of sugar per leaf.

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9. Some trees have plenty of sugar and some have less, but the trees **equalize** this difference between **them** by **transferring** sugar.

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\*photosynthesize: 광합성하다



고1-2022/11/경기도

38. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

요약 : \_\_\_\_\_  
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1. Should we use language to understand mind or ^mind to understand language?

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2. **Analytic philosophy** historically assumes that language is basic and that mind would **make sense** if proper use of language was appreciated.

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3. Modern **cognitive** science, however, rightly judges that language is just one aspect of mind of great importance in human beings but ^not **fundamental** to all kinds of thinking.

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4. Countless species of animals manage to **navigate** the world, solve problems, and learn without using language, through brain **mechanisms** that are largely **preserved** in the minds of humans.

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5. There is no reason to assume that language is fundamental to mental operations.

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6. **Nevertheless**, language is **enormously** important in human life and contributes largely to our ability to **cooperate** with each other in dealing with the world.

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7. Our species homo sapiens **has been astonishingly** successful, which depended in part **on** language, first as an **effective** contributor to **collaborative** problem solving and much later, as collective memory through written records.

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\*appreciate: (제대로) 인식하다

39. 주제 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Take two glasses of water. Put a little bit of orange juice into one and a little bit of lemon juice into the other.

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2. What you have are **essentially** two glasses of water but **with a completely different chemical makeup**.

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3. If we take the glass **containing** orange juice and heat it, we will still have two different glasses of water with different chemical makeups, but now **they will also have different temperatures**.

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4. If we **could** magically **remove** the glasses, we **would find** ^the two water bodies **would not** mix well.

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5. Perhaps they would mix a little **where** they met ; however, they would remain **separate because of their different chemical makeups and temperatures**.

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6. The warmer water would **float** on the surface of the cold water because of its lighter weight.

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7. In the ocean we have bodies of water that differ in temperature and salt content; for this reason, they do not mix.

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고1-2022/11/경기도

40. 요약 : \_\_\_\_\_

1. One of the most powerful tools to find meaning in our lives is **reflective journaling** – thinking back on and writing about what has happened to us.

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2. In the 1990s, Stanford University researchers asked **undergraduate** students on spring break to journal about their most important personal **values** and their daily activities; others were asked to write about only the good things that happened to them in the day.

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3. Three weeks later, the students who had written about their values were happier, healthier, and more **confident** about their ability to handle stress than the ones who had only focused on the good stuff.

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4. By reflecting on how their daily activities supported their values, students had gained a new **perspective** on those activities and choices.

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5. Little stresses and hassles were now **demonstrations** of their values in action.

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6. Suddenly, their lives were full of meaningful activities.

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7. And all they had to do was reflect and write about it – **positively reframing their experiences with their personal values.**

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\*hassle: 귀찮은 일

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. Mike May lost his **sight** at the age of three.

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2. Because he had spent the **majority** of his life adapting to being blind — and even **cultivating** a skiing career in this state — his other senses **compensated** by growing stronger.

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3. However, when his sight was **restored** through a surgery in his forties, his **entire perception** of reality was **disrupted**.

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4. Instead of being thrilled that he could see now, as he'd expected, his brain was so overloaded with new visual **stimuli** that the world became a frightening and overwhelming place.

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5. After he'd learned to know his family through touch and smell, he found that he couldn't **recognize** his children with his eyes, and this left him puzzled.

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6. Skiing also became a lot harder as he **struggled** to **adapt** to the visual **stimulation**.

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7. This **confusion** occurred because his brain hadn't yet learned to see.

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8. Though we often tend to assume our eyes **function** as video cameras which relay information to our brain, **advances** in **neuroscientific** research have **proven** that this is actually not **the case**.

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9. Instead, sight is a **collaborative** effort between our eyes and our brains, and the way we process visual reality depends on the way these two communicate.

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10. If communication between our eyes and our brains is **disturbed**, our perception of reality is **altered** accordingly.

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11. And because other areas of May's brain had adapted to process information primarily through his other senses, the process of learning how to see was more difficult than he'd **anticipated**.

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