

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear Mr. Jones,
2. I **am** James Arkady, PR Director of KHJ Corporation.
3. We **are planning** to **redesign** our brand **identity** and **launch** a new logo to celebrate our 10th **anniversary**.
4. We **request** you to **create** a logo **that** best **suits** our company's core vision, 'To **inspire** humanity.'
5. I **hope** the new logo **will convey** our brand message and **capture** the values of KHJ.
6. Please **send** us your logo design **proposal** **once** you **are done** with it. Thank you.
7. Best regards, James Arkady

① 회사 로고 제작을 의뢰하려고

② 변경된 회사 로고를 홍보하려고

③ 회사 비전에 대한 컨설팅을 요청하려고

④ 회사 창립 10주년 기념품을 주문하려고

⑤ 회사 로고 제작 일정 변경을 공지하려고

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

1. One day, Cindy **happened to** sit next to a famous artist in a café, and she **was thrilled to see** him in person.

↖ happen to V : 우연히 ~하다 / 수동형용사 / to부정사 부사적 용법 중 감정의 원인

2. He **was drawing** on a used napkin over coffee.

3. She **was looking on in awe.**

4. After a few moments, the man **finished** his coffee and **was about to throw** away the napkin **as** he left.

↖ be about to V : 막 ~하려던 참이다.

5. Cindy **stopped** him. "Can I have that napkin you drew on?", she asked.

6. "Sure," he **replied**. "Twenty thousand dollars."

7. She **said**, with her eyes wide-open, "What? It took you like two minutes **to draw** that."

8. "No," he **said**. "It took me over sixty years to draw this."

9. **Being at a loss**, she **stood still rooted** to the ground.

↖ 분사구문 → As she was at a loss

① relieved → worried

② indifferent → embarrassed

③ **excited → surprised**

④ disappointed → satisfied

⑤ jealous → confident

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Sometimes, you feel the need to avoid something that will lead to success out of discomfort.

↳ to부정사 형용사적 / 주격관대

2. Maybe you are avoiding extra work because you are tired.

3. You are actively shutting out success because you want to avoid being uncomfortable.

4. Therefore, overcoming your instinct to avoid uncomfortable things at first is essential.

↳ 동명사 주어 / 수일치

5. Try doing new things outside of your comfort zone.

↳ try V-ing : 시험삼아 ~하다

6. Change is always uncomfortable, but it is key to doing things differently in order to find that magical formula for success.

↳ key to N / 부사자리 / 목적으로 사용된 지시대명사 that

① 불편할지라도 성공하기 위해서는 새로운 것을 시도해야 한다.

② 일과 생활의 균형을 맞추는 성공적인 삶을 추구해야 한다.

③ 갈등 해소를 위해 불편함의 원인을 찾아 개선해야 한다.

④ 단계별 목표를 설정하여 익숙한 것부터 도전해야 한다.

⑤ 변화에 적응하기 위해 직관적으로 문제를 해결해야 한다.

주제 : _____

21. 밑줄 친 want to use a hammer가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- 1. We have a **tendency to interpret** events **selectively**.
- 2. If we want things to be "this way" or "that way" we can most certainly select, **stack**, or **arrange** evidence in a way **that supports** such a **viewpoint**.

↳ 주격관대

3. Selective **perception** is based on **what** **seems** to us **to stand out**.

↳ 선포관대 / 수일치 / seem to V (2형식)

4. **However**, **what** **seems** to us to be **standing** out **may** very **well be related** to our goals, interests, expectations, past experiences, or **current** demands of the situation — "with a hammer in hand, everything looks like a nail."

5. This **quote highlights** the **phenomenon** of selective perception.

6. If we **want** to use a hammer, then the world around us **may begin** to look **as though** it is full of **nails!**

- ① are unwilling to stand out
- ② make our effort meaningless
- ③ **intend to do something in a certain way**
- ④ hope others have a viewpoint similar to ours
- ⑤ have a way of thinking that is accepted by others

주제 : _____

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Rather than** attempting to punish students with a low grade or mark in the hope [^]it will encourage them to give greater effort in the future, **teachers can better motivate students by considering** their work as **incomplete** and then requiring additional effort.

↳ 동명사 병렬

2. Teachers at Beachwood Middle School in Beachwood, Ohio, **record** students' grades as A, B, C, or I (Incomplete).

3. Students who **receive** an I grade are required to do additional work in order to bring their **performance** up to an **acceptable** level.

↳ 먼 주어와의 수일치 / be required to V ~하도록 요구받다 / in order to V ~하기 위하여

4. This policy **is** based on the belief that students **perform** at a failure level or **submit** failing work in large part **because** teachers **accept** it.

↳ 동격명사절 접속사

5. The Beachwood teachers **reason** that **if** they no longer **accept** **substandard** work, students **will not submit** it.

↳ 대명사 일치

6. And with **appropriate** support, they **believe** [^]students **will continue** to work until their performance **is** satisfactory.

- ① 학생에게 평가결과를 공개하는 것은 학습동기를 떨어뜨린다.
- ② 학생에게 추가 과제를 부여하는 것은 학업 부담을 가중시킨다.
- ③ 지속적인 보상은 학업성취도에 장기적으로 부정적인 영향을 준다.
- ④ 학생의 자기주도적 학습 능력은 정서적으로 안정된 학습 환경에서 향상된다.
- ⑤ 학생의 과제가 일정 수준에 도달하도록 개선 기회를 주면 동기부여에 도움이 된다.

주제 : _____

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Curiosity makes us much more likely to view a tough problem as an interesting challenge to take on.**

↳ 목적격보어 자리 / 능동 형용사

2. A stressful meeting with our boss **becomes** an opportunity to learn.

3. A nervous first date **becomes** an **exciting** night out with a new person.

4. A colander **becomes** a hat.

5. In general, curiosity **motivates** us **to view** stressful situations **as** challenges rather than **threats**, **to talk** about difficulties more **openly**, **and to try** new **approaches** to **solving** problems.

↳ 목적격 보어로 쓰인 to부정사 병렬 / approach to N

6. In fact, curiosity **is associated with** a less **defensive reaction** to stress and, as a result, less **aggression** **when** we **respond to irritation**.

*colander : (음식 재료의 물을 빼는 데 쓰는) 체

- ① importance of defensive reactions in a tough situation
- ② curiosity as the hidden force of positive reframes
- ③ difficulties of coping with stress at work
- ④ potential threats caused by curiosity
- ⑤ factors that reduce human curiosity

주제 : _____

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **When** people **think** about the development of cities, **rarely** **do** they **consider** the **critical** role of **vertical transportation.**

↖ 부정어구 도치

2. In fact, each day, more than 7 billion elevator journeys **are taken** in tall buildings all over the world.

↖ 수동태

3. **Efficient** vertical transportation **can expand** our ability to build taller and taller **skyscrapers.**

4. Antony Wood, a Professor of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology, **explains** **that** **advances** in elevators over the past 20 years **are** probably the greatest advances **we have seen** in tall buildings.

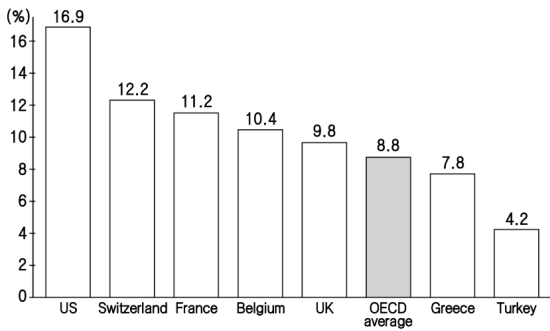
5. **For example,** elevators in the Jeddah Tower in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under **construction,** **will reach** a height record of 660m.

- ① Elevators Bring Buildings Closer to the Sky
- ② The Higher You Climb, the Better the View
- ③ How to Construct an Elevator Cheap and Fast
- ④ The Function of the Ancient and the Modern City
- ⑤ The Evolution of Architecture: Solutions for Overpopulation

소재 : _____

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오

Health Spending as a Share of GDP for Selected OECD Countries (2018)



1. The above graph shows health spending as a share of GDP for selected OECD countries in 2018.
2. On average, OECD countries were estimated to have spent 8.8 percent of their GDP on health care.
3. Among the given countries above, the US had the highest share, with 16.9 percent, followed by Switzerland at 12.2 percent.
4. France spent more than 11 percent of its GDP, while Turkey spent less than 5 percent of its GDP on health care.
5. Belgium’s health spending as a share of GDP sat between that of France and the UK.
6. There was a 3[→2] percentage point difference in the share of GDP spent on health care between the UK and Greece.

26. Lithops에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Lithops are plants that are often called 'living stones' on account of their unique rock-like appearance.
2. They are native to the deserts of South Africa but commonly sold in garden centers and nurseries.
3. Lithops grow well in compacted, sandy soil with little water and extreme hot temperatures.
4. Lithops are small plants, rarely getting more than an inch above the soil surface and usually with only two leaves.
5. The thick leaves resemble the cleft in an animal's foot or just a pair of grayish brown stones gathered together.
6. The plants have no true stem and much of the plant is underground.
7. Their appearance has the effect of conserving moisture.

*cleft: 갈라진 틈

- ① 살아있는 돌로 불리는 식물이다.
- ② 원산지는 남아프리카 사막 지역이다.
- ③ 토양의 표면 위로 대개 1인치 이상 자란다.
- ④ 줄기가 없으며 땅속에 대부분 묻혀 있다.
- ⑤ 겉모양은 수분 보존 효과를 갖고 있다.

27. “Go Green” Writing Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치 하지 않는 것은?

“Go Green” Writing Contest

Share your talents & conserve the environment

Main Topic: Save the Environment

Writing Categories

- Slogan • Poem • Essay



Requirements:

- Participants: High school students
- Participate in one of the above categories (only one entry per participant)

Deadline: July 5th, 2021

- Email your work to apply@gogreen.com.

Prize for Each Category

- 1st place: \$80
- 2nd place: \$60
- 3rd place: \$40

The winners will be announced only on the website on July 15th, 2021. No personal contact will be made.

For more information, visit www.gogreen.com.

- ① 대회 주제는 환경 보호이다.
- ② 참가자는 한 부문에만 참가해야 한다.
- ③ 마감 기한은 7월 5일이다.
- ④ 작품은 이메일로 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 개별적으로 연락받는다.

28. Virtual Idea Exchange에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Virtual Idea Exchange

Connect in real time and have discussions about the upcoming school festival.

Goal

- Plan the school festival and share ideas for it.

Participants: Club leaders only

What to Discuss

- Themes • Ticket sales • Budget

Date&Time: 5 to 7 p.m. on Friday, June 25th, 2021

Notes

- Get the access link by text message 10 minutes before the meeting and click it.
- Type your real name when you enter the chatroom.

- ① 동아리 회원이라면 누구나 참여 가능하다.
- ② 티켓 판매는 논의 대상에서 제외된다.
- ③ 회의는 3시간 동안 열린다.
- ④ 접속 링크를 문자로 받는다.
- ⑤ 채팅방 입장 시 동아리명으로 참여해야 한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. There **have been occasions** ① **in which** you **have observed** a smile **and** you **could sense** it **was not genuine**.
2. The most **obvious** way of **identifying** a genuine smile from an **insincere** ② **one is that** a **fake** smile **primarily** only **affects** the lower half of the face, mainly with the mouth alone.
3. The eyes **don't** really **get involved**.
4. **Take** the opportunity to look in the mirror and **manufacture** a smile ③ **using** the lower half your face only.
5. When you **do** this, judge ④ how **happy** your face really **looks** — is it genuine?
6. A genuine smile **will impact on** the muscles and wrinkles around the eyes and less **noticeably**, the skin between the eyebrow and upper eyelid ⑤ **is (are) lowered** slightly with true enjoyment.
7. The genuine smile **can impact on** the **entire** face.

주제 : _____

30. 다음 밑줄 친 단어가 문맥상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

1. Detailed study over the past two or three decades is showing that the complex forms of natural systems are essential to their functioning.
2. The attempt to ① straighten rivers and give them regular cross-sections is perhaps the most disastrous example of this form-and-function relationship.
3. The natural river has a very ② irregular form: it curves a lot, spills across flood plains, and leaks into wetlands, giving it an ever-changing and incredibly complex shoreline.
4. This allows the river to ③ control (prevent) variations in water level and speed.
5. Pushing the river into tidy geometry ④ destroys functional capacity and results in disasters like the Mississippi floods of 1927 and 1993 and, more recently, the unnatural disaster of Hurricane Katrina.
6. A \$50 billion plan to “let the river loose” in Louisiana recognizes that the ⑤ controlled Mississippi is washing away twenty-four square miles of that state annually.

*geometry: 기하학 **capacity: 수용능력

소재 : _____

주장 : _____

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. In a culture **where** there **is** a belief **that** you **can have** anything **^**you truly **want**, there **is** no problem in choosing.

↳ 관계부사 / 동격명사절 / 목적격 관대 생략

2. Many cultures, **however**, **do not maintain** this belief.

3. In fact, many people **do not believe** **that** life **is** about getting what you want.

4. Life **is** about doing what you **are supposed to** do.

5. The reason **^**they **have** trouble **making** choices **is** **^**they **believe** that what they may want **is not related** to what they are supposed to do.

↳ have trouble (in) V-ing : ~하는데 어려움을 겪다

6. The weight of outside **considerations** **is** greater than their **desires**.

↳ 먼 주어와 동사 수일치

7. When this **is** an issue in a group, we **discuss** **what** **makes** for good decisions.

↳ 선포관대

8. **If** a person **can be** **unburdened** from their cares and duties and, just for a moment, **consider** **what** **appeals** to them, **they get** the chance to **sort out** **what** **is** important to them.

9. Then they **can consider** and **negotiate** with their **external** pressures.

- ① desires ② merits ③ abilities
- ④ limitations ⑤ worries

주제 : _____

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Research **has confirmed** that **athletes** **are** less likely to participate in unacceptable behavior than are non-athletes.
2. However, **moral reasoning** and good sporting behavior seem to **decline** as athletes **progress** to higher competitive levels, in part because of the increased **emphasis** on winning.

↖ 수일치 (의미상 구분) / 전치사 접속사 구문

3. Thus winning can be a double-edged sword in teaching **character development**.
4. Some athletes **may want** to win so much that they lie, cheat, and break team rules.
5. They **may develop** **undesirable** character **traits** that **can enhance** their ability to win in the short term.
6. However, when athletes **resist** the **temptation** to win in a dishonest way, they **can develop** positive character traits that last a **lifetime**.
7. **Character is a learned behavior, and a sense of fair play develops only if coaches plan to teach those lessons systematically.**

*trait 특성

- ① a piece of cake
- ② a one-way street
- ③ a bird in the hand
- ④ a fish out of water
- ⑤ a double-edged sword

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

33, 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **Due to** technological innovations, music **can** now **be experienced** by more people, for more of the time than ever before.
2. **Mass availability** **has given** individuals **unheard-of** **control** over their own sound-environment.
3. **However**, it **has** also **confronted** them **with** the **simultaneous** availability of countless **genres** of music, **in** **which** they **have to** **orient** **themselves**.
4. People **start** filtering out and organizing their digital libraries like they **used to** **do** with their **physical** music collections.

↖ used to V : ~하곤 했다 (be used to N ~하는데 익숙하다)

5. **However**, there **is** the difference **that** the choice **lies** in their own hands.

↖ 동격명사절 접속사

6. Without **being** **restricted** to the limited collection of **music-distributors**, **nor** **being** **guided** by the local radio program as a 'preselector' of the latest hits, the individual **actively** **has to** **choose and determine** his or her musical preferences.

7. The search for the right song **is** thus **associated with** **considerable** effort.

*simultaneous:동시의

- ① choose and determine his or her musical preferences
- ② understand the technical aspects of recording sessions
- ③ share unique and inspiring playlists on social media
- ④ interpret lyrics with background knowledge of the songs
- ⑤ seek the advice of a voice specialist for better performances

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. It is common to assume that creativity **concerns primarily** the relation between actor(creator) and artifact(creation).
2. **However**, from a sociocultural **standpoint**, the creative act is never "complete" in the **absence** of a **second position — that of an audience.**
3. **While** the actor or creator him/herself is the first audience of the artifact **being produced**, this kind of **distantiation** can only be achieved by **internalizing the perspective of others on one's work**.

↖ 수동형용사구

4. This means that, in order to be an audience to your own creation, a history of **interaction** with others is needed.
5. We exist in a social world that **constantly confronts** us with the "view of the other." It is the view we include and blend into our own activity, including creative activity.
6. This **outside perspective** is **essential** for creativity because it gives new meaning and value to the creative act and its product.

*artifact 창작물

- ① exploring the absolute truth in existence
- ② following a series of precise and logical steps
- ③ looking outside and drawing inspiration from nature
- ④ internalizing the perspective of others on one's work
- ⑤ pushing the audience to the limits of its endurance

주제 : _____

♥ Even the connection between creators and creations is considered important, the existence of outside perspective is critical to have creativity perfect.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

1. Health and the spread of disease are very closely linked to how we live and how our cities operate.

↳ 명사절로 쓰인 의문사절

2. The good news is that cities are incredibly resilient.

3. Many cities have experienced epidemics in the past and have not only survived, but advanced.

↳ 상관접속사 not only A but (also) B

4. ① The nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries saw destructive outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, and influenza in European cities.

5. ② Doctors such as Jon Snow, from England, and Rudolf Virchow, of Germany, saw the connection between poor living conditions, overcrowding, sanitation, and disease.

6. ③ A recognition of this connection led to the replanning and rebuilding of cities to stop the spread of epidemics.

7. ④ ~~In spite of reconstruction efforts, cities declined in many areas and many people started to leave.~~

8. ⑤ In the mid-nineteenth century, London's pioneering sewer system, which still serves it today, was built as a result of understanding the importance of clean water in stopping the spread of cholera.

↳ 주격관대 계속적

*resilient 회복력이 있는 **sewer system 하수처리시스템

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것 을 고르시오.

1. Starting from birth, babies are immediately attracted to faces.
2. Scientists were able to show this by having babies look at two simple images, one that looks more like a face than the other.

↳ 동명사로 쓰인 사역동사의 목적격 보어 → 원형부정사 / 부정대명사 one / 부정대명사 구분

3. (C) By measuring where the babies looked, scientists found that the babies looked at the face-like image more than they looked at the non-face image.

4. Even though babies have poor eyesight, they prefer to look at faces. But why?

↳ prefer to V : ~하는 것을 선호하다

5. (B) One reason babies might like faces is because of something called evolution.

↳ 관계부사 why 생략 / 먼 주어 수일치 / 접속사 전치사 구분 / 수동형용사

6. Evolution involves changes to the structures of an organism (such as the brain) that occur over many generations.

↳ 주격관대 / 선행사가 먼 관계사절 수일치

7. (A) These changes help the organisms to survive, making them alert to enemies.

↳ 분사구문 / 분사구문으로 쓰인 사역동사의 목적격 보어

8. By being able to recognize faces from afar or in the dark, humans were able to know someone was coming and protect themselves from possible danger.

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

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것 을 고르시오.

1. People **spend** much of their time **interacting** with media, but **that** **does not mean** **that** people **have** the **critical** skills to **analyze** and understand it.

2. (B) One well-known study from Stanford University in 2016 **demonstrated** **that** youth **are** easily **fooled** by **misinformation**, especially when it comes through social media channels.

3. This weakness **is not found** only in youth, **however**.

4. (A) Research from New York University **found** **that** people over 65 **shared** seven times as much misinformation as their younger counterparts.

5. All of this **raises** a question: What's the solution to the misinformation problem?

6. (C) **Governments** and tech platforms certainly **have** a role to play in **blocking** misinformation.

7. **However**, every individual **needs** to take **responsibility** for **combating** this **threat** by becoming more **information** **literate**.

*counterpart 상대방

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

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

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

1. Sound and light **travel** in **waves**.
2. An analogy often **given** for sound **is that** of throwing a small stone onto the surface of a **still** pond.
3. Waves **radiate** **outwards** from the point of impact, just **as** sound waves **radiate** from the sound source.
4. (①) This **is** due to a **disturbance** in the air around us.
5. (②) If you **bang** two sticks together, you **will get** a sound.
6. **As** the sticks **approach** each other, the air immediately in front of **them** **is** **compressed** and energy **builds up**.
7. (③) When the point of impact **occurs**, this energy **is** **released** as sound waves.
8. (④) If you **try** the same experiment with two heavy stones, exactly the same thing **occurs**, **but** you **get** a different sound due to the **density** and surface of the stones, and **as** they **have** **likely** **displaced** more air, ^a louder sound.

↩ 생략구문

9. (⑤) **And so**, a physical disturbance in the **atmosphere** around us **will produce** a sound.

*analogy비유 **radiate 사방으로 퍼지다

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

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

1. Food chain means the **transfer** of food energy from the source in plants through a series of **organisms** with the repeated process of eating and **being eaten**.

↳ 수동태

2. (①) In a **grassland**, grass is eaten by rabbits **while** rabbits in turn are eaten by foxes.

3. (②) This is an example of a simple food chain.

4. (③) This food chain **implies** the **sequence** **in** **which** food energy is transferred from producer to **consumer** or higher trophic level.

↳ 전치사 관계대명사

5. **It** has been observed **that** at each level of transfer, a large **proportion**, 80–90 percent, of the potential energy is lost as heat.

↳ 가주어

6. (④) **Hence** the number of steps or links in a sequence is **restricted**, usually to four or five.

↳ the number of + 복수명사 = 단수취급 (a number of와 구분)

7. (⑤) The **shorter** the food chain or the nearer the organism **is** to the beginning of the chain, the **greater** the **available** energy **intake** is.

*trophic 영양의

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

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

1. A woman named Rhonda who **attended** the University of California at Berkeley **had** a problem.

↖ 수동형용사 (과거분사)

2. She **was living** near campus with several other people — none of whom **knew** one another.

↖ 접속사+대명사 = 관계대명사

3. When the cleaning people **came** each weekend, they **left** several rolls of toilet paper in each of the two bathrooms.

4. However, by Monday all the toilet paper **would be gone**.

5. It **was** a classic tragedy-of-the-**commons** situation: because some people **took** more toilet paper than their fair share, the **public resource** **was destroyed** for everyone else.

6. After reading a research paper about behavior change, Rhonda **put** a note in one of the bathrooms asking people not to remove the toilet paper, as it **was** a **shared** item.

7. To her great satisfaction, one roll reappeared in a few hours, and another ^the next day.

↖ 수동태불가 자동사 / 부정대명사 / 생략구문 ^=reappeared

8. In the other note-free bathroom, however, there **was** no toilet paper until the following weekend, when the cleaning people **returned**.



A small (A) reminder brought about a change in the behavior of the people who had taken more of the (B) shared goods than they needed.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------|
| ① reminder | shared |
| ② reminder | recycled |
| ③ mistake | stored |
| ④ mistake | borrowed |
| ⑤ fortune | limited |

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

공유의 비극 [tragedy of commons]

목초지, 어장과 같은 공동소유 자산의 활용을 둘러싸고 구성원들이 상호 협조와 타협이 없이 각자 개인 이익의 극대화만 추구할 경우, 공익이 훼손되고 궁극적으로 개개인의 이익 자체가 훼손되는 현상을 가리키는 개념이다. 공유지의 비극은 공공재의 두 속성 가운데 비배제성이 적용되는 경우에 해당된다. 하딘(Garret Hardin)이 처음 제시한 개념이다. 예를 들면 소 500두를 기를 수 있는 일정한 면적의 공유 목초지에 마을 주민들이 사적 이득을 위해 500두가 넘는 소를 경쟁적으로 방목할 경우, 목초지가 황폐화 되면서 결국 마을 주민 모두가 손해를 입게 된다는 논리를 말한다. [네이버 지식백과]

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. If you **were** afraid of standing on balconies, you **would start** on some lower floors and slowly **work** your way up to higher ones.

2. It would **be** easy **to face** a fear of standing on high balconies in a way that's totally controlled.

↳ to부정사 부사적

3. **Socializing is** (a) **trickier**.

4. People **aren't** like **inanimate features** of a building **that** you just **have to be** around **to get used to**.

↳ 전치사 to 의 목적격 관계대명사 / get use to N ~에 익숙해지다

5. You **have to interact** with **them**, and their responses **can be unpredictable**.

6. Your feelings toward them **are** more **complex** too.

7. Most people's **self-esteem** **isn't going to be affected** that much **if** they **don't like** balconies, **but** your **confidence** **can** (b) **suffer** **if** you **can't socialize effectively**.

8. It's also harder **to design** a **tidy** way to **gradually** face many social fears.

↳ 가주어 to V 진주어

9. The social situations ^you **need** to expose yourself to **may not be** (c) **available** **when** you **want** **them**, **or** they **may not go well enough** **for** you **to** sense **that** things **are** under control.

↳ 부사 enough 위치 / to부정사의 의미상 주어

10. The **progression** from one step to the next **may not be** clear, **creating** **unavoidable** large (d) **increases** (~~decreases~~) in difficulty from one to the next.

↳ 분사구문

11. People around you **aren't** robots **that** you **can** endlessly **experiment with** for your own purposes.

↳ 전치사 with의 목적격 관계대명사

12. This **is** not to say **that** **facing** your fears **is** **pointless** **when** **socializing**.

13. The **principles** of gradual **exposure** **are** still very (e) **useful**.

↳ 먼 주어와 동사 수일치

14. The process of applying them is just **messier**, and knowing that before you **start** is helpful.

↳ 대명사 수일치 / 동명사 주어 / 단수 취급 준동사 수일치

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Improve Your Self - Esteem
- ② Socializing with Someone You Fear: Good or Bad?
- ③ Relaxation May Lead to Getting Over Social Fears
- ④ Are Social Exposures Related with Fear of Heights?
- ⑤ Overcoming Social Anxiety Is Difficult; Try Gradually!

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When I was 17, I discovered a wonderful thing. My father and I were sitting on the floor of his study. We were organizing his old papers. Across the carpet I saw a fat paper clip. Its rust dusted the cover sheet of a report of some kind. I picked it up. I started to read. Then I started to cry.

(C)

It was a speech he had written in 1920, in Tennessee. Then only 17 himself and graduating from high school, he had called for equality for African Americans. (b) I marvelled, proud of him, and wondered how, in 1920, so young, so white, and in the deep South, where the law still separated black from white, (c) he had had the courage to deliver it. I asked him about it.

(B)

"Daddy," I said, handing him the pages, "this speech — how did you ever get permission to give it? And weren't you scared?" "Well, honey," he said, "I didn't ask for permission. I just asked myself, 'What is the most important challenge facing my generation?' I knew immediately. Then (a) I asked myself, 'And if I weren't afraid, what would I say about it in this speech?'"

(D)

"I wrote it. And I delivered it. About half way through I looked out to see the entire audience of teachers, students, and parents stand up — and walk out. Left alone on the stage, (d) I thought to myself, 'Well, I guess I need to be sure to do only two things with my life: keep thinking for myself, and not get killed.'" He handed the speech back to me, and smiled. "(e) You seem to have done both," I said.

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 아버지와 나는 서류를 정리하고 있었다.

- ② 나는 서재에서 발견한 것을 읽고 나서 울기 시작했다.
- ③ 아버지는 연설을 하기 위한 허락을 구하지 않았다.
- ④ 아버지가 연설문을 썼을 당시 17세였다.
- ⑤ 교사, 학생, 학부모 모두 아버지의 연설을 끝까지 들었다.