

18 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear Parents/Guardians,
2. Class parties **will be held** on the afternoon December 16th, 2022.
3. Children **may bring** in sweets, crisps, biscuits, cakes, and drinks.
4. We **are requesting** that children do not bring in home-cooked or prepared food.
5. All food **should arrive** in a sealed packet with the **ingredients** clearly listed.
6. Fruit and vegetables **are welcomed** if they are pre-packed in a sealed packet from the shop.
7. Please **DO NOT send** any food into school **containing** nuts as we have many children with severe nut allergies.
8. **Please check the ingredients of all food your children bring carefully.**
9. **Thank** you for your continued **support** and **cooperation**.
10. Yours sincerely, Lisa Brown, Headteacher

- ① 학급 파티 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ② 학교 식당의 새로운 메뉴를 소개하려고
- ③ 학생의 특정 음식 알레르기 여부를 조사하려고
- ④ 학부모의 적극적인 학급 파티 참여를 독려하려고
- ⑤ 학급 파티에 가져올 음식에 대한 유의 사항을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 ‘I’ 의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. It **was** two hours before the **submission deadline** **and** I still **hadn't finished** my news **article**.

↳ 시제 논리성

2. I **sat** at the desk, but suddenly, the typewriter **didn't** work.

3. **No matter how** **hard** I **tapped** the keys, the levers **wouldn't move** to strike the paper.

4. I **started** to realize **that** I **would not be** able to finish the article on time.

5. **Desperately**, I **rested** the typewriter on my lap and **started** hitting each key with as much force as I could manage.

6. Nothing happened.

7. **Thinking** ^something **might have happened** inside of it, I **opened** the cover, **lifted** up the keys, and **found** the problem — a paper clip.

8. The keys **had** no room to move.

9. After **picking** it out, I **pressed** and **pulled** some parts.

10. The keys **moved** smoothly again. **I breathed deeply and smiled.**

11. Now I **knew** that I could finish my article on time.

① confident → nervous

② **frustrated → relieved**

③ bored → amazed

④ indifferent → curious

⑤ excited → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Experts** on writing say, "**Get rid of** as many words as possible."

2. Each word **must do something important.**

↳ 형용사 위치

3. If it **doesn't** get rid of it.

↳ 대동사

4. Well, this doesn't work for speaking.

5. It **takes** more words to introduce, express, and **adequately elaborate** an idea in speech **than** it takes in writing.

6. Why is this so?

7. While the reader can reread, the listener **cannot rehear.**

8. Speakers **do not come equipped** with a replay button.

↳ 수동분사구문

9. **Because** listeners **are** easily **distracted**, they **will miss** many pieces of **what** a speaker says.

↳ 수동형용사

10. If they miss the **crucial** sentence, they **may never catch up.**

11. This **makes it necessary for speakers to talk longer about their points, using more words on them than would be used to express the same idea in writing.**

↳ 가목적어 / 진목적어 to부정사 의미상 주어 / 분사구문 / 대명사 일치 / be used to V ~ ; ~하는데 사용되다

- ① 연설 시 중요한 정보는 천천히 말해야 한다.
- ② 좋은 글을 쓰려면 간결한 문장을 사용해야 한다.
- ③ 말하기 전에 신중히 생각하는 습관을 길러야 한다.
- ④ 글을 쓸 때보다 말할 때 더 많은 단어를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 청중의 이해를 돕기 위해 미리 연설문을 제공해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 fire a customer가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Is the customer always right?
2. When customers return a broken product to a famous company, which makes kitchen and bathroom fixtures, the company nearly always offers a replacement to maintain good customer relations.
3. Still, "there are times you've got to say 'no,' " explains the warranty expert of the company, such as when a product is undamaged or has been abused.
4. Entrepreneur Lauren Thorp, who owns an e-commerce company, says, "While the customer is 'always' right, sometimes you just have to fire a customer."
5. When Thorp has tried everything to resolve a complaint and realizes that the customer will be dissatisfied no matter what, she returns her attention to the rest of her customers, who she says are "the reason for my success."

ㄹ 부사절내 동사 병렬 / 수동형용사 / 주격관계대명사 계속적 / 수일치

- ① deal with a customer's emergency
- ② delete a customer's purchasing record
- ③ reject a customer's unreasonable demand
- ④ uncover the hidden intention of a customer
- ⑤ rely on the power of an influential customer

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. A recent study from Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, called "When Too Much of a Good Thing May Be Bad," indicates that classrooms with too much decoration are a source of distraction for young children and directly affect their cognitive performance.

ㄴ 과거분사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 동사병렬 수일치

2. Being visually overstimulated, the children have a great deal of difficulty concentrating and end up with worse academic results.

ㄷ 수동분사구문 / have difficulty V-ing : / 동사병렬 자리

3. On the other hand, if there is not much decoration on the classroom walls, the children are less distracted, spend more time on their activities, and learn more.

4. So it's our job, in order to support their attention, to find the right balance between excessive decoration and the complete absence of it.

ㄹ 진주어 to부정사 / 대명사 일치

- ① 아이들의 집중을 돕기 위해 과도한 교실 장식을 지양할 필요가 있다.
- ② 아이들의 인성과 인지 능력을 균형 있게 발달시키는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 아이들이 직접 교실을 장식하는 것은 창의력 발달에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 다양한 교실 활동은 아이들의 수업 참여도를 증진시킨다.
- ⑤ 풍부한 시각 자료는 아이들의 학습 동기를 높인다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. For **creatures** like us, **evolution** **smiled** upon those with a strong need to belong.

↳ to부정사 형용사적

2. Survival and **reproduction** are the **criteria** of success by **natural selection**, and forming relationships with other people can be useful for both survival and reproduction.

↳ 동명사 주어

3. Groups can share **resources**, care for sick members, **scare off predators**, fight together against enemies, divide tasks so as to improve **efficiency**, and **contribute to** survival in many other ways.

4. In particular, if an individual and a group want the same resource, the group will generally **prevail**, so **competition** for resources would especially **favor** a need to belong.

5. Belongingness will likewise **promote** reproduction, such as by bringing potential mates into contact with each other, and in particular by keeping parents together to care for their children, who are **much** more likely to survive if they have more than one caregiver.

① skills for the weak to survive modern life

② **usefulness of belonging for human evolution**

③ ways to avoid competition among social groups

④ roles of social relationships in children's education

⑤ differences between two **major** evolutionary **theories**

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Many people **make** a mistake of **only operating** along the safe zones, **and** in the process they **miss** the opportunity **to achieve** greater things.

ㄴ to부정사 형용사적

2. They **do** so **because of** a fear of the unknown and a fear of treading the unknown paths of life.

ㄴ 대동사 / 전치사

3. **Those** **that** **are brave enough** to take those roads less **travelled** **are** able to get great **returns** and **derive** major **satisfaction** out of their **courageous** moves.

ㄴ 지시대명사 수일치 / 부사 enough 위치 / 수동형용사 / 먼 주동 수일치 / to부정사 병렬

4. Being **overcautious** **will mean** **that** you **will miss** **attaining** the greatest levels of your **potential**.

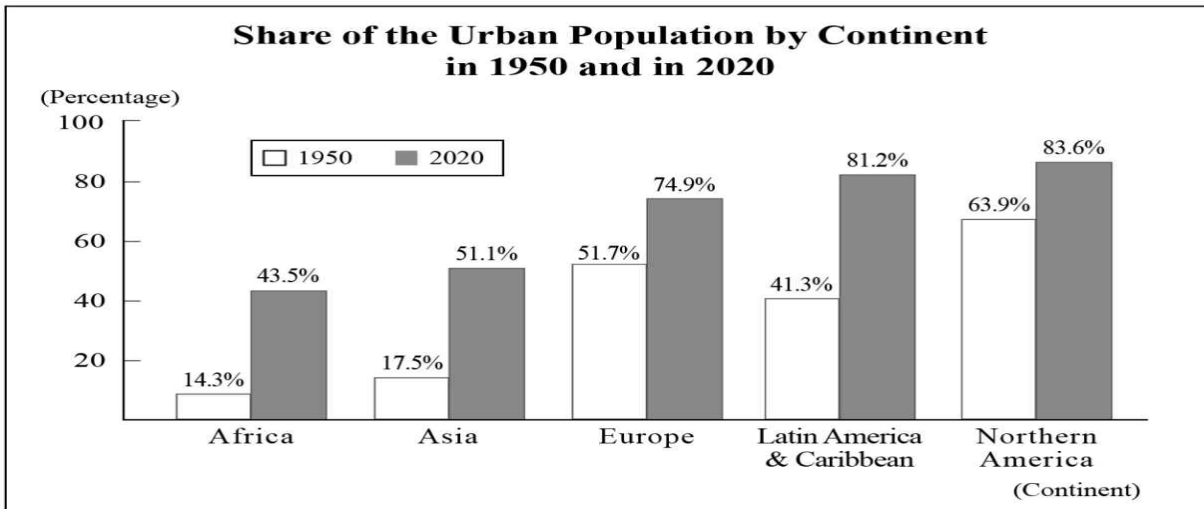
5. You **must learn** to take those chances **that** many people around you **will not take**, **because** your success **will flow** from those **bold** decisions **that** you **will take** along the way. *tread: 밟다

① More Courage Brings More Opportunities

- ② Travel: The Best Way to Make Friends
- ③ How to Turn Mistakes into Success
- ④ Satisfying Life? Share with Others
- ⑤ Why Is Overcoming Fear So Hard?

주제 : _____

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



1. The graph above shows the share of the urban population by continent in 1950 and in 2020.

1. ① For each continent, the share of the urban population in 2020 was larger than that in 1950.

2. ② From 1950 to 2020, the share of the urban population in Africa increased from 14.3% to 43.5%.

2. ③ The share of the urban population in Asia was the second lowest in 1950 but not in 2020.

3. ④ In 1950, the share of the urban population in Europe was larger than that in Latin America and the Caribbean, whereas the reverse was true in 2020.

4. ⑤ Among the five continents, Northern America was ranked in the first position for the share of the urban population in both 1950 and 2020.

26. Wilbur Smith에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Wilbur Smith was a South African novelist specialising in historical fiction.

ㄱ 현재분사구

2. Smith wanted to become a journalist, writing about social conditions in South Africa, but his father was never supportive of his writing and forced him to get a real job.

ㄷ 현재분사구 / 동사병렬 / force N to V ~ ;

3. Smith studied further and became a tax accountant, but he finally turned back to his love of writing.

4. He wrote his first novel, The Gods First Make Mad, and had received 20 rejections by 1962.

ㄴ 시제의 논리성

5. In 1964, Smith published another novel, When the Lion Feeds, and it went on to be successful, selling around the world.

ㄹ 불특정 단수 부정형용사 / 분사구문

6. A famous actor and film producer bought the film rights for When the Lion Feeds, although no movie resulted.

1. By the time of his death in 2021 he had published 49 novels, selling more than 140 million copies worldwide.

- ① 역사 소설을 전문으로 하는 소설가였다.
- ② 아버지는 그가 글 쓰는 것을 지지하지 않았다.
- ③ 첫 번째 소설은 1962년까지 20번 거절당했다.
- ④ 소설 **When the Lion Feeds**는 영화화되었다.
- ⑤ 죽기 전까지 49편의 소설을 출간했다.

27. 2022 Springfield Park Yoga Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Springfield Park Yoga Class

The popular yoga class in Springfield Park returns! Enjoy yoga hosted on the park lawn. If you can't make it to the park, join us online on our social media platforms!

◆ When: Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., September

◆ Registration: At least TWO hours before each class starts, [sign up here](#).

◆ Notes

· For online classes: find a quiet space with enough room for you to stretch out.

· For classes in the park: **mats are not provided, so bring your own!**

※ The class will be canceled if the weather is unfavorable.

For more information, [click here](#)

① 온라인으로도 참여할 수 있다.

② 9월 중 토요일마다 진행된다.

③ 수업 시작 2시간 전까지 등록해야 한다.

④ 매트가 제공된다.

⑤ 날씨가 좋지 않으면 취소될 것이다.

28. Kenner High School' s Water Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Kenner High School's Water Challenge

Kenner High School's Water Challenge is a new contest to propose measures against water pollution. Please share your ideas for dealing with water pollution!

Submission

- **How:** Submit your proposal by email to admin@khswater.edu.
- **When:** September 5, 2022 to September 23, 2022

Details

- Participants must enter in teams of four and can only join one team.
- Submission is limited to one proposal per team.
- **Participants must use the proposal form provided on the website.**

Prizes

- 1st: \$50 gift certificate
- 2nd: \$30 gift certificate
- 3rd: \$10 gift certificate



Please visit www.khswater.edu to learn more about the challenge.

- ① 제안서는 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ② 9월 23일부터 제안서를 제출할 수 있다.
- ③ 제안서는 한 팀당 4개까지 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 제공된 제안서 양식을 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 2등은 10달러의 상품권을 받는다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

1. The human brain, it turns out, has shrunk in mass by about 10 percent since it ① peaked in size 15,000-30,000 years ago.

↖ 현재완료 ~ since 과거시점

2. One possible reason is that many thousands of years ago humans lived in a world of dangerous predators ② where they had to have their wits about them at all times to avoid being killed.

↖ 관계부사 / 대명사 일치 / 수동동명사 (목적어)

3. Today, we have effectively domesticated ourselves and many of the tasks of survival — from avoiding immediate death to building shelters to obtaining food — ③ have (has) been outsourced to the wider society.

↖ 채귀대명사 / from A to B / 현재 완료 수동태 수일치

4. We are smaller than our ancestors too, and it is a characteristic of domestic animals ④ that they are generally smaller than their wild cousins.

↖ 가주어, 진주어 명사절

5. None of this may mean we are dumber — brain size is not necessarily an indicator of human intelligence — but it may mean that our brains today are wired up differently, and perhaps more efficiently, than ⑤ those of our ancestors.

↖ 수동태 / 대명사 일치

소재 : _____

요약 : _____

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

1. It is widely believed that certain herbs somehow magically improve the work of certain organs, and “cure” specific diseases as a result.

2. Such statements are unscientific and groundless.

3. Sometimes herbs appear to work, since they tend to ① increase your blood circulation in an aggressive attempt by your body to eliminate them from your system.

↳ 수동태 불가 자동사 / 대명사 일치

4. That can create a ② temporary feeling of a high, which makes it seem as if your health condition has improved.

↳ 주격 관대 계속적

5. Also, herbs can have a placebo effect, just like any other method, thus helping you feel better.

↳ 분사구문

6. Whatever the case, it is your body that has the intelligence to ③ regain health, and not the herbs.

↳ it is ~ that 강조

7. How can herbs have the intelligence needed to direct your body into getting healthier?

↳ 과거분사구

8. That is impossible.

9. Try to imagine how herbs might come into your body and intelligently ④ fix your problems.

10. If you try to do that, you will see how impossible it seems.

↳ how 형용사보어 S V

11. Otherwise, it would mean that herbs are ⑤ more (less) intelligent than the human body, which is truly hard to believe. *placebo effect: 위약 효과

주제 : _____

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. We worry that the robots are taking our jobs, but just as common a problem is that the robots are taking our judgment.

1. In the large **warehouses** so common behind the scenes of today's **economy**, human 'pickers' hurry around grabbing products off shelves and moving them to where they can be packed and dispatched.

↳ 형용사구 후치 수식 / 분사구문 병렬 / 선행사 생략 관계부사

2. In their ears are **headpieces**: the voice of 'Jennifer', a piece of software, tells them where to go and what to do, controlling the smallest details of their movements.

↳ 의문사 to부정사 (목적어) 병렬 / 능동분사구문

3. Jennifer **breaks down instructions** into tiny chunks, to **minimise** error and **maximise productivity** — for example, rather than picking eighteen copies of a book off a shelf, the human worker would be politely instructed to pick five.

4. Then another five. Then yet another five. Then another three.

5. Working in such conditions reduces people to machines made of **flesh**.

↳ 동명사 주어 수일치 / 과거분사구

6. Rather than asking us to think or **adapt**, the Jennifer unit **takes over** the thought process and treats workers as an inexpensive source of some visual processing and a pair of **opposable thumbs**.

*dispatch: 발송하다 **chunk: 덩어리

- ① **reliability**
- ② judgment
- ③ **endurance**
- ④ **sociability**
- ⑤ **cooperation**

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The **prevailing** view among **developmental** scientists is that people **are** active **contributors** to their own development.
2. **People are influenced** by the **physical** and social **contexts** in which they live, but they also **play** a role in influencing their development by interacting with, and changing, those contexts.

↖ 전사사 관계대명사 → where / 동명사 / 동명사구

3. Even **infants** **influence** the world around them and construct their own development through their interactions.

↖ 동사병렬

4. **Consider** an infant who smiles at each adult he sees ; he **influences** his world because adults **are** likely to smile, **use** "baby talk," and **play** with him in **response**.

5. The infant **brings** adults into close contact, making **one-on-one** interactions and creating opportunities for learning.

↖ 분사구문 병렬

6. By engaging the world around them, thinking, being curious, and interacting with people, **objects**, and the world around them, individuals of all ages are "manufacturers of their own development."

↖ 대명사 일치 / 동사자리

- ① mirrors of their generation
- ② shields against social conflicts
- ③ explorers in their own career path
- ④ followers of their childhood dreams
- ⑤ **manufacturers of their own development**

주제 : _____

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **The demand for freshness can** have hidden environmental costs.
2. **While** freshness is now **being used** as a **term** in food marketing as part of a return to nature, the demand for year-round supplies of fresh produce such as soft fruit and **exotic** vegetables **has led** to the widespread use of hot houses in cold climates and **increasing reliance** on total quality control — **management** by temperature control, use of **pesticides** and computer/satellite-based logistics.
3. The demand for freshness **has** also **contributed** to **concerns** about food **wastage**.
4. Use of 'best before', 'sell by' and 'eat by' labels **has** legally **allowed institutional** waste.
5. Campaigners **have exposed** the scandal of over-production and waste.
6. Tristram Stuart, one of the global band of anti-waste **campaigners**, **argues** **that**, with freshly **made** sandwiches, over-ordering is **standard practice** across the **retail sector** to avoid the **appearance** of empty shelf space, **leading** to high volumes of waste **when** supply regularly **exceeds** demand.

↳ one of + 복수명사 ; 단수 주어 / 수동형용사 / 분사구문

*pesticide: 살충제 **logistics: 물류, 유통

- ① **have hidden environmental costs**
- ② worsen the global hunger problem
- ③ bring about technological advances
- ④ improve nutrition and quality of food
- ⑤ diversify the diet of a local community

주제 : _____

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In the studies of Colin Cherry at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology back in the 1950s, his participants **listened** to voices in one ear at a time and then through both ears in an effort to **determine** **whether** we can listen to two people **talk** at the same time.

↳ 명사절 접속사 whether / 지각동사 목적격 보어

2. One ear always **contained** a message **that** the listener had to repeat back (called "shadowing") **while** **the other** ear included people speaking.

↳ 동경명사절

3. The trick was to see **if** you could totally focus on the main message and also hear someone **talking** in your other ear.

↳ 명사절 접속사 if / 지각동사의 목적격보어 (현재분사)

4. Cleverly, Cherry found it was impossible **for** his participants to know **whether** the message in **the other** ear was spoken by a man or woman, in English or **another** language, **or** was even **comprised** of real words at all!

↳ 가주어 / 진주어 to부정사 의미상 주어

5. **In other words,** **people could not process two pieces of information at the same time.**

- ① decide what they should do in the moment
- ② remember a message with too many words
- ③ analyze which information was more accurate
- ④ speak their own ideas while listening to others
- ⑤ process two pieces of information at the same time

주제 : _____

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. The fast-paced **evolution** of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) **has radically transformed** the **dynamics** and business models of the tourism and hospitality industry.

2. ① This **leads** to new levels/forms of **competitiveness** among service providers and **transforms** the customer experience through new services.

↳ 동사병렬 수일치

3. ② **Creating** unique experiences and **providing convenient** services to customers **leads** to satisfaction and, eventually, customer **loyalty** to the service provider or brand (i.e., hotels).

4. ③ **In particular**, the most recent technological **boost** **received** by the tourism sector **is represented** by mobile applications.

5. ④ **Increasing** competitiveness among service providers **does not** necessarily **mean promoting** quality of customer services.

6. ⑤ Indeed, **empowering** tourists with mobile access to services such as hotel **reservations**, airline ticketing, and **recommendations** for local **attractions** **generates** strong interest and **considerable** profits. * hospitality industry: 서비스업(호텔·식당업 등)

주제 : _____

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. With nearly a billion hungry people in the world, there is **obviously** no single cause.

(B)

2. **However**, far and away the biggest cause is **poverty**.

3. Seventy-nine percent of the world's hungry live in nations **that** are net exporters of food.

4. How can this be?

(A)

5. The reason ^people are hungry in those countries is **that** the products produced there can be sold on the world market for more **than** the local citizens can afford to pay for them.

↖ 먼 동사 수일치 / 과거분사 / 대명사 일치

6. In the modern age you do not **starve** **because** you have no food, you **starve** **because** you have no money.

(C)

7. So the problem really is **that** food is, in the **grand** scheme of things, too expensive **and** many people are too poor to buy it.

8. The answer will be in continuing the trend of **lowering** the cost of food.

*net exporter: 순 수출국 **scheme: 체계, 조직

주제 : _____

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Most people **have** a perfect time of day **when** they **feel** they are at their best, **whether** in the morning, evening, or afternoon.

↳ 접속사 분사구문 → whether they are in the morning ~

(C)

2. Some of us **are** night owls, some **early** birds, and **others** in between **may feel** most active **during** the afternoon hours.

↳ 비지정 부정대명사 / 기간 전치사

3. If you are able to **organize** your day and **divide** your work, **make it a point** to deal with tasks **that demand attention** at your best time of the day.

↳ 주격관대

(B)

4. **However**, if the task **you face demands** creativity and **novel** ideas, it's best **to tackle** it at your "worst" time of day!

↳ 진주어 to부정사

5. So if you are an early bird, **make sure** to **attack** your creative task in the evening, and **vice versa** for night owls.

(A)

6. When your mind and body are **less alert** than at your "peak" hours, the **muse** of creativity **awakens** and **is allowed to roam** more freely.

↳ allow N to V 의 수동태

7. **In other words,** when your mental machinery is loose rather than standing at attention, the creativity **flows.** *roam: (어슬렁어슬렁) 거닐다

주제 : _____

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

1. Television **is** the number one leisure activity in the United States and Europe, consuming more than half of our free time.

2. We generally **think of** television as a way to relax, tune out, and escape from our troubles for a bit each day.

↳ think of A as B

3. While this is true, there **is** increasing evidence that we **are** more motivated to tune in to our favorite shows and characters when we **are** feeling lonely or **have** a greater need for social connection.

↳ 동격 명사절 / 수동형용사

4. Television watching does satisfy these social needs to some extent, at least in the short run.

5. ④ Unfortunately, it is also likely to **"crowd out"** other activities that produce more sustainable social contributions to our social well-being.

6. The more television we watch, the **less likely** we are to volunteer our time or to spend time with people in our social networks.

7. In other words, the more time we **make** for "*Friends*", the less time we **have** for friends in real life.

다시 말해서, 우리가 *Friends*를 위해 더 많은 시간을 낼수록, 실제 친구들을 위해서는 시간을 덜 갖게 된다.

**Friends*: 프렌즈(미국의 한 방송국에서 방영된 시트콤)

주제 : _____

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

1. We often **associate** the **concept** of temperature with **how** hot or cold an object feels **when** we touch it.
2. In this way, our **senses provide** us **with** a **qualitative indication** of temperature.
3. Our senses, **however**, **are unreliable** and often **mislead** us.
4. **For example**, if you stand in **bare** feet with one foot on carpet and **the other** on a tile floor, the tile **feels** colder than the carpet **even though** both are at the same temperature.

↖ 부정대명사

5. The two objects **feel different** **because** tile **transfers** energy by heat at a higher rate than carpet **does**.

↖ 감강동서 + 형용사 보어

6. Your skin **"measures"** the rate of energy transfer by heat **rather than** the **actual** temperature.
7. ⑤ **What** we need **is** a **reliable** and **reproducible** method for measuring the **relative** hotness or coldness of objects **rather than** the rate of energy transfer.

8. Scientists **have developed** a variety of thermometers for making such **quantitative measurements**.

*thermometer: 온도계

요약 : _____

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

1. My **colleagues** and I **ran** an experiment **testing** two different messages **meant** to **convince** thousands of **resistant alumni** to make a donation.

↖ 현재분사 / 과거분사

2. One message **emphasized** the opportunity to do good : donating **would benefit** students, **faculty**, and staff.

3. **The other** **emphasized** the opportunity to feel good: **donors** **would enjoy** the warm glow of giving.

4. The two messages **were** equally **effective**: in both cases, 6.5 percent of the unwilling alumni **ended up donating**.

↖ end up Ving

5. Then we **combined them** **because** two reasons **are** better than one.

6. **Except they weren't.**

7. **When we put the two reasons together, the giving rate** **dropped** below 3 percent.

8. Each reason alone **was** more than twice **as effective as** the two **combined**.

↖ 보어 자리 / 수동형용사

9. The audience **was** already **skeptical**.

10. **When we gave them different kinds of reasons to donate, we triggered their awareness that someone was trying to persuade them — and they shielded themselves against it.** *alumni: 졸업생
**skeptical: 회의적인

↖ 동격 명사절 / 재귀대명사

In the experiment mentioned above, when the two different reasons to donate **were given** (A)**simultaneously**, the audience was less likely to be (B)**convinced** because they could recognize the intention to persuade them.

(A) (B)

① simultaneously --- convinced

② separately --- confused

③ frequently --- annoyed

④ separately --- satisfied

⑤ simultaneously --- offended

요약 :

41-42. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

1. In a society **that** rejects the **consumption** of insects there **are** some **individuals** **who** **overcome** this rejection, **but** most **will continue** with this **attitude**.

2. It **may be** very **(a)difficult to convince** an **entire** society **that** insects **are** totally **suitable** for consumption.

↳ 진주어 to부정사 / 동격 명사절 접속사

3. **However**, there **are** examples **in which** this **(b)reversal** of attitudes about certain foods **has happened** to an entire society.

↳ 전치사 관계대명사 → where / 먼 주어 수일치

4. Several examples in the past 120 years from European-American society **are** considering lobster a luxury food instead of a food for **servants** and prisoners; considering sushi a safe and delicious food; and considering pizza not just a food for the rural poor of Sicily.

↳ 먼 주어 수일치

5. In Latin American countries, **where** insects **are** already **consumed**, a **portion** of the population **hates** their consumption and **(c)associates** it with **poverty**.

↳ 관계부사 계속적 / 동사 병렬

6. There **are** also examples of people **who** **have had** the habit of consuming **them** and **(d)abandoned** (encouraged) that habit due to **shame**, **and** because they do not want to **be categorized** as poor or **uncivilized**.

↳ 주격관대 / 대명사 일치 / 수동태

7. According to Esther Katz, an **anthropologist**, if the consumption of insects as a food luxury **is to be promoted**, there **would be** more chances **that** some individuals **who** **do not present** this habit **overcome** ideas **under which** they were **educated**.

↳ to부정사 수동태 / 주격관대 / 먼 주어 수일치 / 전치사 관계대명사

8. And this **could** also **help** to **(e)revalue** the consumption of insects by those people **who** already eat **them**.

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The More Variety on the Table, The Healthier You Become
- ② Edible or Not? Change Your Perspectives on Insects
- ③ Insects: A Key to Solve the World Food Shortage
- ④ Don't Let Uniqueness in Food Culture Disappear
- ⑤ Experiencing Various Cultures by Food

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

소재 : _____

43-45. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

1. A boy had a place at the best school in town.
2. In the morning, his granddad took him to the school.
3. When (a)he went onto the playground with his grandson, the children surrounded them.
4. "What a funny old man," one boy smirked.
5. A girl with brown hair pointed at the pair and jumped up and down.
6. Suddenly, the bell rang and the children ran off to their first lesson. * smirk: 히죽히죽 웃다

(D)

11. The old man took his grandson firmly by the hand, and led him out of the school gate.
12. "Brilliant, I don't have to go to school!" the boy exclaimed.
13. "You do, but not this one," his granddad replied.
14. "I'll find you a school myself."
15. Granddad took his grandson back to his own house, asked grandma to look after him, and went off to look for a teacher (e)himself.
16. Every time he spotted a school, the old man went onto the playground, and waited for the children to come out at break time.

(B)

17. In some schools the children completely ignored the old man and in others, they made fun of (b)him.
18. When this happened, he would turn sadly and go home.
19. Finally, he went onto the tiny playground of a very small school, and leant against the fence, exhausted.
20. The bell rang, and the crowd of children ran out onto the playground.

- 21. "Sir, are you all right? Shall I bring you a glass of water?" a voice said.
- 22. "We've got a bench in the playground—come and sit down," another voice said.
- 23. Soon a young teacher came out onto the playground.

(C)

- 24. The old man greeted (c)him and said: "Finally, I've found my grandson the best school in town."
- 25. "You're mistaken, sir. Our school is not the best —it's small and cramped."
- 26. The old man didn't argue with the teacher.
- 27. Instead, he made arrangements for his grandson to join the school, and then the old man left.
- 28. That evening, the boy's mom said to (d)him: "Dad, you can't even read."
- 29. How do you know you've found the best teacher of all?"
- 30. "Judge a teacher by his pupils," the old man replied. * cramped: 비좁은

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. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
 ① 갈색 머리 소녀가 노인과 소년을 향해 손가락질했다.
 ② 노인은 지쳐서 울타리에 기댔다.
 ③ 노인은 선생님과 논쟁을 벌였다.
 ④ 노인은 글을 읽을 줄 몰랐다.
 ⑤ 소년은 학교에 가지 않아도 된다고 소리쳤다.