



23-G

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

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental ①pollutants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is not largely ②voluntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health ③degrees. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally ④unacceptable than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, ⑤infuriates people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



23-1

2 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

There are two forms of strokes — little and big. The only difference between them is that one is the harbinger of the other. Many years earlier, before a full-fledged stroke develops, some of the victims may get temporary attacks of weakness of the body, and these are what are called 'minor' or 'little' strokes. Less attention is given to them as it is the big strokes which often kill. That is why they are talked of more frequently. Little strokes occur in some people for a number of years prior to the development of a big event. The strokes are minor in nature and of varying intensity. Many times, these are overlooked due to their inconsistent intensity. Therefore, it is important to actively seek them out as early detection and treatment can potentially prevent the development of a big stroke.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

3 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The strokes are minor in nature and of varying intensity.

There are two forms of strokes — little and big. The only difference between them is that one is the harbinger of the other. (A) Many years earlier, before a full-fledged stroke develops, some of the victims may get temporary attacks of weakness of the body, and these are what are called 'minor' or 'little' strokes. (B) One hears less about them since it is the big strokes which often kill, and that is why they are talked of more often. (C) Little strokes occur in some people for a number of years prior to the development of a big event. (D) A number of times these are missed since the symptoms are so peculiar and of varying intensity. (E) It is very important to look for them since early diagnosis and management may prevent the development of a big stroke.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)



4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바가 다른 것은?

There are two forms of strokes — little and big. The only difference between them is that one is the harbinger of the other. Many years earlier, before a full-fledged stroke develops, some of the victims may get temporary attacks of weakness of the body, and these are what are called ①'minor' or 'little' strokes.

One hears less about ②them since it is the big strokes which often kill, and that is why ③they are talked of more often. Little strokes occur in some people for a number of years prior to the development of a big event. The strokes are minor in nature and of varying intensity. A number of times ④these are missed since the symptoms are so peculiar and of varying intensity. It is very important to look for ⑤them since early diagnosis and management may prevent the development of a big stroke.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



23-3

5 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 문장이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is an irrefutable feature of our world that everything each and every one of us does affects everyone else, everywhere, because we all share the same air. Little things like recycling your junk mail, installing energy-efficient lightbulbs, and reusing grocery bags, all make a difference, although a seemingly small one. But along with the small changes, making a better future is going to require huge ideas and huge actions. We need to think big, because we are going to have to take big steps as a society. As Rick Smalley put it: "We have to do more with less." We have to provide more food, more water, and more energy to more people, using not just less of Earth's resources — not just less fossil fuel, but no fossil fuel at all. We need to break free of our carbon shackles. I'm sure that if we understand energy and how its production affects the atmosphere, we can do all that.

- ① We have to make small changes and efforts for the next generation.
- ② The number of people who need more food, water, and energy is drastically increasing.
- ③ It should be gradually restricted to use any kind of alternative energy to prevent climate change.
- ④ We need to find ways to break free from our dependence on fossil fuel and achieve more with fewer resources.
- ⑤ It is not easy to reduce carbon footprint but we should take an action by installing energy-efficient electronic devices.

6 다음 글의 어법상 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is an irrefutable feature of our world that everything each and every one of us does (A)_____ everyone else, everywhere, because we all share the same air. Little things like recycling your junk mail, installing energy-efficient lightbulbs, and reusing grocery bags, all (B)_____ a difference, although a seemingly small one. But along with the small changes, (C)_____ a better future is going to require huge ideas and huge actions. We need to think big, because we are going to have to take big steps as a society. As Rick Smalley put it: "We have to do more with less." We have to provide more food, more water, and more energy to more people, using not just less of Earth's resources — not just less fossil fuel, but no fossil fuel at all. We need to break free of our carbon shackles. I'm sure that if we understand energy and how its production (D)_____ the atmosphere, we can do all that.

*irrefutable: 반박할 수 없는 **shackles: 족쇄

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
① affect	make	made	affect	
② affects	make	made	affect	
③ affects	make	making	affects	
④ affect	makes	making	affects	
⑤ affect	makes	made	affect	



23-4

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

Energy drinks are frequently marketed targeting young adults with declarations of increasing mental and physical energy levels as well as providing a short-term boost to mood and performance. However, some energy drinks contain almost three times the caffeine of an average carbonated soda. Although the acute mood effects associated with consuming energy drinks are often positive, regular consumption of energy drinks is associated with undesirable mental health effects such as anxiety, depression, and possibly mood disorders. In one study based on 136 undergraduate students, the authors observed that male students in general consumed more energy drinks than female students. Moreover, students consumed energy drinks when they felt stressed out. However, consuming energy drinks on a regular basis was associated with lower academic performance. In another study based on 502 young males and 567 young females, the authors observed that energy drink consumption (100 mL/day) was significantly associated with anxiety (though not depression) in males but not in females.

↓

Although energy drinks usually target young adults with promises of (A)_____ energy, they contain high levels of caffeine and it can lead to negative mental health effects such as anxiety and depression, especially in males. Hence, students who regularly consumed energy drinks could not (B)_____ academic achievement.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------|
| ① constant | forbid |
| ② lowered | accomplish |
| ③ enhanced | attain |
| ④ oosted | prevent |
| ⑤ diminished | recognize |



8 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Energy drinks can deliver on some of their promised benefits by increasing brain function and helping you function when you're tired or sleep-deprived.

(A) However, there are a number of health concerns with energy drinks, particularly related to excessive caffeine intake, sugar content and mixing them with alcohol.

(B) Energy drinks should be also completely avoided by some people, such as youngsters, teens, and women who pregnant or breastfeeding.

(C) Limit your intake of energy drinks avoid "energy shots." To minimize the negative effects of too much caffeine, attempt to limit your consumption of other caffeinated beverages.

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

9 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Energy drinks are frequently marketed targeting young adults with declarations of increasing mental and physical energy levels as well as providing a short-term boost to mood and performance. However, some energy drinks contain almost three times the caffeine of an average carbonated soda. Although the acute mood effects associated with consuming energy drinks are often positive, regular consumption of energy drinks is associated with undesirable mental health effects such as anxiety, depression, and possibly mood disorders. In one study based on 136 undergraduate students, the authors observed that male students in general consumed more energy drinks than female students. Moreover, students consumed energy drinks when they felt stressed out. However, consuming energy drinks on a regular basis was associated with lower academic performance. In another study based on 502 young males and 567 young females, the authors observed that energy drink consumption (100mL/day) was significantly associated with anxiety (though not depression) in males but not in females.

- ① the reasons energy drinks are popular
 ② the negative effects of energy drinks
 ③ correlation between energy drinks and growth
 ④ processing of energy drinks
 ⑤ types of artificial sweetener in energy drinks



정답

1 ㉔

2 ㉓

3 ㉔

4 ㉓

5 ㉔

6 ㉓

7 ㉓

8 ㉑

9 ㉔