

고1-2024/03서울시

1. 18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear Ms. Jane Watson,

2. I **am** John Austin, a science teacher at Crestville High School.

3. **Recently** I **was** **impressed** by the **latest** book ^ you **wrote** about the **environment**.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

4. Also my students **read** your book **and** **had** a class **discussion** about it.

5. They **are** big fans of your book, **so** I'd like to ask you to visit our school **and** **give** a special **lecture**.

6. We **can** **set** the date and time **to** **suit** your schedule.

7. **Having** you at our school **would** **be** a fantastic experience for the students.

↖ 동명사 주어

8. We **would** **be** very **grateful** **if** you **could** **come**.

9. Best regards, John Austin

- ① 환경 보호의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ② 글쓰기에서 주의할 점을 알려 주려고
- ③ 특강 강사로 작가의 방문을 요청하려고
- ④ 작가의 팬 사인회 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 작가가 쓴 책의 내용에 관하여 문의하려고

고1-2024/03서울시

2. 19. 다음 글에 드러난 Sarah의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Marilyn and her three-year-old daughter, Sarah, took a trip to the beach, where Sarah built her first sandcastle.
2. Moments later, an enormous wave destroyed Sarah's castle.
3. In response to the loss of her sandcastle, tears streamed down Sarah's cheeks and her heart was broken.
4. She ran to Marilyn, saying she would never build a sandcastle again.
5. Marilyn said, "Part of the joy of building a sandcastle is that, in the end, we give it as a gift to the ocean."
6. Sarah loved this idea and responded with enthusiasm to the idea of building another castle — this time, even closer to the water so the ocean would get its gift sooner!

- ① sad → excited
- ② envious → anxious
- ③ bored → joyful
- ④ relaxed → regretful
- ⑤ nervous → surprised

고1-2024/03서울시

3. 20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Magic is **what** we all **wish for** to happen in our life.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사

2. Do you **love** the movie Cinderella like me?

3. Well, in real life, you **can** also **create** magic.

4. Here's the trick. **Write down** all the **real-time challenges** **that** you **face** and **deal with**.

↳ 목적격 관계대명사

5. Just **change** the challenge **statement** into **positive** statements.

6. **Let** me **give** you an example here.

↳ 사역동사 목적격보어(원형부정사)

7. **If** you **struggle with** getting up early in the morning, then **write** a positive statement such as "I get up early in the morning at 5:00 am every day."

8. **Once** you **write** these statements, **get** ready **to witness** magic and **confidence**.

9. You **will be surprised** **that** just by writing these statements, there **is** a **shift** in the way ^you think and act.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 명사절 접속사 / 관계부사 생략

10. Suddenly you **feel** more powerful and positive.

- ① 목표한 바를 꼭 이루려면 생각을 곧바로 행동으로 옮겨라.
- ② 자신감을 얻으려면 어려움을 긍정적인 진술로 바꿔 써라.
- ③ 어려운 일을 해결하려면 주변 사람에게 도움을 청하라.
- ④ 일상에서 자신감을 향상하려면 틈틈이 마술을 배워라.
- ⑤ 실생활에서 마주하는 도전을 피하지 말고 견뎌 내라.

고1-2024/03서울시

4. 21. 밑줄 친 push animal senses into Aristotelian buckets가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1. **Consider** the **seemingly** simple question How many **senses** are there?

2. Around 2,370 years ago, Aristotle **wrote** **that** there **are** five, in both humans and animals — **sight**, hearing, smell, taste, and **touch**.

↳ 명사절 접속사

3. **However**, **according to** the **philosopher** Fiona Macpherson, there **are** **reasons to doubt** it.

4. For a start, Aristotle **missed** a few in humans : the **perception** of your own body **which** is different from touch **and** the sense of balance **which** has links to both touch and vision.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / 주격 관계대명사

5. **Other** animals **have** senses **that** are even harder **to categorize**.

↳ 부정형용사 / 주격 관계대명사 / to부정사 부사적 형용사수식

6. Many vertebrates **have** a different sense system for **detecting** odors.

↳ 전차사의 목적어 동명사구

7. Some snakes **can detect** the body heat of their **prey**.

8. These examples **tell** us **that** "senses **cannot be** clearly **divided** into a **limited** number of **specific** kinds," Macpherson wrote in The Senses.

↳ 명사절 접속사(직목) / 과거분사(수동형용사)

9. Instead of trying to push animal senses into Aristotelian buckets, we **should study** **them** for **what they are**.

↳ 대명사 일치 / 선행사포함 보격 관계대명사

* vertebrate: 척추동물 ** odor: 냄새

- ① sort various animal senses into fixed categories
- ② keep a balanced view to understand real senses
- ③ doubt the traditional way of dividing all senses
- ④ ignore the lessons on senses from Aristotle
- ⑤ analyze more animals to find real senses

고1-2024/03서울시

5. 22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **When** we **think of** leaders, we **may think of** people such as Abraham Lincoln or Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. **If** you **consider** the **historical** importance and **far-reaching influence** of these **individuals**, leadership **might seem** like a **noble** and high goal.

3. **But** like all of us, these people **started out** as students, workers, and **citizens** **who** **possessed** ideas about **how** some **aspect** of daily life **could be improved** on a larger scale.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 의문사절(전차사의 목적어) / 수동태

4. **Through diligence** and experience, they **improved** upon their ideas by **sharing them** with others, **seeking** their opinions and feedback **and** **constantly looking for** the best way **to accomplish** goals for a group.

↖ by Ving : / 대명사 일치 / 동명사 병렬 / to 부정사 형용사적

5. **Thus** we all **have** the **potential to be** leaders at school, in our **communities**, and at work, **regardless of** age or experience.

↖ to 부정사 형용사적

* diligence: 근면

- ① 훌륭한 리더는 고귀한 목표를 위해 희생적인 삶을 산다.
- ② 위대한 인물은 위기의 순간에 뛰어난 결단력을 발휘한다.
- ③ 공동체를 위한 아이디어를 발전시키는 누구나 리더가 될 수 있다.
- ④ 다른 사람의 의견을 경청하는 자세는 목표 달성에 가장 중요하다.
- ⑤ 근면하고 경험이 풍부한 사람들은 경제적으로 성공할 수 있다.

고1-2024/03서울시

6. 23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Crop rotation** is the **process** **in** **which** farmers **change** the crops **they grow** in their fields in a special order.

↖ 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

2. **For example**, **if** a farmer **has** three fields, he or she **may grow** carrots in the first field, green beans in the second, and tomatoes in the third.

3. The next year, green beans **will be** in the first field, tomatoes **in** the second field, **and** carrots **will be** in the third.

↖ 생략구문 : will be

4. In year three, the **crops will rotate** again.

5. By the fourth year, the crops **will go** back to their **original** order.

6. Each crop **enriches** the **soil** for the next crop.

↖ each (every) + 단수명사

7. **This type of farming is sustainable** because the soil **stays healthy**.

↖ 2형식 동사 stay + 형용사 보어

* sustainable: 지속 가능한

- ① **advantage** of crop rotation in **maintaining** soil health
- ② **influence** of **purchasing** organic food on farmers
- ③ ways to choose three important crops for rich soil
- ④ danger of growing **diverse** crops in small spaces
- ⑤ negative **impact** of crop rotation on the environment

고1-2024/03서울시

7. 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Working around the whole painting, rather than concentrating on one area at a time, will mean ^you can stop at any point and the painting can be considered "finished."

↳ 동명사 주어 / 동명사 / 수동태 / 과거분사(수동형용사) 보어

2. Artists often find it difficult to know when to stop painting, and it can be tempting to keep on adding more to your work.

↳ 가목적어 / 형용사 보어 / 진목적어 to부정사 / 의문사 to부정사 / stop V-ing / 현재분사(능동형용사) / to부정사 부사적

3. It is important to take a few steps back from the painting from time to time to assess your progress.

↳ 가주어 / 진주어 to부정사 / to부정사 부사적 목적

4. Putting too much into a painting can spoil its impact and leave it looking overworked.

↳ 동명사 주어 / 조동사 V 병렬 / 현재분사 목적격보어 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

5. If you find yourself struggling to decide whether you have finished, take a break and come back to it later with fresh eyes.

↳ 재귀대명사 목적어 / 현재분사(능동형용사) 보어 / struggle to V ~ : / 명사절 접속사 wheter (=if)

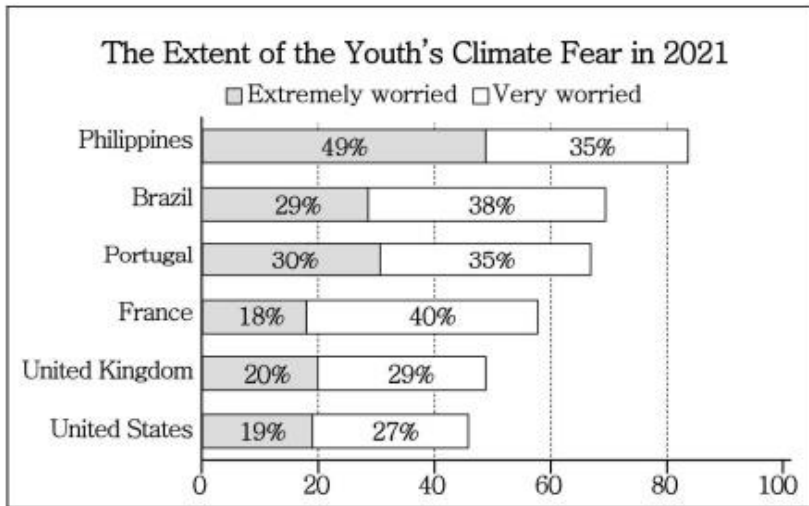
6. Then you can decide whether any areas of your painting would benefit from further refinement.

* tempting: 유혹하는 ** refinement: 정교하게 꾸밈

- ① Drawing Inspiration from Diverse Artists
- ② Don't Spoil Your Painting by Leaving It Incomplete
- ③ Art Interpretation: Discover Meanings in a Painting
- ④ Do Not Put Down Your Brush: The More, the Better
- ⑤ Avoid Overwork and Find the Right Moment to Finish

고1-2024/03서울시

8. 25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



1. The above graph shows the extent to which young people aged 16-25 in six countries had fear about climate change in 2021.
2. ① The Philippines had the highest percentage of young people who said they were extremely or very worried, at 84 percent, followed by 67 percent in Brazil.
3. ② More than 60 percent of young people in Portugal said they were extremely worried or very worried.
4. ③ In France, the percentage of young people who were extremely worried was higher than that of young people who were very worried.
5. ④ In the United Kingdom, the percentage of young generation who said that they were very worried was 29 percent.
6. ⑤ In the United States, the total percentage of extremely worried and very worried youth was the smallest among the six countries.

고1-2024/03서울시

9. 26. Jaroslav Heyrovsky에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는것은?

1. Jaroslav Heyrovsky **was born** in Prague on December 20, 1890, as the fifth child of Leopold Heyrovsky.

2. In 1901 Jaroslav **went** to a secondary school **called** the Akademické Gymnasium.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사)

3. Rather than Latin and Greek, he **showed** a strong **interest** in the natural sciences.

4. At Czech University in Prague he **studied** **chemistry, physics,** and **mathematics.**

5. From 1910 to 1914 he **continued** his studies at University College, London.

6. **Throughout** the First World War, Jaroslav **served** in a **military** hospital.

7. In 1926, Jaroslav **became** the first Professor of Physical Chemistry at Charles University in Prague.

8. He **won** the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1959.

- ① 라틴어와 그리스어보다 자연 과학에 강한 흥미를 보였다.
- ② Czech University에서 화학, 물리학 및 수학을 공부했다.
- ③ 1910년부터 1914년까지 런던에서 학업을 이어 나갔다.
- ④ 제1차 세계 대전이 끝난 후 군 병원에 복무했다.
- ⑤ 1959년에 노벨 화학상을 수상했다.

고1-2024/03서울시

10. 27. Spring Tea Class for Young People에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Spring Tea Class for Young People

Join us for a delightful Spring Tea Class for young people, where you'll experience the taste of tea from various cultures around the world.

Class Schedule

- Friday, April 5 (4:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.)
- Saturday, April 6 (9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.)

Details

- We will give you tea and snacks. • We offer special tips for hosting a tea party.

Participation Fee

- Age 13 – 15: \$25 per person
- Age 16 – 18: \$30 per person

Note

If you have any food allergy, you should email us in advance at youth@seasonteaiclass.com.

- ① 수강생은 전 세계 다양한 문화권의 차를 경험할 수 있다.
- ② 금요일 수업은 오후에 1시간 30분 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 수강생에게 차와 간식을 제공할 것이다.
- ④ 15세 이하의 수강생은 30달러의 참가비를 내야 한다.
- ⑤ 음식 알레르기가 있는 수강생은 이메일을 미리 보내야 한다.

고1-2024/03서울시

11. 28. Clothes Upcycling Contest 2024에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Clothes Upcycling Contest 2024

Are you passionate about fashion and the environment? Then we have a contest for you!

- **Participants**

- Anyone living in Lakewood, aged 11 to 18



- **How to participate**

- Take before and after photos of your upcycled clothes.
- Email the photos at lovelw@lwplus.com.
- Send in the photos from April 14 to May 12.

- **Winning Prize**

- A \$100 gift card to use at local shops
- The winner will be announced on our website on May 30.

For more details, visit our website www.lovelwplus.com.

- ① Lakewood에 사는 사람이면 누구든지 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 참가자는 출품 사진을 직접 방문하여 제출해야 한다.
- ③ 참가자는 5월 14일까지 출품 사진을 제출할 수 있다.
- ④ 우승 상품은 지역 상점에서 쓸 수 있는 기프트 카드이다.
- ⑤ 지역 신문을 통해 우승자를 발표한다.

고1-2024/03서울시

12. 29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. It would be hard to overstate how important meaningful work is to human beings — work ① that provides a sense of fulfillment and empowerment.

⚡ 전주어 to부정사 / how 형용사보어 S' V' / 주격 관계대명사 / 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치

2. Those who have found deeper meaning in their careers find their days much more energizing and satisfying, and ② to count (→ count) their employment as one of their greatest sources of joy and pride.

⚡ 주격 관계대명사 / 동사자리 / 현재분사(능동형용사) 목적격보어 병렬 / 동사병렬 / one of + 복수명사

3. Sonya Lyubomirsky, professor of psychology at the University of California, has conducted numerous workplace studies ③ showing that when people are more fulfilled on the job, they not only produce higher quality work and a greater output, but also generally earn higher incomes.

⚡ 현재분사(능동형용사)구 / 명사절 접속사 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 명사절 동사 병렬

4. Those most satisfied with their work ④ are also much more likely to be happier with their lives overall.

⚡ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 주어 동사 수일치 / 비교급 강조부사

5. For her book Happiness at Work, researcher Jessica Pryce-Jones conducted a study of 3,000 workers in seventy-nine countries, ⑤ finding that those who took greater satisfaction from their work were 150 percent more likely to have a happier life overall.

⚡ 능동분사구문 / 명사절 접속사 / 주격 관계대명사 / 명사절 주어 동사 수일치

* numerous: 수많은

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

1. The rate of speed at which one is traveling will greatly determine the ability to process detail in the environment.

↖ 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절 / to부정사 병렬

2. In evolutionary terms, human senses are adapted to the ① speed at which humans move through space under their own power while walking.

↖ 수동태 / 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절 / 접속사 분사구문

3. Our ability to distinguish detail in the environment is therefore ideally ② suited to movement at speeds of perhaps five miles per hour and under.

↖ to 부정사 형용사적 / 수동태

4. The fastest users of the street, motorists, therefore have a much more limited ability to process details along the street — a motorist simply has ③ enough (→ little) time or ability to appreciate design details.

5. On the other hand, pedestrian travel, being much slower, allows for the ④ appreciation of environmental detail.

↖ 분사구문 / 동사자리

6. Joggers and bicyclists fall somewhere in between these polar opposites ; while they travel faster than pedestrians, their rate of speed is ordinarily much ⑤ slower than that of the typical motorist.

* distinguish: 구별하다 ** pedestrian: 보행자

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

14. 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Every species **has** certain **climatic requirements** — what **degree** of heat or cold it **can endure**, for example.

↖ every ~ 단수

2. **When** the climate **changes**, the places **that satisfy** those requirements **change**, too.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치

3. Species **are forced to follow**.

4. **All creatures are capable of some degree of movement.**

5. Even creatures **that appear immobile**, like trees and barnacles, **are** capable of **dispersal** at some **stage** of their life — as a **seed**, in the case of the tree, or as a **larva**, in the case of the barnacle.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / 수동불가 자동사

6. A creature **must get from** the place **it is born** — often **occupied** by its parent — **to** a place **where it can survive, grow, and reproduce**.

↖ 관계부사생략 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / from A to B ~ / 장소 관계부사 /

7. From fossils, scientists **know that** even creatures like trees **moved with surprising speed during** past periods of climate change.

↖ 현재분사(능동형용사) / 기간 전치사 + 명사

* barnacle: 따개비 * dispersal: 분산 * fossil: 화석

- ① endurance
- ② movement
- ③ development
- ④ transformation
- ⑤ communication

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

1. No **respectable** boss **would say**, "I **make** it a point **to discourage** my staff **from** speaking up, and I **maintain** a culture **that prevents** disagreeing **viewpoints from** ever **getting aired**."

↳ 잔목적어 to부정사 / 주격 관계대명사 / prevent A from ~ / 동명사 수동형

2. **If anything**, most bosses even **say that** they **are pro-dissent**.

3. This idea **can be found** throughout the series of conversations with **corporate**, university, and **nonprofit** leaders, **published** weekly in the business sections of newspapers.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사)

4. In the interviews, the **featured** leaders **are asked** about their **management** techniques, and **regularly claim to continually encourage** _____ from more **junior staffers**.

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 수동태 / 주어 동사 수일치(병렬동사) / to부정사 목적어

5. **As** Bot Pittman **remarked** in one of these **conversations**: "I **want** us **to listen** to these dissenters **because** they **may intend to** tell you **why** we **can't do** something, **but if** you **listen hard**, **what** they're really **telling** you **is what** you **must do to get something done**."

↳ one of + 복수명사 / want N to V : / hardly '아님' / 선행사포함 관계대명사 / 선포목 / to부정사 부사적 / 수동 보어

* dissent: 반대

- ① unconditional loyalty
- ② positive attitude
- ③ **internal protest**
- ④ competitive atmosphere
- ⑤ outstanding performance

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

16. 33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. One of the most striking characteristics of a sleeping animal or person is that they do not respond normally to environmental stimuli.

↳ 명사절 접속사 보어

2. If you open the eyelids of a sleeping mammal the eyes will not see normally — they are _____.

3. Some visual information apparently gets in, but it is not normally processed as it is shortened or weakened; same with the other sensing systems.

↳ 수동태 / 개수를 아는 부정형용사

4. Stimuli are registered but not processed normally and they fail to wake the individual.

↳ 수동태 병렬 / fail to V :

5. Perceptual disengagement probably serves the function of protecting sleep, so some authors do not count it as part of the definition of sleep itself.

↳ 전차사의 목적어 동명사구

6. But as sleep would be impossible without it, it seems essential to its definition.

↳ 대명사 일치 / 형용사 보어 / 소유형용사 일치

7. Nevertheless, many animals (including humans) use the intermediate state of drowsiness to derive some benefits of sleep without total perceptual disengagement. [3점]

* stimuli: 자극 * disengagement: 이탈 * drowsiness: 졸음

- ① get recovered easily
- ② will see much better
- ③ are functionally blind
- ④ are completely activated
- ⑤ process visual information

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

1. **A number of** research studies **have shown** **how** **experts** in a field often **experience** difficulties **when** **introducing** newcomers to that field.

⤴ 익문사절 목적어 / 익문사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 능동분사구문

2. **For example**, in a **genuine** training situation, Dr Pamela Hinds **found** **that** people **expert** in using mobile phones **were** **remarkably** **less accurate** **than** novice phone users **in** **judging** **how long** **it takes** people **to learn** to use the phones.

3. Experts **can become** **insensitive** to **how** **hard** a task **is** for the beginner, an effect **referred to** as the **'curse** of knowledge'.

⤴ 전치사 목적어로 쓰인 how 형 S' V' 절 / 과거분사(수동형용사)구

4. Dr Hinds **was** able to show **that** **as** people **acquired** the skill, they then **began** to **underestimate** the level of difficulty of that skill.

5. Her **participants** even **underestimated** **how long** it **had taken** **themselves** **to acquire** that skill in an earlier **session**.

⤴ 과거완료 / 재귀대명사 / take A to V :

6. **Knowing** **that** experts **forget** **how** **hard** **it was** **for them** **to learn**, we **can understand** the need to _____, **rather than** **making** **assumptions** about **how** students 'should be' learning.

⤴ 능동분사구문 / 목적어로 쓰인 how 형 S' V' / 가주어 / 진주어 to부정사와 의미상 주어/

* novice: 초보

- ① focus on the new functions of digital devices
- ② apply new learning theories recently released
- ③ develop varieties of methods to test students
- ④ forget the difficulties that we have had as students
- ⑤ look at the learning process through students' eyes

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

18. 35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. A group of **psychologists** **studied** **individuals** with severe mental illness **who** **experienced** weekly group music therapy, including **singing** familiar songs and **composing** **original** songs.
2. ① The results **showed** **that** **the group music therapy improved** the quality of participants' life, **with** those **participating** in a greater number of **sessions** **experiencing** the greatest benefits.
3. ② **Focusing** on singing, **another** group of psychologists **reviewed** **articles** on the **efficacy** of group singing as a mental health **treatment** for individuals **living** with a mental health condition in a **community setting**.
4. ③ The findings **showed** **that**, **when** people with mental health conditions **participated in** a **choir**, their mental health and wellbeing **significantly improved**.
5. ④ The negative effects of music **were** greater than the psychologists expected.
6. ⑤ Group singing **provided** enjoyment, **improved** emotional **states**, **developed** a sense of belonging **and** **enhanced** **self-confidence**.

↑ with 분사구문 : with N (현재분사구) 현재분사구

↑ 동사 병렬

* therapy: 치료 ** efficacy: 효능

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

In many sports, people realized the difficulties and even **impossibilities** of young children **participating** fully in many adult sport environments.

↖ 현재분사

(A)

1. As examples, baseball **has** T ball, football **has** flag football and junior soccer **uses** a smaller and lighter ball and (sometimes) a smaller field.

2. All **have** junior **competitive structures** **where** children **play for** shorter time periods and often in smaller teams.

↖ 관계부사 + 완전한 절

↖

(B)

3. In a similar way, tennis **has adapted** the court areas, balls and rackets **to make them** more **appropriate** for children under 10.

↖ to부정사 부사적 / 대명사 일치 / 형용사 목적격보어

4. The **adaptations are progressive** and **relate** to the age of the child.

(C)

5. They **found** ^the road to success for young children **is unlikely** **if** they **play** on adult fields, courts or **arenas** with **equipment** **that** is **too** large, **too** heavy or **too** fast **for** them **to handle** **while trying** to **compete** in adult-style **competition**.

↖ 명사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 형용사보어 / 주격 관계대명사 / too ~ to V : to부정사 의미상주어 / 접속사 능동분사구문

6. **Common sense** **has prevailed**: different sports **have made** adaptations for children.

* prevail: 널리 퍼지다

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

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

20. 37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

With no horses **available**, the Inca **empire** **excelled** at delivering messages **on foot**.

↖ with 분사구문 : with N 분사구(형용사구)

(A)

1. **When** a messenger **neared** the next hut, he **began** to call out and **repeated** the message three or four times to the one **who** **was running** out **to meet** him.

↖ 주격 관계대명사 / to부정사 부사적 / 대명사 일치 (재귀대명사 아님)

2. The Inca empire **could** **relay** messages 1,000 miles (1,610 km) in three or four days under good conditions.

(B)

3. The messengers **were stationed** on the **royal** roads **to deliver** the Inca king's orders and reports **coming** from his lands.

↖ 수동태 / to부정사 부사적 / 현재분사

4. **Called** Chasquis, they **lived** in groups of four to six in **huts**, **placed** from one to two miles **apart** along the roads.

↖ 과거분사(수동형용사) / 수동분사구문

(C)

5. They **were** all young men and especially good runners **who** **watched** the road in both directions.

↖ 주격 관계대명사

6. **If** they **caught** sight of **another** messenger **coming**, they **hurried out** **to meet** them.

↖ 동명사 의미상 주어 / 동명사 / to부정사 부사적

7. The Inca **built** the huts on high ground, in sight of **one another**. [3점]

* excel: 탁월하다 ** messenger: 전령

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

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

Research in the 1980s and 1990s, **however**, **demonstrated** **that** the "tongue map" explanation of **how** we taste **was**, in fact, totally wrong.

↖ 선행사생략 관계부사 / 명사절 동사자리

1. The tongue **was mapped** into separate areas **where** certain tastes **were registered** : sweetness at the tip, **sourness** on the sides, and **bitterness** at the back of the mouth.

(①)

2. **As** it **turns out**, the map **was** a **misinterpretation** and **mistranslation** of research **conducted** in Germany at the turn of the twentieth century.

(②)

Today, leading taste researchers believe **that** taste buds **are not grouped** according to **specialty**.

↖ 수동태

(③)

Sweetness, saltiness, bitterness, and sourness can **be tasted** everywhere in the mouth, **although** they may **be perceived** at a little different **intensities** at different sites.

(④)

3. **Moreover**, the **mechanism** at work **is not** place, **but** time.

↖ not A but B

(⑤)

It's **not that** you taste sweetness at the tip of your tongue, **but** rather **that** you register **that perception** first.

↖ not A but B : not 명사절 but 명사절

* taste bud: 미뢰

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

Environmental factors can also determine how the animal will respond during the treatment.

1. No two animals are alike.

(①)

2. Animals from the same litter will display some of the same features, but will not be exactly the same as each other; therefore, they may not respond in entirely the same way during a healing session.

↖ 기간전치사

(②)

3. For instance, a cat in a rescue center will respond very differently than a cat within a domestic home environment.

(③)

4. In addition, animals that experience healing for physical illness will react differently than those accepting healing for emotional confusion.

(④)

5. With this in mind, every healing session needs to be explored differently, and each healing treatment should be adjusted to suit the specific needs of the animal.

↖ every 단수 주어 동사 수일치 / 수동 to부정사 / 수동태 / to부정사 보어

(⑤)

6. You will learn as you go; healing is a constant learning process.

* litter: (한 배에서 태어난) 새끼들

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

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

1. The mind has parts that are known as the conscious mind and the subconscious mind.

2. The subconscious mind is very fast to act and doesn't deal with emotions.

↳ to부정사 부사적

3. It deals with memories of your responses to life, your memories and recognition.

4. However, the conscious mind is the one that you have more control over.

↳ 전치사 목적격 관계대명사 : over that 안됨

5. You think. You can choose whether to carry on a thought or to add emotion to it and this is the part of your mind that lets you down frequently because — fueled by emotions — you make the wrong decisions time and time again.

6. When your judgment is clouded by emotions, this puts in biases and all kinds of other negativities that hold you back.

7. Scared of spiders? Scared of the dark? There are reasons for all of these fears, but they originate in the conscious mind.

8. They only become real fears when the subconscious mind records your reactions.



While the controllable conscious mind deals with thoughts and (A) _____, the fast-acting subconscious mind stores your responses, (B) _____ real fears.

(A) (B)

- ① emotions forming
- ② actions overcoming
- ③ emotions overcoming
- ④ actions avoiding
- ⑤ moralities forming

주제 _____

고1-2024/03서울시

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. **Norms** are everywhere, defining what is “normal” and guiding our interpretations of social life at every turn.

↳ 능동분사구문(부사구) / 의문사 명사절(목적어) / 분사구문 병렬

2. As a simple example, there is a norm in Anglo society to say Thank you to strangers who have just done something to (a) help, such as open a door for you, point out that you’ve just dropped something, or give you directions.

↳ to 부정사 형용사적 / 주격 관계대명사 / to 부정사 형용사적 / 동사병렬

3. There is no law that forces you to say Thank you.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 / force N toV ~ : 목적어가 목적격보어 하라고 강요하다

4. But if people don’t say Thank you in these cases it is marked.

↳ 수동태

5. People expect that you will say it.

↳ 명사절 접속사 / 대명사일치

6. You become responsible.

7. (b) Failing to say it will be both surprising and worthy of criticism.

↳ 동명사 주어 / 현재분사(능동형용사) / 상관접속사 병렬

8. Not knowing the norms of another community is the (C) central problem of cross-cultural communication.

↳ 단수 부정형용사

9. To continue the Thank you example, even though another culture may have an expression that appears translatable (many don’t), there may be (d) similar (→different) norms for its usage, for example, such that you should say Thank you only when the cost someone has caused is considerable.

↳ to부정사 부사적 목적 / 양보부사절 접속사 / 주격 관계대명사 / 수동태불가 자동사 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

10. In such a case it would sound ridiculous (i.e., unexpected, surprising, and worthy of criticism) if you were to thank someone for something so (e) minor as holding a door open for you.

↳ 가정법과거 / 지과동사 + 형용사보어 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / 현재분사(능동형용사) / 형용사병렬 / 가정법과거 if절

24. 41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Norms: For Social Life and Cultural Communication
- ② Don't Forget to Say "Thank you" at Any Time
- ③ How to Be Responsible for Your Behaviors
- ④ Accept Criticism Without Hurting Yourself
- ⑤ How Did Diverse Languages Develop?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

주제 : _____

고1-2024/03서울시

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Long ago, when the world was young, an old Native American spiritual leader Odawa had a dream on a high mountain. In his dream, Iktomi, the great spirit and searcher of wisdom, appeared to (a) him in the form of a spider. Iktomi spoke to him in a holy language.

(B)

Odawa shared Iktomi's lesson with (b) his people. Today, many Native Americans have dream catchers hanging above their beds. Dream catchers are believed to filter out bad dreams. The good dreams are captured in the web of life and carried with the people. The bad dreams pass through the hole in the web and are no longer a part of their lives.

(C)

When Iktomi finished speaking, he spun a web and gave it to Odawa. He said to Odawa, "The web is a perfect circle with a hole in the center. Use the web to help your people reach their goals. Make good use of their ideas, dreams, and visions. If (c) you believe in the great spirit, the web will catch your good ideas and the bad ones will go through the hole." Right after Odawa woke up, he went back to his village.

(D)

Iktomi told Odawa about the cycles of life. (d) He said, "We all begin our lives as babies, move on to childhood, and then to adulthood. Finally, we come to old age, where we must be taken care of as babies again." Iktomi also told (e) him that there are good and bad forces in each stage of life. "If we listen to the good forces, they will guide us in the right direction. But if we listen to the bad forces, they will lead us the wrong way and may harm us," Iktomi said.

26. 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)

27. 44. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ © ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

28. 45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Odawa는 높은 산에서 꿈을 꾸었다.
 ② 많은 미국 원주민은 드림캐처를 현관 위에 건다.
 ③ Iktomi는 Odawa에게 거미집을 짜서 주었다.
 ④ Odawa는 잠에서 깨자마자 자신의 마을로 돌아갔다.
 ⑤ Iktomi는 Odawa에게 삶의 순환에 대해 알려 주었다.