

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Dear Mr. Dennis Brown,
2. We at G&D Restaurant **are** honored and **delighted** to invite you to our **annual** Fall Dinner.
3. The annual event **will be held** on October 1st, 2021 at our restaurant.
4. At the event, we **will be introducing** new wonderful dishes **that** our restaurant **will be offering** soon.
5. These delicious dishes **will showcase** the **amazing** talents of our **gifted** chefs.
6. Also, our chefs **will be providing** cooking tips, ideas on what **to buy** for your kitchen, and special recipes.
7. **We at G&D Restaurant would be more than grateful if you can make it to this special occasion and be part of our celebration.**
8. We **look forward to seeing** you.
9. Thank you so much.
↖ 매우 감사합니다.
10. Regards, Marcus Lee, Owner - G&D Restaurant

- ① 식당 개업을 홍보하려고
- ② **식당의 연례행사에 초대하려고**
- ③ 신입 요리사 채용을 공고하려고
- ④ 매장 직원의 실수를 사과하려고
- ⑤ 식당 만족도 조사 참여를 부탁하려고

목적 : To invite to annual event in the restaurant.

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1. In the middle of the night, Matt suddenly **awakened**.
- 2. He **glanced at** his clock. It **was** 3:23.
- 3. For just an instant he **wondered** **what** **had** **wakened** him.
- 4. Then he remembered. He **had heard** someone **come** into his room.

↳ 지각동사의 목적격 보어

- 5. Matt **sat** up in bed, **rubbed** his eyes, and **looked** around the small room.
- 6. "Mom?" he said quietly, **hoping** //he would hear his mother's voice **assuring** him **that** everything was all right.
- 7. But there **was** no answer.
- 8. Matt **tried to tell himself** **that** he **was** just **hearing** things.

↳ try to V / 재귀대명사

- 9. But he **knew** he **wasn't**.
- 10. There **was** someone in his room.
- 11. He **could hear** **rhythmic, scratchy** breathing and it **wasn't** his own.
- 12. He **lay** **awake** for the rest of the night.

- ① humorous and fun
- ② boring and dull
- ③ calm and peaceful
- ④ noisy and exciting
- ⑤ **mysterious and frightening**

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **As** you **set** about to write, it **is** worth **reminding** yourself **that** **while** you **ought to have** a point of view, **you should avoid** telling your readers what to think.

↳ 가주어 진주어 / worth ~V-ing / avoid의 동명사 목적어 / 의문사+to 부정사

2. **Try to hang** a question mark over it all.

↳ try to V ~ 하려고 애쓰다

3. This way you **allow** your readers **to think** for **themselves** about the points and **arguments** **^you're making**.

↳ allow N to V / 재귀대명사 / 목적격관대 생략

4. **As a result**, they **will feel** more **involved, finding themselves** just as **committed** to the **arguments** **^you've made** and the **insights** **^you've exposed** **as** you **are**.

5. You **will have written** an essay **that** **not only** **avoids** **passivity** in the reader, **but** **is interesting** and **gets** people to think.

↳ 주격관대 / 형용사절 내 동사병렬 수일치 / 능동형용사(현재분사)

↳

- ① 저자의 독창적인 견해를 드러내야 한다.
- ② 다양한 표현으로 독자에게 감동을 주어야 한다.
- ③ 독자가 능동적으로 사고할 수 있도록 글을 써야 한다.
- ④ 독자에게 가치판단의 기준점을 명확히 제시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 주관적 관점을 배제하고 사실을 바탕으로 글을 써야 한다.

주제 : 독자가 능동적으로 사고할 수 있도록 글을 써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “matter out of place” 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1. Nothing is trash by nature.
- 2. Anthropologist Mary Douglas brings back and analyzes the common saying that dirt is “matter out of place.”
- 3. Dirt is relative, she emphasizes.
- 4. “Shoes are not dirty in themselves, but it is dirty to place them on the dining-table; food is not dirty in itself, but it is dirty to leave pots and pans in the bedroom, or food all over clothing; similarly, bathroom items in the living room; clothing lying on chairs; outdoor things placed indoors; upstairs things downstairs, and so on.”

ㄱ 가주어 진주어 / 대명사 수일치 / 진주어 / 현재분사 / 수동형용사(과거분사)

- 5. Sorting the dirty from the clean — removing the shoes from the table, putting the dirty clothing in the washing machine — involves systematic ordering and classifying.
- 6. Eliminating dirt is thus a positive process.

- ① something that is completely broken
- ② a tiny dust that nobody notices
- ③ a dirty but renewable material
- ④ what can be easily replaced
- ⑤ a thing that is not in order

주제 : 더럽다는 것은 상대적인 것이다.

요약 : 더러운 것은 물체가 어떻게 분류되어 어느 자리에 있느냐에 따라 달라 지는 상대적인 것이다.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. It's important **that** you think **independently** and fight for **what** you believe in, **but** there comes a time **when** it's wiser to stop fighting for your view and move on to accepting **what** a **trustworthy** group of people think is best.

ㄹ 진주어 명사절 / 선포관대 / stop의 목적어(동명사) / to부정사 일치 / 선포관대

2. This can be **extremely** difficult.

3. But it's smarter, and **ultimately** better **for** you **to** be open-minded **and** **have** faith **that** the **conclusions** of a trustworthy group of people **are** better than whatever you think.

ㄹ to부정사 의미상 주어 / to부정사 병렬 / 동격명사절 / 주동수일치

4. **If** you can't understand their view, you're probably just blind to their way of thinking.

5. **If** you continue doing **what** (you think) is best **when** all the evidence and trustworthy people are against you, you're being dangerously **confident**.

6. The truth is **that** while most people can become **incredibly** open-minded, some can't^, **even after** they have repeatedly **encountered** lots of pain from **betting** **that** they were right when they were not.

- ① 대부분의 사람들은 진리에 도달하지 못하고 고통을 받는다.
- ② 맹목적으로 다른 사람의 의견을 받아들이는 것은 위험하다.
- ③ 남을 설득하기 위해서는 타당한 증거로 주장을 뒷받침해야 한다.
- ④ 믿을만한 사람이 누구인지 판단하려면 열린 마음을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 의견이 최선이 아닐 수 있다는 것을 인정하는 것이 필요하다.

주제 : 자신의 의견이 최선이 아닐 수 있다는 것을 인정하는 것이 필요하다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Vegetarian** eating **is moving** into the **mainstream** **as** more and more young adults **say** no to meat, poultry, and fish.
2. According to the American Dietetic Association, "**approximately** planned vegetarian diets **are** healthful, **are nutritionally adequate**, and **provide** health benefits in the **prevention** and **treatment** of certain diseases."

↳ 동사병렬

3. But health **concerns** **are not** the only reason **that** young adults **give for** changing their diets.
4. Some **make** the choice out of concern for animal **rights**.
5. **When** **faced** with the **statistics** **that** **show**// the **majority** of animals **raised** as food **live** in **confinement**, many teens **give up** meat to **protest** those conditions.

↳ 접속사 수동분사구문 / 수동형용사(과거분사) / majority of 복수명사 /

6. **Others** **turn** to vegetarianism to support the environment.

↳ 부정대명사

7. Meat production **uses** **vast** amounts of water, land, grain, and energy and **creates** problems with animal waste and resulting pollution. *poultry: 가금류(닭·오리·거위 등)

① reasons why young people go for vegetarian diets

- ② ways to build healthy eating habits for teenagers
- ③ vegetables that help lower your risk of cancer
- ④ importance of maintaining a balanced diet
- ⑤ disadvantages of plant-based diets

소재 : 젊은이들이 채식을 선택하는 다양한 이유들

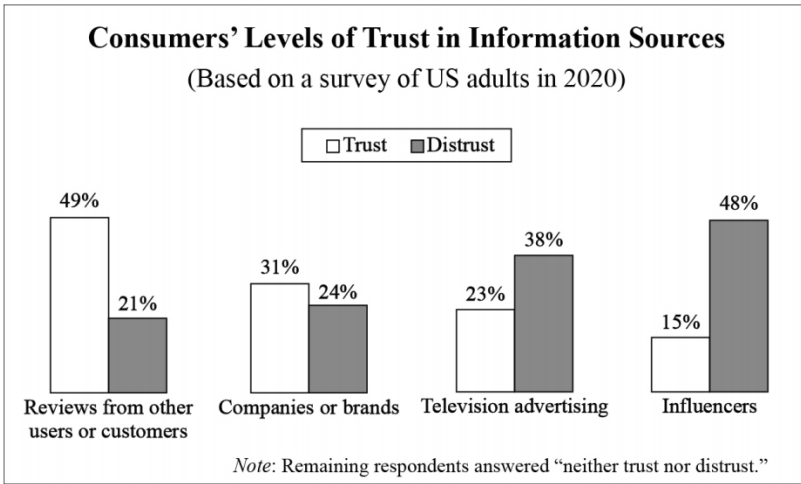
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Diversity, challenge, and conflict help us maintain our imagination.**
2. Most people assume that conflict is bad and that being in one's "comfort zone" is good.
3. That is not exactly true.
4. Of course, we don't want to find ourselves without a job or medical insurance or in a fight with our partner, family, boss, or coworkers.
5. One bad experience can be sufficient to last us a lifetime.
6. But small disagreements with family and friends, trouble with technology or finances, or challenges at work and at home can help us think through our own capabilities.
7. Problems that need solutions force us to use our brains in order to develop creative answers.
8. Navigating landscapes that are varied, that offer trials and occasional conflicts, is more helpful to creativity than hanging out in landscapes that pose no challenge to our senses and our minds.
9. Our two million-year history is packed with challenges and conflicts.

- ① Technology: A Lens to the Future
- ② Diversity: A Key to Social Unification
- ③ Simple Ways to Avoid Conflicts with Others
- ④ **Creativity Doesn't Come from Playing It Safe**
- ⑤ There Are No Challenges That Can't Be Overcome

주제 : 어느 정도의 갈등이나 어려움은 창의성에 도움이 된다

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- The graph above shows the consumers' levels of trust in four different types of information sources, based on a survey of US adults in 2020.
- ① About half of US adults say they trust the information they receive from reviews from other users or customers.
- ② This is more than double those who say they hold distrust for reviews from other users or customers.
- ③ The smallest gap between the levels of trust and distrust among the four different types of information sources is shown in the companies or brands' graph.
- ④ Fewer than one-fifth of adults say they trust information from television advertising, outweighed by the share who distrust such information.
- ⑤ Only 15% of adults say they trust the information provided by influencers, while more than three times as many adults say they distrust the same source of information.

26. Paul Laurence Dunbar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Paul Laurence Dunbar, an African-American poet, **was born** on June 27, 1872.
2. By the age of fourteen, Dunbar **had** poems **published** in the Dayton Herald.
3. **While** in high school he **edited** his high school newspaper.

↳ 접속사 분사구문

4. **Despite** being a fine student, Dunbar **was financially** unable to attend college and **took** a job as an elevator operator.
5. In 1893, Dunbar **published** his first book, Oak and Ivy, at his own expense.
6. In 1895, he **published** the second book, Majors and Minors, **which** **brought** him national and international **recognition**.
7. The poems **written** in standard English **were called** "majors," and those in **dialect** **were termed** "minors."
8. **Although** the "major" poems in standard English **outnumber** those written in dialect, it **was** the dialect poems **that** **brought** Dunbar the most attention.

- ① 14세쯤에 Dayton Herald 에 시를 발표했다.
- ② 고등학교 재학 시 학교 신문을 편집했다.
- ③ 재정상의 이유로 대학에 진학하지 못했다.
- ④ 두 번째 출판한 책으로 국내외에서 인정받게 되었다.
- ⑤ 표준 영어로 쓴 시들로 가장 큰 주목을 받았다.

27. Premier Reading Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Premier Reading Challenge

This is not a competition, but rather a challenge to inspire students with the love of reading.

• **Participants**

- Students from 6th grade to 9th grade



• **Dates**

- From June 1st to December 31st

• **Challenge**

- Each student in 6th and 7th grade must read 15 books.
- Each student in 8th and 9th grade must read 20 books.

• **Prize**

- A bookmark for every participant
- A Certificate of Achievement for students who complete the challenge · Registration
- Online only — www.edu.prc.com

※ For more information, see the school librarian or visit the website above.

- ① 6학년부터 9학년까지의 학생들을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 6월부터 5개월간 진행되는 행사이다.
- ③ 7학년의 도전과제는 15권의 책을 읽는 것이다.
- ④ 모든 참가자는 책갈피를 받는다.
- ⑤ 온라인으로만 등록할 수 있다.

28. Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park

Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park is offering you a once-in-a-lifetime experience tonight!
Don't miss the chance to hear the wolves communicate with our staff.

When & Where

- 8 p.m. Wednesday, August 25th, 2021 (Only if the weather permits and a wolf pack is nearby.)
- Meet our staff at the outdoor theater and travel with them to the wolf howling location.

Fee

- \$18.00 per person (Free for Ontario residents 65 and older)



Note

- Dress warmly for this special program which will last longer than three hours.
- No dogs are allowed during the event.
- If there are less than 5 people for the event, it will be cancelled.

※ Visit our website at www.algonquinpark.on for more information.

- ① 날씨에 상관없이 진행된다.
- ② Ontario 거주자 모두에게 무료이다.
- ③ 소요 시간은 3시간 미만이다.
- ④ 행사 내내 반려견을 동반할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자 수에 따라 취소될 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. An **economic** theory of Say's Law holds that everything that's made will get sold.

2. The money from anything that's produced is used to ① buy something else.

↖ be used to V : ~하는 데 사용되다

3. There can never be a situation ② in which a firm finds that it can't sell its goods and so has to **dismiss** workers and close its factories.

4. Therefore, recessions and **unemployment** are impossible.

5. **Picture** the level of spending like the level of water in a bath.

6. Say's Law **applies** ③ because people use all their **earnings** to buy things.

7. But what happens if people don't spend all their money, saving some of ④ it instead?

↖ 분사구문 / 대명사 수일치

8. Savings are a **'leakage'** of spending from the economy.

9. You're probably imagining the water level now falling, so there's less spending in the economy.

10. That would mean firms producing less and ⑤ dismissing some of their workers.

*recession: 경기 후퇴

소재 : 세이의 법칙

요약 : 공급(생산)이 스스로 수요를 창출한다 즉 과잉 공급 같은 시장의 불균형은 존재하지 않는다.

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

1. Hunting **can explain** how humans **developed** reciprocal altruism and social exchange.
2. Humans **seem** to be **unique** among **primates** in showing **extensive reciprocal** relationships that **can last** years, **decades**, or a lifetime.
3. Meat from a large **game** animal **comes** in **quantities** that **①exceed** what a single hunter and his **immediate** family **could** possibly **consume**.

↳ 주격관대 / 목적격선폭관대

4. Furthermore, hunting success **is** highly **②variable**; a hunter who **is** successful one week **might fail** the next.
5. These conditions **③encourage** food sharing from hunting.
6. The costs to a hunter of giving away meat //he **cannot eat** immediately are **④low (high)** because he **cannot consume** all the meat himself and **leftovers** **will** soon **spoil**.
7. The benefits **can be** large, however, when those who are given his food **return** the **generous favor** later on when he **has failed** to get food for himself.
8. In **essence**, hunters **can** **⑤store** extra meat **in the bodies** of their friends and neighbors.

*reciprocal altruism: 상호 이타주의 **primates: 영장류

소개 : 사냥을 통해 상호 이타주의를 발전시킨 인류

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Sometimes it is the simpler product that gives a business a competitive advantage.

↳ 주격관대

2. Until recently, bicycles had to have many gears, often 15 or 20, for them to be considered high-end.

↳ to부정사 의미상 주어 / 수동 to부정사

3. But fixed-gear bikes with minimal features have become more popular, as those who buy them are happy to pay more for much less.

↳ 대명사 일치 / to부정사 부사적 사용 : 감정의 원인

4. The overall profitability of these bikes is much higher than the more complex ones because they do a single thing really well without the cost of added complexity.

5. Companies should be careful of getting into a war over adding more features with their competitors, as this will increase cost and almost certainly reduce profitability because of competitive pressure on price.

*high-end: 최고급의

① simpler product

② affordable price

③ consumer loyalty

④ customized design

⑤ eco-friendly technology

주제 : 때때로 단순한 상품이 기업이 시장의 경쟁에서 이기게 한다. (비교우위)

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Many **evolutionary biologists** argue that humans developed language for economic reasons.
2. We **needed** to trade, and we **needed** to **establish** trust in order to trade.
3. Language **is** very handy **when** you **are trying** to **conduct** business with someone.
4. Two early humans **could** **not only** **agree** to trade three wooden bowls for six bunches of bananas **but** **establish** rules as well.
5. What wood **was used** for the bowls?
6. Where **did** you **get** the bananas?
7. That business deal **would have been** nearly impossible **using** only gestures and **confusing** noises, and **carrying it out** according to **terms agreed upon** **creates** a bond of trust.

ㄱ 분사구문 / 동명사 주어 / 대명사를 가진 구동사 / 수동형용사(과거분사) / 동사 자리 수일치

8. Language **allows** us **to be specific**, and this **is** **where** conversation **plays** a key role.

- ① used body language to communicate
- ② instinctively knew who to depend on
- ③ often changed rules for their own needs
- ④ lived independently for their own survival
- ⑤ **developed language for economic reasons**

주장 : 인간은 경제적 이유로 언어를 발달시켰다.

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. One big difference between science and stage magic is that while magicians hide their mistakes from the audience, in science you make your mistakes in public.

2. You show them off so that everybody can learn from them.

3. This way, you get the advantage of everybody else's experience, and not just your own idiosyncratic path through the space of mistakes.

4. This, by the way, is another reason why we humans are so much smarter than every other species.

5. It is not that our brains are bigger or more powerful, or even that we have the ability to reflect on our own past errors, but that we share the benefits that our individual brains have earned from their individual histories of trial and error.

*idiosyncratic: (개인에게) 특유한

- ① share the benefits
- ② overlook the insights
- ③ develop creative skills
- ④ exaggerate the achievements
- ⑤ underestimate the knowledge

주제 : 인간은 실수를 공유함으로써 발전해 올 수 있었다.

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The last two decades of research on the science of learning **have shown conclusively** that **we remember things better, and longer, if we discover them ourselves rather than being told them.**
2. This **is** the teaching method practiced by **physics** professor Eric Mazur.
3. He **doesn't lecture** in his classes at Harvard.
4. Instead, he **asks** students difficult questions, based on their homework reading, that require them to pull together sources of information to solve a problem.
5. Mazur **doesn't give** them the answer; instead, he **asks** the students to break off into small groups and discuss the problem among themselves.
6. Eventually, nearly everyone in the class gets the answer right, and the **concepts stick with** them because they **had to find** their own way to the answer. [3점]

- ① they are taught repeatedly in class
- ② we fully focus on them without any distractions
- ③ equal opportunities are given to complete tasks
- ④ there's no right or wrong way to learn about a topic
- ⑤ **we discover them ourselves rather than being told them**

주제 : 남에게서 듣는 것보다 스스로 발견한 것이 기억에 오래 남는다.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. The Zeigarnik effect is commonly referred to as the tendency of the subconscious mind to remind you of a task that is incomplete until that task is complete.

2. Bluma Zeigarnik was a Lithuanian psychologist who wrote in the 1920s about the effects of leaving tasks incomplete.

↳ 명사를 꾸며주는 형용사 자리

3. ① She noticed the effect while watching waiters serve in a restaurant.

↳ 접속사 분사구문 / 지각동사의 목적격 보어

4. ② The waiters would remember an order, however complicated, until the order was complete, but they would later find it difficult to remember the order.

↳ 가목적어 구문

5. ③ Zeigarnik did further studies giving both adults and children puzzles to complete then interrupting them during some of the tasks.

↳ 분사구문 / 대명사 일치

6. ④ They developed cooperation skills after finishing tasks by putting the puzzles together.

7. ⑤ The results showed that both adults and children remembered the tasks that hadn't been completed because of the interruptions better than the ones that had been completed.

소재 : 자이가르닉 효과 (미완성 효과)

주제 : 마치지 못한 일을 마음속에서 쉽게 지우지 못하는 현상인 자이가르닉 효과의 발견

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

1. Understanding how to develop respect for and a knowledge of other cultures begins with reexamining the golden rule: "I treat others in the way I want to be treated."

2. (C) This rule makes sense on some level ; if we treat others as well as we want to be treated, we will be treated well in return.

3. This rule works well in a monocultural setting, where everyone is working within the same cultural framework. [3점]

4. (B) In a multicultural setting, however, where words, gestures, beliefs, and views may have different meanings, this rule has an unintended result; it can send a message that my culture is better than yours.

5. (A) It can also create a frustrating situation where we believe we are doing what is right, but what we are doing is not being interpreted in the way in which it was meant.

6. This miscommunication can lead to problems.

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

소재 : 다른 문화에 대한 이해와 존중을 위한 황금률(역지사지)의 재점검

요약 : 문화적 상이함을 이해하기 위해 필요한 황금률은 단일 문화에서는 잘 통하지만 다문화 환경에서는 문제를 야기할 수 있다.

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

1. In a study, a researcher **pretending** to be a volunteer **surveyed** a California neighborhood, **asking residents** **if** they would **allow** a large sign reading "Drive Carefully" **to be displayed** on their front **lawns**.

2. (C) To help them **understand** **what** it would look like, the volunteer **showed** his **participants** a picture of the large sign **blocking** the view of a beautiful house.

3. Naturally, most people **refused**, but in one particular group, an incredible 76 percent actually **approved**. [3점]

4. (A) The reason **that** they **agreed** was this: two weeks earlier, these residents **had been asked** by **another** volunteer to make a small **commitment** to display a tiny sign **that read** "Be a Safe Driver" in their windows.

5. (B) **Since** it **was** such a small and simple **request**, nearly all of them **agreed**.

6. The **astonishing** result **was** **that** the **initial** small commitment deeply **influenced** their **willingness** to accept the much larger request two weeks later.

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

주제 : 자신의 선택이나 약속을 유지하려고 하는 심리적 특성에 대한 실험

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

1. Studies **have consistently shown** caffeine to be **effective** when used together with a **pain reliever** to **treat** headaches.

↖ 접속사 수동분사구문

2. (①) The positive **correlation** between caffeine **intake** and staying **alert** throughout the day **has** also **been** well **established**.

3. (②) As little as 60 mg (the amount **typically** in one cup of tea) **can lead** to a faster reaction time.

4. However, using caffeine to improve **alertness** and mental **performance** **doesn't replace** getting a good night's sleep.

5. (③) One study from 2018 **showed** that coffee **improved** reaction times in those with or without poor sleep, but caffeine **seemed** to increase errors in the group with little sleep.

6. (④) **Additionally**, this study **showed** that even with caffeine, the group with little sleep **did not score** as well as those with **adequate** sleep.

7. (⑤) It **suggests** that **caffeine does not fully make up for inadequate sleep**.

주제 : 카페인에 불충분한 수면을 대신할 수는 없다.

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

1. **Rewarding** business success **doesn't always have to be done** in a **material** way.

2. (①) A software company// I once worked for **had** a great way of **recognizing** sales success.

↳ 전치사의 목적격 관대 생략

3. The sales director **kept** an air horn outside his office and **would come out** and **blow** the horn **every** **time** a salesperson settled a deal.

↳ every time S V~ : ~할 때마다

4. (②) The noise, of course, **interrupted** anything and everything happening in the office **because** it **was** unbelievably loud.

↳ 현재분사 (진행형용사구)

5. (③) **However**, it **had** an amazingly **positive impact** on everyone.

6. (④) Sometimes rewarding success **can be** as easy as that, especially **when** peer **recognition** **is** **important**.

↳ 보어 자리

7. (⑤) You **should have seen** the way //the rest of the sales team **wanted** the air horn blown for them.

↳ 과거분사구 (수동형용사구)

*air horn: (압축 공기로 작동하는) 경적

주제 : 사업성공의 보상이 반드시 물질적일 필요는 없다.

요약 : 사업 성공에 대한 보상은 동료의 인정과 같은 정신적 보상도 가능하다.

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1. Nancy Lowry and David Johnson **conducted** an **experiment** to study a teaching environment **where** fifth and sixth graders **were assigned** to interact on a topic.

↖ 관계부사절

2. With one group, the discussion **was led** in a way **that built** an **agreement**.

↖ 주격관대

3. With the second group, the discussion **was designed** to produce **disagreements** about the right answer.

4. Students **who** easily **reached** an agreement **were** less **interested** in the topic, **studied** less, **and were** less likely to visit the library to get **additional** information.

↖ 수일치 / 수동형용사

5. The most **noticeable** difference, though, **was revealed** **when** teachers **showed** a special film about the discussion topic — during lunch time!

6. Only 18 percent of the agreement group **missed** lunch time to see the film, but 45 percent of the students from the disagreement group **stayed** for the film.

7. The **thirst** to fill a knowledge gap — **to find out** **who** **was** right within the group — **can be** more powerful than the thirst for slides and jungle gyms.



According to the experiment above, students' interest in a topic (A)increases when they are encouraged to (B)differ.

(A) (B)

① **increases** **differ**

② increases approve

③ increases cooperate

④ decreases participate

⑤ decreases argue

주제 : 주제에 대한 학생들의 흥미는 학생들이 의견이 다르도록 장려될 때 증가한다

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. The market's way of telling a **firm** about its failures **is harsh** and **brief**.

↖ 수일치

2. **Not only** **are complaints** less expensive to **handle** **but** they also **can cause** the seller to **(a)improve**.

↖ Not only도치 / 5형식 cause 목적격보어

3. The seller **may learn** something as well.

4. I **remember** a **cosmetics** company **that** **received** complaints about sticky sunblock lotion.

5. At the time, all such lotions **were** more or less sticky, **so** the risk of having customers **buy products** from a rival company **was not** (b)great.

6. But this **was** also an opportunity.

7. The company **managed to** develop a product **that** **was not** sticky and **captured** 20 percent of the market in its first year.

8. **Another** company **had** the **(c)opposite** problem.

9. Its products **were not** sticky enough.

10. The company **was** a Royal Post Office in Europe and the product **was** a stamp.

11. The problem **was** **that** the stamp **didn't stick** to the envelope.

12. **Management** **contacted** the stamp producer **who** made **it clear** **that** if people just **moistened** the stamps properly, they **would stick** to any piece of paper.

↖ 가목적어 / 목적격보어 / 진목적어 (that 명사절)

13. What to do?

14. Management **didn't take** long **to come** to the **conclusion** **that** it **would be** more (d)less costly **to try to educate** its customers to wet each stamp rather than to add more glue.

15. The stamp producer **was** **told to add** more glue and the problem **didn't** occur again.

ㄷ 5형식 문장의 수동태 : SB tell A to V → A be told to V (by SB)

16. Since it is better for the firm to have buyers complain rather than go elsewhere, it is important to make it (e)asier for dissatisfied customers to complain. *stamp: 우표

ㄷ 가주어 / 진주어로 쓰인 to부정사와 의미상 주어 / 사역동사 have 의 목적격보어 / 수동형용사 / 진목적어 to부정사

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Designs That Matter the Most to Customers
- ② Complaints: Why Firms Should Welcome Them
- ③ Cheap Prices Don't Necessarily Mean Low Quality
- ④ More Sticky or Less Sticky: An Unsolved Problem
- ⑤ Treat Your Competitors Like Friends, Not Enemies

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

주제 : 고객들이 불평을 좀 더 쉽게 표현 할 수 있게 만드는 것이 중요하다.

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

1. A rich merchant lived alone in his house.
2. Knowing that he was the only person living in the house, he was always prepared in case thieves came to his house.
3. So, one day, when a thief entered his home, he remained calm and cool.
4. Although he was awake, the merchant pretended to be in a deep sleep.
5. He lay in bed and watched the thief in action.
6. The thief had brought a new white sheet with (a)him to carry away the stolen goods.

(D)

7. He spread it out on the floor with the idea of putting all the stolen valuables into it, tying it, and carrying it away.
8. While (e)he was busy gathering expensive-looking items from the merchant's luxurious house, the merchant quickly got out of the bed.
9. Then he replaced the new white sheet with a similar looking white sheet, which was much weaker and much cheaper than the thief's one.

(C)

10. All the stolen goods fell down on the floor creating a very loud and unpleasant noise.
11. Seeing many people run towards him, the thief had to give up on all of the stolen goods.
12. Leaving the goods behind in the house, he ran away in a hurry saying under his breath: "This man is such a skillful merchant; he is a businessman to the core. He has not only managed to save his valuables but has also taken away (d)my new sheet. He has stolen from a thief!"

13. As he said that to himself, he ran away from the house.

(B)

14. (b)He then lay down and pretended to be asleep.
15. When the thief had finished collecting as many valuables as he could, he hurriedly tied a knot in the white sheet which he thought was his.
16. The merchant meanwhile ran out into the garden and yelled — “Thief! Thief!” with all the air in his lungs.
17. The thief got nervous and quickly lifted the sheet.
18. To (c)his surprise, the thin white sheet, filled with stolen goods, was torn apart.

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 상인은 도둑이 드는 상황에 항상 대비하고 있었다.
 ② 상인은 정원으로 뛰어나가 크게 소리쳤다.
 ③ 도둑이 훔친 물건들이 바닥에 떨어졌다.
 ④ 도둑은 상인의 물건들을 집밖으로 가지고 달아났다.
 ⑤ 상인의 보자기는 도둑의 보자기보다 값싼 것이었다.