



22-G

1 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸 (A)~(D)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, it tends to (A)_____ many individuals from participating and engaging in other physical activities that are defined as "second class." For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a genuine sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically (B)_____ while a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans - a situation that (C)_____ impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are (D)_____.

<보기>

encourage / beneficially / discourage / promoted /
subjectively / detrimentally / inactive / engaged /
lowered

<조건>

(A)~(D) 모두 <보기>에서 하나만 골라서 쓸 것
단어의 형태를 변형하지 않고 그대로 쓸 것

답: (A) _____
(B) _____
(C) _____
(D) _____



2 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as "second class."

(A) When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

(B) For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as "recreational activity" rather than a real sport.

(C) This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community.

① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C)

③ (B) – (C) – (A) ④ (C) – (A) – (B)

⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)



22-1

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?³ [수능특강라이트 영어 22강-1]

There is some discomfort in most of us that makes us reluctant to take credit for our accomplishments or to even reject a well-deserved compliment. Try an experiment. Give someone you know a genuine compliment about a quality they have or about something they have done that you truly appreciate. Often their first response is to downplay their contribution or their effort: “Oh, I was just doing my job.” “Anyone would have done the same thing.” “It was nothing.” What is it that makes us uneasy about accepting credit for something wonderful we have done? We feel proud of our accomplishments and our skills, but we don’t know how to take credit for them gracefully, without seeming like a braggart or a know-it-all.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



22-2

4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?

Every aspect of training for elite athletes has specific and clear goals. Everything they do inside and outside the practice venue is goal directed. As coach, you want to help your athletes to do two things: be goal directed and set their own goals. When working with your athletes, give them daily, weekly, and monthly goals. You can write them down and provide them to your athletes. For instance, during my observation of a training session in China, I observed the coach would give each diver a sheet of paper contain their specific practice tasks and objectives for the day. Remember, don't limit goals to just the physical practice. They should also have goals for other parts of training such as their warm-up routine, mental training, and conditioning. Also, encourage your athletes to take their sport home with them. Motivate them to keep a journal in which they reflect on their practices and competition performances, set new practice goals, evaluate their short-term and long-term goals, and so on.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

5 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every aspect of training for elite athletes has explicit goals. Everything they do inside and outside the practice venue is goal directed. As coach, you want to help your athletes do two things: be goal directed and set their own goals. When working with your athletes, give them daily, weekly, and monthly goals. You can write them down and give them to your athletes. (A)_____, when I observed a practice in China, I noticed the coach would give each diver a piece of paper with that day's individual practice and goals. Remember, don't limit goals to just the physical practice. They should also have goals for other parts of training such as their warm-up routine, mental training, and conditioning. (B)_____, have your athletes take their sport home with them. Encourage them to keep a journal in which they reflect on their practices and competition performances, set new practice goals, evaluate their short-term and long-term goals, and so on.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | Moreover |
| ② For instance | Also |
| ③ Nevertheless | Similarly |
| ④ Besides | Hence |
| ⑤ By contrast | Therefore |

**22-3****6 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Performers rely on sonic road maps to navigate their way through a composition. This is true for every musical genre or style. Listeners use road maps too. The biggest difference between a performer's road map and a casual listener's road map is the level of complexity. A performer's map is necessarily multi-layered and multifaceted. It consists of many interrelated layers that are accessed to different degrees according to the musical demands. These layers include such basic elements as melody and harmony, rhythm and texture, and others. By comparison, a listener's map might initially include only general outlines and expectations — perhaps just the lyrics of a song, or the overall emotional feeling it projects, or the beat. It takes engaged listening to fill in the details of a musical landscape.

- ① The Right Way to Listening to Music
- ② The Reason You Have to Pay Attention to Music
- ③ How Performers Create Their Own Music
Roadmap
- ④ Why the Melody of Music is Getting More
Complicated
- ⑤ The Difference Between Performers And
Listeners' Understanding of Music



22-4

7 다음 글의 John Robeling에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

John Robeling proposed the use of steel cables — instead of iron ones — that would be six times stronger than needed to support the bridge. In addition, he planned to build two large stone towers to hold up the bridge's road and allow people to walk across it. If his ideas worked, the final result would be the longest, strongest suspension bridge ever built. John's ambition inspired people, so construction began in 1869. However, he was involved in a ferry accident later that year and died of an infection not long after. It looked like his ambitious plan was destined to fail shortly after it had been launched.

- ① He suggested using steel cables to support the bridge.
- ② He planned to build two stone towers to support the bridge.
- ③ He designed the bridge so that people could walk across it.
- ④ He had a ferry accident at the end of 1869.
- ⑤ He died of an infection while designing the bridge.

8 다음 글의 Joy Batchelor에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? (정답 두 개)

Joy Batchelor is a British-based animator who founded the Halas and Batchelor studio with John Halas. Batchelor's father encouraged her drawing skills as a child. Despite some difficulties in her childhood, Batchelor won a school scholarship, attending art school in Watford. Her studies were successful but due to a lack of money she was unable to continue and instead began to work. She worked well in an animation studio for three years until it closed, after which she found work at a printing company as a poster designer. She remained with the poster company for six months and met John Halas. After a short trip to John's native Hungary, they returned to Britain where in 1940 they founded Halas and Batchelor studio, and later married. In the 1950s, the studio began work on *Animal Farm*, which became one of its bestknown films as well as Britain's first feature-length animation.

- ① 아버지가 그림 그리는 기술을 장려했다.
- ② 경제적 어려움이 있었지만, 학업을 마칠 수 있었다.
- ③ 인쇄 회사에서 3년간 일했다.
- ④ 영국에서 Halas and Batchelor studio를 설립했다.
- ⑤ 영국 최초의 장편 영화를 제작했다.



정답

- 1 (A) discourage
(B) inactive
(C) detrimentally
(D) promoted

2 ③

3 ①

4 ④

5 ②

6 ⑤

7 ⑤

8 ②, ③