



13-G

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drives providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge. Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives. Many examples of such "green taxes" exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each. The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

1 위 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

2 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 시장 반응 모형에 따르면 가격이 인상되면 공급자가 새로운 공급원을 찾게 된다.
- ② 정부는 세금을 통해 조정된 돈을 가지고 서비스를 직접 공급할 수 있다.
- ③ 모든 도시들은 쓰레기 매입 비용, 인건비, 쓰레기 처리와 관련된 비용을 환경세로 해결한다.
- ④ 가정의 폐기물을 처리하기 위하여 특별쓰레기 봉투를 구입하게 하는 것은 재활용에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 소비자가 쓰레기 비용을 지불하게 한 결과 가정에서 나오는 쓰레기 흐름의 감소가 보였다.



3 다음 글의 ㉠~㉣ 중 어법상 어색한 단어 두 개를 찾아 올바르게 고치고, 어법상 어색한 이유를 우리말로 서술하시오.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices ㉠what drive providers to search for new sources. innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge. ㉡Taxing certain goods or services. and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money ㉢raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives. Many examples of such 'green taxes" ㉣exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households ㉤to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each. The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful ㉥attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers. there has been an ㉦observing decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

(1) 어색한 부분 고치기: _____ →

(2) 어색한 이유:

(3) 어색한 부분 고치기: _____ →

(4) 어색한 이유:



13-1

다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?4

Scientists today are able to accurately date fossils, the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages. When fossils are arranged along a timeline, scientists can see gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms. In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms over millions of years can be detected and compared to the present state of an organism. For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some 60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders. Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger horse species, culminating in the horses of today. As size changed, so did other aspects of the horses' anatomy: teeth became adapted to eating grass, the bones of the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single toe surrounded by a hoof.

- ① Modern scientists can find out when fossils were made.
- ② Organisms steadily evolved from simple to complex.
- ③ Evolutionary evidences can be detected through fossils.
- ④ Horses used to be smaller in size in the earliest times.
- ⑤ The number of horse's toes increased by the evolution.

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

Scientists today are able to accurately @date fossils, the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages. When fossils are arranged along a timeline, scientists can see gradual changes from simple to more @complicated life forms. In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms over millions of years can be detected and compared to the @present state of an organism. For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some 60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders. @Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger horse species, culminating in the horses of today. As size changed, so did other aspects of the horses' anatomy: teeth became @regressed for eating grass, the bones of the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single toe surrounded by a hoof.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



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

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. (A)_____, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties. This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. (B)_____, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

(A) (B)

- ① In addition Therefore
- ② In addition However
- ③ Nevertheless Besides
- ④ Nevertheless Therefore
- ⑤ As a result For instance

7 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists today are able to accurately date, fossils, the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages. When fossils are arranged along a timeline, scientists can see gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms. In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms over millions of years can be detected and compared to the present state of an organism. For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some 60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders. Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger horse species, culminating in the horses of today. As _____ changed, so did other aspects of the horses' anatomy: teeth became adapted to eating grass, the bones of the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single toe surrounded by a hoof.

- ① date ② life
- ③ size ④ environment
- ⑤ appearance



8 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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*culminate in: 드디어 ~이 되다

*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

*hoof: 발굽

- ① gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms
- ② radical changes which we can hardly imagine through studies
- ③ similarities between past and present forms of lives
- ④ differences that they could find through observing fossils
- ⑤ no relations regarding fossils among a variety of life forms



13-2

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁹

Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by explicit learning goals of the reasoner.

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. (A) Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly *goal-driven* and that which is *goal-relevant*. (B) Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. (C) Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. (D) Those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. (E) As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

10 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that which is goal-relevant. Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it. Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by _____ learning goals of the reasoner; those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.

- ① implied ② private ③ explicit
④ proper ⑤ complicated



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

For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it.

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. (A) Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that which is goal-relevant. (B) Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. (C) Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. (D) Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by explicit learning goals of the reasoner; those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. (E) As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that which is goal-relevant. Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning, may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it. Goal-driven learning, in contrast, _____ those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.

- ① occurs naturally while engaging in hobbies
 ② is shaped primarily by internal stimuli and cues
 ③ emerges spontaneously without specific learner goals
 ④ arises as a byproduct of random cognitive processes
 ⑤ is motivated by explicit learning goals of the reasoner



13 다음 글의 밑줄 친 문장 중, 어법상 오류가 없는 문장은? (정답 두 개)

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. ①Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that which is goal-relevant. ②Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes what is nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. ③Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may be occurred as a side effect of normal task-related processing. For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it. Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by explicit learning goals of the reasoner. ④Those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. ⑤As the reasoner's goals change, so do the learning that results.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



13-3

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁴

In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage on HMS *Beagle*, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research that was to become his celebrated theory of evolution. In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling. In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch that was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind. The drawing was of an "irregularly branched" tree, intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life. As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion that life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event. From this single common ancestor – the trunk of the tree – life diversified over time by successive branchings, with new species splitting away from old. The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.

- ① Darwin's Adventurous Voyage on HMS *Beagle*
- ② Charles Darwin: The Greatest Biologist in History
- ③ How to Explore the Evolution of Life Using Prior Research
- ④ Darwin's Drawing to Describe the Relationship Between Organisms
- ⑤ Tree of Life: Diagram That Shows Roots, Stem and Leaves of a Tree

15 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch that was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind.

In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage on HMS *Beagle*, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research that was to become his celebrated theory of evolution (A) In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling (B) The drawing was of an irregularly branched tree. intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life. (C) As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion that life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event. (D) From this single common ancestor-the trunk of the tree-life diversified over time by successive branchings with new species splitting away from old. (E) The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.

*genealogical: 가계(家系)의

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage on HMS Beagle, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research (A)_____ was to become his celebrated theory of evolution. In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling. In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch (B)_____ was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind. The drawing was of an "irregularly branched" tree, intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life. As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion (C)_____ life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event. From this single common ancestor—the trunk of the tree—life diversified over time by successive branchings, (D)새로운 종들이 오래된 종들로부터 갈라지면서. The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.

16 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 영어로 쓰시오.

정답: _____

17 윗글의 밑줄 친 (D)부분을 조건에 맞게 영작하시오.

<조건>
주어진 표현을 모두 한 번씩만 사용할 것.
필요시 단어의 형태(어형)를 바꿀 것.

old / new species / away / with / from / split

정답:

**18 다음 글을 읽고, 일치하지 않는 것은?**

In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research that was to become his celebrated theory of evolution. In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling. In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch that was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind. The drawing was of an "irregularly branched" tree, intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life. As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion that life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event. From this single common ancestor – the trunk of the tree – life diversified over time by successive branchings, with new species splitting away from old. The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.

- ① Darwin started to collect his data to be the evolution theory after the voyage.
- ② Darwin's very first thoughts were formed straight away and fixed firmly.
- ③ Doodling and drawing helped Darwin to come up with the base of his theory.
- ④ Darwin compared the origin and history of life to the tree with stretched branches.
- ⑤ New species could expand their family branches while endangered species could not.



13-4

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

It is also likely that they face a significantly greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death.

Health is a dynamic and complex state. (A) It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences. (B) For example, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy. (C) Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy have high risks of giving birth to infants who are born prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. (D) In contrast, a child who is born healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, and lives in a safe environment tends to be happy. (E) In addition, a child who has numerous opportunities for learning and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

20 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Health is a dynamic and complex state. It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences. For example, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy her diet: u or avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and certain medications routine prenatal care and exposure to communicable illnesses or tac stress. Mothers who fail (A)[maintaining / to maintain] a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are bom prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. These children also face a (B)[significant / significantly] greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death. In contrast, a child who is bom healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe environment, and has numerous opportunities for learning and recreation (C)[is / are] more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----|
| ① | to maintain | significantly | is |
| ② | maintaining | significantly | is |
| ③ | to maintain | significant | are |
| ④ | maintaining | significant | are |
| ⑤ | to maintain | significant | is |



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

Health is a dynamic and complex state. It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences. For example, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy: her diet; use or avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and certain medications; routine prenatal care; and exposure to communicable illnesses or toxic stress. Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are born prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. These children also face a significantly greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death. In contrast, a child who is born healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe environment, and has few opportunities for learning and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

- ① a
- ② b
- ③ c
- ④ d
- ⑤ e

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

Health is a dynamic and complex state. It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences.
 (A) _____, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy: her diet; use or avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and certain medications; routine prenatal care; and exposure to communicable illnesses or toxic stress. Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are born prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. These children also face a significantly greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death.
 (B) _____, a child who is born healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe environment, and has numerous opportunities for learning and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

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



정답

1 ①

2 ③

3 (1) what → that
(2) It that 강조구문
(3) observing → observed
(4) 현재완료 수동태

4 ⑤

5 ⑤

6 ①

7 ③

8 ①

9 ④

10 ③

11 ④

12 ⑤

13 ①, ④

14 ④

15 ②

16 that

17 which new species splitting away from old

18 ②

19 ④

20 ①

21 ⑤

22 ②