



15-G

1 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea that planting trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of _____, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

- ① helping make a lot of money
- ② being regarded as a patriotic act
- ③ enhancing the visual appeal of landscape
- ④ providing a variety of animals with habitats
- ⑤ improving air quality and benefiting human health

2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르면?

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- ① Why Did British Aristocrats Plant Trees?
- ② Does Land Ownership Precede Patriotism?
- ③ The Royal Navy: Planting Trees for Loyalty
- ④ Planting Trees: a Noble Pastime for the Crown
- ⑤ The Conflict Between the British Navy and the Aristocrats



3 다음 글의 **such living and growing witnesses**가 가리키는(나타내는) 것을 본문에 있는 영어로 쓰시오. (단, 대명사나 대명사가 포함된 것은 제외할 것.)

The idea that planting trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended. In short, for English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the permanent ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be an exhibition of their loyalty to the nation.

정답:



15-1

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?4

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults – about a sixth of a second more – to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like “swimming with sharks,” “setting your hair on fire,” and “jumping off a roof,” were “good” ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to “reason” an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

- ① The adolescent years are a time of intense brain changes.
- ② Adolescents struggle in developing a sense of who they are.
- ③ Teen hormones affect not only adolescents’ bodies and minds but also their behavior.
- ④ There are some environmental and genetic factors that can affect a teen’s brain development.
- ⑤ Adolescents tend to produce more delayed responses to absurd questions due to their immature brain.



다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 <보기>의 단어를 사용하여 <조건>에 맞게 서술하시오.⁵

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults – about a sixth of a second more – to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like “swimming with sharks,” “setting your hair on fire,” and “jumping off a roof,” were “good” ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to “reason” an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

↓

A specific region of the brain
 (A)_____ is immature during adolescence, which makes
 (B)_____ about absurd behaviors than adults.

<보기>

and / questions / more / adolescents / produce / judgements / responses to / delayed / grasp / responsible / situations / make / for / quick

<조건>

<보기>의 단어를 모두 사용하되, 중복 사용하지 마시오.
 필요시, <보기>의 단어 형태를 바꾸시오.
 <보기> 외 다른 단어를 추가하지 마시오.

(A)

(B)



6 다음 글을 바탕으로 아래의 요약문에서 어색한 부분을 모두 찾아 바르게 고친 후, 요약문 전체를 쓰시오.

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults - about a sixth of a second more - to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like "swimming with sharks," "setting your hair on fire," and "jumping off a roof," were "good" ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to "reason" an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

<요약문>

Adolescents take more time to neglect to questions about rational activities than adults because the parts of their brain irresponsible for misunderstanding situations and making judgements are mature.

답:

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

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more restricted brain region and take more time than adults - about a sixth of a second more - to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like "swimming with sharks," "setting your hair on fire," and "jumping off a roof," were "good" ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and an instinctive response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to "reason" an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general outlines of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence. The chief predictor of adolescent behavior, studies show, is not the perception of the risk, but the anticipation of the reward despite the risk. In other words, satisfaction is at the heart of an adolescent's impulsivity, and adolescents who engage in risky behavior and who have never experienced negative consequences are more likely to keep repeating that cautious behavior in search of further satisfaction.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



8 다음 글의 밑줄 친 **are still under construction**이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults — about a sixth of a second more — to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like “swimming with sharks,” “setting your hair on fire,” and “jumping off a roof,” were “good” ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to “reason” an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

- ① being ready to produce quick responses to questions about absurd activities
- ② being responsible for understanding situations and making judgements
- ③ being in progress and experiencing ongoing development
- ④ being fully formed and established for delayed responses
- ⑤ being mature enough to prepare for visceral response

9 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an unusual brain-scanning experiment, scientists at Dartmouth College showed that _____ – about a sixth of a second more – to respond to questions about whether certain activities, like “swimming with sharks,” “setting your hair on fire,” and “jumping off a roof,” were “good” ideas or not. Adults in the experiment appeared to rely on nearly automatic mental images and a visceral response to answer the questions. Adolescents, on the other hand, relied more on their ability to “reason” an answer. The ability to quickly grasp the general contours of a situation and make a good judgment about costs versus benefits arises from activity in the frontal cortex, the parts of the brain that are still under construction during adolescence.

*visceral: 본능적인 **contour: 윤곽

- ① adults have difficulty in making certain responses
- ② adolescents possess fully matured frontal cortexes
- ③ both adults and adolsecents depend on instinctual reactions
- ④ adolescents and adults both make decisions based on mental images
- ⑤ adolescents use a more limited brain region and take more time than adults



15-2

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, this language play of children is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

- ① considerations in teaching children grammar
- ② child development through play in cultural context
- ③ tips to understand a baby's communicative babbling
- ④ various plays that facilitate language acquisition of a child
- ⑤ differences between adults and children in language learning

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

But of course, their language play is influenced by culture.

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. (A) Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. (B) Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. (C) Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. (D) Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning. (E) But the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E



12 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, their language play is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

- ① As children grow, the way they play changes in a good way.
- ② Children infer speaker's communicative intent and use that information to learn their language.
- ③ Children learn through play experiences, which are affected by the surroundings around them.
- ④ The way a child plays may provide information about the social and emotional development of the child.
- ⑤ As children develop language, they engage in fewer monologues and instead acquire more interpersonal skills through play.

13 다음 글의 내용을 한 문단으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸

(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, their language play is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

↓

Children acquire language and practice the skills of building and imagining things while (A) _____, which (B) _____ what they hear, see, and experience in the world around them.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① playing | classifies |
| ② playing | reflects |
| ③ concentrating | modifies |
| ④ exercising | investigates |
| ⑤ exercising | observes |



14 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, their language play is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

- ① The greatness of human mental ability to imagine and infer
- ② The inevitable relationship between identity establishment and language acquisition
- ③ why play interferes with a child's emotional development
- ④ The development of children through play
- ⑤ Language acquisition process through constructive play

15 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Children in all cultures acquire language through play. Their earliest production of language-like sounds (cooing and babbling) and first words are always playful. Later, children playfully rehearse more complex linguistic constructions, sometimes in monologue when alone. But of course, their language play is influenced by culture. Infants gradually restrict their babbling to the phonemes of their native language and, later, play with the words and grammatical constructions of that language. Children everywhere also engage in constructive play, thereby exercising the crucial human skill of building things, but what they build depends on what they see in the world around them. Children everywhere play in ways that exercise the human mental capacities of imagination and reasoning, but the scenes they imagine and the ideas they rehearse in such play derive from the culture.

*coo: (갓난애가) 목구멍을 울리면서 좋아하다

*babble: (아기가) 웅얼어하다

- ① Learning to read happens effortlessly without any instruction.
- ② All children naturally master multiple languages from birth without effort.
- ③ Children across cultures use play to acquire language, influenced by culture.
- ④ Memorizing vocabulary lists is the most effective way to learn a language.
- ⑤ Language acquisition in children is entirely independent of their play activities.



15-3

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁶

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. The wordsmith had a ① novel idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. A basic principle of linguistics is that the relation of a sound to a meaning is ② arbitrary. So the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used *glorg* or *schmendrick* or *mcgillicuddy*. But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ③ impede their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a ④ similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as *band* or *bond* for a political affiliation. The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more ⑤ promptly than if they had had to rely on context alone.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

17 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. ㉠The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. ㉡In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used *glorg* or *schmendrick* or *mcgillicuddy*. ㉢But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. ㉣When they needed a sound to express their idea, they created the coinage by combining existing words. ㉤So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as *band* or *bond* for a political affiliation. The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



18 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르면?

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used *glorg* or *schmendrick* or *mcgillicuddy*. But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as *band* or *bond* for a political affiliation. The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone, _____ . The word spread and became endemic to the community, adding to the language's stock of apparent metaphors.

- ① causing us to misunderstand the complexity of language
- ② leading people to probably stop using the dead metaphors
- ③ making what you would like to say seem rather silly and awkward
- ④ giving the word an advantage in the competition among new coinages
- ⑤ helping to describe things that can't be said in a native language

19 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it.

- (A) The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone.
- (B) In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used *glorg* or *schmendrick* or *mcgillicuddy*.
- (C) But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples.
- (D) So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as *band* or *bond* for a political affiliation.

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



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

So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as band or bond for a political affiliation.

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. (A) The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. (B) In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used glorg or schmendrick or mcgillicuddy. (C) But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. (D) The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone. (E)

*affiliation: 제휴

*metaphor: 비유, 비유적 표현

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D) ⑤ (E)

21 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 다른 하나는?

All words have to be coined by a wordsmith at some point in the mists of history. The wordsmith had an idea to get across and needed a sound to express it. In principle, any sound would have done, so the first coiner of a term for a political affiliation, for instance, could have used glorg or schmendrick or mcgillicuddy. But people are poor at recalling sounds out of the blue, and they probably wanted to ease their listeners' understanding of the coinage rather than having to define it or illustrate it with examples. So they reached for a metaphor that reminded them of the idea and that they hoped would create a similar idea in the minds of their listeners, such as band or bond for a political affiliation. The metaphorical hint allowed the listeners to understand the meaning more quickly than if they had had to rely on context alone.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



15-4

다음 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?22

The group leader is extremely important in (A)_____ norms of open discussion in decision-making groups. An effective leader makes sure that he or she does not state his or her opinions early but, rather, allows the other group members to express their ideas first and encourages the presentation of contrasting positions. This allows a fuller discussion of pros and cons and prevents simple agreement by conformity. Leaders also have the ability to solicit unshared information from the group members, and they must be sure to do so, for instance, by making it clear that each member has important and unique information (B)_____ and that it is important to do so. Leaders may particularly need to solicit and support opinions from low-status or socially anxious group members.

(A) (B)

- ① fostering to share
- ② fostering to withhold
- ③ challenging to conceal
- ④ violating to convey
- ⑤ violating to retain

23 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Status of the group members in a group can be important. Group members with lower status may have less confidence and thus be unlikely to express their opinions. Wittenbaum found that group members with higher status were, indeed, more likely to share new information. However, those with higher status may dominate the discussion, even if the information that they have is not more valid or important. Because they have high status, leaders have the ability to solicit unshared information from the group members, and they must be sure to do so, for instance, by making it clear that all members should feel free to present their unique information, that each member has important information to share, and that it is important to do so. Leaders may particularly need to _____.

- ① limit unnecessary arguments
- ② control the levels of shared information
- ③ observe a discussion without speaking up
- ④ facilitate the other bosses to present in public
- ⑤ encourage opinions from the low-status groups



24 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 ㉠~㉣ 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것 하나를 골라 기호를 쓰고, 바르게 고치시오.

The status of the group members in a group can be important. Group members with lower status may have less confidence and thus be ㉠unlikely to express their opinions. Wittenbaum found that group members with higher status were, indeed, more likely to share new information. However, those with ㉡lower status may be in control of discussion, even if the information that they have is not more valid or important. Because they have high status, leaders have the ability to solicit ㉢unshared information from the group members, and they must be sure to do so, for instance, by making it ㉣clear that all members should feel free to present their unique information, that each member has important information to share, and that it is important to do so. Leaders may particularly need to solicit and support opinions from ㉤low-status or socially anxious group members.

<조건>

맨 앞에 반드시 ㉠~㉣ 중 하나의 기호를 적으시오.

() _____ →

25 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The status of the group members in a group can be important. Group members with lower status may have less confidence and thus be (A)[likely / unlikely] to express their opinions. Wittenbaum found that group members with higher status were, indeed, more likely to share new information. However, those with higher status may (B)[avoid / dominate] the discussion, even if the information that they have is not more valid or important. Because they have high status, leaders have the ability to solicit unshared information from the group members, and they must be sure to do so, for instance, by making it clear that all members should feel free to present their unique information, that each member has important information to share, and that it is important to do so. Leaders may particularly need to solicit and support opinions from low-status or socially (C)[anxious / confident] group members.

*solicit: 얻어 내다, 구하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| ① | likely | avoid | anxious |
| ② | unlikely | avoid | confident |
| ③ | unlikely | dominate | confident |
| ④ | unlikely | dominate | anxious |
| ⑤ | likely | dominate | anxious |



정답

1 ②

2 ①

3 tree(s)

4 ⑤

5 (A) responsible for quickly grasping situations and making judgements.

(B) adolescents provides more delayed responses to questions.

6 Adolescents take more time to respond to questions about absurd activities than adults because the parts of their brain irresponsible for misunderstanding situations and making judgements are immature.

7 ⑤

8 ③

9 ⑤

10 ②

11 ②

12 ③

13 ②

14 ④

15 ③

16 ③

17 ④

18 ④

19 ③

20 ④

21 ⑤

22 ①

23 ⑤

24 ⑩ → lower high / higher

25 ④