

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. To whom it may concern,
2. I **am** a parent of a high school student **who** **takes** the 145 bus to **commute** to Clarkson High School.
3. This **is** the only **public transport available** from our area and **is used** by many students.
4. Recently, I **heard** **that** the city council **is planning** to **discontinue** this service.
5. My husband and I **start** work early in the morning **and** this **makes it** impossible **for** us **to drop** our son **off** at school.

↳ 가목적어 it / 진목적어로 쓰인 to부정사의 의미상 주어

6. It **would** take him nearly an hour **to walk** to school **and** there **is** a lot of traffic in the morning, **so** I **do not consider** it **safe** to bike.

↳ 진주어 to부정사 / 목적격보어 자리

7. This matter **will place** many families, **including** ours, under a lot of stress.

8. As a **resident** of Sunnyville, I **think** such a plan **is unacceptable**.

9. I **urge** the **council to listen** to the **concerns** of the community.

↳ 5형식 문장의 to부정사 목적격보어

10. Sincerely, Lucy Jackson

- ① 버스 노선 변경에 항의하려고
- ② 버스 운행 중단 계획에 반대하려고
- ③ 버스 배차 간격 조정을 요청하려고
- ④ 자전거 전용 도로 설치를 건의하려고
- ⑤ 통학로 안전 관리 강화를 촉구하려고

소재 : _____

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ted의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1. One Friday afternoon, Ted was called to the **vice president** of **human resources**.
- 2. Ted sat down, **beaming** in **anticipation**.

↖ 분사구문

- 3. Today was the big day and this meeting would mark a turning point in his career!
- 4. Ted felt sure **that** it was for his **promotion** **and** **that** the vice president would make him the marketing manager.

↖ 명사절 병렬

- 5. "Ted, there is no easy way **to say** this." Ted suddenly realized **^**this meeting wasn't going to be **as** he expected.
- 6. Ted's mind went **blank**.
- 7. The vice president continued, "Ted, I know you've **desperately** wanted this promotion, but we decided Mike is more **suitable**."

8. Ted just sat there, **frozen**.

↖ 분사구문

9. He felt **as if** he **had been hit** by a truck.

↖ as if 가정법 과거완료

10. Don't panic.

11. All **^** he was able to do was repeat that **sentence** over and over to **himself**.

① hopeful → shocked

② relaxed → lonely

③ ashamed → relieved

④ indifferent → upset

⑤ embarrassed → pleased

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. In 2003, British Airways made an **announcement** **that** they would no longer be able to **operate** the London to New York Concorde flight twice a day **because** it was starting to **prove uneconomical**.

↳ 명사절 접속사 자리

2. Well, the sales for the flight on this route **increased** the very next day.

3. There was nothing **that** **changed** about the **route** or the service **offered** by the **airlines**.

↳ 주격관계대명사

4. Merely **because** it became a **scarce resource**, the demand for it **increased**.

5. **If** you are interested in **persuading** people, then the principle of **scarcity** can be **effectively** used.

6. **If** you are a salesperson **trying to increase** the sales of a certain product, then you **must not** merely **point out** the benefits ^the customer **can derive from** the **said** product, **but** also **point out** its **uniqueness** and **what** they will miss out on **if** they don't purchase the product soon.

11. In selling, you **should keep in mind** **that** the more limited something is, the more **desirable** it becomes.

↳ the 비교급, the 비교급

- ① 상품 판매 시 실현 가능한 판매 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 판매를 촉진하기 위해서는 가격 경쟁력을 갖추어야 한다.
- ③ **효과적인 판매를 위해서는 상품의 희소성을 강조해야 한다.**
- ④ 고객의 신뢰를 얻기 위해서는 일관된 태도를 유지해야 한다.
- ⑤ 고객의 특성에 맞춰 다양한 판매 전략을 수립하고 적용해야 한다.

scarcity = rareness

주제 : _____

21. 밑줄 친 a “media diet” 가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The most dangerous threat to our ability to concentrate is not that we use our smartphone during working hours, but that we use it too irregularly.

↳ to부정사 형용사적 / 상관접속사 not 명사절 but 명사절

2. By checking our emails every now and then on the computer and our text messages here and there on our phone with no particular schedule or rhythm in mind, our brain loses its ability to effectively filter.

3. The solution is to regulate your devices as if you were on a strict diet.

↳ as if 가정법 과거

4. When it comes to nutrition, sticking to a fixed time plan for breakfast, lunch, and dinner allows your metabolism to adjust, thereby causing less hunger during the in-between phases.

↳ 동명사 주어 / 수일치 / allow N to V / 분사구문

5. Your belly will start to rumble around 12:30 p.m. each day, but that's okay because that's a good time to eat lunch.

6. If something unexpected happens, you can add a snack every now and then to get fresh energy, but your metabolism will remain under control.

7. It's the same with our brain when you put it on a "media diet."

↳ 구동사 대명사 목적어

① balancing the consumption of traditional and online media

② regulating the use of media devices with a set schedule

③ avoiding false nutritional information from the media

④ stimulating your brain with various media sources

⑤ separating yourself from toxic media contents

주장 : _____

요약 : 우리의 집중력을 해치는 것은 미디어 장치의 과다 사용이 아닌 불규칙적인 사용이므로, 설정된 계획으로 미디어 장치 사용을 통제하는 것이 필요하다.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은

1. Who **is** this person? This **is** the question all stories ask.
2. It **emerges** first at the **ignition** point.
3. When the **initial** change **strikes**, the **protagonist overreacts** or **behaves** in an **otherwise** unexpected way.
4. We **sit up**, suddenly **attentive**.
5. Who **is** this person **who** behaves like this?
6. The question then **re-emerges** **every time** the protagonist **is challenged** by the plot and **compelled to make** a choice.
7. **Everywhere in the narrative that the question is present, the reader or viewer will likely be engaged.**
8. **Where** the question **is absent**, and the events of drama **move** out of its narrative **beam**, they **are** at risk of becoming **detached** — perhaps even bored.
9. If there's a single secret to storytelling then I believe it's this.
10. Who **is** this person? Or, from the **perspective** of the **character**, Who **am** I?
11. It's the **definition** of drama.
12. It is its **electricity**, its heartbeat, its fire.

* ignition: 발화 ** protagonist: 주인공

- ① 독자의 공감을 얻기 위해 구체적인 인물 묘사가 중요하다.
- ② 이야기의 줄거리를 단순화시키는 것이 독자의 이해를 높인다.
- ③ 거리를 두고 주인공의 상황을 객관적으로 바라볼 필요가 있다.
- ④ 주인공의 역경과 행복이 적절히 섞여야 이야기가 흥미로워진다.
- ⑤ **주인공에 대한 지속적인 궁금증 유발이 독자의 몰입을 도와준다.**

주제 : _____

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Shutter speed **refers to** the speed of a camera shutter.
2. In behavior **profiling**, it **refers to** the speed of the **eyelid**.
3. When we **blink**, we **reveal** more than just blink rate.
4. **Changes in the speed of the eyelid can indicate important information ; shutter speed is a measurement of fear.**
5. **Think** of an animal **that** has a **reputation** for being **fearful**.

↳ 주격관대

6. A Chihuahua **might come** to mind.
7. In **mammals**, because of evolution, our eyelids **will speed up** to **minimize** the amount of time **that** we **can't see** an **approaching predator**.
8. **The greater** the degree of fear an animal **is experiencing**, **the more** the animal **is concerned with** an approaching predator.

↳ the 비교급, the 비교급

9. In an **attempt** to keep the eyes open as much as possible, the eyelids **involuntarily speed up**.
10. **Speed, when it comes to** behavior, almost always **equals** fear.
11. In humans, if we **experience fear** about something, our eyelids **will do** the same thing as the Chihuahua; they **will close** and **open** more quickly.

- ① eye contact as a way to frighten others
- ② fast blinking as a symptom of eye fatigue
- ③ **blink speed as a significant indicator of fear**
- ④ fast eye movement as proof of predatory instinct
- ⑤ blink rate as a difference between humans and animals

소재 : _____

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The free market has liberated people in a way that Marxism never could.
2. What is more, as A. O. Hirschman, the Harvard economic historian, showed in his classic study 'The Passions and the Interests', the market was seen by Enlightenment thinkers Adam Smith, David Hume, and Montesquieu as a powerful solution to one of humanity's greatest traditional weaknesses: violence.
3. When two nations meet, said Montesquieu, they can do one of two things: they can wage war or they can trade.
4. If they wage war, both are likely to lose in the long run.
5. If they trade, both will gain.
6. That, of course, was the logic behind the establishment of the European Union : to lock together the destinies of its nations, especially France and Germany, in such a way that they would have an overwhelming interest not to wage war again as they had done to such devastating cost in the first half of the twentieth century.

- ① Trade War: A Reflection of Human's Innate Violence
- ② Free Market: Winning Together over Losing Together
- ③ New Economic Framework Stabilizes the Free Market
- ④ Violence Is the Invisible Hand That Disrupts Capitalism!
- ⑤ How Are Governments Involved in Controlling the Market?

요지 : _____

25. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Share of Respondents Familiar with/Engaged in E-Sports in 2020

Country	Familiarity (%)	Engagement (%)
China	72	47
Denmark	67	10
Indonesia	57	40
U.S.	34	8
Spain	33	17
UAE	26	19
Iraq	26	16

- The above table shows the share of respondents familiar with or engaged in e-sports in selected countries in 2020.
- ① Among the countries in the table, China was the country with the highest percentage both in e-sports familiarity and in e-sports engagement.
- ② When it comes to e-sports familiarity, Denmark showed a higher percentage than Indonesia, but the percentage of e-sports engagement in Denmark was lower than Indonesia's.
- ③ The percentage of U.S. respondents familiar with e-sports was higher than that of Spanish respondents, and with e-sports engagement, the percentage in the U.S. was less than half (~~more than twice~~) that of Spain.
- ④ While the percentage of e-sports familiarity in Spain was higher than that in the UAE, the percentage of e-sports engagement in Spain was two percentage points lower than that in the UAE.
- ⑤ As for e-sports familiarity, among the selected countries, the UAE and Iraq showed the lowest percentage, where fewer than a third of respondents in each country were familiar with e-sports.

26. John Bowlby에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. John Bowlby, British developmental psychologist and **psychiatrist**, was born in 1907, to an upper-middle-class family.
2. His father, who was a member of the King's medical staff, was often absent.
3. Bowlby was cared for **primarily** by a nanny and did not spend much time with his mother, as was **customary** at that time for his class.
4. Bowlby was sent to a **boarding school** at the age of seven.
5. He later **recalled** this as being **traumatic** to his development.
6. This experience, however, proved to have a large impact on Bowlby, whose work focused on children's development.
7. Following his father's **suggestion**, Bowlby **enrolled** at Trinity College, Cambridge to study medicine, but by his third year, he **changed** his focus to psychology.
8. During the 1950s, Bowlby briefly worked as a mental health consultant for the World Health Organization.
9. His **attachment** theory has been described as the **dominant** approach to understanding early social development.

- ① 아버지는 왕의 의료진의 일원이었다.
- ② 어머니와 많은 시간을 보내지 못했다.
- ③ 기숙 학교로 보내진 것이 성장에 있어 충격적인 일이었다.
- ④ Trinity 대학에 심리학을 공부하기 위해 입학했다.
- ⑤ 세계 보건 기구에서 정신 건강 자문 위원으로 일했다.

27. The Great Pumpkin Roll에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. 《The Great Pumpkin Roll》

2. Let's race pumpkins by rolling them down a hill! How far will they go across the road?

3. **Date:** The last Sunday of May, 2021

4. **Location:** Branford Hill in the town of Goomeri

5. **Registration Fee:** \$10 for adults, \$2 for teens

6. Rules

7. - The participant who rolls their pumpkin farthest wins.

8. - Pumpkins must be at least 15 cm in width.

9. - Participants must roll pumpkins only using an underarm action.

10. - Each participant has only one opportunity to roll a pumpkin.

11. Prizes

12. - \$1,000 for the person whose pumpkin lands in the Lucky Spot (If more than one participant lands their pumpkin in the Lucky Spot, the money will be divided equally.)

13. - \$500 for the adult champion and \$200 for the teen champion

14. Please visit www.goomeripumpkinfestival.com.

- ① 2021년 5월의 마지막 일요일에 열린다.
- ② 경기에 사용하는 호박의 최소 너비에 제한이 있다.
- ③ 참가자는 팔을 아래로 내려 호박을 굴러야 한다.
- ④ 참가자에게 호박을 굴릴 수 있는 기회를 여러 번 준다.
- ⑤ Lucky Spot에 호박을 넣은 모두가 상금을 균등하게 나눠 갖는다.

28. Plogging Event에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

《Plogging Event》

1. Have you heard of Plogging?
2. It comes from the Swedish word for pick up, "plocka upp" and is a combination of jogging and picking up litter.
3. In 2016, it started in Sweden and has recently come to the UK, becoming a new movement for saving nature.

4. When & Where

5. - 9 a.m. on the first Monday of each month
6. - Outside the ETNA Centre, East Twickenham

7. What to Prepare

8. - Just bring your running shoes, and we will provide all the other equipment.
9. - There is no fee to participate, but you are welcome to donate toward our conservation work.
10. ※ No reservations are necessary to participate.
11. For more information, visit www.environmenttrust.org.

- ① 2016년에 영국에서 시작되었다.
- ② 매달 첫 번째 일요일 오전 9시에 열린다.
- ③ 운동화를 포함한 장비들이 지급된다.
- ④ 참가비는 무료이다.
- ⑤ 참가하려면 예약이 필요하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. **Anchoring bias describes** the **cognitive** error [^]you make when you tend to **give more weight to** information arriving early in a situation ① compared to information arriving later — **regardless of** the **relative** quality or **relevance** of that **initial** information.

↖ 현재분사구 / 과거분사구

2. **Whatever** data is presented to you first when you **start** to look at a situation **can form** an "anchor" and it **becomes** **significantly** more **challenging** ② to alter your mental course away from this anchor than it **logically** should be.

↖ whatever N : 어떤 ~이든 간에 ; 명사절 / to부정사 부사적

3. A classic example of anchoring bias in **emergency medicine** is "triage bias," ③ where **whatever** the first impression you **develop**, or **are given**, about a patient tends to influence all **subsequent** providers seeing that patient.

↖ 관계부사 / 복합관계형용사 / 현재분사구 (진행의 의미)

4. **For example**, **imagine** two patients presenting for emergency care with **aching jaw** pain **that** occasionally ④ extends down to their chest.

↖ 현재분사구 / 주격관계대명사절의 동사 수일치

5. Differences in **how** the intake providers **label** the chart - "jaw pain" vs. "chest pain," for example - ⑤ create (~~creating~~) anchors **that** **might result in** significant differences in **how** the patients **are treated**.

* triage: 부상자 분류 ** intake provider: 환자를 예진하는 의료 종사자

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

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

1. In order for us to be able to **retain** valuable pieces of information, our brain has to ① **forget** in a manner **that** is both targeted and controlled.

↳ to부정사 의미상 주어 / 주격관대

2. Can you **recall**, **for example**, your very first day of school?

3. You most likely **have** one or two **noteworthy** images in your head, such as putting your crayons and pencils into your pencil case.

4. But that's probably the **extent** of the ② **specifics**.

5. Those additional details **that** are **apparently** unimportant **are** actively **deleted** from your brain the more you go about remembering the situation.

↳ 동사자리 수일치

6. The reason for this is **that** the brain **does not consider it** ③ **valuable to remember** all of the details **as long as** it is able to **convey** the main message (i.e., your first day of school was great).

↳ 가목적어 / 진목적어 to부정사 / to부정사 부사적

7. In fact, studies **have shown** **that** the brain actively ④ **strengthens** (→suppresses) regions **responsible for insignificant** or minor memory **content** **that** tends to **disturb** the main memory.

8. Over time, the minor details **vanish** more and more, **though** this **in turn** **serves** to ⑤ **sharpen** the most important messages of the past.

주제 : _____

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

1. The **elements** ^any **particular** animal **needs** are relatively **predictable**.
2. They are **predictable** **based on** the past: **what** an animal's **ancestors** **needed** is likely to be **what** that animal also **needs**.
3. **Taste preferences** therefore, **can be hardwired**.
그러므로 맛 선호도는 타고나는 것일 수 있다.
4. Consider **sodium** (Na).
5. The bodies of terrestrial vertebrates, including those of mammals, **tend** to have a **concentration** of sodium nearly fifty times **that** of the **primary producers** on land, plants.
6. This **is**, in part, **because** vertebrates **evolved** in the sea and so **evolved** cells **dependent upon** the **ingredients** **that** **were common** in the sea, including sodium.
7. To **remedy** the difference between their needs for sodium and **that available** in plants, herbivores **can eat** fifty times more plant **material** **than** they **otherwise need** (and **eliminate** the **excess**).
8. Or they **can seek out** other **sources** of sodium.
9. The salt taste receptor **rewards** animals for doing the latter, **seeking out** salt in order to satisfy their great need.

*terrestrial 육생의 **vertebrate 척추동물 ***herbivore 초식 동물

- ① Taste preferences 맛 선호도
- ② Hunting strategies : 사냥 전략
- ③ **Migration** patterns : 행태
- ④ **Protective instincts** :
- ⑤ **Periodic starvations** :

소재 : _____

요약 : 척추 동물이 나트륨에 대한 욕구가 강한 것은 과거에 바다에서 진화한 것이기 때문인데 이와 같이 동물이 필요로 하는 요소를 과거를 통해 예측할 수 있다.

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

1. We might think that our gut instinct is just an inner feeling- a secret interior voice - but in fact it is shaped by a perception of something visible around us, such as a facial expression or a visual inconsistency so fleeting that often we're not even aware^ we've noticed it.

↳ 형용사 어순 / 현재분사 / so ~ that

2. Psychologists now think of this moment as a 'visual matching game'.

3. So a stressed, rushed or tired person is more likely to resort to this visual matching.

4. When they see a situation in front of them, they quickly match it to a sea of past experiences stored in a mental knowledge bank and then, based on a match, they assign meaning to the information in front of them.

5. The brain then sends a signal to the gut, which has many hundreds of nerve cells.

6. So the visceral feeling we get in the pit of our stomach and the butterflies we feel are a result of our cognitive processing system * gut: 직감, 창자 ** visceral: 본능적인

*gut 직감, 창자 **visceral 본능적인

- ① result of our cognitive processing system
- ② instance of discarding negative memories
- ③ mechanism of overcoming our internal conflicts
- ④ visual representation of our emotional vulnerability
- ⑤ concrete signal of miscommunication within the brain

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. When it comes to climates in the interior areas of **continents**, mountains play a huge role in stopping the flow of moisture.
2. A great example of this **can be seen** along the West Coast of the United States.
3. Air moving from the Pacific Ocean toward the land usually **has a great deal of** moisture in it.
4. When this **humid** air **moves** across the land, it **encounters** the Coast Range Mountains.
5. As the air **moves up** and over the mountains, it **begins** to cool, which causes **precipitation** on the **windward** side of the mountains.
6. Once the air **moves** down the opposite side of the mountains (called the leeward side) it **has lost** a great deal of **moisture**.
7. The air **continues** to move and then **hits** the even higher Sierra Nevada mountain range.
8. This second **uplift** **causes** most of the remaining moisture to fall out of the air, so by the time it **reaches** the leeward side of the Sierras, the air **is extremely** dry.
9. The result **is** that much of the state of Nevada **is** a desert.

- ① increase annual rainfall in dry regions
- ② prevent **drastic** changes in air temperature
- ③ **play a huge role in stopping the flow of moisture**
- ④ change wind speed as air **ascends** and **descends** them
- ⑤ **equalize** the amount of moisture of surrounding land areas

소재 : _____

주제 : _____

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. One **vivid** example of how a market mindset can transform and undermine an institution is given by Dan Ariely in his book *Predictably Irrational*.
2. He **tells** the story of a day care center in Israel that **decided** to **fine** parents who **arrived** late to pick up their children, in the hope that this **would discourage** them from doing so.
3. In fact, the exact opposite **happened**.
4. Before the **imposition** of fines, parents **felt** guilty about arriving late, and guilt **was** **effective** in **ensuring** that only a few **did** so.
5. Once a fine **was introduced**, it **seems** that in the minds of the parents the entire scenario **was** **changed** from a social contract to a market one.
6. **Essentially**, they **were paying for** the center to look after their children after hours.

↖ to부정사 부사적

7. Some parents **thought** it worth the price, and the rate of late arrivals **increased**.

↖ 목적격보어 자리

8. **Significantly**, once the center **abandoned** the fines and **went back** to the previous **arrangement**, late arrivals **remained** at the high level ^they had reached during the period of the fines.

↖ 시제의 논리성 / 전치사 접속사 구분

- ① people can put aside their interests for the common good
- ② changing an existing agreement can cause a sense of guilt
- ③ imposing a fine can compensate for broken social contracts
- ④ social bonds can be insufficient to change people's behavior
- ⑤ a market mindset can transform and undermine an institution

소재 : _____

요지 : 어린이 집에 아이를 늦게 데리러 오른 부모에게 벌금을 부과하여 오히려 역효과를 가져온 사례에서 보듯이 시장 사고방식은 전통적 관습을 훼손 시킬 수 있다.

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은

1. There is a pervasive idea in Western culture that humans are essentially rational, skillfully sorting fact from fiction, and, ultimately, arriving at timeless truths about the world.

↳ 동격 명사절 / 분사구문

2. ① This line of thinking holds that humans follow the rules of logic, calculate probabilities accurately, and make decisions about the world that are perfectly informed by all available information.

3. ② Conversely, failures to make effective and well-informed decisions are often attributed to failures of human reasoning - resulting, say, from psychological disorders or cognitive biases.

4. ③ In this picture, whether we succeed or fail turns out to be a matter of whether individual humans are rational and intelligent.

5. ④ Our ability to make a reasonable decision has more to do with our social interactions than our individual psychology.

6. ⑤ And so, if we want to achieve better outcomes - truer beliefs, better decisions - we need to focus on improving individual human reasoning.

*pervasive 널리 스며 있는

소재 : _____

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

1. **Regarding** food production, under the British government, there **was** a different **conception** of **responsibility** from that of French government.
2. In France, the responsibility for producing good food **lay** with the producers.
3. (B) The state **would police** their activities and, if they **should fail**, **would punish** them for **neglecting** the interests of its citizens.
4. **By contrast**, the British government - except in extreme cases - **placed** most of the responsibility with the individual consumers.
5. (A) **It would be** unfair **to interfere** with the shopkeeper's right to make money.

↖ 가주어 / 진주어

6. In the 1840s, a **patent was granted** for a machine **designed** for making fake coffee beans out of chicory, **using** the same technology **that went** into **manufacturing bullets**.

↖ 과거분사구 (수동) / 분사구문

7. (C) This machine **was** clearly **designed** for the purposes of swindling, and yet the government **allowed** it.
8. A machine for forging money **would never have been licensed**, so why this?
9. **As** one consumer **complained**, the British system of government **was weighted** against the consumer in favour of the swindler.

* swindle: 사기 치다 ** forge: 위조하다

소재 : 프랑스와 달리 식품 생산에 관해 책임의 소재가 소비자에게 있었던 영국

요약 : 프랑스와 달리 식품 생산에 대한 책임을 소비자에게 부여했던 영국에서는 정부가 사기꾼을 옹호하는 사례가 있었다.

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

1. **Because** we are told **that** the planet **is doomed**, we **do not register** the growing number of scientific studies **demonstrating** the **resilience** of other species.

2. **For instance**, climate-driven **disturbances** **are affecting** the world's coastal marine ecosystems more frequently and with greater **intensity**.

3. (C) This **is** a global problem **that** **demands urgent** action.

4. **Yet**, as **detailed** in a 2017 paper in BioScience, there **are** also instances **where** marine ecosystems **show remarkable** resilience to **acute** climatic events.

↖ 관계부사 / 수일치

5. (B) In a region in Western Australia, **for instance**, up to 90 percent of live **coral was lost** **when** ocean water temperatures **rose**, **causing** **what** scientists **call** coral **bleaching**.

↖ 분사구문

6. **Yet** in some sections of the reef surface, 44 percent of the corals **recovered** within twelve years.

7. (A) **Similarly**, kelp forests **hammered** by intense El Nino water-temperature increases **recovered** within five years.

8. By studying these "bright spots," situations **where** ecosystems **persist** even in the face of major climatic impacts, **we can learn** **what** **management** strategies **help to minimize** **destructive** forces and **nurture** resilience.

* doomed: 운이 다한 ** resilience: 회복력 *** kelp: 켈프(해초의 일종)

요지 : _____

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

1. **Brightness** of sounds **means** much energy in higher **frequencies**, **which** can be calculated from the sounds easily.
2. A violin **has** many more **overtones** **compared to** a flute and sounds brighter.
3. ① An oboe **is** brighter than a classical guitar, and a crash cymbal brighter than a double bass.
4. ② This **is** obvious, and indeed people **like** brightness.
5. ③ One reason **is** **that** it **makes** sound **subjectively** louder, **which** is part of the loudness war in modern **electronic** music, and in the classical music of the 19th century.
6. ④ All sound engineers **know** **that** if they **play back** a track to a musician **that** just **has recorded** this track and **add** some higher frequencies, the musician **will** **immediately** **like** the track much better.
7. **But** this **is** a short-lived effect, and in the long run, people **find** such sounds too bright.
8. ⑤ So **it is** wise **not to** **play** back such a track with too much brightness, **as** it normally **takes** quite some time **to** **convince** the musician **that** less brightness **serves** his music better in the end.

↳ 가주어 / 부정 to부정사 진주어 / 명사절 접속사

소재 : _____

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

1. Scientists **who** have **observed** plants **growing** in the dark **have found** **that** they are **vastly** different in **appearance**, form, and function from those **grown** in the light.

↖ 주격관대 / 현재부사구 / 동사자리 / 과거분사구(완료)

2. ① This **is** true even **when** the plants in the different light conditions are **genetically identical** and are **grown** under identical conditions of temperature, water, and **nutrient** level.

↖ 수동태

3. ② **Seedlings** **grown** in the dark **limit** the amount of energy **going** to **organs** **that** do not function at full **capacity** in the dark, like cotyledons and roots, and instead **initiate** elongation of the seedling stem **to propel** the plant out of darkness.

↖ 과거분사구 / 현재분사구 / to부정사 부사적

4. In full light, seedlings **reduce** the amount of energy ^they **allocate** to stem elongation.

5. ③ The energy **is directed** to **expanding** their leaves and **developing** **extensive** root systems.

↖ 동명사 병렬

6. ④ This **is** a good example of phenotypic plasticity.

7. ⑤ The seedling **adapts to** **distinct** environmental conditions by **modifying** its form and the **underlying metabolic** and **biochemical** processes.

* elongation: 연장 ** cotyledon: 떡잎 *** phenotypic plasticity: 표현형 적응성

소재 : _____

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

1. In a study, Guy Mayraz, a behavioral **economist**, **showed** his **experimental subjects** graphs of a price rising and falling over time.
2. The graphs **were** actually of past changes in the stock market, **but** Mayraz **told** people **that** the graphs **showed** recent changes in the price of wheat.
3. He **asked** each person **to predict** **where** the price **would move** next — and **offered** them a reward if their **forecasts came true**.

↖ ask N to V

4. But Mayraz **had** also **divided** his **participants** into two categories, "farmers" and "bakers".
5. Farmers **would be paid** extra **if** wheat prices **were** high.
6. Bakers **would earn** a bonus **if** wheat **was** cheap.
7. So the subjects **might** earn two separate payments: one for an **accurate** forecast, and a bonus **if** the price of wheat **moved** in their direction.
8. **Mayraz found that the prospect of the bonus influenced the forecast itself.**
9. The farmers **hoped** and **predicted** **that** the price of wheat would **rise**.
10. The bakers **hoped** for — and **predicted** — **the opposite**.
11. **They let their hopes influence their reasoning.**

↖ 사역동사의 목적격보어

When participants were asked to predict the price change of wheat, their (A) _____ for where the price would go, which was determined by the group they belonged to, (B) _____ their predictions.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① wish | …… affected |
| ② wish | …… contradicted |
| ③ disregard | …… restricted |

④ disregard …… changed

⑤ assurance …… realized

주제 : _____

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. Stories **populate** our lives.
2. If you are not a fan of stories, you might imagine that the best world is a world without them, where we can only see the facts in front of us.
3. But to do this is to (a) deny how our brains work, how they are designed to work.
4. Evolution has given us minds that are alert to stories and suggestion because, through many hundreds of thousands of years of natural selection, minds that can attend to stories have been more (b) successful at passing on their owners' genes.

↖ 주격관대 / 주격관대

5. Think about what happens, for example, when animals face one another in conflict.
6. They rarely plunge into battle right away.
7. No, they first try to (c) signal in all kinds of ways what the outcome of the battle is going to be.

↖ try to V : V하려고 애쓰다 / 명사절로 쓰인 의문사절

8. They puff up their chests, they roar, and they bare their fangs.
9. Animals evolved to attend to stories and signals because these turn out to be an efficient way to navigate the world.
10. If you and I were a pair of lions on the Serengeti, and we were trying to decide the strongest lion, it would be most (d) sensible (→foolish) - for both of us - to plunge straight into a conflict.

↖ 가정법 과거

11. It is far better for each of us to make a show of strength, to tell the story of how our victory is inevitable.

↖ 가주어 / to부정사 의미상 주어 / 진주어 to부정사

12. If one of those stories is much more (e) convincing than the other, we might be able to agree on the outcome without actually having the fight.

↳ 능동형용사 / 부정 대명사

* fang: 송곳니

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Light and Dark Sides of Storytelling
- ② How to Interpret Various Signals of Animals
- ③ Why Are We Built to Pay Attention to Stories?
- ④ Story: A Game Changer for Overturning a Losing Battle
- ⑤ Evolution: A History of Human's Coexistence with Animals

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

소재 : _____

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

1. Jennifer was on her way home.
2. She decided to stop at a gas station to get coffee.
3. After she paid for her coffee, she got back into her car, but before she started it, she noticed a woman standing outside in front of the building.

(a) She could tell that the woman was homeless by her appearance.

4. Her clothes were worn and she was nothing but skin and bones.
5. She must have not had enough money to get something to eat.
6. Jennifer thought to herself, feeling pity for her.

(D)

7. Suddenly, a dog walked up to the front of the building.
8. Being a dog lover, Jennifer noticed that the dog was a German Shepherd.
9. She could also tell that the dog was a mother, because anyone could notice that she had been feeding puppies.

10. The dog was terribly in need of something to eat and (e) she felt so bad for her.

11. She knew if the dog didn't eat soon, she and her puppies would not make it.

(C)

12. Jennifer sat in her car, looking at the dog.
13. She noticed that people were walking by without paying attention to the dog.
14. But (c) she still did not do anything.

15. However, someone did.

16. The homeless woman, who Jennifer thought did not have money to buy herself anything to eat, went into the store.

17. And what she did brought tears to Jennifer's eyes.

18. She had gone into the store, bought a can of dog food, and fed that dog.

19. (d) She looked so happy to do it as well.

(B)

20. Watching the scene changed Jennifer's life entirely.

21. You see, that day was Mother's Day.

22. It took a homeless woman to show (b) her what selfless giving and love is.

23. From that day on, Jennifer has helped people in trouble, especially mothers struggling to raise children.

24. The homeless woman made Jennifer a better person.

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. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Jennifer는 커피를 사기 위해 주유소에 들렀다.
- ② 사건이 일어난 날은 어머니날이었다.
- ③ 지나가던 사람들은 개에게 관심을 보이지 않았다.
- ④ Jennifer는 가게에 들어가서 개의 먹이를 샀다.
- ⑤ Jennifer는 개가 어미 개라는 것을 알았다.