

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **As** I explained on the telephone, I don't want to take my two children by myself on a train trip to visit my parents in Springfield this Saturday since it is the same day ^the Riverside Warriors will play the Greenville Trojans in the National Soccer Championship.
2. I would really appreciate it, therefore, if you could change my tickets to the following weekend (April 23).
3. I fully appreciate that the original, special-offer ticket was non-exchangeable, but I did not know about the soccer match when I booked the tickets and I would be really grateful if you could do this for me.
4. Thank you in advance.

- ① 특가로 제공되는 기차표를 구매하려고
- ② 축구 경기 입장권의 환불을 요구하려고
- ③ 다른 날짜로 기차표 변경을 요청하려고
- ④ 기차표 예약이 가능한 날짜를 알아보려고
- ⑤ 축구 경기 날짜가 연기되었는지를 확인하려고

소재 : _____

19. 다음 글에 드러난 ‘I’ 의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Hours later — when my back **aches** from sitting, my hair **is styled** and dry, and my almost **invisible makeup** **has been** applied — Ash **tells** me it’s time to change into my dress.

2. We’ve **been waiting** until the last minute, afraid any **refreshments** [^] I eat **might** **accidentally** fall onto it and **stain** it.

3. There’s only thirty minutes left until the show **starts**, and the **nerves** that **have been** **torturing** Ash **seem** to **have** **escaped** her, choosing a new victim in me.

4. My palms **are** sweating, and I **have** **butterflies in my stomach**.

5. Nearly all the models **are** ready, some of them already **dressed** in their nineteenth-century costumes. Ash **tightens** my corset.

- ① tense and nervous
- ② proud and confident
- ③ relieved and pleased
- ④ indifferent and bored
- ⑤ irritated and disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. **Though** we are marching toward a more global society, **various ethnic** groups traditionally do things quite differently, and fresh **perspective is valuable** in creating an open-minded child.

2. **Extensive multicultural** experience makes kids more creative (measured by how many ideas they can come up with and by association skills) **and** allows them to capture **unconventional** ideas from other cultures to **expand** on their own ideas.

↳ 목적격 보어 / allow N toV

3. As a parent, you **should expose** your children to **other** cultures as often as possible.

↳ 부정대명사

4. If you can, **travel** with your child to **other** countries; live there if possible.

5. **If** neither **is** possible, there are lots of things you can do at home, such as **exploring** local festivals, borrowing library books about other cultures, and **cooking** foods from different cultures at your house.

- ① 자녀가 전통문화를 자랑스럽게 여기게 해야 한다.
- ② 자녀가 주어진 문제를 깊이 있게 탐구하도록 이끌어야 한다.
- ③ **자녀가 다른 문화를 가능한 한 자주 접할 수 있게 해야 한다.**
- ④ 창의성 발달을 위해 자녀의 실수에 대해 너그러워야 한다.
- ⑤ 경험한 것을 돌이켜 볼 시간을 자녀에게 주어야 한다.

주제 ; _____

21. 밑줄 친 *Fish is Fish*- style assimilation이 다음 글에서 의미 하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- 1. Studies by Vosniado and Brewer **illustrate** "Fish is Fish-style" **assimilation** in the **context** of young children's thinking about the earth.
- 2. They **worked** with children who believed that the earth **is** flat (because this **fit** their experiences) and **attempted** to help them understand that, in fact, it **is** spherical.
- 3. When told it is round, children often **pictured** the earth as a pancake rather than as a sphere.

↳ 접속사 수동분사구문

4. If they were then told that it **is** round like a sphere, they **interpreted** the new information about a spherical earth within their flat-earth view by picturing a pancake-like flat **surface** inside or on top of a sphere, with humans standing on top of the pancake.

↳ 수동태 / 현재분사

5. The model of the earth that they had developed — and that **helped** them explain how they **could stand** or **walk** upon its surface — **did not fit** the model of a spherical earth.

6. Like the story *Fish is Fish*, where a fish **imagines** everything on land to be fish-like, everything **the** children **heard** **was incorporated** into their **preexisting** views.

- ① established knowledge is questioned and criticized
- ② novel views are always favored over existing ones
- ③ all one's claims are evaluated based on others' opinions
- ④ **new information is interpreted within one's own views**
- ⑤ new theories are established through experiments

주제 : _____

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Advice from a friend or family member is the most **well-meaning** of all, **but** **it's not the best way to match yourself with a new habit.**

↳ 가주어 진주어 to부정사

2. **While** hot yoga **may have changed** your friend's life, does that **mean** it's the right **practice** for you?

3. We all **have** friends **who** **swear** ^their new habit of getting up at 4:30 a.m. **changed** their lives and **that** we **have to do** it.

4. I **don't doubt** **that** **getting** up super early **changes** people's lives, sometimes in good ways and sometimes not.

5. But **be cautious**: You **don't know** **if** this habit **will** actually **make** your life better, especially **if** it **means** ^you get less sleep.

↳ 명사절 접속사 if :

6. So yes, you **can try** **what** **worked** for your friend, **but** **don't beat yourself up** **if** your friend's answer **doesn't change** you in the same way.

↳ 선행사 포함 주격 관대 / 구동사의 대명사 목적어

7. All of these **approaches** **involve** guessing and **chance**.

8. And **that's not a good way to strive** for change in your life.

- ① 한번 잘못 들인 습관은 바로잡기가 어렵다.
- ② 꾸준한 반복을 통해 올바른 습관을 들일 수 있다.
- ③ 친구나 가족의 조언은 항상 귀담아들을 필요가 있다.
- ④ 사소하더라도 좋은 습관을 들이면 인생이 바뀔 수 있다.
- ⑤ 타인에게 유의했던 습관이 자신에게는 효과가 없을 수 있다

주제 : _____

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- 1. **Individual** human beings **differ from** one another **physically** in **a multitude of** visible and **invisible** ways.
- 2. If races — as most people **define** them — **are** real **biological entities**, then people of African **ancestry would share** a wide variety of **traits** while people of European ancestry **would share** a wide variety of different traits.
- 3. But **once** we **add** traits **that** **are** less visible than skin **coloration**, hair **texture**, and the like, we **find** **that** the people **we identify** as “the same race” **are** less and less **like** one another and more and more like people **we identify** as “different races.”
- 4. **Add** to this point **that** the physical **features used to** identify a person as a **representative** of some race (e.g. skin coloration) **are continuously variable**, **so that** one **cannot say where** “brown skin” **becomes** “white skin.”

↖ 수동형용사구 / 의문사절

- 5. **Although** the physical differences themselves **are** real, **the way we use physical differences to classify people into discrete races is a cultural construction.** *entity: 실체 **discrete: 별개의

- ① causes of physical variations among different races
- ② cultural differences between various races
- ③ social policies to overcome racism
- ④ importance of environmental factors in evolution
- ⑤ **misconception about race as a biological construct**

주제 : _____

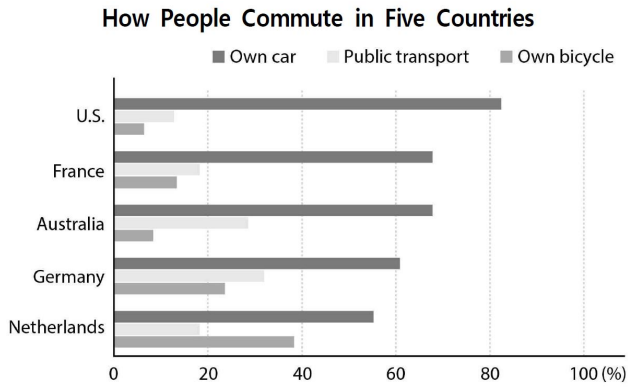
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. The **realization** of human **domination** over the environment **began** in the late 1700s with the **industrial revolution**.
2. **Advances in manufacturing transformed** societies and economies **while producing significant impacts on the environment**.
3. American society **became structured** on **multiple** industries' **capitalistic** goals **as** the development of the steam engine **led** to the **mechanized** production of goods in **mass quantities**.
4. **Rural agricultural** communities with economies **based on** handmade goods and agriculture **were abandoned** for life in **urban** cities with large factories based on an economy of industrialized manufacturing.
5. **Innovations** in the production of **textiles**, iron, and steel **provided increased** profits to private companies.
6. **Simultaneously**, those industries **exerted authority** over the environment and **began dumping hazardous by-products** in public lands and waterways.

- ① Strategies for Industrial Innovations
- ② Urbanization: A Road to a Better Life
- ③ **Industrial Development Hurt the Environment**
- ④ Technology: A Key to Sustainable Development
- ⑤ The Driving Force of Capitalism Was Not Greed

주제 : _____

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



- The above graph shows which modes of transportation people use for their daily commute to work, school, or university in five selected countries.
- ① In each of the five countries, the percentage of commuters using their own car is the highest among all three modes of transportation.
- ② The U.S. has the highest percentage of commuters using their own car among the live countries, but it has the lowest percentages for the other two modes of transportation.
- ③ Public transport is the second most popular mode of transportation in all the countries except for the Netherlands.
- ④ Among the five countries, France[→the U.S.] has the biggest gap between the percentage of commuters using their own car and that of commuters using public transport.
- ⑤ In terms of commuters using public transport, Germany leads all of the countries, immediately followed by Australia.

26. 2022 Bluehill Virtual Gala에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2022 Bluehill Virtual Gala

You're invited to the 2022 Bluehill Virtual Gala hosted by the Bluehill Community Center. We'll have an online party to raise funds for our charity programs! Because we can't gather together in person this year, we are joining together virtually.

- Our Virtual Gala is on April 2 from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- It will include musical performances, special lectures, and live auctions!
- Our MC will be Edward Jones, the famous actor from *A Good Neighbor*.

Everyone is welcome. This event will stream for free!

To join the party, simply visit www.bluehillgala.org.

- ① 자선 프로그램 기금 마련을 위한 온라인 파티이다.
- ② 4월 2일 오후 6시부터 8시까지 진행된다.
- ③ 음악 공연과 특별 강연, 라이브 경매가 있을 것이다.
- ④ 배우 Edward Jones가 사회를 볼 것이다.
- ⑤ 유료로 스트리밍될 것이다.

27. Woodside Clay Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치 하는 것은?

Woodside Clay Workshop

7 p.m. Thursday March 31, 2022

7 p.m. Thursday April 7, 2022

This is a two-session workshop for adults. In the first session, you will learn the basics of clay and create unique ceramic pendants. In the second session, you will decorate the pieces before we glaze and fire them. Your pendants will be ready to be picked up from April 14.

- This workshop is suitable for beginners, so no experience is necessary.
- Fee: £25 (including all materials, instruction and a glass of wine)
- There are limited spaces, so book early. Advance bookings only.

For more information, visit our website at www.woodsideclay.co.uk.

* glaze: 유약을 바르다

- ① 목요일 오전에 진행된다.
- ② 어린이를 대상으로 한다.
- ③ 두 번째 시간에 펜던트를 찾아갈 수 있다.
- ④ 모든 재료가 참가비에 포함된다.
- ⑤ 사전 예약을 받지 않는다.

28. Gordon Parks에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Gordon Parks was a photographer, author, film director, and musician.
2. He documented the everyday lives of African Americans at a time when few people outside the black community were familiar with their lives.
3. Parks was born the youngest of 15 children and grew up on his family's farm.
4. After the death of his mother, he went to live with a sister in Minnesota.
5. Parks eventually dropped out of school and worked at various jobs.
6. His interest in photography was inspired by a photo-essay he read about migrant farm workers.
7. After he moved to Chicago, Parks began taking photos of poor African Americans.
8. In 1949, he became the first African American to be a staff photographer for Life magazine.
9. He also wrote music pieces in his life and in 1956 the Vienna Orchestra performed a piano concerto he wrote.
10. Parks was an inspiring artist until he died in 2006.

① 15명의 자녀 중 막내로 태어났다.

② 어머니가 돌아가신 후 Minnesota에 있는 누나와 살러 갔다.

③ 학교를 중퇴하지 않고 다양한 일자리에서 일했다.

④ Life 지의 사진 기자가 된 최초의 아프리카계 미국인이었다.

⑤ 그가 작곡한 피아노 협주곡을 1956년에 Vienna Orchestra가 연주했다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

1. **Despite abundant** warnings that we **shouldn't measure ourselves** against others, most of us still do.

↳ 명사절 접속사 / 재귀대명사 / 부정대명사 / 대동사

2. We're not only meaning-seeking creatures but social ① ones as well, **constantly making interpersonal comparisons** to **evaluate ourselves**, improve **standing**, and **enhance** our **self-esteem**.

3. But the problem with social comparison is that it often **backfires**.

4. When comparing ourselves to someone who's **doing** better than we are, we often **feel** ② **inadequate** for not doing as well.

↳ 접속사 분사구문 / 재귀대명사 / 대동사 / 전치사의 목적으로 쓰인 부정 동명사

5. This sometimes **leads to** what psychologists call **malignant** envy, the desire for someone ③ to meet with **misfortune** ("I wish she didn't have what she has").

6. Also, comparing ourselves with someone who's doing worse than we are ④ risks scorn, the feeling that others are something **undeserving** of our **beneficence** ("She's beneath my notice").

↳ 동명사 주어 / 재귀대명사 / 대동사 / 수일치

7. Then again, comparing ourselves to others **can** also **lead to** **benign** envy, the **longing to reproduce** someone else's **accomplishments** without wishing them ill ("I wish I had what she has"), ⑤ which **has been shown** in some **circumstances** to inspire and motivate us to increase our efforts in spite of a recent failure. *backfire: 역효과를 내다 **scorn: 경멸

↳ 재귀대명사 / 부정대명사 / 주격관대 계속적/ 수동태 / 목적격보어 to부정사

주제 : _____

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

1. What exactly does normal science **involve**?
2. According to Thomas Kuhn it **is primarily** a matter of **puzzle-solving**.
3. **However** **successful** a **paradigm** **is**, it **will** always ① **encounter** certain problems — **phenomena** **which** it **cannot** easily **accommodate**, or **mismatches** between the theory's **predictions** and the **experimental** facts.

↖ however 형부 S V~ : 아무리 ~하더라도 / 목적격 관대/

4. The job of the normal scientist **is** to try **to** ② **eliminate** these minor puzzles **while** **making** as few changes as possible to the paradigm.

↖ try to V : / 접속사 분사구문

5. So normal science is ③ **conservative** activity, its practitioners **are not trying to make** any **earth-shattering** discoveries, **but** rather just **to develop** and **extend** the **existing** paradigm.

↖ not A but B ~ / to V 병렬

6. In Kuhn's words, 'normal science **does not aim at novelties** of fact or theory, **and** when **successful** **finds** none'.

↖ 접속사 분사구문 / 동사 병렬

7. Above all, Kuhn **stressed** **that** normal scientists **are not trying to test** the paradigm.
8. **On the contrary**, they **accept** the paradigm ④ **unquestioningly**, and **conduct** their research within the limits it sets.
9. If a normal scientist **gets** an experimental result **which** ⑤ **(corresponds)** **conflicts** with the paradigm, they **will** usually **assume** **that** their experimental technique is **faulty**, not that the paradigm is wrong.

*practitioner: (어떤 일을) 실행하는 사람

↖ 주격관대

소재 : _____

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. Around the boss, you will always find people coming across as friends, good **subordinates**, or even great **sympathizers**. But some do not truly belong.
2. One day, an **incident** will blow their cover, and then you will know where they truly belong.
3. When it is all **cosy** and safe, they will be there, loitering the **corridors** and fawning at the slightest opportunity.
4. But as soon as **difficulties** arrive, they are the first to be found missing.
5. And difficult times are the true test of **loyalty**.
6. Dr. Martin Luther King said, "The **ultimate** test of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and **controversy**."
7. And so be careful of friends who are always **eager to** take from you but **reluctant to** give back even in their little ways.
8. If they lack the **commitment** to sail with you through difficult weather, then they are more likely to **abandon** your ship when it stops. *loiter: 서성거리다 **fawn: 알랑거리다

↳ 수동 to부정사

- ① leadership
- ② **loyalty**
- ③ creativity
- ④ intelligence
- ⑤ independence

주제 : _____

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. **When** you're driving a car, your memory of **how to operate** the vehicle **comes** from one set of brain cells; the memory of how to navigate the streets **to get** to your **destination springs** from **another** set of neurons; the memory of driving rules and following street signs **originates** from **another** family of brain cells; and the thoughts and feelings ^you **have** about the driving experience itself, including any **close calls** with **other** cars, **come** from yet **another** group of cells.
2. You **do not have conscious awareness** of all these **separate** mental plays and **cognitive neural firings**, **yet** they somehow **work** together in beautiful harmony to **synthesize** your overall experience.
3. In fact, we **don't even know** the real difference between **how** we **remember** and **how** we **think**.
4. But, we **do know** ^they **are** strongly **intertwined**.
5. That **is why** truly improving memory **can never** simply **be** about using memory tricks, **although** they **can be** helpful in **strengthening certain components** of memory.

↳ 선행사 생략 관계부사

6. Here's the bottom line : **To improve** and **preserve** memory at the cognitive level, you **have to work on all functions of your brain**.

*close call: 위기일발 **intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다

- ① keep your body and mind healthy
- ② calm your mind in stressful times
- ③ concentrate on one thing at a time
- ④ **work on all functions of your brain**
- ⑤ share what you learn with other people

주제 : _____

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. According to many **philosophers**, there **is** a **purely** logical reason **why** science **will never be able to explain everything**.

2. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we **need** to **invoke** something else.

3. But what **explains** the second thing?

4. To **illustrate**, **recall** **that** Newton **explained** a **diverse range** of **phenomena** **using** his law of gravity.

↳ 분사구문

5. But what **explains** the law of gravity itself?

6. If someone **asks** **why** all **bodies exert** a **gravitational attraction** on each other, what **should** we **tell** them?

7. Newton **had** no answer to this question.

8. In Newtonian science the law of gravity **was** a **fundamental principle**: it **explained** **other** things, but **could not** itself **be explained**. The **moral generalizes**.

9. **However** much the science of the future **can explain**, the explanations^ it **gives will have to make** use of certain fundamental laws and principles.

10. **Since** nothing **can explain itself**, **it follows that** at least some of these laws and principles **will themselves remain unexplained**. *invoke: 언급하다

- ① govern human’s relationship with nature
- ② are based on objective observations
- ③ **will themselves remain unexplained**
- ④ will be compared with other theories
- ⑤ are difficult to use to explain phenomena

주제 : _____

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

1. In one example of the important role of laughter in social **contexts**, Devereux and Ginsburg **examined frequency** of laughter in **matched** pairs of strangers or friends **who** **watched** a humorous video together **compared to** those **who** **watched** it alone.

↖ 수동형형사 / 수동분사구문

2. The time **individuals** **spent laughing** **was** nearly twice **as frequent** in pairs **as** **when** **alone**.

↖ 목적관대 생략 / spend A V-ing : A를 ~하는 데 소모하다 / 원급 비교 주격보어 / 접속사 분사구문

3. Frequency of laughing **was** only **slightly** shorter for friends than strangers.

4. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, **laughing with strangers** **served** to create a social bond **that** **made** each person in the pair **feel comfortable**.

↖ 동명사 주어 / 주격 관대 / 사역동사 목적격보어 / 2형식 지각동사 보어 자리

5. This explanation **is** supported by the fact **that** in their stranger condition, **when** one person **laughed**, **the other** **was** likely to laugh as well.

6. Interestingly, the three social **conditions** (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) **did not differ** in their **ratings** of **funniness** of the video or of feelings of happiness or **anxiousness**.

7. This finding **implies** **that** their frequency of laughter **was not** **because** we **find** things funnier **when** we **are** with **others** **but** **instead** we **are using laughter to connect with others**.

우리가 다른 사람과 가까워지기 위해 웃음을 이용하고 있기 때문이었다

- ① have similar tastes in comedy and humor
- ② are using laughter to connect with others
- ③ are reluctant to reveal our innermost feelings
- ④ focus on the content rather than the situation
- ⑤ feel more comfortable around others than alone

주제 : _____

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. Today's "digital **natives**" **have grown up immersed** in digital technologies and **possess** the technical **aptitude** to utilize the powers of their devices fully.

2. But **although** they **know** **which** apps **to use** or **which** websites **to visit**, they **do not necessarily understand** the workings behind the touch screen.

↖ 의문사 to부정사 / 부분 부정 not necessarily : 반드시 ~ 한 것은 아니다

3. People **need** technological **literacy** **if** they **are to understand** machines' mechanics and uses.

↖ be + to V 용법(의도)

4. In much the same way **as** factory workers a hundred years ago **needed** to understand the basic **structures** of engines, **we need to understand the elemental principles** behind our devices.

우리는 우리의 기기

뒤에 숨겨진 기본 원리를 이해할 필요가 있다.

5. The lifespan of devices depends on the quality of software operating them as well as the structure of hardware.

6. This **empowers** us **to deploy** software and hardware to their fullest utility, **maximizing** our powers to achieve and create. *deploy: 사용하다

↖ to부정사 목적격 보어 / 분사구문

주제 : _____

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

1. The ancient Greeks **used to describe** two very different ways of thinking — logos and mythos.

↑ used to V : ~하곤 했다.

2. Logos **roughly referred to** the world of the **logical**, the **empirical**, the scientific.

3. Mythos **referred to** the world of dreams, storytelling and symbols.

4. Like many **rationalists** today, some philosophers of Greece **prized** logos and **looked down** at mythos.

5. **Logic** and **reason**, they concluded, **make** us modern; storytelling and mythmaking **are primitive**.

6. But lots of scholars then and now — including many **anthropologists**, **sociologists** and philosophers today ; see a more **complicated** picture, **where** mythos and logos **are intertwined** and **interdependent**.

7. Science itself, according to this view, **relies on** stories.

8. The frames and **metaphors** ^we use to understand the world **shape** the scientific discoveries ^we make ; they even **shape** **what** we see.

9. When our frames and metaphors **change**, the world itself **is transformed**.

10. The Copernican Revolution **involved** more than just scientific **calculation**; it **involved** a **new story** about the place of Earth in the universe. *empirical: 경험적인

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

소재 : _____

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

- 1. There is no doubt that the length of some **literary works** is overwhelming.
- 2. Reading or **translating** a work in class, hour after hour, week after week, can be such a boring experience that many students **never want** to open a foreign language book again.

↳ 능동 감정형용사 / such N that ~ : / 목적격 관대

- (B)
- 3. **Extracts** **provide** one type of solution.
- 4. The **advantages** are obvious : reading a series of **passages** from different works produces more variety in the classroom, so that the teacher has a greater chance of avoiding **monotony**, while still giving learners a taste at least of an author's special **flavour**.

↳ 동명사 주어 수일치 / 접속사 분사구문

- (C)
- 5. On the other hand, a student who is only exposed to 'bite-sized chunks' **will never have** the satisfaction of knowing the **overall** pattern of a book, which is after all the satisfaction **most of us seek** when we **read** something in our own language.
- 6. Moreover, there are some literary **features** that cannot be **adequately** illustrated by a short **excerpt**: the development of **plot** or character, for instance, with the **gradual involvement** of the reader that this **implies**; or the **unfolding** of a complex **theme** through the juxtaposition of **contrasting** views.
*excerpt: 발췌 **juxtaposition: 병치

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

주제 : _____

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

1. In the early stages of **modern** science, scientists **communicated** their creative ideas largely by **publishing books**.
2. ① This **modus operandi** is **illustrated** **not only** by Newton's Principia, **but also** by Copernicus On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres, Kepler's The Harmonies of the World, and Galileo's Dialogues Concerning the Two New Sciences.
3. ② With the **advent** of scientific **periodicals**, such as the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, books gradually **yielded ground to** the technical journal article as the chief form of scientific communication.
4. ③ Of course, books **were not abandoned** altogether, as Darwin's Origin of Species shows.
5. ④ Even so, **it** eventually **became** possible **for** scientists **to** establish a **reputation** for their creative **contributions** without publishing a single book-length **treatment** of their ideas.
6. For instance, the **revolutionary** ideas **that** **earned** Einstein his Nobel Prize — **concerning** the special theory of **relativity** and the photoelectric effect — **appeared** as papers in the Annalen der Physik.

↖ 주겨 관대 / 수동태 불가 자동사

7. ⑤ His **status** as one of the greatest **scientists** of all time **does not depend on** the publication of a **single book**. *photoelectric effect: 광전 효과 **modus operandi: 작업 방식[절차]

주제 : _____

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3점]

- 1. A supply schedule **refers to** the **ability** of a business to change their production rates to **meet the demand** of consumers.
- 2. Some businesses **are** able to increase their production level quickly in order to meet increased demand.
- 3. However, sporting clubs **have fixed, inflexible** (inelastic) production **capacity**.
- 4. ① They **have** **what** is known as a fixed supply schedule.

↳ 선행사 포함 주격 관계대명사

- 5. ② It is worth **noting** **that** this is not the case for sales of clothing, **equipment**, memberships and memorabilia.

↳ worth V-ing : ~할 가치가 있는 / 진주어 명사절

- 6. ③ But clubs and teams **can** only **play** a certain number of times during their season.

- 7. ④ If fans and members **are** unable to get into a venue, that **revenue** is lost forever.

- 8. **Although** sport clubs and leagues **may have** a fixed supply schedule, it is possible **to increase** the number of consumers **who** watch.

↳ 가주어 진주어 to부정사

- 9. ⑤ For example, the supply of a sport product **can be increased** by providing more seats, **changing** the venue, **extending** the playing season or even through new television, radio or Internet **distribution**. *memorabilia: 기념품 **venue: 경기장

주제 : _____

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

- 1. Distance is a **reliable indicator** of the relationship between two people.
- 2. Strangers **stand** further apart than **do acquaintances**, acquaintances **stand** further apart than friends, **and** friends **stand** further apart than romantic partners.

↖ 대동사

- 3. Sometimes, of course, these rules **are violated**.
- 4. **Recall** the last time ^you **rode** 20 stories in an elevator **packed** with total strangers.

↖ 수동형용사구

- 5. The sardine-like experience no doubt made the situation a bit **uncomfortable**.

↖ 목적격 보어 자리

- 6. **With** your physical space **violated**, you **may have tried to create** "psychological" space by **avoiding eye contact, focusing instead on the elevator buttons**.

↖ 부대상황 과거분사 (수동)

- 7. By reducing **closeness** in one **nonverbal** channel (eye contact), one **can compensate for** unwanted closeness in **another** channel (proximity).
- 8. Similarly, if you **are talking** with someone **who is seated** several feet away at a large table, you **are likely to maintain constant** eye contact — something you **might feel uncomfortable doing** **if you were standing next to each other**. *sardine-like: 승객이 뽁뽁이 들이 찬 **proximity: 근접성

↖ 지각동사 형용사 보어



Physical distance between people is ___(A)___ by relationship status, but when the distance is not appropriate, people ___(B)___ their nonverbal communication to establish a comfortable psychological distance.

(A) (B)

- ① **determined** **adjust**
- ② concealed interpret
- ③ influenced ignore
- ④ predicted stop
- ⑤ measured decrease

41~42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. **Being able to have a good fight doesn't just make us more civil** ; it also **develops** our creative **muscles**.

2. In a classic study, highly creative **architects** **were** more likely than their technically **competent** but less **original** peers **to come** from homes with (a) **plenty** of **friction**.

↳ be likely to V ~ : / than their ~ peers 는 수식어 (문장 뒤로 놓고 해석)

3. They often **grew up** in households **that were "tense but secure,"** as psychologist Robert Albert notes: "The creative **person-to-be** **comes** from a family **that is anything but** (b) **harmonious**."

4. The parents **weren't** physically or **verbally abusive**, **but** they **didn't shy away** from **conflict**, either.

5. Instead of telling their children **to be seen** but not **heard**, they (c) **encouraged** them **to stand up for themselves**.

↳ 수동태 to부정사 병렬 / encourage N to V / 재귀대명사

6. The kids **learned** to dish **it out** — and take it.

7. That's exactly **what** happened to Wilbur and Orville Wright, **who** **invented** the airplane.

↳ 선행사 포함 주격 관대 / 주격관계대명사 계속적

8. **When** the Wright brothers **said** ^they thought together, **what** they really **meant is that** they fought together.

↳ 선행사 포함 목적격 관대

9. **When** they **were solving** problems, they **had arguments** **that lasted** not just for hours but for weeks and months at a time.

10. They **didn't have** such (d) **ceaseless** fights **because** they **were** angry.

11. They **kept quarreling** **because** they **enjoyed** it and **learned** from the experience.

↳ keep (on) V-ing : 계속해서 ~하다

12. "I **like** scrapping with Orv," Wilbur **reflected**.

13. As you'll see, **it was** one of their most **passionate** and **prolonged arguments** **that led them** to (e) **(support) rethink** a **critical assumption** **that had prevented** humans from **soaring** through the skies.

*dish it out: 남을 비판하다 **scrap with: ~과 다투다

ㄴ it is ~ that 강조 / one of + 복수명사 / 대명사 일치 / 시제의 논리성

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Power of Constructive Conflict
- ② Lighten Tense Moments with Humor
- ③ Strategies to Cope with Family Stress
- ④ Compromise: A Key to Resolving Conflict
- ⑤ Rivalry Between Brothers: A Serious Crisis

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

주제 : _____

43~45. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

1. John was a sensitive boy. Even his hair was ticklish.
2. When breeze touched his hair he would burst out laughing.
3. And when this ticklish laughter started, no one could make him stop.
4. John's laughter was so contagious that when John started feeling ticklish, everyone ended up in endless laughter.
5. He tried everything to control his ticklishness: wearing a thousand different hats, using ultra strong hairsprays, and shaving his head. But nothing worked.
6. One day he met a clown in the street.
7. The clown was very old and could hardly walk, but when he saw John in tears, he went to cheer (a) him up. *ticklish: 간지럼을 타는

(C)

8. It didn't take long to make John laugh, and they started to talk.
9. John told (c) him about his ticklish problem.
10. Then he asked the clown how such an old man could carry on being a clown.
11. "I have no one to replace me," said the clown, "and I have a very serious job to do."
12. And then he took John to many hospitals, shelters, and schools.

(B)

13. All were full of children who were sick, or orphaned, children with very serious problems.
14. But as soon as they saw the clown, their faces changed completely and lit up with a smile.
15. That day was even more special, because in every show John's contagious laughter would end up making the kids laugh a lot.
16. The old clown winked at (b) him and said "How do you see what a serious job it is? That's why I

can't retire, even at my age."

(D)

17. And he added, "Not everyone could do it. He or she has to have a special gift for laughter."

18. This said, the wind again set off John's ticklishness and (d) his laughter.

19. After a while, John decided to replace the old clown.

20. From that day onward, the fact that John was different actually made (e) him happy, thanks to his special gift.

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. 윗글의 John에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 간지럼을 타지 않으려고 온갖 시도를 했다.
- ② 전염성 있는 웃음으로 아이들을 많이 웃게 했다.
- ③ 광대에게 그렇게 늙어서도 어떻게 계속 일할 수 있는지 물었다.
- ④ 광대와 함께 여러 병원과 보호 시설, 학교에 갔다.
- ⑤ 광대의 뒤를 잊지 않기로 했다.