

수능 빨리 읽는 **3**비법!

FAST READING

패스트 리딩 **중급**

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지문 녹음 무료 제공
(vision77.co.kr)



딱 한 문장만 찾아라!

글 전체가 한 문장에 들어 있다. 그 한 문장을 찾아라. 독해가 빨라진다.

반은 눈치로 읽어라!

힌트가 여기저기 널려 있다. 눈치껏 짐작하며 읽어라. 독해가 빨라진다.

답 있는 곳만 읽어라!

다 읽지 않아도 된다. 답 찾는데 필요한 곳만 읽어라. 독해가 빨라진다.

비전

1

딱 한 문장만 찾아라

“어휴, 언제 다 읽지?”
영어 시험지를 받으면 겁을 먹는다.
하지만 안심하라.
딱 한 문장만 찾으면 쉽다.
딱 한 문장만 찾아라. 전체의 뜻이 속 들어온다.



이 한 문장!
핵심이 되는 이 문장을 주제문(key sentence)이라고 한다.
이 한 문장 속에 긴 글의 핵심이 몽땅 들어 있다.
이 한 문장 속에 글쓴이의 생각이 다 들어 있다.

이 한 문장을 찾아라.
이 한 문장을 찾으면 독해는 거의 끝!
나머지 문장들은 이 한 문장의 내용을 뒷받침할 뿐이다.

이 한 문장을 찾아라.
독해가 빨라진다.

첫 문장에 70%가 들어 있다

“바쁘다, 바빠...”

읽어야 할 글이 엄청 많다.

어휴, 딱 한 문장만 읽고 문제를 풀면 좋을 텐데!

그런데 이것이 가능하다.

‘첫 문장’에 글의 핵심이 담긴 경우가 많기 때문!

한 문장만 읽고 문제를 푼다니 놀랍지?

첫 문장을 잘 보라.

글쓴이가 하고 싶은 말이 여기에 담긴 경우가 많다.

많은 문장이 똑같이 중요한 것이 아니다.

중요한 문장이 있고, 덜 중요한 문장이 있다.

중요한 ‘첫 문장’에 집중하라.

글의 70%가 첫 문장에 들어 있다.

그래서 첫 문장만 읽고도 문제를 풀 수 있다.

독해가 빨라진다.

예제1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



People used to have very different ways of eating in Europe. Now everyone uses forks, knives, and spoons. But a thousand years ago, no one used forks at the table. They used only spoons and knives. Today most Europeans do not eat with their fingers. But back then many people picked up their food in their hands. In those days most people did not use glasses for drinking. Instead they drank from bowls or large wooden cups.

- ① ways to make cooking wares
- ② various eating habits in the world
- ③ earlier ways of eating in Europe
- ④ merits of eating food with hands
- ⑤ different kinds of bowls and cups

첫 문장이 주제문이다. 첫 문장만 읽고 바로 문제를 풀 수 있다. 글 전체의 내용은 첫 문장으로 알 수 있듯이, 유럽 사람들이 옛날에는 현재와 다른 방법으로 식사를 했었다는 것이다. 그 뒤에 구체적으로 어떻게 식사를 했는지 자세한 내용이 나오고 있다. 첫 문장만으로도 글 전체 내용의 70%를 알 수 있다.

back then 그 당시에 pick up 집어 올리다 instead 대신에 bowl 사발 wooden 나무로 된 merit 장점

예제2 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



People tend to stick to their first impressions, even if they are wrong. Suppose you mention the name of your new neighbor to a friend. “Oh, I know him,” your friend replies. “He seems nice at first, but it’s all an act.” Perhaps this evaluation is groundless. The neighbor may have changed since your friend knew him, or perhaps your friend’s judgment is simply unfair. Whether the judgment is accurate or not, once you accept it, it will probably influence the way you respond to the neighbor. Even if this neighbor were a saint, you would be likely to interpret his behavior in ways that _____.

- ① fit your expectation
- ② upgrade your status
- ③ make you intelligent
- ④ keep you wealthy
- ⑤ remove your prejudice

첫 문장이 주제문이다. 첫 문장에 나온 내용을 주장하기 위해 구체적인 예를 근거로 들고 있다. 이 글에서 필자는 사람들이 어떤 사람에 대한 첫인상을, 그것이 옳지 않더라도 끝까지 고수하는 경향이 있다고 주장한다. 첫 문장의 내용을 중심으로 읽다 보면 자연스럽게 빈칸의 내용도 추론할 수 있다. 어떤 사람에 대한 평가가 옳긴 옳지 않긴 그것을 받아들이게 되면 그때부터 그 평가에 맞추어 그 사람의 행동을 해석한다는 내용이다. 따라서 이런 문맥을 볼 때 빈칸에는 ‘①당신의 예상에 꼭 맞다’가 들어가야 한다.

stick to ~에 집착하다 act 흉내, 시늉 evaluation 평가 groundless 근거 없는 accurate 정확한
saint 성인, 현자 interpret 해석하다 status 지위 prejudice 편견

실전문제1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Deep breathing, a good way to help relieve stress, has a certain set of steps to follow. First, find a quiet place to sit, where you can be alone. Next, close your eyes and begin the deep breathing exercise by taking a slow, deep breathe(inhale). Hold your breath for a count of two and then breathe out(exhale) through your nose and mouth for another count of two. Finally, when you are finished, stand up slowly and stretch.

- ① What Is Stress?
- ② How to Deal with Stress
- ③ The Steps of Deep Breathing
- ④ Relaxation and Deep Breathing
- ⑤ The Relationship between Stress and Exercise

실전문제2 다음 글의 주제로 가장 알맞은 것은?



Frogs and toads are very similar species. Both are cold-blooded and take on the temperature of their environment. They are both “amphibians,” which means they can live in water and also on land. Both frogs and toads lay eggs that hatch into little fishlike creatures called tadpoles. Finally, both can adapt to a cold climate by becoming dormant.

*amphibian 양서류

- ① 양서류의 정의
- ② 개구리의 번식 방법
- ③ 두꺼비의 다양한 서식지
- ④ 개구리와 두꺼비의 유사점
- ⑤ 추운 기후에 대한 적응 방법

실전문제1 relieve 경감하다 deep breathing 심호흡 inhale 흡입하다(→exhale) stretch 뻗치다

실전문제2 frog 개구리 toad 두꺼비 similar 비슷한 species 종(種) cold-blooded 냉혈인 take on 몸에 지니다, 받아들이다 temperature 온도 environment 환경 lay eggs 알을 낳다 hatch 부화하다 fishlike 물고기 같은 creature 생물 tadpole 올챙이 adapt to ~에 적응하다 climate 기후 dormant 겨울잠을 자는, 동면의

실전문제3 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Forgiving someone who has wronged you is actually a selfish act rather than a selfless one. Letting go of the hatred that you may have allowed to bottle up inside you is actually something you do for yourself rather than for the benefit of the other person. When you hate someone, it is almost as if you carry that person around on your back with you. He robs you of your energy, enthusiasm and peace of mind. But the moment you forgive him, you get him off your back and you can move on with the rest of your life.

- ① 나에 대한 타인의 태도는 내 행동의 결과이다.
- ② 개인의 용기 있는 태도가 사회 전체를 바꾼다.
- ③ 남을 용서하는 것은 곧 자신을 위하는 것이다.
- ④ 타인에 대한 이기적인 행동은 자신에게 돌아온다.
- ⑤ 용서와 증오는 인간의 삶에서 반복되는 감정이다.

실전문제4 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



George Meany, a labor union leader, once said that economics is the only profession in which you can rise to fame without ever being right about your prediction. Rudolph Penner, who was once the head of the Congressional Budget Office, said that economists can't even predict what happened in the past. Paul Samuelson, a Nobel prize winner, once said: Economics has never been a science—and it is even less now than a few years ago. The jokes about economists like these are endless, and I think they are not just jokes. They reflect the reality.

- ① 경제학은 과학의 한 분야이다. ② 경제학자는 유머 감각이 풍부하다.
- ③ 경제학은 미래를 예측하는 학문이다. ④ 경제학자의 예측이 빗나가는 경우가 많다.
- ⑤ 경제학자마다 다양한 경제 이론을 주장한다.

실전문제3 forgive 용서하다 wrong ~에게 해를 끼치다 actually 실제로, 사실로 selfish 이기적인 selfless 이타적인, 사심 없는 let go of ~을 놓다, 놓아주다 hatred 미움 bottle up (노여움 따위를) 억누르다 for the benefit of ~을 위하여 robs A of B: A에게서 B를 빼앗아 가다 enthusiasm 열정

실전문제4 labor union 노동조합 economics 경제학(n, economist 경제학자) profession 직업 prediction 예측 (v. predict) reflect 반영하다

실전문제5 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?



We live today in a world that is as deeply devoted to material things as was the late Roman world. For example, the Romans of the fourth century were obsessed by health, diet, exercise and law courts. ①They spent more time in baths and health clubs than in churches, temples, and libraries. ②They hoped to become richer in the spiritual aspect. ③They were devoted to consumption. ④A man could make a reputation by spending more than his neighbor, even if he had to borrow the money to do it. ⑤And even though he never paid back his creditors, he was honored for having made a noble attempt to look very elegant in the world.

실전문제6 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?



The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. ①Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? ②Surely cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. ③In contrast, horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating because what they eat is very low in energy value. ④They have evolved from small cat-sized mammals to swift animals closely linked to human life. ⑤Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

실전문제5 devote (노력·돈·시간 따위를) 바치다 be obsessed by ~에 사로잡혀 있다 consumption 소비 (v. consume) reputation 평판, 명성 creditor 채권자

실전문제6 evolutionary theory 진화론 account for ~을 설명하다(= explain) creature 피조물, 동물 inactivity 비활성, 활동하지 않는 것 be unlikely to ~할 것 같지 않다 attack 공격하다 in contrast 대조적으로 evolve 진화하다 mammal 포유동물 swift 재빠른 moreover 게다가 survival 생존

실전문제7 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?



In many ancient kingdoms such as Bengal and Sumatra, a king did not rule for a long time. ①After a king had ruled for a few years, his subjects would kill him so that he wouldn't become too powerful. ②Once their ruler was no longer alive and lost his power, his subjects worshiped him as a god. ③The ancient form of punishment has been around for a long time since the Old Stone Age. ④In the meantime, they waited for a new king who could prove himself strong enough to take the power. ⑤Somehow new heroes always arrived on the scene, believing that they would escape the fate of the previous kings.

실전문제8 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?



Americans do tend to be more informal than people from other countries, but there are situations and environments in which formality is needed. ①Some businesses require their employees to wear a uniform or a suit. ②It wouldn't be proper to wear a T-shirt and blue jeans to a job interview. ③Some of the finest restaurants require a coat and tie. ④It is common for Americans to wear casual clothing to school and to greet professors by first name. ⑤Formal wear is required at weddings and funerals, or any other religious events.

실전문제7 ancient 고대의 kingdom 왕국 rule 통치하다 subject 백성, 신하 worship 숭배하다 punishment 형벌 the Old Stone Age 구석기 시대 in the meantime 그러는 동안 on the scene 그 자리에 escape 벗어나다 fate 운명 previous 이전의

실전문제8 informal 격식을 차리지 않는 environment 환경 formality 격식을 차리는 것 require 요구하다 casual clothing 평상복 formal wear 정장 funeral 장례식 religious 종교적인

실전문제9 다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?



Early movie actors started wearing sunglasses, not because they looked good, but because their eyes hurt. ①The lights used on movie sets were extremely bright and could cause a painful problem. ②So they had to wear sunglasses to give their eyes a rest. ③But when movie stars began wearing their sunglasses in public, they quickly became a must. ④The choice of frames and lenses available those days was rather limited. ⑤Eventually actors started wearing sunglasses on the street as well as in their movies.

실전문제10 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



The people we most enjoy talking to are those who are thoughtful of what we're feeling as well as what we're saying. When you tell someone you've got a new job, you'd like them to say "Wow! That's great!" not just "Oh, really?" Oprah Winfrey, to take a talker we're familiar with from television, makes a strong connection with her viewers because she so clearly understands what the guests on her show think. You can tell immediately that she really cares about what they're saying and is relating to it. Her attitude also helps to draw out her guests and get them to be open with her.

- ① 성공적인 대화는 공감을 바탕으로 이루어진다.
- ② 건전한 비판이 인간관계를 발전시킬 수 있다.
- ③ 좋은 일은 남에게 알릴 때 기쁨이 두 배가 된다.
- ④ 업무를 완전히 파악할 때 자신감이 생길 수 있다.
- ⑤ 고객을 만족시키려는 서비스 정신이 성공의 비결이다.

실전문제9 hurt 아프다 extremely 극도로, 극단적으로 cause 일으키다 painful 고통스러운 in public 공개적으로 must 필수품 frame (안경)테 available 이용할 수 있는 limited 제한된 eventually 결국

실전문제10 thoughtful 사려 깊은, 배려하는 A as well as B: B뿐만 아니라 A도 connection 연결, 유대감 viewer 시청자 immediately 즉시 care about ~에 대해 신경 쓰다 attitude 태도

실전문제13 다음 글에서 필자의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?



As a learning institution, the college has the responsibility to offer its students the best technology to help them prepare for their future. That is why I strongly argue in favor of the addition of more computers to the computer lab. While they are in college, students are asked to create documents, use database programs, and research many topics on the internet. Students who have free access to computers are at a great advantage. If there are more new and faster computers available, students can complete their work more efficiently. No longer will they have to sit and wait while an outdated computer struggles to follow their commands.

- ① 학생들은 컴퓨터 자격증을 취득해야 한다.
- ② 다양한 컴퓨터 프로그램을 개발해야 한다.
- ③ 대학은 미래를 위한 인재양성에 힘써야 한다.
- ④ 대학 발전을 위해 기부문화를 확산시켜야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학은 성능 좋은 컴퓨터를 더 많이 확보해야 한다.

실전문제13 institution 기관 in favor of ~에 찬성하여 have access to ~에 접근할 수 있다, ~을 이용할 수 있다 available 이용 가능한 efficiently 효율적으로 outdated 구식의 command 명령(어)



한 마디의 힘!

영어에서

'Please'의 힘은 세다.

Please가 있고 없는 것은

하늘과 땅 차이!

"잔디밭에 들어가지 말아 주세요."

"담배 피우지 말아 주세요."

"방을 청소해 주세요."

그런데 Please를 빼면?

"잔디밭에 들어가지 마!"

"담배 피우지 마!"

"방을 청소해!"

말이 금방 썰렁해졌지?

Please 한 마디의 힘을 알겠지?

외국인을 만나면

부지런히 Please를 사용하라.

Please 잘 하는 사람이

영어 잘 하는 사람!



핵심어를 찾으면 빠르다

100단어로 이루어진 글.
1000단어로 이루어진 글.
글마다 길이는 달라도,
핵심어(key word)는 하나다.

아무리 긴 글도
결국 '중요한 한 단어'를 중심으로 이야기가 진행된다.
이 한 단어를 찾아라.

그런데 이 핵심어를 어떻게 찾지?
'가장 자주 나오는 단어'를 찾으면 된다.
당연하지 않은가.
그 글의 주인공인 만큼 가장 자주 나오겠지?

이제 '가장 자주 나오는 단어'를 찾아라.
이 단어를 찾으면,
"아하, 이 말을 하고 싶군." 하고 알게 된다.
독해가 빨라진다.

예제 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



If we want to describe our society in terms of **age**, we may come up with four **age groups** — childhood, adolescence, maturity, and old **age**. We take it for granted that **people of different ages behave differently**. For example, **we feel** that a man in his thirties **should act** his **age** and not **behave** like an adolescent or an old man. Equally, **we expect** that, as they go through life, people of the same **age** will in some ways understand each other better than people of **different ages**. All this is part of **expected ways of behaving** in our social life, but it is not something that we can apply in formal institutions governed by hard-and-fast rules.

- ① Age Groups: Their Expected Behavior
- ② Secrets of Aging: Myth and Truth
- ③ Formal Institutions: Their Social Roles
- ④ Teens' Behavior: Respected or Neglected?
- ⑤ Generation Gap: Past, Present, and Future

이 글의 핵심어는 무엇일까? 핵심어는 글의 주인공이므로 여러 번 반복해서 나온다. 이 글에서는 ‘age’, ‘expect’, ‘behave’ 등이 여러 번 반복되어 나오므로 핵심어라는 것을 쉽게 알 수 있다. 주인공은 반복해서 나올 때 변신을 하기도 한다. 그래서 ‘behave’가 변신해서 ‘act’로 나오고, ‘we feel ...should...’는 ‘we expect’로 변신해서 나온다. 또한 ‘age’는 ‘group’과 연결해서 하나의 어구로 사용되고 있다. 글의 주 내용은 우리 사회를 연령별로 아동기(childhood), 청소년기(adolescence), 성인기(maturity), 노년기(old age)로 나눌 수 있고, 각 나이대별로 그에 걸맞은 행동양식이 있어서 그대로 행동하기를 기대한다는 것이다.

describe 설명하다 in terms of ~의 관점에서 come up with 제시하다, 제안하다 adolescence 사춘기, 청년기 maturity 장년기, 성숙 take it for granted that ~를 당연한 것으로 간주하다 institution 제도 govern 지배하다 hard-and-fast 확정된, 엄격한 myth 신화

실전문제1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



It's amazing that such a small, simple skill like giving away compliments can change the way you view yourself and the world around you. You will experience joy and happiness as you learn to give selflessly. Each time you give a compliment, you focus completely on the other person. You actively look for positive traits and examples. People's positive traits jump out at you. Your thought processes shift from looking for the worst in people to looking for the best. You see the possibilities, not the obstacles. Compliment giving is a jump-start for looking at the world in a positive, refreshing, stimulating, and creative way.

- ① Benefits of Giving Compliments
- ② Various Expressions for Compliments
- ③ Compliments: How to Find Them Sincere
- ④ Different Obstacles in Giving Compliments
- ⑤ Positive Thinking and People's Imagination

실전문제2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Some suggest that old people are incapable of clear and creative thoughts. These critics have forgotten that much of the great art and literature we have today was produced by old people. Picasso was painting up to the last few months of his life before his death at the age of 91. *What is Art* was written by Tolstoy at age 88. Pablo Casals was still playing the cello in his nineties. The discrimination young people show towards their elders is not based on scientific fact. It is the stereotypes we have of old people that make them unproductive and unhappy. We tell old people that they are incapable of living full lives and unfortunately they believe us.

- ① 노인에 대한 편견
- ② 노인의 심리적 갈등
- ③ 노후 대책의 필요성
- ④ 노인의 제한된 여가 생활
- ⑤ 고령화 사회의 문제점

실전문제1 amazing 놀라운 compliment 칭찬 selflessly 욕심 없이, 사심 없이 each time+주어+동사 ~ : ~할 때마다 actively 적극적으로 positive 긍정적인 trait 특성 jump out at ~에게 확 뛰어들다 thought process 사고 과정 shift 이동하다 obstacle 장애물 refreshing 상쾌한 stimulating 고무적인, 자극을 주는 creative 독창적인
실전문제2 incapable of ~할 수 없는 critic 비평가(v. criticize) discrimination 차별, 비난 unproductive 비생산적인

실전문제3 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



You will have to gather data first. There are a few usual routes that you can take. For example, you can check salary surveys from various on-line sources. You can also get ideas from your friends. After all that, you may know what you are worth. Now comes the hard part: coming and talking to your boss. Make sure you bring the data you gathered because it will be easier to justify your increase to your boss. In my case, I have used my data successfully. They helped me to persuade my boss to give me a 20% raise.

- ① ways to justify investments ② procedures of data collection
- ③ tips for negotiating salary raise ④ methods used in economic research
- ⑤ things to prepare for a job interview

실전문제4 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



In the early days of the car industry, Ford points out, there was no after-sales service. Car makers were totally focused on selling rather than building a relationship with customers, and it was considered good business to charge a lot for spare parts because the owner had no choice but to buy them. Ford believed that the sale of a car was merely the beginning of a relationship with a buyer. He built his cars to last, but also made sure that parts were interchangeable among models, cheap, and easy to install. This ideal of service might have seemed crazy to other manufacturers, but the trust it built up among the public was priceless.

- ① 기업의 위기관리 방법 ② 자동차 정비의 필요성
- ③ 자동차 소비 형태의 변화 ④ 바람직한 노사 관계의 정립
- ⑤ 애프터서비스 개념의 도입

실전문제3 gather 모으다 route 통로, 방법 check 확인하다 survey 조사(서) justify 정당화하다 increase 인상, 증가(하다) persuade 설득하다

실전문제4 industry 산업 point out 지적하다 totally 전적으로 focus on ~에 집중하다 charge (요금)을 청구하다 spare parts 예비 부품 have no choice but to ~할 수밖에 없다 merely 다만, 단지 interchangeable 교환할 수 있는 install 설치하다 manufacturer 제조업자, 제조회사 priceless 대단히 귀중한

실전문제5 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Even though we are now living in the digital age, the basic and most important element of education — the human connection — has not changed. The most wired students still need that one-on-one, teacher-student relationship to learn and to succeed. Teenagers need instruction in English, math, or history, but they also want personal advice and encouragement. In my English and journalism classes, we talk about Shakespeare and persuasive essays, but we also discuss college basketball, the war in Iraq, and career choices. This personal connection is the vital link between teacher and student that no amount of technology can replace.

*wired 인터넷을 애용하는

- ① the disadvantages of e-learning
- ② the methods of writing good essays
- ③ the roles of technology in education
- ④ the means to improve the school environment
- ⑤ the personal ties between teachers and students

실전문제5 connection 연결 relationship 관계 instruction 교육, 가르침 encouragement 격려 journalism class
신문 잡지 기고 집필 수업 persuasive 설득하는 vital 절대로 필요한 replace 대신하다 means 수단

실전문제6 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Society has encouraged art since the beginning of time. It is a treasure that we inherit from the past, add to in the present, and then give to the future. But what exactly is art? Why is it so difficult to define? Art is something that appeals to our senses. No one can tell us what to like or dislike about a piece of art. Art is something different to each of us because we each bring our own backgrounds, experiences, beliefs, and expectations to art. We respond to a work of art emotionally, but we also respond intellectually; we each have our own standards of beauty and satisfaction.

- ① the origin of art
- ② roles of art in society
- ③ ways to encourage art
- ④ benefits of art education
- ⑤ difficulties of defining art

실전문제7 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Uranium is a dangerous element because it is radioactive. This means it gives off high-energy particles that can go through the body and damage living tissues. A single high dose of radiation can be fatal. Small doses over a long period can also be harmful. For example, miners who are exposed to uranium dust are more likely to get lung cancer. Uranium poisoning can also damage the body's ability to fight infection. While most people will never come in contact with uranium, those who work with medical x-rays or radioactive compounds are at risk. They should wear lead shields and follow recommended safety guidelines to protect themselves from unnecessary exposure.

*radioactive 방사능의

- ① 우라늄의 용도
- ② 우라늄의 위험성
- ③ 산업재해의 유형
- ④ 방사선 치료과정
- ⑤ 방사능 물질의 발견

실전문제6 inherit 물려받다 appeal to ~에 호소하다 expectation 기대, 예상 emotionally 감정적으로 intellectually 지적으로 satisfaction 만족 benefit 이익

실전문제7 give off 내다, 발하다 particle 미립자 tissue (세포) 조직 dose (방사능의) 조사량(照射量), 분량 fatal 치명적인 expose 노출시키다 infection 감염, 전염 at risk 위험에 직면하여 shield 보호물, 방어물



실전문제8 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some famous actors and rock stars are paid more than one hundred times as much per year as social workers are. We enjoy their performances, but certainly they do not do work that is many times more important than those who help the people in need. In fact, the opposite is true. As another example, professional athletes earn vastly more than firefighters. Athletes bring enjoyable diversion to our lives, but firefighters literally save our lives. Again, there can be little doubt that firefighters play a more important role in society.

⇒ We are not necessarily (A) according to our (B) to society.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① rewarded | ..... | debt |
| ② rewarded | ..... | contribution |
| ③ employed | ..... | debt |
| ④ employed | ..... | contribution |
| ⑤ disappointed | ..... | debt |

실전문제8 one hundred times as much as ~보다 100배나 더 많이 performance 공연 opposite 정반대(의)
 athlete 운동선수 vastly 엄청나게 enjoyable 즐거운 diversion 기분전환, 오락 literally 글자 뜻 그대로 play a ~
 role ~한 역할을 하다 contribution 기부

실전문제9 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



In ordinary life, we communicate all the time. Nobody can live without communication. We are related closely to others in a human society, and all of us exchange information and influences among ourselves in society. Also, it is noticeable that we gain a lot of information and influences through the Internet, television, radio, newspaper, publications and other kinds of mass media. That is to say, to live in a human society is to have something to do with every kind of information source, and in such a society it is inevitable to be in communication and to exercise influence over one another.

- ① the development of mass media
- ② ways of protecting private information
- ③ the Internet as a source of information
- ④ negative aspects of the information age
- ⑤ the necessity of communication in human life

실전문제10 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



A nuclear winter caused by a nuclear war would be a tremendous disaster, enough to destroy the earth completely. Some scientists predict a nuclear winter would be like this: the explosion of atomic bombs would result in a great amount of dust and smoke from fires, which would block out the sun and result in the cooling of the earth. It would kill many people, but most of the population would die afterwards from lack of food. Many scientists think cold darkness would blanket the earth and stop crops from growing.

- ① the victims from natural disasters
- ② the efficient use of nuclear energy
- ③ the serious results of a nuclear winter
- ④ the process of developing nuclear energy
- ⑤ the food shortage during the cold winter

실전문제9 ordinary 보통의, 평범한 exchange 교환하다 noticeable 눈에 띄는, 주목할 만한 publication 출판(물)
inevitable 불가피한 exercise influence on/over ~에 영향을 미치다

실전문제10 tremendous 엄청난 disaster 재난 predict 예측하다 explosion 폭발 block out 가리다, 어렵게 하다
result in ~결과를 초래하다 stop A from ~ing A가 ~하는 것을 막다 shortage 부족

핵심 문장을 찾으면 빠르다

긴 글을 보면 겁나지?

하지만 안심하라.

아무리 긴 글도 '핵심 문장'만 찾으면 쉽다.

“나는 이 말이 하고 싶다.”는

글쓴이의 속마음을 알았다?

그렇다면 거의 끝난 셈이다.

나머지의 긴 글은 뼈에 살을 붙인 것에 불과하다.

글을 읽을 땐 먼저 '핵심 문장'을 찾아라.

첫 문장을 잘 보라.

마지막 문장을 잘 보라.

그리고 '핵심 문장을 찾는 비결'을 알아 두라.

독해가 빨라진다.



핵심 문장을 찾는 비결!

1) 유난히 강조하고 있는가?

문장 속에 **important**가 있는가? 그렇다면 그 문장은 당연히 중요하다. 중요하니까 '중요하다'고 말하는 거겠지?
 마찬가지로 문장 속에 **necessary**나 **essential**이 있는가? 그렇다면 그 문장의 내용은 말 그대로 '필요한' 것이고 '필수적인' 것이다. 명령문이 나오거나, 문장 속에 **should**나 **have to** 등의 표현이 있는가? 그렇다면 그 문장은 필자의 강한 주장이 담긴 '주제문'일 가능성이 높다.

2) 예를 들고 있는가?

for example이나 **let's take an example**같이 예를 드는 내용이 나오는가? 그렇다면 그 앞의 문장이 핵심 문장일 가능성이 높다. 중요한 내용이니까 예까지 들어가며 설명하겠지?

3) 글의 흐름이 완전히 바뀌었는가?

but, however, yet, in contrast, nevertheless 등이 나오는가? 그렇다면 긴장하고 뒤에 나오는 내용을 잘 살펴보자. 글의 흐름이 완전히 바뀌면서, 핵심 문장이 나올 가능성이 높기 때문이다.

4) 최상급 표현이 있는가?

글 속에 '가장 중요하다' '가장 필요하다' 등의 최상급 표현이 있는가? 그렇다면 이것이 핵심 문장일 가능성이 높다. 글쓴이는 최상급을 써서라도 가장 중요한 '핵심 문장'을 강조하고 싶어 하기 때문이다.



예제1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most of us **buy our food** from supermarkets. In fact, many of us don't even get as far as the supermarket but make our choices at the click of a mouse. We have abandoned our relationship with the food we eat and with the people who produce our food. Is it any wonder that our children don't know where food comes from? Is it any wonder that we're tired, overweight, irritable, and low? **It is important to be mindful about every single aspect of purchasing food.** Try not to race through your shopping. In my hometown, nobody would buy a melon without feeling it and smelling it; and nobody would dream of buying a chicken without knowing which farm it came from and what it ate.

- ① 대형 식품점 이용의 장점
- ② 바람직한 식품 구입 태도
- ③ 식품 원산지 확인의 필요성
- ④ 식품 구매 목록 작성의 이점
- ⑤ 아동을 위한 식단 개선 방법

이 글의 주제는 첫 문장에 있는 'buy our food'를 보면 알 수 있다. 즉, 글의 주제가 식품을 구매하는 것과 관계가 있다는 것을 알 수 있다. 그런데 주제문이 어떤 것인지 알려면 약간의 주의력이 필요하다. 이 글에는 주제문이 어떤 것인지 알 수 있는 힌트가 있다. 바로 'It is important...'이다. 필자가 중요하다고 강조하고 있는 부분이 역시 중요하다. 필자가 '식품을 구입하는 데 있어서 하나하나 모든 면에 주의를 기울이는 것'(to be mindful about every single aspect of purchasing food)이 중요하다고 강조하고 있으므로 이 부분이 이 글에서 중요한 부분이고, 따라서 이 문장이 주제문인 것을 알 수 있다. 필자는 식품을 구입할 때 직접 접하지 않고 인터넷으로 구매하는 것에 부정적인 시각을 보이고 있으며 모든 면에 주의를 기울이도록 권유하고 있다.

abandon 버리다 overweight 과체중 irritable 성미가 급한 low 기운 없는, 약한 mindful 주의 깊은 aspect 양상 purchase 구입하다

예제2 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Most people, if given a choice between harmony and discord, will choose harmony. Even the happiest family will experience some discord because disagreements will arise. Not everyone is going to agree on how the family resources should be spent. Not everyone is going to agree on places to go and things to do. **The secret, however, is to keep talking about how one feels about a situation.** If everyone talks about the situation, then each person can understand the others' perspective. By talking about other points of view, everyone has the opportunity to change his or her mind. Then the effects of the discord can be managed, and harmony can return to the family.

- ① A Way to Keep Harmony
- ② Effects of Discord in Life
- ③ Where Conflicts Come from
- ④ Wise Use of Family Resources
- ⑤ Understanding of Family Relationships

글의 제목을 알기 위해서도 핵심 문장을 찾아야 한다. 제목 속에 글의 핵심 내용이 담겨야 하기 때문이다. 이 글의 주제문은 “**The secret, however, is to keep talking about how one feels about a situation.**”이다. 이 문장이 주제문이라는 것은 ‘The secret’과 ‘however’로 알 수 있다. 첫 문장에서 대부분의 사람들이 조화를 원한다고 전제하고, 다음 세 문장을 통해 불화를 겪고 있는 현실을 말해준다. 그러나 ‘however’로 글의 흐름을 완전히 바꿔 놓고 ‘The secret’으로 필자의 주장을 부각시키고 있다. 필자는 이 문장을 통해 가족의 화목을 유지하는 방법이 ‘계속적인 대화’라는 것을 강조하고 있다.

discord 불화 disagreement 불일치 arise 일어나다, 발생하다 resource 자원 perspective 시각, 견지 opportunity 기회

실전문제1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



The number of low-priced, or budget airlines is increasing constantly because of changing trends in commercial air service. Customers value savings more than comfort. Budget airlines can afford to be cheap by doing away with some services. For example, there are no assigned seats or in-flight meals. A budget airline may sell airline tickets at low prices, but its fares are not off-season ticket rates. These airlines reduce the costs in service in order to reduce the price of the tickets. The reason of reducing the price of the tickets is a quick-returns policy. Decreasing prices due to reduction in operating costs makes the number of customers go up, which means more flights and more business from flyers.

- ① Budget Airlines Offer Low Fares
- ② New Security Policies in Airports
- ③ Inconveniences of Budget Airlines
- ④ Passengers Prefer Comfort to Savings
- ⑤ Providing Good Services for Passengers

실전문제1 budget 값이 싼 trend 추세, 경향 commercial 상업적인 assign 배정하다, 할당하다 in-flight meal 기내식 off-season 철이 지난, 계절 외의 decrease 감소하다 due to ~ 때문에, ~에 기인한 reduction 감소, 절감

실전문제2 다음 글에서 필자의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Do you wake up every weekday morning and calculate how many hours it is before you can crawl back under the blanket? And do you hate Mondays because they're such a long, dull and miserable way from next weekend? Then you need to stop and start living for the moment instead of for the weekend. Living for the weekend means you're cramming 80 percent of your life into 20 percent of your time. Imagine what it does to your health and wellbeing to pack up your real wants and wishes at 9 a.m. on Monday and not to unpack them again until 5 p.m. on Friday. We do it because we've been trained to; we all think it's normal only to have a good time on the weekends, but there's no reason not to enjoy every single day.

- ① 자신의 행동에 충실하라. ② 매 순간 즐겁게 생활하라.
- ③ 끈기 있게 미래를 준비하라. ④ 부지런한 생활태도를 가져라.
- ⑤ 힘든 상황에도 꿈을 잃지 마라.

실전문제3 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Research on recovery points to the importance of problem-solving skills. The reason is simple. Action is the best cure for feeling helpless. A child, who was depressed because he didn't make the rock band, for instance, will recover more quickly if he can find a way to sharpen his skills. Youngsters develop a can-do attitude mainly through experience. So whenever possible, encourage your child to figure out his own solution. A researcher says, "Most parents want to protect their children from sadness and stress. So when a problem emerges, they jump in and try to solve it without giving the child a chance to discover that he has the power to make a difference."

- ① 무기력함을 극복할 수 있는 방법 ② 자율적 문제 해결 능력의 중요성
- ③ 자식의 삶에 대한 부모의 지나친 간섭 ④ 부모의 성급한 개입이 가져오는 부작용
- ⑤ 행실이 나쁜 아이를 가진 부모의 지도 방식

실전문제2 calculate 계산하다 crawl 기어가다 cram 밀어 넣다 unpack 짐을 풀다

실전문제3 helpless 무기력한 depressed 울적한 recover 회복하다 sharpen 날카롭게 하다, 갈다 attitude 태도 figure out 해결하다 emerge 나오다, 나타나다

실전문제4 identity 정체성 identification 동일시 self-image 자아상 tie up 꽂 묶다 motto 격언, 모토 performance 성취 worthless 가치 없는 priority 우선함, 우선 사항

실전문제4 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



For many people, their job is a big part of their identity — which is fine to a point. But such close identification can lead to problems. Losing your job is bad enough, but if your self-image is tied up in the job you've just lost, you can also lose a sense of who you are. Similarly, if your self-image is bound to your professional performance, a bad day at the office can send you home feeling worthless. To those who identify with their role too much, I suggest a motto: "Your job is what you do, not who you are." When I'm playing with my kids or out at a movie, I'm not a doctor; I'm just David Posen. And even if I give up being a doctor to do something else, I'd still be David Posen.

- ① ways to enhance a self-image ② necessity of mastering job skills
- ③ priority in improving a self-image ④ importance of identity beyond a job
- ⑤ relationship between a self-image and feelings

실전문제5 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



In the real world of jobs and career, people are judged by two standards: their professional skills and their personal traits. While students learn a lot of good skills and knowledge for their future in high school and college, parents also should teach children the characteristics that make for success in the real world such as diligence, a cooperative attitude, creativity, optimism, and honesty. That's an important job of the parents, so take the assignment seriously. Before sending them into the world, make your kids ready to handle the tasks of life and social obstacles with strategy and character.

- ① The Importance of Job Education
- ② How to Encourage Frustrated Children
- ③ Teaching Values and Character at Home
- ④ Major Keys to Overcoming Frustrations
- ⑤ Causes and Effects of Early Childhood Education

실전문제5 standard 기준 trait 특성 characteristic 특징, 특질 diligence 근면 creativity 창의성
cooperative 협동적인 optimism 낙천성, 낙관주의 assignment 숙제 task 임무, 과업 obstacle 장애(물)
strategy 전략 character 인성, 품성

실전문제6 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



After a day of stress and pressure at the office, most of us arrive home tired and exhausted. We gave our best to our colleagues and customers and, sadly, have nothing left for the people we love the most: our family. Like gladiators who have just completed the battle of their lives, we wearily walk to our arm chair and order family members to leave us alone until we regain our calmness. Taking 10 minutes to relax before you enter your home will help you avoid making this sorry scenario. Then, you'll be the person your family wants you to be when you greet them.

- ① 회사 일로 지친 직장인은 집에서 편히 쉬어야 한다.
- ② 일로 인한 긴장을 귀가 전에 푸는 시간이 필요하다.
- ③ 업무로 인한 압박감을 즐기는 방법을 배워야 한다.
- ④ 동료 간 마찰을 최소화하는 대화 기술이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 스트레스를 적절하게 해소해야 업무 능률이 오른다.

실전문제7 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



You don't have enough money and time to get a degree in college? Sylvan is your solution. In our program, students don't have to attend classes in a regular classroom. Instead, they go online and interact with fellow students and the teacher in a virtual classroom using bulletin boards. Also, students sometimes share ideas through text or voice chat. Students still have to do assignments, write papers, and take tests but everything is done online at the student's own convenience. They sometimes work at their own pace depending on the class schedule, but our online university can provide more flexibility and study options.

- ① 대학 교육을 비판하려고
- ② 장학금 수혜 방법을 알리려고
- ③ 사이버 대학을 홍보하려고
- ④ 웹사이트 개설을 축하하려고
- ⑤ 등록금 납부를 독촉하려고

실전문제6 pressure 압력 exhausted 지친 colleague 동료 gladiator 검투사 complete 완성하다, 끝나다
wearily 지쳐서 calmness 평온, 침착 scenario 극본, 시나리오

실전문제7 virtual 가상의 bulletin board 게시판 text chat 문자채팅 at one's convenience ~에게 편리하게

실전문제8 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



In many Japanese elementary schools, 3 is substituted for the value of π , the infinite number 3.141592653... When the Japanese Ministry of Education was criticized for this, they argued that the important part was to teach the π concept, not the exact number. By decreasing the pressure to learn difficult materials like π , this type of education is believed to encourage students' creativity. In this education, however, knowledge in textbooks has been shallow and teaching in the classroom has become game-like, which cannot make children think deeply and solve problems. Even though it was welcomed at first, now it is blamed for the overall decline of scholastic abilities.

- ① advantages of creative education ② how to reduce learning pressure
- ③ various kinds of school textbook ④ different definitions of the π value
- ⑤ problems of pressure-free education

실전문제9 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



“Snowball effect” refers to the phenomenon of a small snowball rolling down a hill and gathering snow until it becomes a powerful force. Compared to the domino effect where falling dominos move at a constant speed, the importance of the beginning in the snowball effect is clearer because the effect drastically magnifies. Of course, the direction of the rolling snowball makes a huge difference. If the snowball is set in the right direction, it will collect enormous benefits; however, if the snowball rolls in an undesirable direction, the results can be irreparable and devastating. Taking the right first step is important even when making the most trivial resolutions. Dependence on initial conditions can eventually create enormous change.

- ① 매사에 최선을 다해야 한다. ② 자연은 끊임없이 변화한다.
- ③ 눈사태는 예측할 수 있다. ④ 모든 일은 시작이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 눈을 효과적으로 활용해야 한다.

실전문제8 infinite number 무리수 concept 개념 shallow 깊지 않은 overall 전반적인 scholastic ability 학업 능력
실전문제9 refer to 언급하다 phenomenon 현상 drastically 강렬히, 철저히 magnify 확대하다 enormous 엄청난
irreparable 돌이킬 수 없는 devastating 파괴적인 trivial 사소한 dependence 의존, 종속

실전문제10 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



When people see bugs, like a fly, their first reaction is to kill them or wave them away. However, we should find a new way to cope with them from now on. According to some scientists, small insects tirelessly perform functions and improve our environment and economy. The scientists figured out the cash value of their free service to society. For example, \$50 billion could be saved every year worldwide as many animals live on insects for food. Also, without the pollination done by insects, fruits would become rare and expensive, so you could taste them only on birthdays. This comes to \$3 billion cash value. So think twice before you kill a bug.

*pollination 꽃가루받이

- ① Breeding Ability of Bugs
- ② Economic Worth of Bugs
- ③ Kill Bugs, Save Money!
- ④ The Survival of the Fittest
- ⑤ How about a Bug as a Pet?

실전문제11 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



In the middle of winter, homes are sealed tight. Householders want to cut down on heating bills, so they make their home air tight. But while keeping the cold out, they keep in a surprising amount of air pollution. Then do we have to stop breathing the air in our home? According to a scientist, house plants can help keep indoor air breathable. He found that some common house plants had an appetite for certain poisons in the air. Lilac takes in large amounts of toxic chemicals, and ivy loves benzene. Someday all homes and offices will have indoor gardens built into them. They will be a normal part of the design of the building's air control system.

- ① 겨울철 온실 관리 방법
- ② 실내 화초의 공기 정화 능력
- ③ 밀폐된 실내 공기의 유독성
- ④ 가상 미래 주택의 냉난방 장치
- ⑤ 온도에 따른 식물 성장의 차이점

실전문제10 cope with 대처하다, 처리하다 tirelessly 지칠 줄 모르게 figure out 계산하다

실전문제11 seal 밀봉하다 tight 꽉, 단단히 householder 가구주, 자기 집을 가진 사람 bill 청구서 pollution 오염 breathable 숨을 쉴 만한 appetite 식욕, 욕구 poison 독(성) toxic 독성이 있는 chemical 화학물질 ivy 담쟁이 덩굴 benzene 벤젠

실전문제12 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?



There isn't a cheer team at my school, but even if there were one, I wouldn't join. Part of the reason is that when people think of cheerleaders, they think miniskirts and blonde hair—and I'm not that kind of girl. But the major reason is that I would have to be tossed in the air—and gravity doesn't stop for a cheer. Like every dangerous sport, cheerleading needs enforced safety regulations. It's not a circus. It's a kind of team sport. Like football or hockey, it should have rules. A sixteen-year-old girl doesn't deserve to have her life on the line just to impress peers.

- ① 응원단 가입 연령을 높여야 한다. ② 응원단은 민주적으로 운영해야 한다.
- ③ 응원 동작에 대한 규정을 마련해야 한다. ④ 치어리더에 대한 처우를 개선해야 한다.
- ⑤ 치어리더의 선발 기준이 명확해야 한다.

실전문제13 다음 편지 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



As a tenant of your apartment for four years, I have paid the rent happily because it is a terrific location for me. However, recent circumstances have made it difficult for me to remain here. I have just lost my job because of company cutbacks, and my roommate has moved out. One solution is if my monthly rent were \$100 less for six months, then I could stay here. Soon I will have found a new job and/or roommate, and I will have caught up on my expenses. Having been here for so long, I have an established support system. The community college and my doctor's office are nearby. And I don't want to move to a cheaper apartment in strange neighborhoods. Thank you for taking time to read my letter.

- ① 입주를 환영하기 위해 ② 임대료 인하를 요청하기 위해
- ③ 임대 계약 만료를 통보하기 위해 ④ 임대료 지불 지연을 사과하기 위해
- ⑤ 임대 기간 동안의 배려에 감사하기 위해

실전문제12 cheerleader 응원단장 toss 던지다 gravity 중력 cheer 응원 enforced safety regulations 강제적인 안전 규칙들 deserve ~할 가치가 있다 impress 강한 인상을 주다 peer 동료
실전문제13 tenant 세입자 terrific 아주 좋은 location 위치 recent 최근의 circumstance 상황 company cutback 회사의 감원 catch up on 뒤쫓아 미치다 established 확립된, 갖추어진 community college 전문대학, 초급대학 neighborhood 이웃

실전문제14 다음 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?



It's amazing how many of us grow up with strong messages in the home about what women do, and what men do, with regards to food. It's scary, but the popular message seems to be that men should eat and women shouldn't. This is probably why twice as many women as men are dieting. Fewer men diet, not because they're all at a healthy weight, but simply because fewer men feel the need to improve their body image. Even if they do need to lose a little weight, men aren't encouraged to go on diets or cut back on certain foods.

- ① 남성 비만 인구가 증가하고 있다.
- ② 남성이 여성보다 식욕이 더 왕성하다.
- ③ 성별에 따라 먹기를 꺼리는 음식이 있다.
- ④ 다이어트에 대한 남성들의 관심이 높아지고 있다.
- ⑤ 남성은 관습적으로 체중 관리의 필요성을 덜 느낀다.

실전문제15 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



While we are driving, we think only about arriving. Therefore, every time we see a red light, we are not very happy. The red light is a kind of enemy that prevents us from attaining our goal. But we can also see the red light as a bell of mindfulness, reminding us to return to the present moment. The next time you see a red light, please smile at it and go back to your breathing. 'Breathing in, I calm my body. Breathing out, I smile.' It will become easy to transform a feeling of irritation into a pleasant feeling. Although it is the same red light, it becomes different. It becomes a friend, helping us remember that it is only in the present moment that we can live our lives.

- ① Think Before You Drive
- ② The Map Before the Wheel
- ③ Slow Driving, Safe Walking
- ④ Driving Tips for Young Drivers
- ⑤ Make the Red Light Your Friend

실전문제14 with regard(s) to ~에 관하여 scary 무서운 healthy 건강한 weight 체중 improve 향상시키다
encourage 장려하다 cut back on 줄이다, 삭감하다

실전문제15 prevent 막다, 방해하다 attain 달성하다 mindfulness 각성 remind 상기시키다 transform 바꾸다,
변형시키다 irritation 짜증

마지막 문장이 중요하다

권투는 '마지막 라운드'가 중요하다.
영화도 '마지막 장면'이 중요하다.
드라마도 '마지막 회'가 중요하다.
'결론'이 마지막에 나오기 때문!

글에서도 마찬가지이다.
여러 이야기도 하고,
자료도 보여주며... 글을 이끌어간다?
그러다가 마지막에 이르러 '이게 결론이야'하고
글쓴이의 핵심적인 생각을 말하는 글이 많다.

그래서 '마지막 문장'이 중요하다.
마지막 문장을 잘 보라.
딱 한 문장으로 전체를 알 수 있다.
독해가 빨라진다.



예제 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mr. Lee and Mr. Johnson will arrive at 10 a.m. on Monday, June 20. When you prepare the program, please schedule a meeting during which we can discuss our business plans with them. Also, make sure that our visitors have opportunities to meet our staff and gain a complete understanding of our business. The visitors will expect to have some basic information about Roycom and to be offered activities which give them an understanding of the company. Please also arrange some social and cultural activities during their stay. **We want them to leave with an excellent impression of our company and the way we treat foreign visitors.**

- ① 손님맞이에 만전을 기하게 하려고
- ② 직원들 사이의 협력을 강조하려고
- ③ 회사의 이미지 개선을 촉구하려고
- ④ 성공적인 회사 홍보를 칭찬하려고
- ⑤ 구매자와의 계약 조건을 확인하려고

마지막 문장에 이 글을 쓴 목적이 나와 있다. 회사를 방문하는 손님에 대한 구체적인 일정과 계획들, 부탁하는 내용들을 열거한 뒤, 마지막 문장에서 회사를 방문하는 손님이 회사와 추진하는 사업에 대해 좋은 인상을 갖도록 준비를 철저히 하라는 말을 하고 있다. 여러 개의 명령문을 통해서 손님맞이의 구체적인 방법들을 자세히 알려주고 마지막 문장을 통해 필자의 의도를 종합적으로 요약하고 있다.

staff 직원 arrange 준비하다, 배열하다 impression 인상 make sure 확실하게 하다 treat 대접하다

예제2 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



Dr. Cook at the University of Rochester divided 84 third and fourth graders into three groups. She asked them to solve algebra equations such as $9+3+6=()+6$. The first group expressed the concept verbally without using gestures. The second group was allowed to use only gestures but no speech, and the third group employed both. All the children were given the same instruction by teachers. After three weeks, the children were given regular math tests. **Of those children who had learned to solve the problem correctly, only a third of the speech-only students remembered the principles involved, but that figure rose dramatically for the speech-and-gesture and the gesture-only group.**

*algebra equation 방정식

⇒ In the study of Dr. Cook, when the kids were allowed to employ (A) in solving math problems, it was more effective for them to (B) what they had learned.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------------|
| ① gestures | teach |
| ② speeches | teach |
| ③ speeches | remember |
| ④ gestures | remember |
| ⑤ gestures | forget |

이 글의 마지막 문장에 연구의 결론이 나와 있다. 구체적인 연구절차와 방법을 제시한 다음에 연구의 결론을 마지막 문장에서 제시하고 있다. 그러므로 이 글의 내용을 요약하려면 당연히 마지막 문장을 활용해야 한다. 몸동작과 언어를 통한 학습과정에서 몸동작을 사용한 그룹이 더 효과적으로 기억을 하고 있다는 내용을 요약한 글이어야 한다.

concept 개념, 생각 verbally 말로, 구두로 instruction 가르침 principal 원리, 원칙 dramatically 극적으로



실전문제1 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To prevent misbehavior by children, it is essential for parents to _____ to the child. Most children are eager to please their parents. They enjoy the feeling of knowing what is expected of them and carrying it out. Children are not mind readers, however. They need to be told that they are expected to put away their tricycles before coming into the house, or that it's important they finish their vegetables. Setting clear limits and boundaries and consistently enforcing them helps children know how far they can go.

- ① set an example
- ② give much praise
- ③ be good listeners
- ④ keep their promises
- ⑤ make expectations clear



실전문제2 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It seems that young people no longer view good health as an absence of illness but rather as something which can be judged from their physical appearance such as good skin, muscle, slimness, etc. That's why more and more young people are looking for potentially dangerous products such as slimming pills and skin-whitening products. These products can cause serious damages to the users if they contain unauthorized medical or pharmaceutical chemicals. There is a need for the government to enhance the regulations on these products and manufacturers by law.

- ① 국민 건강 증진을 위한 정부 예산을 확충해야 한다.
- ② 정부는 외모 관리 제품에 대한 관리를 강화해야 한다.
- ③ 정부는 건강 보조 제품 개발을 위해 적극 나서야 한다.
- ④ 자신감을 갖기 위해 어느 정도 외모에 신경을 써야 한다.
- ⑤ 젊은이들은 외모보다 내적인 아름다움을 가꾸어야 한다.

실전문제1 prevent 예방하다 misbehavior 비행(非行), 잘못된 행동 essential 필수적인 eager 열망하는 carry out 실행하다 tricycle 세발자전거 boundary 경계 consistently 지속적으로 enforce 강요하다, 강행하다

실전문제2 potentially 잠재적으로 unauthorized 인가되지 않은 pharmaceutical 약학적, 조제의, enhance 강화하다 regulation 규제



실전문제5 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Freshly cut grass, the aroma of a bakery, and the leather scent of a new car. Each may trigger “aromatic memories.” A scientist tested this in a series of experiments. In one experiment, people were given a list of words and were instructed to memorize it. In half of the sessions, the sweet smell of chocolate was blown into the room. The next day, they were asked to list as many of the words as they could, in the presence or absence of the chocolate aroma. As it turned out, the most words were recalled when the smell of chocolate was present at both the learning and recall sessions.

- ① History of Aroma Therapy ② Hidden Memories of the Past
- ③ Processes of Memorizing Words ④ Chocolate Good for Brain
- ⑤ Smell as Helper in Recalling Memories

실전문제3 register 금전자동기록기 approach ~에 다가가다 disorder 무질서 frustrated 실망한, 좌절된 actually 실제로 impressed 감동을 받은

실전문제4 regularly 정기적으로 scrub 문질러 닦는 것 toner 색깔을 조정하는 액체 sunscreen 자외선 차단제 irritation 피부자극 allergic reaction 알레르기 반응 chemical 화학물질 barrier 장벽, 울타리 internal 내부의 organ 장기(臟器), 기관 remarkable 놀라운 protector 방어자 exposure 노출 substance 물질

실전문제5 aroma 향기, 냄새 leather 가죽 scent 향기, 냄새 trigger 유발하다 aromatic 향기로운 experiment 실험 instruct 지시하다 session 기간, 지속 시간 presence 존재 absence 부재 as it turned out 결국은 recall 생각해내다

실전문제6 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



For years now, we have been troubled by air pollution caused by uncontrolled industry. Our streets have been an embarrassment because of the trash that can be seen everywhere. My fellow citizens, I promise that I will help to clean up this city from its messy state. I also promise that within the first three months of my term, I will get the industry to take more responsibility for our environment. I will demand that anyone damaging our environment should be arrested. Please give me the opportunity to serve you and our city.

- ① 자원봉사활동 참가를 권장하려고 ② 자신에 대한 지지를 호소하려고
- ③ 불법선거운동 사례를 설명하려고 ④ 환경보호단체의 활동을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 범죄자에 대한 처벌 강화를 촉구하려고

실전문제7 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?



I consider flavor or taste as the key to all reading. Taste is selective and individual, like the taste for food. The best way of eating is, after all, eating what one likes, for then one is sure of his digestion. In reading as in eating, what is one man's meat may be another's poison. A teacher cannot force his pupils to like what he likes in reading, and a parent cannot expect his children to have the same tastes as himself. And if the reader has no taste for what he reads, all the time is wasted. There can be, therefore, no books that one absolutely must read.

- ① 독서 자료를 선별하여 제공해야 한다. ② 책은 세밀한 부분까지 정독해야 한다.
- ③ 독서 교육은 어릴 때 시작해야 한다. ④ 책을 통해 삶의 지혜를 배워야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인적인 독서 취향을 존중해야 한다.

실전문제6 embarrassment 당황, 곤혹 trash 쓰레기 messy 더러운, 어질러진 term 기간, 임기 responsibility 책임 demand 요구하다 damage 피해를 입히다 arrest 체포하다

실전문제7 flavor 맛 selective 선택적인 digestion 소화 poison 독, 해로운 것 absolutely 절대적으로



실전문제8 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many times we set goals and plan to achieve them. Then later we find we don't have the strength to follow through. Why does this happen? It's because we haven't counted the cost. Let's suppose you set a goal to get better grades in school this year. Fine and good. But now, before you begin to plan, count the cost. For instance, you might have to spend more time doing math and grammar, and less time hanging out with your friends. You might also need to give up watching TV or playing computer games. You should take all those things into consideration when making plans. Counting the cost will always add a touch of needed reality to your goals.

- ① 수익을 창출할 수 있는 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ② 목표를 세분화하여 단계적으로 실천해야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 성적을 얻으려면 절제하는 생활이 필요하다.
- ④ 일단 목표를 설정했으면 끝까지 최선을 다해야 한다.
- ⑤ 계획을 세울 때는 치러야 할 대가도 함께 생각해야 한다.



실전문제9 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

On May 6, I applied for car insurance with your company by phone. Three days later, I telephoned to extend the insurance so that it could also cover my 21-year-old son, as he would also be using my car. The problem occurred yesterday when I telephoned to make a claim for a minor accident that my son was involved in. I was told my claim was rejected because the policy did not cover my son. I distinctly remember calling to extend the insurance and I enclose a copy of my telephone record which shows that the call was made. I spoke to Ms. Smith. I would like you to investigate this matter and pay the claim.

- ① 보험 가입을 권유하려고
- ② 보험료 인하를 요청하려고
- ③ 보험 계약 기간을 연장하려고
- ④ 보험회사에 취업을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 보험회사의 업무 처리에 항의하려고

실전문제8 follow through 끝까지 해내다, 실천하다 take ~ into consideration ~를 고려하다 reality 현실(성)
실전문제9 apply for ~를 신청하다 car insurance 자동차 보험 extend 연장하다 minor 사소한 be involved in ~에 개입되다 claim 청구 reject 거절하다 policy 보험증권 distinctly 명확하게 enclose 동봉하다 investigate 조사하다

실전문제10 다음 글에서 필자의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Michael Jordan, the best basketball player in the game's history, did not negotiate his contracts, design his uniforms and prepare his travel schedules. He focused his time and energy on what he did best: playing basketball, and let his handlers take care of everything else. Louis Armstrong, a great Jazz musician, did not spend his time selling tickets to his shows and setting up chairs for the audience. He concentrated on his point of brilliance: playing the trumpet. Learning to say no to the non-essentials will give you more time to devote to the things that will truly improve the way you live.

- ① 자신이 잘하는 일에 전념하라. ② 다양한 분야의 경험을 쌓아라.
- ③ 지킬 수 없는 약속은 하지 마라. ④ 타인의 충고를 기꺼이 받아들여라.
- ⑤ 자신의 잘못을 타인에게 돌리지 마라.

실전문제11 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



If you were going to establish a colony in a strange land, whom would you want to take along with you as colonists? It is easy to imagine ships bringing farmers and craftsmen, but many of the first colonists in the New World were neither. Instead, the first settlers were either soldiers or aristocrats looking for wealth or adventure. But they were not used to hard work, and immediately looked to the native people to meet their needs. But the natives were not always cooperative, and so many natives died of diseases that the aristocratic settlers were forced to find replacements. This lack of workers led to slave trade, the buying and selling of people as slaves.

- ① 신대륙 발견의 역사적 의의 ② 신대륙이 지닌 경제적인 가치
- ③ 신대륙 개척자들의 종교적 이념 ④ 아메리카 원주민들의 힘든 생활
- ⑤ 신대륙에서 노예 매매가 시작된 배경

실전문제10 negotiate 협상하다 contract 계약, 계약서 focus A on B: A를 B에 집중시키다 handler 매니저 musician 음악가 concentrate on ~에 집중하다 brilliance 훌륭함 devote to ~에 바치다

실전문제11 establish 설립하다 colony 식민지 colonist 식민지 개척자 craftsman 장인, 공예가 settler 정착민 aristocrat 귀족 be used to ~에 익숙하다 immediately 즉시 native 원주민(의) cooperative 협력적인, 협동하는 replacement 교체(요원), 대체인력

실전문제12 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



Go to any club in Britain or the United States and you will see an army of blue jeans, sneakers, sweat shirts, and baseball caps. Ask young people in the club what music they listen to or which TV shows or movies they watch, and you will hear much the same short list of whatever is 'in' that month. Yet every one of them believes that he or she is a true individual. When we buy a new pair of jeans, we think we are exercising an individual choice. But we are subconsciously aware that this year straight legs are in and flares out; this year black is fashionable but yellow is not. And so our choice is not free at all, because nobody wants to look ridiculous by wearing something out of fashion.

*flares 나팔바지

⇒ The (A) we think we are expressing through our choice is in reality a way of (B) the fashions.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① individuality | ..... | following |
| ② individuality | ..... | changing |
| ③ popularity | ..... | changing |
| ④ familiarity | ..... | following |
| ⑤ familiarity | ..... | changing |

실전문제12 sneakers 운동화 sweat shirt 운동복 subconsciously 잠재의식으로, 자신도 모르게 aware 알고 있는 in 유행하여 out 유행이 지난 fashionable 유행의, 유행하는 ridiculous 우스꽝스러운 out of fashion 유행하지 않는

실전문제13 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



It would be wasteful for people to acquire an equal appetite for every possible edible substance. There will always be some food sources that are better bargains than others. For example, Westerners feel disgusted about eating insects, but they are favored in some tropical regions. The key to this difference may lie in the availability of insects compared with the availability of animal flesh. In the tropical regions, big nutritious insects are available in dense swarms, so it's easier to collect insects than to raise animals. In Europe, where it is colder and drier, insects, though nutritious, are rare and their sizes are rather small. So it is quite costly to find and collect them compared to the cost per pound of hunting or raising large animals. The bigger, more abundant the creatures are, the more likely it is that they will be regarded as good to eat.

- ① 먹을거리는 환경적 요인에 의해 결정된다.
- ② 사람들은 구하기 힘든 음식을 선호한다.
- ③ 곤충은 영양이 풍부한 식품 자원이다.
- ④ 서양 요리는 다양한 재료를 사용한다.
- ⑤ 인류는 공통적으로 특정한 맛을 좋아한다.

실전문제13 wasteful 낭비하는, 비경제적인 acquire 얻다, 획득하다 appetite 식욕 edible 먹을 수 있는 substance 물질 bargain 거래, 싸게 산 물건 disgusted 역겨운 insect 곤충 favor 선호하다 tropical 열대(지방)의 region 지역 availability 이용 가능성, 유효성 nutritious 영양분이 있는 dense 밀도가 높은, 조밀한 swarm 떼, 무리 abundant 풍부한



C학점짜리 아이디어?

요즘 세계의 대도시엔
물건을 배달하는 이런 차들이
많이 눈에 띈다.

위의 사진엔 우연히도
세계에서 가장 유명한 배달 회사의
차들이 한꺼번에 보이지?

이 중에 FedEx라는 회사는
어느 대학생의 아이디어로 시작되었다.
그 학생은 학교 숙제로,
낮뿐 아니라 밤에도 화물을 배달해 주는
배달 회사의 아이디어를 냈다.

그러나 이 아이디어는
교수님으로부터 C학점을 맞았다.

하지만 이 학생은 그 아이디어로
자신의 사업을 시작했고,
마침내 세계 제일의 배달 회사를 만들었다.

작은 아이디어도 중요하다!^^

2

반은 눈치로 읽어라

“어휴, 큰일이다...”

영어 시험지를 받아보면 앞이 캄캄하다.
이 많은 글을 언제 다 읽지?

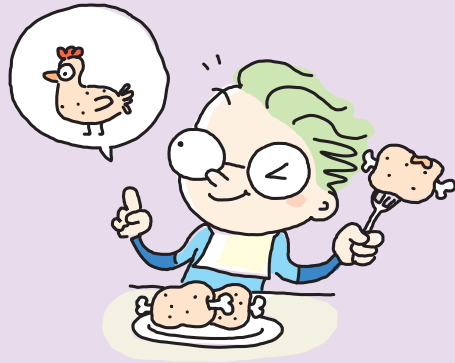
간단하다.

우선 자신이 ‘아는 것만으로’ 눈치껏 읽어보라.
읽으면서 짐작하고 짐작하라.
뜻밖에 쉬워진다.

100% 꼼꼼하게 해석하려 들면
시간만 많이 걸린다.
높은 점수를 얻을 수 없다.

짐작은 인간의 가장 큰 능력!
작은 힌트들이 중요하다.
작은 힌트들로 과감히 짐작하라.

짐작하다 보면 답이 보인다.
반은 눈치로 읽어라.
독해가 빨라진다.



힌트가 여기저기 보인다

‘눈치’ 빨라야 영어 점수 높다?
수능은 읽을 글이 많기 때문!
고지식하게 단어 하나, 문법 하나에 매이면
시간만 많이 걸린다.

그런데 어떻게 눈치껏 짐작하지?
여기저기 힌트들이 보인다.
설록 홈스 같은 명탐정도 무턱대고 짐작하진 않는다.
단서를 갖고 추리를 한다.

명탐정이 된 마음으로 보라.
글 속에 흩어져 있는 힌트들을 살펴보라.
막연한 힌트도 있고, 구체적인 힌트도 있다.
이 힌트들로 짐작하고 짐작하라.
독해가 빨라진다.

예제1 밑줄 친 This(this)가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



This refers to a kind of building for sheltering animals, their feed, farm supplies, farm machinery, and farm products. Sometimes this is used for storing hay and grain, too. The need for this has declined with the introduction of tractors and electrical services. Traditionally, wood was used in constructing this, but sheet steel and aluminum have been increasingly used since World War II, particularly on large farms in North American and European countries. This usually consists of two stories, the first to shelter animals or machines and the second to store hay or grain.

- ① barn ② cottage ③ garage ④ windmill ⑤ factory

글 전체에 이 문제를 푸는 힌트가 널려 있다. 그러나 그 힌트들이 모두 똑같이 중요한 것은 아니다. 정답을 좀 더 빨리 좀 더 정확하게 알아낼 수 있는 힌트도 있고, 막연한 힌트도 있다. 그러므로 중요한 힌트들을 골라서, 명확하고 구체적인 정보를 근거로 추론하는 훈련이 필요하다. 이 문제에서도 마찬가지다. 처음에 이것의 용도가 나오고, 다음에 만드는 재료, 그리고 사용된 지역과 역사, 마지막으로 층별 용도가 나온다. 이런 힌트가 점점 추가되면서 이 건물이 동물, 농기계, 건초와 곡물을 보관하는 헛간(barn)이라는 것을 확신할 수 있다.

refer to 언급하다 shelter 보호하다 decline 감소하다, 쇠퇴하다, 거절하다 introduction 도입 sheet 얇은 판
increasingly 점점 더 consist of ~로 이루어지다

예제2 밑줄 친 it이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?



Not only does the 'leaf fish' look like a leaf, but ①it also imitates the movement of a drifting leaf underwater. Its hunting technique is not to swiftly pursue its victim, but to wait for ②it. Hanging at an angle in the water, the leaf fish is carried along by the currents until ③it comes near a smaller fish. Then, ④it seizes the unsuspecting prey with a lightning-fast snap of the jaws, and swallows the prey down head first. At close range the rapid opening of the leaf fish's large jaws enables ⑤it to suck in the unfortunate individual very easily.

글 속에 대명사가 나오면 그것이 가리키는 명사가 무엇인지 반드시 확인해야 한다. 먼저 그 대명사가 들어 있는 문장 속에 있는 명사 중에서 지시대상이 있는지 확인하고, 없으면 그 앞 문장 속에 있는지 확인해 봐야 한다. 이 문제 속에 나오는 대명사는 모두 'leaf fish'를 가리키지만 ②는 그 앞에 나오는 'its victim'(leaf fish가 잡아먹는 작은 물고기)을 가리킨다.

imitate 흉내 내다 drifting 떠다니는 swiftly 재빠르게 pursue 뒤쫓다 at an angle 비스듬하게 current 물살 unsuspecting 의심하지 않는 snap 덩석 물기 at close range 근거리에서 suck in 빨아들이다

실전문제1 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 This가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



This is a group of printed questions used to collect information from the people who answer them. The questions may be either open-ended, where respondents are required to answer in their own words, or multiple choice, where respondents are required to select one or more answers from those provided. The respondents may also be provided with checklists or rating scales. This has advantages over some other types of surveys in that it is cheap and does not require as much effort from the questioner as verbal or telephone surveys.

- ① 답안지
- ② 시험지
- ③ 설문지
- ④ 회계장부
- ⑤ 통계분석표

실전문제2 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 He(he)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?



An older man spent a leisurely afternoon shopping at the mall. When ①he returned to his car, he found a strange man sitting in it. Frightened, the older man dropped his shopping bags and pulled out a gun. ②He told the man that if he did not get out of the car, he would shoot. The man ran off quickly. The older man got into the car, but his key did not fit into the car's ignition! ③He realized that the car was identical to his car, which was parked a few spaces down. ④He drove to the police department and reported the story. The officer on duty laughed and pointed to the other end of the counter. There the strange man was reporting a threat by an older man. ⑤He is the one who was sitting in his car.

*Ignition 점화 장치

실전문제1 open-ended 제한이 없는 respondent 응답자 multiple choice 선다형 rating scale 평가단계표 verbal 구두의, 말의

실전문제2 leisurely 한가로운, 느긋한 frightened 깜짝 놀란 identical 동일한, 똑같은 on duty 근무 중인 threat 위협

실전문제3 밑줄 친 they(them)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?



The firefly, or lightning bug, is not a fly, nor is it a bug. It is a beetle with two wing cases on its back. There are fireflies in many parts of the world. Some of ①them shine much brighter than others. In some areas, because their light is so bright, people use ②them as a lantern or a lamp to read by. In Thailand, thousands of fireflies gather on certain trees and together ③they flash their lights on and off. This causes many people to believe that ④they are watching lightning coming from the trees. You may wonder then, why the firefly lights up. Scientists believe that fireflies light up so ⑤they can find a mate.

실전문제4 밑줄 친 this substance가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



The world is dominated by this substance. It is a strange stuff. It is formless and transparent, and yet we long to be beside it. It has no taste, and yet we love the taste of it. And even though we know it is dangerous and kills tens of thousands of people every year, we can't wait to play in it. Even for those who have learned to live with the substance, it is often a murderous substance. Depending on its state, it can boil us or freeze us.

- ① fire ② air ③ gold ④ soil ⑤ water

실전문제3 firefly 반딧불이(= lightning bug) flash 번쩍이다 on and off 단속적으로, 하다 말다 light up 빛을 발하다, 불을 밝히다

실전문제4 dominate 지배하다 stuff 재료, 물질 formless 형체가 없는 transparent 투명한 tens of thousands of people 수만 명의 사람들 murderous 살인의, 치명적인 state 상태

실전문제7 밑줄 친 it(it)이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?



Sometimes you may hesitate to call home when you are late. Do ①it anyway! Your parents may wait for you by the front door and may not be able to sleep until they see you come through ②it. That's the price your parents pay for loving you, and calling is the price you pay for loving them. ③It is a way of saying to your parents that even though you're out with your friends doing something that is fun for you, you're still thinking about how much you love them. Doing ④it is a way of thanking your parents for trusting you and showing them that they're trusting the right person. Besides, ⑤it will help your parents get some sleep.

실전문제8 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 it(it)이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?



I took my bottled firefly to the roof. Seeing ①it make a faint glow in the bottom of the jar, I gave the jar a few shakes. ②It bumped against the glass walls and tried to fly, but its light remained too dim. I hadn't seen fireflies in years, but the ones in my memory seemed to send more intense light. I put the jar on a box and twisted ③it open. I took the firefly out, in an attempt to set ④it free. Finally, ⑤it spread its wings and flew into the darkness.

실전문제7 hesitate 머뭇거리다 trust 믿다, 신뢰하다 besides 게다가

실전문제8 bottled 병에 넣은 faint 희미한 glow 빛나다 bump against ~에 부딪치다 dim 흐릿한, 희미한 in years 여러 해 동안 intense 강렬한 twist 비틀다 attempt 시도 set ~ free ~을 놓아주다 spread(-spread-spread) 퍼다

실전문제9 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 they가 가리키는 대상이 다른 것은?



Geckos are the smallest types of lizards. They are only about one inch long. Geckos got their name from the frequent chirping and clicking noises ①they make (most reptiles don't make any noises at all). Unlike many other reptiles, ②they frequently live peacefully among humans probably because they are harmless, ③they are less threatening because of their small size, and their insect diet is helpful to humans. Geckos have tiny, hair-like coverings on their flattened feet and ④they make them extraordinary climbers. Geckos are able to grip even very smooth surfaces, and ⑤they can climb straight up walls and even walk across ceilings.

*gecko 도마뱀붙이 (작은 도마뱀)

실전문제10 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 this가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Would you like to learn more about yourself? Do you want to remember the important people and events in your life? If so, this is one way to do it. This is one tool you can use to remind yourself of the individuals and events that are special to you. Its length may be several pages or a few lines. Length does not matter. What matters is your own sense of sincerity. It should be an honest record of your thoughts, wishes, and dreams. It is an important personal document which can, if maintained properly and regularly, become a useful instrument in your development.

- ① poem
- ② resume
- ③ diary
- ④ biography
- ⑤ newspaper

실전문제9 lizard 도마뱀 frequent 빈번한 chirp 짹짹 울다 click 짹 짹 소리를 내다 reptile 파충류

unlike ~와는 다르게 frequently 자주, 빈번하게 peacefully 평화롭게 harmless 해롭지 않은 threatening 위협적인 flatten 평평하게 하다 extraordinary 비범한, 대단한 grip 움켜쥐다

실전문제10 tool 도구, 연장 remind A of B: A에게 B가 생각나게 하다 matter 중요하다 sincerity 성실, 진심 document 문서, 기록 maintain 유지하다 properly 적절하게 regularly 규칙적으로 instrument 기구, 수단, 도구 development 발전 resume 이력서

실전문제11 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 them이 가리키는 대상이 다른 것은?



Many elementary schools have after-school programs for students. Most of the students participating in ①them cannot go home when school ends because both parents work. These students are too young to stay at home alone. So the main purpose of ②them is just to take care of the children until their parents can take them home. The best part is that many of ③them are free for parents, unlike professional daycare centers that are usually very expensive. While the children are there, the teachers in charge of the programs want ④them to do something, so they may arrange ⑤them for children to do their homework.

실전문제12 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 these people이 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Rocks have a history of their own. They show these people what the earth was like millions of years ago, how it has changed since then, and how it is still changing. By studying rocks, they learn where rivers once flowed, where volcanoes once erupted, and where plants and animals once lived. Many of them travel all over the world. They explore mountains, swamps, deserts, and even the bottom of the ocean. As they learn more about the structure of the earth, the search for oil, coal and other sources of energy becomes easier. Valuable minerals such as gold, tin, and copper are found by them, too.

- ① geologists ② architects ③ astronauts
④ technicians ⑤ biologists

실전문제11 after-school program 방과 후 활동 participate in ~에 참가하다 daycare center 주간보호센터 arrange 편성하다, 배열하다

실전문제12 erupt 분출하다 explore 탐험하다 swamp 늪 mineral 광물 tin 주석 copper 구리 geologist 지질학자 architect 건축가 astronaut 우주비행사 technician 기술자 biologist 생물학자

눈치껏 빈칸을 채워라

수능에서 가장 많이 나오는 문제?
바로 '빈칸을 채우는' 문제다.
이런 문제를 풀 때는
'눈치'가 무엇보다 중요하다.

빈칸에는 어떤 내용이 들어갈까?
대부분 빈칸에는 글의 '핵심적인 내용'이 들어간다.
그래서 글의 흐름을 어느 정도 알면,
빈칸에 들어갈 말을 짐작할 수 있다.

빈칸을 채우는 문제인가?
너무 꼼꼼히 읽지 말라.
과감히 짐작하며 읽어라.
답을 빨리 찾을 수 있다.

빈칸을 잘 채우는 비결!

1) 글의 첫 부분에 빈칸이 있는가?

이때는 빈칸을 채울 글의 핵심 내용도 글의 첫 부분에 있을 가능성이 높다.

이런 문제는 빈칸 뒷부분의 내용을 요약해서 빈칸에 채워라.

이것이 정답일 가능성이 높다.

그리고 빈칸에 들어갈 내용은 그 글의 핵심적인 내용임을 늘 기억하라.

2) 글의 끝 부분에 빈칸이 있는가?

이때는 글의 핵심내용이 끝 부분에 있을 가능성이 높다.

빈칸 앞부분의 내용을 요약해서 빈칸에 채워라.

이것이 정답일 가능성이 높다.

3) 빈칸에 들어갈 내용이 단어나 구(phrase)인가?

그렇다면 글 속에 흩어져 있는 힌트들을 모아서 핵심내용을 짐작하라.

즉, 하위개념들을 모아서 상위개념을 만들어 보라.

구체적인 것들을 모아서 일반화시켜 보라.

그리고 글의 핵심어를 짐작해 보라. 답이 보인다.

4) 빈칸에 들어갈 내용이 문장인가?

그렇다면 글 전체의 주제와 요지가 무엇인지 생각해보고, 글의 주제문을 만들어보라.

바로 이 주제문이 빈칸에 들어갈 가능성이 높다.

예제1 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Do you know the average person can only keep his mind on one thing for six to eleven seconds at a time? The average used to be eleven seconds about twenty years ago, but psychologists think that **the average concentration span** is now only six seconds due to social pressures, chronic television-viewing, and drug damage. And it's getting worse. **As a result**, even when you're thinking about something you like to think about, your mind will tend to _____ every six seconds if you're average. This inner chaos goes on and on. A sense of wellbeing and the ability to think clearly is destroyed whenever thoughts or feelings are turbulent.

① open

② rise

③ wander

④ apply

⑤ overflow

빈칸이 들어 있는 문장 앞에 **As a result**가 있다. 그렇다면 빈칸 부분에는 앞쪽에 나왔던 원인의 결과가 나와야 한다. 이 글의 핵심어구는 보통 사람들의 집중력 유지 시간(**the average concentration span**)이다. 이 핵심어구를 중심으로 글의 내용을 정리해보면 여러 가지 이유로 사람들의 집중력 유지 시간이 점점 짧아져서 지금은 6초 정도밖에 안 되며, 그 결과 현대인의 집중력은 6초마다 산만해진다(wander)라는 것이다. 집중력을 오랫동안 유지하지 못하는 것이 원인이라면, 그 결과는 마음이 한 가지 일에 매달려 있지 못하고 이리저리 방황하게 된다는 것이다.

psychologist 심리학자 span 기간, 동안 chronic 만성적인, 상습적인 chaos 혼돈 turbulent 소란한, 난폭한



예제2 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?

The drama club faced a challenge in presenting *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. What could transform a nice-looking, conservative doctor, played by Brant Wilson, into the hideous creature known as Edward Hyde? The answer, of course, is the creative application of makeup. To make Brant's transformation realistic, makeup artist Heather Mikes applied a heavy foundation. To make Hyde look scary, Heather used a dark eyebrow pencil and a small toothbrush on his eyebrows. Next, she brushed on brown makeup for a reddish complexion. Finally, she painted Brant's cheeks with a soft red color. The audience reacted enthusiastically to his transformation.

⇒ Brant's _____ (A) _____, achieved through _____ (B) _____, was very effective.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① alteration | ..... | makeup |
| ② alteration | ..... | costume |
| ③ performance | ..... | technology |
| ④ performance | ..... | lighting |
| ⑤ exaggeration | ..... | imitation |

글 전체의 내용을 요약할 때 핵심이 되는 두 단어를 찾는 문제이다. 이 글의 전체 내용은 연극 동아리에서 상연한 '지킬 박사와 하이드 씨'라는 연극에서 주인공을 맡은 Brant가 완전히 다른 두 사람의 모습으로 변신할 수 있게 된 과정이다. 분장사의 창의적인 분장으로 완벽한 변신을 할 수 있게 되었다는 내용이다. 결국 이 글은 “분장사의 완벽한 분장 덕분에 Brant가 성공적으로 Hyde로 바뀔 수 있었다.”로 요약할 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 alteration(변신, 변형)과 makeup(화장)이 적절하다.

face 직면하다 challenge 난문, 문제, 도전 present (연극을) 상연하다 transform 변형시키다 conservative 보수적인, 수수한 hideous 무시무시한 creature 피조물 creative 창의적인 application 사용, 적용 realistic 사실적인 heavy foundation 두터운 기초화장 scary 무서운 reddish 불그스레한 complexion 안색, 피부색 enthusiastically 열광적으로 alteration 변경, 개조 exaggeration 과장

실전문제1 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Anyone who has covered their computer or refrigerator with self-stick notes knows the value of these handy bits of paper. However, few know how their favorite sticky scratch pad came to be. Actually, it was _____. When Spencer Silver and Art Fry were working, Silver discovered an adhesive but discarded it because it was not very strong. Fry remembered his colleague's discovery on Sunday after he had marked songs in his choir book with scraps of paper. As frequently happened, the scraps fell out while Fry was singing, which was annoying. When Fry returned to work on Monday, he himself began using Silver's adhesive to develop a temporary bookmark.

- ① the fruit of patience
- ② the result of an accident
- ③ the process of cooperation
- ④ the product of religious faith
- ⑤ the copy of a new technology

실전문제2 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



“You know what? I just got a letter from the president of the corporation that made my car. I’ve been having trouble with the engine of the car almost from the day I bought it.”

“Did you take it back to the dealer?”

“I sure did, but he kept claiming that everything seemed okay. I got so angry that I almost came to blows with the guy, but I decided against force and instead I wrote a letter to the president of the company. As you can see, he wrote back and not only did he apologize for the way I was treated, but also he offered to let me trade in my car.”

“Congratulations! You’ve proved that _____.”

- ① practice makes perfect
- ② what cannot be cured must be endured
- ③ one cannot eat one's cake and have it
- ④ a little knowledge is a dangerous thing
- ⑤ the pen is mightier than the sword

실전문제3 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



As society becomes increasingly dependent on smartphones, new behavioral patterns have emerged, giving rise to innovative vocabulary. One such term is “nomophobia.” (no-mobile-phone phobia) It describes the fear and anxiety when separated from mobile devices. Those with nomophobia may feel a sense of disconnection when unable to access their devices. Another notable term is “smombie.” (smartphone zombie) It characterizes people who wander around, absorbed in their smartphones. They don’t pay attention to their surroundings. The smombies text, browse, or play games with their smartphones while walking around. They often lead to potential accidents. Both nomophobia and smombie show _____, signaling the need for balance between digital connectivity and genuine human interaction.

- ① the advantages and disadvantages of the digital world
- ② the wide discrepancies in the use of new technologies
- ③ the profound impact of smartphones on contemporary society
- ④ the challenges of implementing the digital culture in our society
- ⑤ the relationship between personality traits and the use of smartphones

실전문제1 self-stick 그냥 붙이면 달라붙는 sticky 끈적한, 들러붙는 scratch pad (한장 한장 떼어 쓰는) 편지지, 메모용지철 adhesive 접착제 discard 버리다, 폐기하다 colleague 동료 choir 합창단, 성가대 scrap 조각 annoy 짜증나게 하다 temporary 일시적인 bookmark 책갈피표, 서표

실전문제2 corporation 회사 dealer 판매인 claim 주장하다 come to blows 싸우기 시작하다 apologize 사과하다

실전문제3 increasingly 점점 더 dependent 의지하는 behavioral 행동의 emerge 나타나다 innovative 혁신적인 anxiety 걱정, 근심 disconnection 분리, 단절 notable 주목할 만한 characterize 특징을 나타내다 absorb 열중하다, 몰두하다 surroundings 주위 상황, 환경 potential 잠재적인 genuine 진짜의, 진실한

실전문제4 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



The biggest problem teens have with money is that they don't think about _____. Without them, it's difficult not to spend everything you earn. Tabitha, a college student, remembers what it was like when she first got a job. "When I first started working," she says, "I was hasty in spending money on things I don't even remember now." Then, she decided to buy a car. But the items she bought at the mall left her with no savings. Tabitha made a two-year savings plan. She calculated how much money she needed for the car. Then she stopped making impulse purchases of items such as a new swimsuit, movie tickets, and CDs. Finally, Tabitha bought the car. She loves it.

- ① financial aids ② credit cards ③ fashion items
- ④ part-time jobs ⑤ long-term goals

실전문제5 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Scientists tackled the mystery of how the ant measures distance. A simple experiment gave the answer. They set up a narrow track along which the ant had to travel from its burrow. After going thirty feet in a single direction, the ant found a dead insect placed there by the scientists. The ant now wished to retrace its steps and return to its burrow; instead, the scientists forced it to go back along a different track much longer than the first. After going thirty feet, the ant stopped and began searching for its burrow. This shows that the ant measures the distance it has traveled by _____.

*burrow 개미굴

- ① erasing the track ② counting its footsteps
- ③ hearing other ants ④ smelling the dead insect
- ⑤ moving in a line

실전문제4 calculate 계산하다 impulse purchase 충동구매 swimsuit 수영복 financial 재정의 long-term 장기의

실전문제5 tackle (일·문제 따위에) 달려들다 measure 측정하다 set up 세우다, 설정하다 track 통로, 경로 retrace one's steps 온 길로 되돌아가다

실전문제6 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Self-driving cars are one of the coolest inventions of our time. Thanks to advancements in artificial intelligence, sensors, and computer vision, autonomous vehicles have become a reality. These cars can navigate through traffic, detect obstacles, and make decisions on their own, all while ensuring passenger safety. Self-driving cars have the potential to _____. They could make our roads safer, more efficient, and more accessible to everyone. We need to continue to invest in this technology so that we can reap the benefits as soon as possible.

- ① renovate the road
- ② revitalize the economy
- ③ remove the traffic light
- ④ revolutionize transportation
- ⑤ renew the automotive industry

실전문제7 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Hollywood directors will sometimes do anything _____. When Cecil B. DeMille was filming *The Ten Commandments*, he was not satisfied with the crowd of actors playing Israelites as they heard the Commandments from Moses. The actors, he felt, did not display the correct degree of emotion. So he announced that a member of the movie cast had died that morning, leaving eight children behind. He asked that the actors observe two minutes of silence out of respect for their dead colleague. The actors stood quietly, with expressions of shock and sadness on their faces. He kept the cameras rolling and got exactly what he wanted on film. Afterwards he told them he had made up the story about the cast member's death. *the Ten Commandments 십계명

- ① to achieve the effects they want
- ② to advertise their movies
- ③ to express their sadness
- ④ to save the expenses for movie-making
- ⑤ to amuse actors and actresses

실전문제6 advancement 진보 artificial 인공의 intelligence 지능 autonomous 자율의 vehicle 차량, 이동 수단
navigate 길을 찾다 obstacle 장애물 passenger 승객 potential 잠재력 efficient 능률적인 accessible 접근하기
쉬운 reap 획득하다 benefit 이익

실전문제7 director 감독 film 영화(를 만들다) be satisfied with ~에 만족하다 display 보여주다 announce
공표하다 observe (해야 할 행위 등을) 하다, 관찰하다 make up 지어내다

실전문제8 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



The migrant workers from Myanmar have been essential in the reconstruction boom in Thailand. Despite their economic role, the laborers say that they are _____. When the tsunami hit Thailand in 2004 killing thousands of people, the migrant workers received little aid from the Thai government. Even when other countries helped Thailand in the search for survivors, nobody looked for the workers, whose death toll was estimated at over 5,000. They watched food and supplies being handed out to their Thai neighbors, not to them. Aung Than, a 56-year-old laborer, described the inequality of tsunami aid as follows: “I had made Thais happy by working hard but after the disaster, no one came to help my dying sons.”

- ① the forgotten victims
- ② the skillful workers
- ③ the warm neighbors
- ④ the last survivors
- ⑤ the illegal immigrants

실전문제8 migrant 이동하는; 계절 노동자, 이주자 reconstruction 재건축 aid 원조, 협조 death toll 사망자 수 estimate 산정하다, 개산하다 inequality 불공평 illegal 불법의

실전문제9 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



Sarah Blakemore, a neuroscientist, scanned the brains of teenagers and adults while they were asked questions relating to decision-making. She found that teenagers responded using the rear part of the brain, where mainly self-centered actions are processed. A teenager's judgment on what to do was driven by the simple question: 'What would I do?' In contrast, adults use the front part of the brain involved in more complex functions such as processing how decisions affect others. They made a decision with the question: 'How would the people around me feel as a result of my actions?' The research showed teenagers were less likely to think about how they would feel in another person's shoes.

*neuroscientist 신경과학자

⇒ Teenagers are more (A) than adults because they use a different (B) of their brain to make decisions compared to adults.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① impulsive | ..... | hormone |
| ② cautious | ..... | wave |
| ③ selfish | ..... | region |
| ④ flexible | ..... | signal |
| ⑤ timid | ..... | function |

실전문제9 self-centered 자기중심적인 process 처리하다 in one's shoes ~의 입장에서 impulsive 충동적인 flexible 융통성 있는

실전문제10 다음 글이 시사하는 바를 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?



Late in 1953, a young Londoner was looking forward to the appearance of his first book. He was most dismayed when his publisher told him it would not be issued until January 1954. He would miss the Christmas sales, and he feared his book wouldn't get attention. Deeply disappointed, he tried to have the date changed. His wise old publisher, however, told him that in a month like January, any book more than ordinarily interesting would be assured of good reviews, and its popularity would be guaranteed. And he was right. When the first novel by the then unknown Kingsley Amis was published in the early days of 1954, "Lucky Jim" was an immediate success.

⇒ Don't be disappointed because you are not (A) ; sometimes it pays to (B) .

- | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|----------|
| ① talented | ..... | practice |
| ② talented | ..... | wait |
| ③ noticed | ..... | practice |
| ④ noticed | ..... | wait |
| ⑤ noticed | ..... | forget |

실전문제10 look forward to ~을 고대하다 appearance 출현 dismay 낙담시키다 issue 발행하다, 출판하다
disappointed 실망한 assure 보증하다, 확신시키다 review 서평 popularity 인기 guarantee 보장하다 immediate 즉각적인

실전문제13 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Much of our suffering arises not just from our painful condition, but from _____ in the midst of our pain. Many people who suffer from addiction — be it addiction to alcohol, drugs, or food — experience their first relief when they can share their pain with others and feel that they have been truly heard. When I discover that I am no longer alone in my struggle and when I start experiencing a new “fellowship in weakness,” then true joy can erupt, right in the middle of my sorrow. We need to build a community of mutual love where we can discover together that joy is not just for others but for all of us.

- ① financial difficulties
- ② our feeling of isolation
- ③ too much expectation
- ④ dependence on others
- ⑤ the lack of responsibility

실전문제14 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Today, the oceans are always losing and gaining water in a never ending process called the water cycle. They lose water when the sun and wind lift tiny particles of moisture from the ocean surface. These invisible particles of water vapor mix with air. If the air cools, vapor particles join up as water droplets that form clouds. Clouds shed rain or snow and most of it, in fact 77 percent of all precipitation, falls directly back over the sea. Rain water and melted snow that fall on land run into rivers flowing back into the sea. Thus, the oceans _____.

- ① never dry up
- ② usually look blue
- ③ serve many functions
- ④ get warmer and warmer
- ⑤ are severely polluted

실전문제13 suffering 고통 arise 발생하다 in the midst of ~의 한 가운데에 addiction 중독 relief 안도감 share 함께 하다, 공유하다 struggle 분투, 노력 erupt 솟아나다 mutual 서로의 isolation 고립, 고독

실전문제14 water cycle 물의 순환 particle 입자 moisture 습기, 수분 surface 표면, 수면 invisible 보이지 않는 vapor 수증기 droplet 작은 물방울 shed 뿌리다, 내리게 하다 precipitation 강수량 function 기능, 역할

실전문제15 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



An interesting study was conducted on thirteen people who were extremely allergic to poison ivy. Each person was rubbed on one arm with a harmless leaf. But they were told that it was poison ivy. Each person was then touched on the other arm with poison ivy and told that it was harmless. According to the study, all the thirteen people broke out in a rash where the harmless leaf had touched their skin. Only two people, meanwhile, reacted to the poison ivy leaves. This result clearly shows the power of _____.

*rash 붉은 반점

- ① expectation ② wisdom ③ endurance
④ love ⑤ admiration

실전문제16 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



Since long, long ago, people have _____. For example, some people would go to live with and study bears. One of them might stay with a bear for a whole year. People and bears eat many of the same foods. They would learn all of the vegetation that bears know about. So they would watch bears seek for food. If a bear ate berries or roots of some plant, they knew it was good for people to eat. Or if a bear avoided a certain plant, they would stay away from it, too. Knowing about these plants helped people, especially if they migrated to a new area.

- ① worshiped animals ② learned from animals
③ migrated with animals ④ helped animals with food
⑤ used plants to cure sick animals

실전문제15 conduct 집행하다 extremely 극도로, 극단적으로 allergic 알레르기의 poison ivy 덩굴췌나무 rub 문지르다 harmless 해롭지 않은 meanwhile 반면에 react 반응하다 endurance 인내 admiration 감탄

실전문제16 vegetation 식물, 초목 seek for ~를 찾다 berry 핵 없는 작은 과일(딸기 종류) migrate 이주하다 worship 숭배하다

실전문제17 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



When we need to call the attention of a person regarding a fault, we must remember that we must do so _____. This is a very important factor in dealing effectively with people, whether our subordinates in the office or our children at home. If we have to tell a person his faults, let us do so privately. The author Antoine de Saint-Éxupery wrote: "I have no right to say or do anything that diminishes a man in his own eyes. What matters is not what I think of him, but what he thinks of himself. Hurting a man in his dignity is a crime."

- ① over and over again ② in order to praise him
- ③ explaining his mistakes in detail ④ without injuring his self-respect
- ⑤ expecting him to correct his faults

실전문제18 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



When a man is lying to a woman, he is more likely to look into her eyes longer. Women do the same; when they lie they hold their gaze even longer. However, there is more to lying than meets the eye. A British study asked one hundred thousand people to find a lie on TV, on the radio, and in the newspaper. Almost three-quarters of them detected the lie on the radio, two-thirds found it in the newspaper, but only half caught it in the television broadcast. Why? People can control their body language much better than their voices when they deceive. So now you know: If you think someone is lying to you, just _____.

- ① try not to listen to them ② close your eyes and listen
- ③ keep looking into their eyes ④ check their facial expressions
- ⑤ see if their gestures are natural

실전문제17 regarding ~에 관하여 fault 잘못, 실수(= mistake) factor 요소 effectively 효과적으로 subordinate 부하 직원 privately 개인적으로 diminish 작게 하다, 의기소침하게 하다 dignity 존엄(성) self-respect 자존심
실전문제18 be likely to ~할 가능성이 있다 gaze 응시하다 three-quarters 4분의 3 detect 발견하다
two-thirds 3분의 2 broadcast 방송 facial expression 얼굴 표정

실전문제19 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



The use of computers has depersonalized business. People are no longer customers; they are account numbers. Companies do not seem to care what your name is; they only want to know your number. Face-to-face business transactions are no longer necessary; you can buy almost anything you need by computer. Also, as telecommuting becomes more common, workers in the same company interact with each other less and less. As a result, workers feel out of touch with what is really happening in the company, and they miss the social interaction with their co-workers. In the end, social _____ may be an unexpected cost of the computer revolution.

*telecommuting 재택근무

- ① isolation
- ② corruption
- ③ discrimination
- ④ distrust
- ⑤ dependence

실전문제19 depersonalize 비인간화하다 account 계정, 거래 계좌 transaction 거래 revolution 혁명 isolation 소외 corruption 부패 discrimination 차별 distrust 불신



호떡이 영어로 뭐지?

Korean honey pancake!

이제 보니

호떡도 팬케이크라고

할 수 있겠군!

외국에 있는

한국인 슈퍼마켓에 가보라.

우리가 흔히 쓰는 말을

영어로 뭐라고 하는지 쉽게 알 수 있다.

슈퍼마켓을 한 바퀴 돌아보면

영어 공부가 저절로 된다.

영어로 쓰인 것들을 보며,

세상이 좁아지고 있음을

피부로 느끼게 된다.

오방떡은 영어로?

참기름은 영어로?

돼지코는 영어로?



눈치껏 분위기를 짐작하라

글에도 '감정'이 있다.

글에도 '기분'이 있다.

글을 조금만 읽어 보면 쉽게 느낄 수 있다.

주인공의 감정, 기분, 글의 분위기 등을 묻고 있는가?

이럴 때는 두 가지 감정으로 나눠 보라.

좋은 감정인가? 나쁜 감정인가?

즐거움, 기쁨, 평화, 생동감은 좋은 감정이다.

우울, 분노, 원한, 죄책감은 나쁜 감정이다.

다섯 개의 선택지도 마찬가지로 나눠 보라.

좋은 감정인가? 나쁜 감정인가?

이렇게 크게 나눠 보면 글의 분위기가 쉽게 보인다.

지문과 선택지를 맞춰 보라.

답을 빨리 찾을 수 있다.



예제1 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

On a table, **lighted candles** cast a soft, flickering glow. A golden-haired **dog lay sleeping** under the table. On the floor were packages wrapped in **brightly colored paper** and tied with **gleaming ribbons**. A small child began to pick up the packages and pass them to the people in the room. One by one they untied the ribbons on the packages, unwrapped the bright papers, opened the boxes, and revealed toys and clothing and books. There were **cries of delight**. They hugged one another. The small child went and sat on the lap of an old woman, and she rocked him and rubbed her cheek against his.

- ① comfortable and joyful
- ② busy and frustrating
- ③ mysterious and scary
- ④ sad and gloomy
- ⑤ monotonous and boring

선택지에 나와 있는 분위기를 나타내는 단어들을 보라. ‘편안하고 기뻐하는(comfortable and joyful)’을 빼고는 모두 부정적인 것들이다. 그런데 글의 내용을 보면, 처음에 나오는 ‘부드러운 양초’부터, 자고 있는 개, 밝은 색 포장지로 싸 선물, 기쁨의 환호성에 이르기까지 모두 밝고 편안하고 기쁜 이미지로 가득하다. 그러므로 이 글의 분위기가 긍정적인 것을 알 수 있고 쉽게 정답을 찾을 수 있다.

flicker 깜박이다 gleam 번쩍이다, 빛나다 rock 흔들다 frustrating 낙심시키는 mysterious 신비스러운 scary 무서운 gloomy 침울한 monotonous 단조로운

예제2 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?



A boy entered a coffee shop where I worked as a waitress. He sat at a table and asked me how much an ice cream sundae was. "Fifty cents," I replied. The little boy pulled his hand out of his pocket and studied a number of coins in it. "How much is a dish of plain ice cream?" he inquired. Some people were now waiting for a table, and I was **impatient**. "Thirty-five cents," I said angrily. The little boy again counted the coins and he ordered the plain ice cream. I brought the ice cream and walked away. The boy finished, paid the cashier, and departed. When I came back, **I swallowed hard at what I saw**. There, placed neatly beside the empty dish, were fifteen pennies my tip.

*sundae 시럽, 과일 등을 얹은 아이스크림

- ① relieved → irritated
- ② calm → envious
- ③ annoyed → embarrassed
- ④ frightened → indifferent
- ⑤ sympathetic → terrified

글을 읽으면서 필자의 심경이 어떻게 변하는지 잘 살펴보자. 처음에 필자는 한창 바쁠 때 아이스크림의 가격을 묻는 소년 때문에 참을성이 없어지면서 (impatient) 짜증을 냈지만 나중에는 예상하지 못했던 팁을 발견하고 놀라게 된다. 필자의 감정이 처음에는 부정적이었다가 나중에 긍정적인 것으로 바뀌는 것을 알 수 있다.

팁 문화에 대한 이해가 없으면 전체 상황을 정확히 이해하기 어려울 수도 있는 지문이다. 50센트를 가진

소년이 종업원에게 팁을 주기 위해서 35센트짜리 아이스크림을 먹게 되는데, 자신이 원하는 것을 포기하기 위해 머뭇거리던 소년에게 짜증을 낸 종업원이 후에 상황을 이해하고 나서 느끼게 되는 심경은 '당황함'이다. 따라서 필자의 심경은 '짜증'에서 '당황'으로 바뀌었다는 것을 알 수 있다.

impatient 참을성이 없는, 조급한 swallow hard 침을 꿀꺽 삼키다

실전문제3 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?



I was sitting in Ms Gale's living room trying to read a school book by the little light that came from the table lamp. I got up to pull open the heavy curtains in the living room to allow some of the dying afternoon light into the dusty room. "Stop!" shrieked the old woman. She narrowed her grey eyes at the light and crossed her arms over her face. "Don't frighten the children." I stared at her as we were alone in the room, and I was the only child there. As I moved to close the curtains again, I heard the sudden sound of little feet running across the room and a girl crying.

- ① calm and peaceful
- ② gloomy and pitiful
- ③ festive and joyful
- ④ mysterious and scary
- ⑤ relaxing and encouraging

실전문제4 다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?



A knight made his way to a great oak by the bank of the river. He lay down to sleep. In his dream he heard a beautiful song. Slowly he emerged from his dream. He opened his eyes. There beside the river was a young woman, dark-haired and dressed in white. She was singing that song softly and invitingly. The knight felt a great longing arise in his heart, and he closed his eyes again, just for a moment. When he opened them, she was gone and so was the song. Had he dreamt it? He shook his head, closed his eyes and opened them again. She was not there. And yet, he said to himself, it was no dream. Her earring was glittering on the grass.

- ① mysterious
- ② cheerful
- ③ scary
- ④ urgent
- ⑤ monotonous

실전문제3 shriek 비명을 지르다 narrow one's eyes 눈을 찡그리다

실전문제4 knight (중세의) 기사, 무사 make one's way to ~로 나아가다 bank 강둑 emerge 나타나다 longing 갈망 glitter 빛나다

실전문제5 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?



The race started at two o'clock, and by then there were quite a lot of people in the grandstands. The crowd around us cheered and waved flags as the cars went past, and the noise grew louder and louder. With the lack of commentary or a screen to watch, we had no way of knowing who was in the lead or what was happening in the race. Quite obviously the race is much easier to follow on television than on site, but that didn't matter. The spectacle of crowds, noise, really extreme cars rushing by (and at least one car going off the track) made up for that.

- ① warm and relaxing
- ② tense and scary
- ③ sad and gloomy
- ④ dynamic and exciting
- ⑤ romantic and nostalgic

실전문제6 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?



I opened my eyes to the sound of the phone. Suddenly, my friend Steve's face flashed on my mind. Last night, under the influence of alcohol, I promised to lend a large amount of money to him, which I regretted right after I said it. I just let the phone ring several times to get myself together and make up an excuse, then I finally picked up the phone. It was Steve as I expected, and my heart sank. He said, "Hey, Joe. I'm afraid I dropped my glasses somewhere last night. I can't remember anything! Did I make any mistakes?" Pleased to hear that, I said, "No, no. Not at all. We just had a great time. I hope you'll find your glasses."

- ① worried → relieved
- ② encouraged → upset
- ③ embarrassed → proud
- ④ sympathetic → angry
- ⑤ surprised → disappointed

실전문제5 grandstand (경마장·경기장 등의 지붕이 있는) 정면[특별] 관람석 commentary 실황 방송 obviously 분명하게 spectacle 광경 make up for ~를 보상하다

실전문제6 flash (문득) 떠오르다 influence 영향 regret 후회하다 get oneself together 자제하다, 마음을 가다듬다 make up 만들어 내다 sink(-sank-sunk) 가라앉다 sympathetic 동정적인

실전문제11 다음 글에서 'I'가 겪은 심경의 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?



A few days ago Mike invited me to a dance. He would take me to the dance in his new car, which he said his uncle had handed over to him. He also said I would be the first to ride with him. Well, I accepted his invitation with the expectation of seeing the envious looks of the other girls. I was waiting for Mike at home this afternoon when a red sports car approached my house. What a nice car! But the car didn't stop at my house. Another nice car didn't stop, either. Three cars later, an old yellow car stopped in our driveway. The car had a great big front end. It was too huge. To top it off, it looked like a banana. I held my breath as I walked slowly toward the car, hoping that it belonged to someone else who was visiting. At that moment Mike got out of the banana with a big smile on his face. "Well, what do you think?" he said. "Nice, huh?" I looked at Mike, managing to break a smile.

- ① confident → ashamed
- ② anticipating → disappointed
- ③ curious → amused
- ④ depressed → excited
- ⑤ nervous → relaxed

실전문제12 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?



All of a sudden, everything woke up all around me like fireworks exploding: stores opened, lights went on, tables and chairs appeared on the sidewalks — everything seemed to happen at once! Moments later the delicious smell of kebab was floating through the air and reminded me of how hungry I had become. Local people started filling into the restaurants, chatting, laughing, and shouting out their orders. The city had come to life again. This turned out to be the beginning of a most memorable evening. Strengthened by a good meal, I started exploring the surrounding bazaar.

*kebab 꼬챙이에 채소와 고기를 꿰어 구운 요리

- ① noisy and lively
- ② quiet and peaceful
- ③ funny and humorous
- ④ gloomy and depressing
- ⑤ leisurely and monotonous

실전문제13 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?



I felt my heart beating as the sounds of the river grew louder and angrier. We all shouted encouragingly as the other rafts plunged into the river ahead of us, moving frantically up and down. When it was our turn, dad grabbed Todd and I braced myself for impact as the raft headed for the rocks. Water sprayed high into the air around us, splashing us all. Over the rushing noise of the water and the shouts of our group, Marisol calmly instructed us, “Two forward on the left, and now two more.” Gradually, the water slowed and the raft settled.

- ① calm and peaceful
- ② silent and gloomy
- ③ thrilling and dynamic
- ④ humorous and festive
- ⑤ scary and mysterious

실전문제11 hand over ~을 넘겨주다 accept 받아들이다 invitation 초대(v. invite) expectation 기대 envious 부러워하는, 질투하는 huge 거대한 to top it off 무엇보다도 manage to 가깝스로 ~하다 break a smile 미소를 짓다

실전문제12 all of a sudden 갑자기 firework 불꽃(놀이) explode 폭발하다 sidewalk 인도, 보도 delicious 맛있는 float 떠다니다 chat 잡담하다 come to life 살아나다 memorable 기억할 만한 strengthen 강하게 하다 bazaar (중동의) 시장, 바자

실전문제13 beat 심장이 뛰다 brace oneself for ~을 대비해 마음의 준비를 단단히 하다 frantically 미친 듯이 impact 충격 grab 잡다 splash 물방울이 튀다



이 숫자가 뭐지?

989, 766, 245, 1422...
미국에선
길을 걷다 보면
숫자가 유난히 많이 보인다.

우리나라 주소와는 달리
미국은 맨 처음에 숫자부터 나온다.
바로 몇 번지라는 주소이다.
그래서 집집마다 숫자를 유난히 강조한다.

바로 집 주소이다.
긴 말 필요 없이
숫자만 보면 주소를 안다.

이제 미국에서도
집을 쉽게 찾을 수 있겠지?



회사, 집, 백화점, 학교...
그 어느 곳이라도 주소를 보라.
맨 처음에 숫자가 나와 있지?

눈치껏 글의 흐름을 짐작하라

TV 연속극을 날마다 보다가
하루만 못 봤다?
하루 못 본 연속극을 다음에 봤을 때
어디쯤에 들어갈 내용인지 알겠지?

글에서도 마찬가지!
글에도 연속극처럼 ‘흐름’이 있기 때문이다.
글의 일부를 보면,
어느 글의 앞뒤에 연결될지 알 수 있다.

눈치껏 글의 ‘흐름’을 짐작하라.
이 문장이 어느 곳에 들어가야 할지,
문장과 문장을 연결하는 연결어는 무엇인지
빠르게 짐작할 수 있다.

예제1 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



Many people say, “Why do I need to learn all this math? I’ll never use it in real life. I think I’ll spend my time shopping on the Internet mall.”

(A) Even if you’re not an All-Star baseball **player**, you’ll still need to know math. How else are you going to budget to save up for those great deals on the Internet mall?

(B) In fact, **this** is untrue. Lots of people use math every day. In baseball, they use math to calculate hitters’ batting averages. **Players** can then use those batting averages to negotiate their salaries.

(C) **Now that you are convinced**, let’s start with simple graphs. There is nothing better for explaining things in an easy-to-read format than a chart or a graph.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서를 묻는 문제이다. 이 글의 내용은 전체적으로 수학이 실생활에 필요하다는 것이다. 주어진 글에서 많은 사람들이 실생활에서 수학을 전혀 사용하지 않는다는 내용이 나오고 이 내용을 (B)의 **this**가 가리키고 있기 때문에 주어진 글 다음에는 (B)가 연결되어야 한다. 또한 (B)글의 끝 부분에 나오는 **Players**와 (A)글의 **player**는 서로 연결고리의 짝이 되어야 하므로 (B)글 다음에는 (A)글이 나와야 한다. 그리고 (C)의 첫 부분에 **Now that you are convinced**(이제 다 이해했으니까)라는 표현을 통해 (C)가 마지막에 와야 함을 알 수 있다.

budget 예산을 세우다 deal 거래 negotiate 협상하다 convinced 확신(자각)하고 있는 format 판형, 형

예제2 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



The continuous pounding of the waves causes these rocks to crumble and form **small hollows**.

Caves are huge holes under the ground, in cliffs or under the sea. Caves can be formed in various ways. (①) Most rock caves, especially limestone caves, are formed by rainwater that falls into the cracks in the rocks. (②) The rainwater slowly causes the rock to dissolve leaving behind a large hole. (③) Sea caves are formed by waves that wear away rocks at the base of a cliff. (④) **These hollows** keep expanding as sand, gravel and rocks brought by the waves erode their inner walls. (⑤) Some sea caves are sunk in water during high tide and can only be seen when the water recedes.

글의 흐름에 맞도록, 주어진 문장을 적절한 곳에 집어넣는 문제이다. 연결되어야 할 부분이 똑같은 어휘로 표시되어 있다. 이 연결고리만 찾으면 쉽게 문제를 해결할 수 있다. 이 글은 전체적으로 동굴이 만들어지는 과정을 설명하고 있다. 주어진 문장의 끝부분에 있는 **small hollows**와 **These hollows**는 서로 연결고리의 짝이 되기 때문에 **These hollows** 앞에 주어진 문장이 들어가야 자연스럽다.

pound 두드리다, 치다 crumble 부서지다 cliff 절벽 limestone 석회암 crack 틈, 갈라진 금 dissolve 분해하다, 녹이다 wear away 닳아 없애다 gravel 자갈 erode 침식하다 recede 물러나다, 멀어지다

예제3 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



According to a recent study, 91 percent of parents believe that a fever is harmful to their children. They give their kids fever reducers before their temperature reaches 38.9°C. _____ (A) _____, the American Academy of Pediatrics says that many illness-causing microbes cannot reproduce in the higher temperatures caused by a fever. A fever also stimulates a child's immune system, causing it to increase production of disease-fighting white blood cells. _____ (B) _____, a fever helps the child's body battle the infection and may actually reduce the length and severity of a cold or flu.

*pediatrics 소아과

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|-----------|
| ① That is | ..... | Therefore |
| ② That is | ..... | Otherwise |
| ③ Instead | ..... | Otherwise |
| ④ However | ..... | Instead |
| ⑤ However | ..... | Therefore |

빈칸에 적절한 연결어를 넣는 문제이다. 빈칸 앞뒤 문장의 관계를 살펴보고 적절한 연결어를 짐작하면 된다. 빈칸 (A)에는 그 앞에 너무 일찍 해열제를 사용한다는 내용이 나오고, 그 뒤에는 고열에서는 세균이 번식할 수 없다는 내용이 나오므로 서로 상반되는 내용을 이어주는 연결어가 들어가야 자연스럽다. 또한 빈칸 (B)에는 그 앞에 발열이 백혈구의 생산을 증가시킨다는 내용이 나오고 그 뒤에는 그에 따른 결과로 아이의 몸이 감염에 맞서 싸우는 데 도움을 준다는 내용이 나오므로 결과를 나타내는 연결어가 들어가야 자연스럽다.

according to ~ ~에 따르면 fever 열, 발열 harmful 해로운 fever reducer 해열제 temperature 온도, 체온 illness-causing 질병을 일으키는 microbe 미생물, 세균 reproduce 번식하다 stimulate 자극하다 immune system 면역체계 white blood cell 백혈구 battle 싸우다 infection 감염 reduce 줄이다 length 길이 severity 심각성 flu 독감

실전문제1 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



Birds have evolved through millions of years into extremely efficient creatures. Bird flight can be divided into two major categories — simple and complex. _____ (A) _____, soaring birds are simple flyers. They can literally float through the air for long periods of time without moving their wings. Sometimes seagulls seem to soar just for the fun of it, but most of the time they're looking for food. _____ (B) _____, complex flight is well demonstrated by the birds that depend on catching insects for their food. Watch a swallow darting and zooming close to the ground, and you'll see a real air show. With its wings almost constantly in motion, the swallow climbs and dives.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① However | ..... | In addition |
| ② However | ..... | As a result |
| ③ For example | ..... | On the other hand |
| ④ For example | ..... | In the long run |
| ⑤ Besides | ..... | In contrast |

실전문제1 evolve 진화하다 efficient 능률적인, 효과적인 soar 높이 날다, 날아오르다 demonstrate 실연하다, 설명하다 swallow 제비 dart 돌진하다 zoom (카메라가 피사체에 초점을 맞추고) 급격히 접근하다 on the other hand 반면에

실전문제2 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



History can provide insights into current issues and problems. (A) , any attempt to understand the disintegration of Yugoslavia would be incomplete without an examination of the long history of hatred and cooperation between the Muslim peoples. The division of the Korean peninsula must be understood with reference to the prior international war between the South and the North. (B) , it is impossible to understand the continuous national unity question in Canada without some knowledge of the colonial period in North America. History is all around us, thus we shouldn't ignore it to understand the present.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① In addition | ..... | Conversely |
| ② In addition | ..... | Similarly |
| ③ For example | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ For example | ..... | Otherwise |
| ⑤ However | ..... | Otherwise |

실전문제2 insight 통찰력 current 현재의 disintegration 분열, 붕괴 hatred 증오 cooperation 협력 division 분단
with reference to ~에 관해 prior 앞의 conversely 거꾸로 말하면

실전문제3 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



The art of predicting the future with tea leaves has been practiced in both Asia and Europe for centuries. It's not hard to try doing it yourself.

- (A) When you interpret the leaves, pay attention to their position in the cup. Leaves near the top represent the near future, while leaves near the bottom show the distant future. Leaves near the cup's handle represent the current you.
- (B) Afterwards, drink it all but leave a spoonful at the bottom of the cup. Now pick up the cup and move it three times from right to left. Turn it upside down to let the liquid drain out and now you are ready to read the leaves.
- (C) Make yourself a cup of tea. You can use any kind of tea leaves but it's best to drink it from a wide, white cup. This makes it easy to see the leaves. Relax and enjoy your tea.

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

실전문제4 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



In spite of its convenience and necessity, not everyone is happy with the LongPen.

With the LongPen, you no longer have to wait in line for hours to get a famous author's autograph. (①) This new pen enables authors to autograph books from thousands of miles away. (②) It can also make writers' book tours less busy because they can be in several countries at the same time. (③) How? A signal is sent to bookstores when a writer signs an autograph on an electronic pad. (④) At the bookstores, robotic arms with normal pens copy the autograph into his or her books. (⑤) That's because it could end the excitement of direct communication between writers and readers.

실전문제3 predict 예측하다 interpret 해석하다 pay attention to ~에 주의를 기울이다
a spoonful of 한 스푼가량의

실전문제4 autograph 서명(하다) convenience 편리함

실전문제5 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



When the first miners and hunters returned from the Rocky Mountains, they brought back marvelous tales of natural beauty. A group of doubtful scientists decided to test the truth of their stories.

(A) This suggestion was accepted by the government and, two years later, the Yellowstone National Park came into being.

(B) One night, the members of the party discussed ways of preserving these beautiful natural scenes. They finally suggested that the whole area should be kept as a great national park for all people to enjoy.

(C) These scientists, who visited the Rockies in 1870, wrote reports about them. They described the mountains made of magnificent deep canyons and towering white waterfalls, etc.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

실전문제6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



It's a great day to start your vacation. The bright summer sky welcomes you and your family as you enjoy the beautiful outdoor scenery.

(A) The Mighty Cool is a roomy yet lightweight portable refrigerator. The original price is \$120, but through this special mail offer, you will receive a 30% discount. Please be advised that supplies are limited, and this offer is valid only for 10 days!

(B) Now, you don't have to do that anymore! With our new portable refrigerator, Mighty Cool, you can solve this problem and enjoy your travel more. Most importantly, you can enjoy healthy home-cooked meals stored in Mighty Cool while saving time and money.

(C) However, one thing that spoils your wonderful travel experience is the inevitable need for food we all have experienced. Why interrupt your travel to stop at fast food restaurants, spending nearly \$20 to \$30 just for one meal?

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

실전문제7 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



Sparrows, however, don't always invite their flockmates to join in when food is found.

When a lucky sparrow discovers the bread, it sings loudly, and then, others are quick to arrive. (①) The louder the call is, the faster other sparrows arrive. (②) The factor that determines whether the songs fill the air is the size of the food item. (③) When a piece of bread that is too large to carry off or eat by oneself is found, sparrows call; otherwise they don't. (④) Then why should they call others over if the food item is large? (⑤) It seems that sparrows call other sparrows because having other birds around reduces the finder's chances of getting attacked by an enemy while eating.

실전문제10 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?



When we watch kittens and puppies playing, we realize that they are learning how to live through play. They learn social interaction as well as various physical skills. The same is true to our children. Some people say that it is necessary to play outdoors with others for four to five hours a day, even for twelve-year-old kids. Nowadays, ___ (A) ___, they don't seem to have enough time to play. Concerned about their future in our competitive society, many parents tell their children to study indoors instead of letting them go out and play. ___ (B) ___, many children miss a lot of chances to spend time with their friends.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① however | ..... | Similarly |
| ② however | ..... | As a result |
| ③ for example | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ④ for example | ..... | As a result |
| ⑤ therefore | ..... | Similarly |

실전문제10 kitten 새끼 고양이 interaction 상호작용 concerned 걱정하는 competitive 경쟁적인
 실전문제11 footwear 신발류 necessity 필요성 undoubtedly 틀림없이 functional 기능적인 requirement 요구, 필요 dictate 명령하다, 지시하다 whereas ~임에 반하여 derive from ~에서 파생하다, 유래하다
 실전문제12 tempt 유혹하다 schoolwork 학업 furnish 비치하다 resist 저항하다 urge (강한) 충동 hang out 배회하다 vast 거대한 buzz 웅웅거리다 video arcade 전자오락실 gleam 빛나다 assignment 숙제 have difficulty ~ing ~하는 데 어려움을 겪다 obvious 분명한 temptation 유혹

실전문제11 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



Footwear has a history which goes back thousands of years, and it has long been an article of necessity.

(A) The earliest footwear was undoubtedly born of the necessity to provide some protection when moving over rough ground in varying weather conditions. In ancient times, as today, the basic type of shoes worn depended on the climate.

(B) Shoes have not always served such a purely functional purpose, however, and the requirements of fashion have dictated some curious designs, not all of which made walking easy.

(C) For instance, in warmer areas the sandal was, and still is, the most popular form of footwear, whereas the modern moccasin derives from the original shoes adopted in cold climates by races such as Eskimos and Siberians.

*moccasin 신발의 일종

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

실전문제12 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



Outside the home, the situation is even worse.

Today's parents must try to control all the new changes that tempt children away from schoolwork. (①) At home, a child may have a room furnished with a stereo, personal computer, and television. (②) Not many young people can resist the urge to listen to music, surf the Internet, or watch YouTube especially if it is time to do homework. (③) Children no longer hang out on a neighborhood corner where they can hear Mom or Dad's shout to come in and do homework. (④) Instead, they gather in vast shopping malls, buzzing video arcades, and gleaming fast food restaurants. (⑤) Parents and school assignments have obvious difficulty competing with such temptations.

실전문제13 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



The coconut palm is known by many as the “tree of life.” (A), some people consider it the most useful tree on earth. Entire houses, including furniture, have been built from the coconut tree. People eat the meat of the coconut itself, and drink its milk, which is sweeter than the cow’s milk you are probably used to. People heat their houses by burning its wood, and let the shade from the palms cool them. Coconut oil can be burned for lamplight, used as a skin cream, or converted into soap. (B) all these characteristics, the coconut tree is nice to look at. Who hasn’t enjoyed the sight of the graceful palms swaying in a tropical breeze?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|----------------|
| ① Indeed | ..... | In spite of |
| ② Indeed | ..... | In addition to |
| ③ Instead | ..... | In spite of |
| ④ However | ..... | In addition to |
| ⑤ However | ..... | As a result of |

실전문제14 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



On April 2, 2005, Pope John Paul II died. He was 84 years old. He had led the world’s more than one billion Roman Catholics for 26 years.

(A) Despite these accomplishments, the Pope’s conservative views troubled many Catholics, especially his opposition to letting women enter the priesthood and allowing priests to marry.

(B) Born in Poland, he was the first non-Italian Pope elected in more than 400 years. He traveled to more than 125 countries to promote peace. His accomplishments are numerous.

(C) For example, he helped end communist rule in Eastern Europe. He also worked to heal division between Christians and Jews.

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

실전문제15 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?



Different cans played different kinds of jokes, and the recordings were changed every two weeks.

A city had a problem with litter. (①) The sanitation department tried doubling the littering fine and even increasing the number of litter agents who patrolled the area, but to no avail. (②) Then someone suggested that instead of punishing those who littered, they could reward people who put garbage in trash cans. (③) A plan to devise a trash can that could dispense coins when litter was inserted was rejected as too expensive. (④) But it led to another idea: the sanitation department developed a trash can that played a recording of a joke when garbage was deposited! (⑤) Citizens went out of their way to put garbage in trash cans, and the streets were clean again.

*sanitation department 위생과

- 실전문제13 coconut palm 코코야자 shade 그늘 convert 전환하다, 바꾸다 characteristic 특징 graceful 우아한 sway 흔들리다 tropical 열대의 breeze 산들바람, 미풍
- 실전문제14 despite ~에도 불구하고 conservative 보수적인 opposition 반대 priesthood 성직(자) elect 선출하다 promote 촉진하다 accomplishment 성취, 업적 numerous 수없이 많은 division 분열
- 실전문제15 litter 쓰레기(를 버리다) fine 벌금 patrol 순찰하다 to no avail 무익하게, 보람도 없이(= without avail) reward 보상하다 trash can 쓰레기통 devise 고안하다 dispense 나누어 주다 insert 집어넣다 reject 기각하다 deposit 맡기다

실전문제16 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



I was always keen on taking photographs. Whenever I went on holiday, I never failed to take along my camera. Then one day I had to go to Athens on an unexpected business trip. When I had a free afternoon on a lovely day, I decided to go and look around the Acropolis. At first it was really strange, (A) I didn't carry my camera with me. I felt naked without it. I just stood around watching all the tourists. They were going around in groups taking photographs of everything. Then I relaxed and realized I was enjoying myself (B) the need to run around taking pictures of everything. I bought a few postcards on the way home, and they were as good a souvenir as anything else.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① but | ..... | without |
| ② but | ..... | because of |
| ③ so | ..... | because of |
| ④ because | ..... | because of |
| ⑤ because | ..... | without |

실전문제17 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Mabel Barth entered college when she already had gray hair. As an elderly student, she felt the need to talk to someone, to express her feelings.

- (A) So an idea came to her. Why not set up a “Listening Post” — a table where those students can talk to her? No counseling. Just listening.
- (B) She felt that out of the 25,000 students in her school, there were others who felt the same way — isolated, alienated, lonely.
- (C) This simple idea has spread across a hundred colleges in the United States and Canada. More than two million Listening Post conversations have taken place since 1979.

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

실전문제18 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것끼리 짝지은 것은?



If you go to visit Capitol Reef and Arches, be sure to pack your sunscreen and light clothing! The climates around both these areas have extreme heat during the day and little rain. In these two parks, you'll see only a little desert vegetation. ____ (A) ____, the climate of Pinnacles in northern California is less dry. Pinnacles also features more various plants and animals. If you hike through the park, look carefully around for deer, foxes, and various birds. Much of the beauty of all of these parks can be viewed from a car. ____ (B) ____, some of the land in these parks is accessible only by foot. For example, you must walk if you want to see the world famous Landscape Arch at Arches National Park.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① In contrast | ..... | However |
| ② Likewise | ..... | Therefore |
| ③ For example | ..... | Besides |
| ④ Thus | ..... | Otherwise |
| ⑤ In addition | ..... | Furthermore |

실전문제16 keen on ~에 열심인 take photographs 사진을 찍다 unexpected 예상하지 않은 naked 발가벗은 relax 긴장을 풀다 souvenir 기념품
실전문제17 express 표현하다 isolated 고립된, 격리된 alienated 소외된 spread 퍼지다 take place 일어나다
실전문제18 extreme 극단적인 accessible 접근할 수 있는 vegetation 초목 feature ~의 특징을 이루다

3

답 있는 곳만 읽어라

“어휴, 답 찾기 힘들어!”

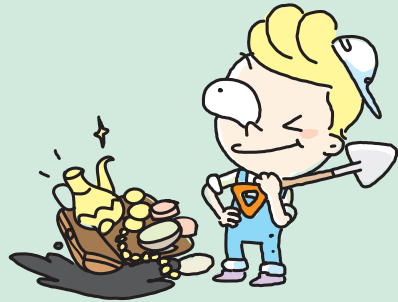
수능 시험지를 보면 저절로 이런 생각이 든다.

답 하나를 찾기 위해 이 많은 글을 읽다니!

읽을 글이 엄청 많다.

당연히 시간이 부족할 수밖에!

못 푼 문제는 답을 찍을 수밖에!



하지만 이제 안심하라.

글을 다 읽지 않아도 답을 찾을 수 있다.

우선 선택지를 보라.

무엇을 묻고 있는지 보라.

그다음에, 답이 있을 만한 곳을 집중적으로 읽어라.

안 읽어도 될 곳에서 시간을 허비하지 말라.

이제 답과 직결되는 곳만 읽어라.

독해가 빨라진다.

먼저 선택지부터 읽어라

“치킨을 시켜 먹고 싶어...”

그럼 어디를 찾으면 될까?

동네 전화번호부에서 ‘치킨집 번호’만 찾으면 된다.

굳이 빵집 전화번호까지 확인할 필요는 없다.

글을 읽을 때도 마찬가지로!

시험지의 그 많은 글을 다 읽을 필요는 없다.

먼저 선택지부터 읽고 무엇을 묻는지를 알아라.

그리고 그 내용을 집중적으로 찾아 읽어라.

이것을 검색(scanning)이라고 한다.

컴퓨터로 검색하는 것처럼 필요한 것을 찾아 읽는 것이다.

독해 속도가 빨라진다.

예제1 Ghana에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



The people of Ghana lived along an important trade route. Ghana itself had **few natural resources**. But it became a wealthy nation by controlling the roads and charging taxes for trade between the people of the forest and the people of the desert. Iron was important because it allowed the people of Ghana to **make and trade swords, daggers, arrows, and other weapons**. This gave Ghana's warriors great advantage over their enemies. **The capital city Koumbi was conquered** in 1076 by Berber Muslims known as Almoravids. **In 1203**, Ghana was attacked by the Sosso tribe. After that, Ghana became weak and powerless.

- ① 천연자원이 풍부하였다.
- ② 철제무기를 만들어 교역하였다.
- ③ 전사 육성에 많은 경비를 썼다.
- ④ 이민족에게 정복당한 적이 없었다.
- ⑤ 13세기에도 계속하여 번창하였다.

가나에 관한 세부사항들이 진실인지 거짓인지를 알고 싶다. 어떻게 할 것인가? 포털 사이트의 검색엔진을 활용한다고 가정해보자. 먼저 '① 천연자원'을 검색해보자. 두 번째 문장에서 'few natural resources'를 확인하는 순간 사실이 아니라는 것을 확인할 수 있다. 계속해서 '② 철제무기'를 검색해보자. 철제무기에 대한 내용은 네 번째 문장에 나오는데, 칼, 단도, 화살과 같은 철제무기를 만들어 교역했다는 내용을 보고 사실이라는 것을 알 수 있다. 이어서 '③ 전사 육성'에 대한 내용은 아예 나오지 않으므로 사실이 아니고, ④와 ⑤의 내용도 검색해본 결과 거짓이라는 것을 알 수 있다.

trade route 무역 경로 natural resources 천연자원 charge (세금을) 부과하다 dagger 단도 warrior 전사
conquer 정복하다 powerless 무력한

예제2 Marilynne Robinson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



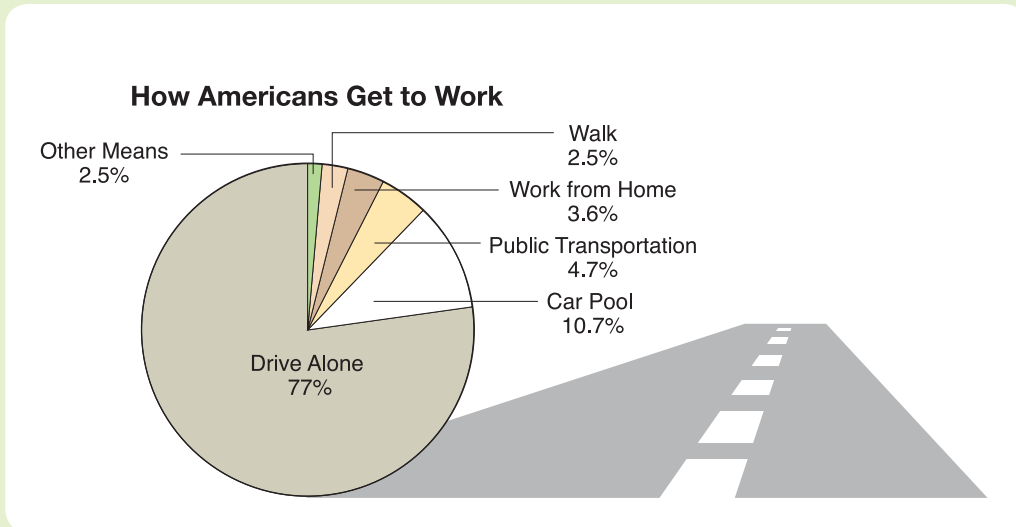
Born in 1944, Marilynne Robinson is one of contemporary America's **promising new writers**. Her first novel, *Housekeeping*, was widely acclaimed for its poetic language, its **vivid characterizations**, and its keen understanding of human nature. Set in an isolated Rocky Mountain community in Idaho, *Housekeeping* describes two orphaned sisters who are cared for by a number of different guardians, each with her own ideas about what is important in life. This touching story about small-town life earned Robinson the 1982 Ernest Hemingway Foundation Award for Best First Novel. Robinson is also the author of a nonfiction book called *Mother Country*. In addition, she has contributed several stories and articles to major magazines.

- ① 장래성 있는 신진 작가 중 한 명이다.
- ② 첫 소설에서 생생한 인물 묘사로 호평을 받았다.
- ③ 자신의 고아 시절의 경험을 책으로 썼다.
- ④ Hemingway 재단에서 수여하는 상을 받았다.
- ⑤ 주요 잡지에 글을 기고하였다.

Marilynne Robinson에 대한 세부사항들을 검색엔진을 가동시켜 사실인지 아닌지 확인해 보자. 장래성 있는 신진 작가 중 한 명이라는 내용은 첫 문장에서 사실임을 확인할 수 있다. 그리고 첫 소설에서 생생한 인물 묘사로 호평을 받았다는 내용은 두 번째 문장에서 사실임을 확인할 수 있다. 또한 Hemingway 재단에서 수여하는 상을 받았다는 내용과 주요 잡지에 글을 기고했다는 내용은 마지막 두 문장에서 사실임을 확인할 수 있다. 그러나 자신의 고아 시절의 경험을 책으로 썼다는 내용은 어떤가? 그녀의 첫 소설에서 주인공이 고아였을 뿐, 필자 자신이 고아 출신이라는 언급은 나와 있지 않다.

contemporary 현재의, 당대의 acclaim 환호하다 vivid 생생한 characterization 성격묘사 keen 날카로운, 예리한 guardian 후견인 contribute 기여하다, 기고하다

예제3 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows Americans' commuting patterns and means.

- ① According to the data, **the largest number of commuters use cars as their favored means.**
- ② **Nearly eight out of ten workers drive alone and about one in ten shares a ride with other people.**
- ③ **The most popular means of commuting is public transportation.**
- ④ The survey indicates that **3.6% of the respondents are telecommuters, who don't have to travel to work daily.**
- ⑤ **The rate of the people walking to work is smaller than that of the telecommuters.**

*telecommuter 재택근무자

도표를 보고 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장을 고르는 문제이다. 검색하는 방법은 마찬가지로이다. 다만 일치 여부를 확인하는 대상이 도표일 뿐이다. 선택지의 내용을 확인해 보면 모두 도표와 일치하는데, 가장 인기 있는 통근 수단은 대중교통이라고 한 부분만 거짓이다. 도표를 보면, 혼자 운전하는 사람들과 함께 타는 사람들을 합해서 87.8%가 자동차로 통근을 하고 있기 때문이다.

commute 통근하다 favor 선호하다 eight out of ten 10명 중 8명 share a ride 함께 차를 타다
public transportation 대중교통 survey 조사(하다) respondent 응답자 rate 비율

실전문제1 다음 밑줄 친 EVs에 대한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



In recent years, the global number of EVs on the road has steadily risen, surpassing 10 million in 2022, and this trend is predicted to continue in the future. EVs come with various advantages over traditional gasoline-powered vehicles, such as lower emissions that contribute to improved air quality. They also have lower operating costs, as the electricity used to power them is typically much cheaper than gasoline. Another advantage of EVs is their quieter operation, making them a more pleasant choice for driving in urban settings.

- ① 수가 꾸준히 증가하고 있다.
- ② 배출가스가 적다.
- ③ 운영 비용이 적게 든다.
- ④ 작동 소음이 적다.
- ⑤ 도시에서만 사용할 수 있다.

실전문제2 시험 규정에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



In the event a student has three or more major tests on the same day, the student may request to postpone the last assigned test. A major test is defined as one that the teacher allows students more than 30 minutes to complete. It is the student's responsibility to request permission for the change in test date. This permission must be obtained at least 48 hours before the original test date from the teacher. After an absence, students must make arrangements to make up missed tests with the subject teacher within two days of his or her return to school.

- ① 하루에 두 과목 이상의 시험은 치를 수 없다.
- ② 주요 시험인 경우 30분 이상의 시간이 주어진다.
- ③ 선생님의 요청으로만 시험 날짜 변경이 가능하다.
- ④ 시험 날짜 변경은 적어도 하루 전까지는 이루어져야 한다.
- ⑤ 결석 시 시험일로부터 이틀 내에 재시험을 보아야 한다.

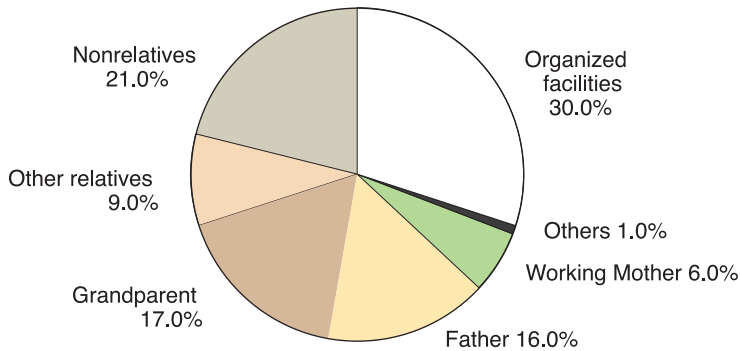
실전문제1 global 세계적인 steadily 꾸준히 surpass ~을 넘다 trend 동향, 추세 predict 예언하다 various 여러 가지의 traditional 전통적인 vehicle 수송 수단, 탈것 emission 방출, 배기가스 contribute 기여하다 typically 일반적으로 urban 도시의 setting 환경, 설정

실전문제2 major 주요한 request 요청하다 postpone 연기하다 assign 지정하다 complete 완성하다, 끝나다 permission 허가 obtain 얻다 make arrangements 조정하다

실전문제3 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



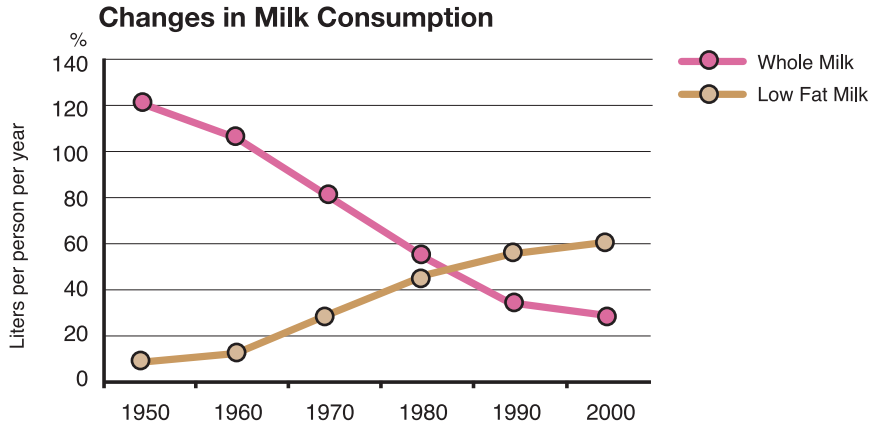
Who is Caring for Our Preschoolers? (2004-2005)



Working mothers in many fields experience conflicts between motherhood and professional advancement because of child care. The above pie chart shows who cares for preschool children when their mothers work. ① The greatest number of preschoolers with working mothers are taken care of by organized facilities. ② About twenty percent of the children are cared for by nonrelatives. ③ It also shows that more fathers are looking after their preschool children than their grandparents. ④ Some working mothers manage to take care of their children by themselves, which accounts for only 6 percent. ⑤ It seems that other relatives contribute to looking after the preschoolers less than the nonrelatives.

실전문제3 care for 돌보다 preschooler 취학 전 아동 relative 친척 facility 시설 field 분야 conflict 갈등, 충돌
advancement 승진, 진보 account for 차지하다 contribute to ~에 기여하다

실전문제4 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above graph shows changes in the amount of milk consumed per person per year in liters between 1950 and 2000. ① A remarkable change was in the type of milk. ② The consumption of whole milk in 2000 dropped to about one-fourth of that in 1950. ③ In 2000, the amount of low fat milk consumed became three times as much as that of whole milk. ④ Another major change was the decrease in total milk consumption from 1950 to 2000. ⑤ The total amount of milk consumption fell from about 130 liters per person in 1950 to about 90 liters in 2000.

실전문제4 consumption 소비 whole milk 전유(全乳)(전유란 지방을 빼지 않은 자연 상태의 우유를 말한다.)
low fat milk 저지방 우유 remarkable 주목할 만한

실전문제5 Dora Maar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



Dora Maar was a famous French photographer, and also was a painter herself, before she met Pablo Picasso. Picasso first met her in 1936 when she was 29 years old. He was attracted by her beauty at first sight. As she spoke Spanish fluently, Picasso was even more fascinated. Their relationship lasted nearly nine years. Picasso often painted beautiful Dora. She kept his paintings for herself as souvenirs of their love until her death in 1997. In 2006, one of Picasso's portraits of her, Dora Maar au Chat was auctioned at Sotheby's at a closing price of \$95,216,000, which made it one of the world's most expensive paintings.

- ① 피카소를 찍은 사진으로 유명해졌다.
- ② 피카소에게 스페인어를 처음으로 배웠다.
- ③ 죽을 때까지 피카소와 연인 사이였다.
- ④ 피카소 그림의 모델이 되었다.
- ⑤ Dora Maar au Chat를 경매에서 구입했다.

실전문제6 wheelchair basketball에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



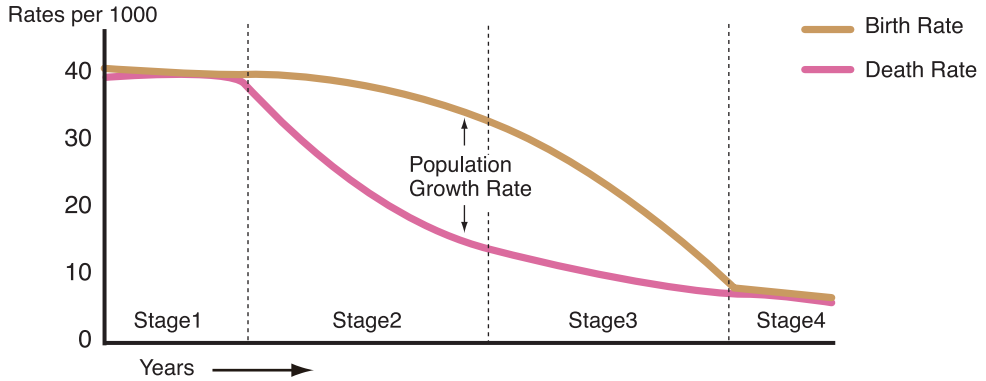
Wheelchair basketball is played by two opposing teams in four 10-minute quarters. Each team consists of five players with various degrees of disability. The size of the court and the height of the baskets are the same as in able-bodied basketball. The rules are almost the same as the regular version of the sport. In wheelchair basketball, a player can carry the ball on his lap and have two pushes of the wheels before he must bounce or pass it. Three pushes is a violation, and the other team gains possession of the ball.

- ① 한 쿼터당 10분씩 총 40분간 경기를 실시한다.
- ② 장애 정도가 다양한 선수들로 팀이 구성된다.
- ③ 농구 골대의 높이가 일반 농구장의 골대보다 낮다.
- ④ 경기 규칙은 일반 농구의 경기 규칙과 비슷하다.
- ⑤ 공을 무릎에 놓고 바퀴를 세 번 연속 밀면 반칙이다.

실전문제7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



Population Growth Rate



The graph above shows how the population growth rate changes as a country develops. It has four stages. ①At Stage 1, the population hardly increases because the birth rate and the death rate are both high. ②As the country moves into Stage 2, the gap between the two rates is getting bigger. ③The population growth rate reaches its peak at the end of Stage 2 and begins to decrease. ④When the country goes into Stage 3, the population growth rate begins to increase again. ⑤At Stage 4, the birth rate and the death rate are the lowest.

실전문제5 fascinate 매혹시키다 souvenir 기념품 portrait 초상화 auction 경매에 부치다

실전문제6 consist of ~로 구성되다 disability 장애 violation 위반 possession 점유, 소유

실전문제7 population growth rate 인구증가율 birth rate 출생률 death rate 사망률 increase 증가하다 peak 최고점 decrease 감소하다

실전문제8 다음 글의 필자에 관한 내용과 일치하는 것은?



I'm a clown doctor; I call myself "Dr. Banana." I wear a big red coat, a striped shirt, and tights with big colored dots on them. Also I have a red rubber nose and a plastic banana in my hair. I spend my time in children's hospitals being extremely silly. I make funny bubbles as I walk into the wards, and shake hands with the kids. I often meet kids who look really sick one week, but who are racing around yelling, "Hi, Dr. Banana!" when I go back a week later. Being a clown doctor makes the worries of everyday life seem small. I'm not paid like millionaires, but I'm rewarded in other ways.

*ward 병동

- ① 서커스에 출연한다.
- ② 바나나를 나누어 준다.
- ③ 어린이 환자들을 위문한다.
- ④ 아이들과 달리기 경주를 한다.
- ⑤ 공연을 통해 많은 돈을 번다.

실전문제9 Cassie에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



A two-legged robot called Cassie has achieved a remarkable milestone by setting a new Guinness World Record for the 100-meter dash. She ran the dash in just under 25 seconds. Created by engineers at Oregon State University, Cassie exhibits impressive versatility, capable of walking, running, and even climbing stairs. "Starting and stopping in a standing position are more difficult than the running part, similar to how taking off and landing are harder than actually flying a plane," OSU professor Alan Fern said in a press statement.

- ① 두 다리를 가진 로봇이다.
- ② 100미터 달리기 신기록을 세웠다.
- ③ 오리건 주립 대학교에서 개발했다.
- ④ 계단을 오를 수 있다.
- ⑤ 비행기의 기술을 사용했다.

실전문제8 clown 광대 dot 점 rubber 고무 extremely 극도로 bubble 거품, 비눗방울 yell 소리 지르다

실전문제9 two-legged 두 다리를 가진 achieve 이루다, 달성하다 remarkable 주목할 만한, 놀랄 만한 milestone 이정표 dash 단거리 경주 exhibit 공개하다; 과시하다 versatility 다재다능함

실전문제10 taro에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



Taro is a tropical crop that grows in wet soil. Taro has leaves that are one to two meters long with a long, arrow-shaped blade. The chief food from these plants is the “corm,” an underground stem, which grows to be over a foot long, but leaves are also consumed. Taro corms are roasted, boiled, or baked, and may be made into cakes. The plants rarely have flowers and never set seed, so replanting portions of the corm is the only way to grow this plant. In comparison with potato, taro corm has a higher proportion of protein and calcium; it has a small amount of fat, and is rich in vitamins A and C.

- ① 건조한 토양에서 자란다.
- ② 땅속줄기는 날것으로만 먹는다.
- ③ 잎의 크기는 작고 모양은 둥글다.
- ④ 꽃에서 나온 씨앗을 심어 재배한다.
- ⑤ 감자에 비해 단백질의 함유 비율이 높다.

실전문제11 ISS에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



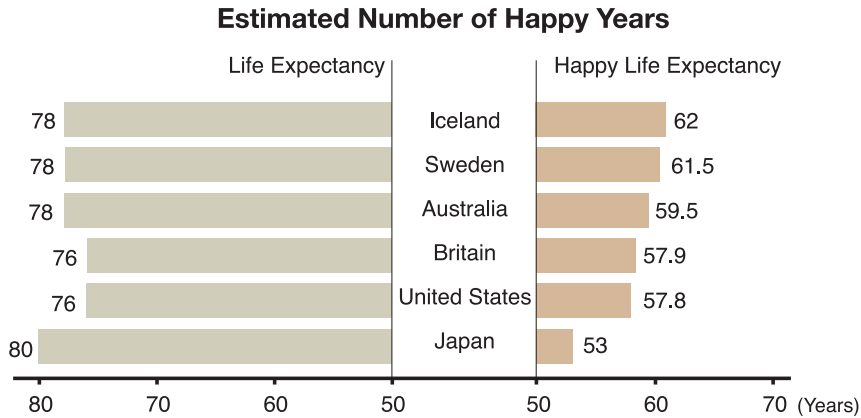
The International Space Station (ISS) is a space laboratory and living facility that orbits the Earth. It measures 109 meters end-to-end and weighs about 420 tons. It is now the largest artificial object in space. Construction of the ISS began in 1998, and it became fully operational in 2000 with the arrival of the first long-duration crew. The last module was attached in May 2011. Since 2000, rotating crew have continuously inhabited the ISS, making it a symbol of human presence in space and a significant achievement in space exploration and international cooperation.

- ① 지구를 돌고 있다.
- ② 무게는 약 420톤이다.
- ③ 2011년에 완공되었다.
- ④ 완공 후에 운영을 시작했다.
- ⑤ 2000년부터 사람들이 살고 있다.

실전문제10 taro 타로 토란 tropical 열대의 crop 작물 arrow-shaped 화살 모양의 blade (칼)날 corm 알뿌리 underground 지하의 stem 줄기 roast 굽다 rarely 거의 ~ 않다 set seed 씨를 맺다 replant 옮겨 심다 portion 부분 in comparison with ~와 비교해서 proportion 비율 protein 단백질

실전문제11 laboratory 실험실, 연구소 facility 시설, 설비 orbit 궤도를 그리며 돌다 artificial 인공의 operational 운영 가능한 module 모듈, 규격화된 구성단위, 부품 attach 붙이다 inhabit 살다, 거주하다 cooperation 협력, 협동

실전문제12 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above chart shows the life expectancy and happy life expectancy of several countries. ① The people of Iceland enjoy the longest happy period of time. ② Sweden and Australia have the same length of life expectancy, but Swedish happy life is longer by two years. ③ Average people in Britain and the United States can expect to live the same period of time and enjoy almost the same length of happy life. ④ Japan has the longest life expectancy and the second longest happy life expectancy. ⑤ According to the chart, longer life expectancy doesn't always mean longer happy life expectancy.

실전문제12 life expectancy 기대 수명 average 보통의 expect 기대하다, 예상하다

실전문제13 domestic 국내의 public telephone 공중전화 plentiful 풍부한, 많은 majority 다수

실전문제14 expense 비용 save up 저축하다 in case of ~의 경우에는 elect 선출하다 mask 가면

실전문제13 밑줄 친 this country에서의 전화 이용에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?



In this country, both international and domestic calls can be easily made from your hotel room or from public telephones on the street. Local calls from hotel-room phones are generally cheap, although international phone calls are expensive. Public telephones are plentiful, although finding one that works can be a problem. The majority of public telephones take IC cards and only a few take coins. If you want to make a domestic call and have no IC cards, look in at newspaper stands or small shops. You make your call and then pay the owner.

- ① 공중전화로는 국제 전화를 할 수 없다.
- ② 호텔 객실에서 거는 시내 전화는 무료다.
- ③ 거리의 공중전화는 고장 난 것이 많다.
- ④ 대부분의 공중전화에는 동전을 사용한다.
- ⑤ 작은 가게에는 IC 카드용 공중전화기가 있다.

실전문제14 고대 그리스의 연극에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



Ancient Greek people enjoyed watching plays in the large theaters built in every Greek town. Tickets cost money, but poor people were given the money by the government. In Athens, the theater expense was the biggest cost of the government. Sometimes the government had to spend money saved up in case of war on theater tickets because citizens would elect politicians who gave them free tickets. Each ticket was marked with the row and seat, and the theater police kept people from taking the wrong seat. Actors were always men. Men wore masks to play women's parts.

- ① 가난한 사람들은 관람료를 지원받았다.
- ② 공연 수익금을 전쟁 비용으로 썼다.
- ③ 입장권에 좌석 번호가 표시되어 있었다.
- ④ 극장 안에 자체 경찰이 배치되어 있었다.
- ⑤ 남자 배우가 가면을 쓰고 여자 역할을 하였다.

실전문제15 다음 글에서 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



GLOBAL SOLAR UV INDEX (WHO, 2002)

UV index values	Exposure	Messages on sun protection
≤2	Low	• You can safely stay outside.
3-5	Moderate	• Seek shade during midday hours.
6-7	High	• Put on a shirt, sunscreen and a hat.
8-10	Very high	• Stay indoors during midday hours.
11+	Extreme	• Make sure you seek shade. • Put on a shirt, sunscreen and a hat.

*UV(ultraviolet) 자외선

This is an important table to inform people about the risks of excessive UV exposure and the need to protect themselves. ① The higher the index value, the greater the risks of exposure to UV. ② Below the UV index 2, you can enjoy outdoor activities safely. ③ At the moderate exposure level, you don't have to take any measures. ④ At the index 6 to 7, protections such as shade, a shirt, sunscreen and a hat are necessary. ⑤ At the index of 8 and above, you should be more cautious and avoid being outdoors during midday hours.

실전문제15 index 지수 excessive 지나친, 과도한 cautious 조심성 있는

실전문제16 applicant 지원자 process 처리하다, 정리하다 exceed 초과하다 faculty 교수진 select 선택하다

실전문제17 donor 기부자 contribute 기부하다 maintenance 유지 certificate 증서 consultation 상의

실전문제16 신입생 선발과정에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



All acting applicants must audition in person. The applicant is notified by e-mail and phone of his or her audition appointment once the application has been processed. Each candidate must choose and present two memorized audition pieces. The total time of this presentation should not exceed four minutes. A candidate should be prepared to present a third audition piece if requested. Once the first round of auditions is completed, about thirty applicants are invited to school for the second audition, which will be held for two days. During this time, those candidates have the opportunity to meet and talk with faculty and current students. Sixteen actors are selected to become members of the first-year class, once the final audition has ended.

- ① 오디션 일정은 이메일과 전화로 통지된다. ② 응시자 전원은 세 편의 작품을 발표한다.
- ③ 1차 오디션에서 30명 정도 선발한다. ④ 2차 오디션은 이틀에 걸쳐 진행된다.
- ⑤ 최종 오디션 후에 16명을 선발한다.

실전문제17 Tree Donation Program에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The Tree Donation Program allows donors to contribute to the cost of planting a tree. The cost is \$1,600. This covers the cost of the tree, site preparation, planting, and maintenance. No signs are placed on or near trees, but a donation certificate is presented to the donor. Requests from donors for specific species will be given full consideration by the staff, but the final decision in this regard depends on the park board. Sites for trees are chosen in consultation with the park board staff. Once a site and species have been agreed upon, the donor must make full payment by credit card or check to the park board.

- ① 나무 관리 비용은 해당 공원에서 지불한다.
- ② 나무와 그 근처에 어떤 표지판도 달 수 없다.
- ③ 기부자는 원하는 나무 종류를 요구할 수 있다.
- ④ 식목 장소는 공원위원회와 상의한 후 결정한다.
- ⑤ 기부자는 신용카드나 수표로 전액 지불해야 한다.



고양이 찾음!

“내 고양이 찾아주요!”
 “이렇게 생겼어요!”

영국이나 미국에선
 이런 포스터를
 흔히 볼 수 있다.

사랑하는 고양이를 잃은
 주인의 안타까운 마음이 보인다.

위의 사진처럼,
 고양이의 컬러 사진을 넣어 인쇄해서
 온 동네에 붙인 포스터도 있다.
 손으로 써서
 대학 캠퍼스 곳곳에 붙인 포스터도 있다.

이 고양이들,
 주인 품에 돌아왔을까?

하나만 읽어도 답이 보인다

논리적 사고 향상을 위한 문제!
공통의 주제를 가진 두 지문을
한 세트로 묶어 보여 주는 '세트 지문' 문제이다.

그런데 이 두 지문을 모두 읽으려면?
시간이 많이 걸린다.
지문 두 개를 모두 읽을 필요 없다.
두 개를 읽는 시간이 아깝다.

두 지문이 서로 정반대의 주장을 하고 있지?
그렇다면 두 지문 중 하나만 읽으면 된다.
나머지 하나는 정반대로 생각하면 된다.

두 지문 중 읽기 쉬운 것 하나만 읽어라.
하나만 읽어도 답을 찾을 수 있다.
독해가 빨라진다.

예제 두 사람의 대립된 의견을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.



Person A Man has always been with animals for a long history. But pets are costly in time, money and energy. Also, the cost to society is very high. For instance, dogs' mess makes many streets and parks horrible to walk in. Stray dogs and cats breed out of control and have to be dealt with by the state. Bites, scratches and illnesses given by animals take up hospital time and money. Animals don't really belong in a human home. We can't properly meet their needs, so it is cruel to keep them as pets. For example, dogs are pack animals that need companionship, but they are often kept single and left during the day.

Person B Humans and some animals can have a special relationship of friendship and care. Keeping a pet adds to the quality of life of both the owner and the animal. All owners gain from the interest and stimulus which comes from caring for and playing with their pet. The animal receives shelter, is well fed and looked after. It is likely to live much longer than similar wild animals, and will have better health. Furthermore, most types of pets have been bred over centuries to live with humans, and could not survive in the wild anyway. Although some owners may be uncaring and some animals are not suitable to keep as pets, almost all owners are responsible and caring. No one should take on a pet without making an effort to _____.

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① keeping pet animals
- ② dealing with stray pets
- ③ protecting wild animals
- ④ bringing pets to public places
- ⑤ improving the quality of animal life

2. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① make it faithful
- ② provide it with a mate
- ③ extend its life expectancy
- ④ deprive it of freedom
- ⑤ give it a good life

애완동물 기르기에 대한 찬반양론을 다루고 있다. Person A와 Person B는 서로 정반대의 주장을 하고 있다. 따라서 한쪽 주장만 읽어도 다른 쪽 주장의 내용을 이해할 수 있다. Person B의 주장만 읽었다면, 그가 애완동물 기르기에 대해 찬성하고 있기 때문에 Person A는 반대하고 있다는 것을 짐작할 수 있다. 또 Person B는 애완동물에 관심을 갖고 잘 돌보아 주어야 한다는 입장이므로 빈칸에는 '동물에게 좋은 생활을 제공하는 것이 적절하다는 것을 알 수 있다.

costly 값이 비싼 mess 오물 stray 길 잃은 breed(-bred-bred) 낳다, 기르다 pack 한 떼(무리) add to 증가하다 quality 질 stimulus 자극, 격려 deprive A of B: A에게서 B를 빼앗다



Person A Maybe you need more space for your family, or perhaps you like the community you live in and want the feeling of stability that comes with owning your own home. Owning your own home will give you all these things. Houses typically increase in value over time. This increased value is as good as money in the bank to a homeowner. Even though there are some worries about tax, it is nothing compared to the increased value. In addition, while rent typically increases year after year, the interest rate of most mortgage payments remains relatively stable for the entire period of the loan — even if that's 30 years from now.

Person B Usually you can expect to pay more for housing as a homeowner than you did as a renter — especially for the first few years. You also have to pay property taxes, homeowner's insurance and so on. Once you own a home, moving isn't as simple as giving the homeowner your moving notice. Besides, you should remember that the burden such as mowing the lawn or repairing the fence comes along with home ownership. Most of all, if you fail to keep up your mortgage payments, the bank can sell your property. This can result in the loss of not only your house but also your good credit rating.

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① cutting property taxes ② owning one's own house
- ③ forming a stable community ④ supplying more rental houses
- ⑤ increasing mortgage interest rates

2. 위 두 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① A는 집값이 시간이 흐를수록 내려간다고 생각한다.
- ② A는 세입자들의 집세가 매년 안정적이라고 여긴다.
- ③ A는 주택용자에 대한 이자 상승률이 높다고 본다.
- ④ B는 집주인이 세입자보다 이사하기 쉽다고 믿는다.
- ⑤ B는 주택관리가 집주인에게 부담스럽다고 생각한다.

실전문제 stability 안정(감) mortgage 주택용자 entire 전체의 property 재산 credit rating 신용등급

실전문제2 cross 건너다 assume 가정하다 accurately 정확하게 entirely 완전히 omit 생략하다 adopt 채택하다
take place 일어나다 be based on ~에 기초를 두다 represent 나타내다 matter 중요하다 inaccurate 부정확한
reproduce 복제하다 accuracy 정확성



Person A Many models are under pressure from agents and designers to be thin. So, many of them develop eating disorders. Recently, several models have died as a result of eating disorders. Others turn to drugs in order to fight their body's natural desire for food. In addition, many girls idolize models and feel the need to mirror their thinness. Models of a very low weight are setting bad examples for these girls and should be responsible for the increasing number of girls with eating disorders. Therefore, we should press fashion industry not to employ very skinny models. Setting a minimum weight limit for models would be a great way. It would protect models, and ensure that young girls would not _____.

Person B The fashion industry is not to blame for eating disorders. Eating disorders are serious mental illnesses and are not simply caused by models. And thin models are needed for a reason. They have the best figure to present a designer's work and they are paid for that. Therefore, we should not pass rules and laws against thin models working. They are grown women who are capable of making their own decisions about their bodies and weight. Modeling has been a dream they have followed for years. Should we punish anyone who is single-minded in pursuing their ambitions?

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What is the role of teen models?
- ② Are eating disorders mental illnesses?
- ③ What kind of diet is good for models?
- ④ Do we need weight restrictions on models?
- ⑤ Is the future of the fashion industry bright?

2. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① adopt extreme diets
- ② get absorbed in studying
- ③ criticize professional models
- ④ discuss eating disorders openly
- ⑤ put money before anything else



Person A Recently, the city decided to approve construction of a new central library. At present, we have a beautiful library downtown. It is true that the building is old, but it is in good harmony with our city. It is a cultural treasure in itself. We simply do not need a new larger library as the present size is large enough. The present library should be preserved; it would protect our cultural heritage and save a great deal of money. We want the past to be preserved both in our books and the building that keeps them.

Person B A new library needs to be built and the sooner, the better. The existing library is old, but not all old buildings are cultural treasures. It is small, inefficient, run-down, and out-of-date. Although preserving the existing library might save money in the short run, a new library would be more efficient, thus saving a great deal of money in the long run. The design for the new building is progressive and sends a message that we are advancing forward, not clinging to the past. As our population grows, so should our city's appearance and function.

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① building a new library ② using the library budget
- ③ protecting cultural heritage ④ selecting a new library site
- ⑤ decorating the library building

2. 위 두 글에서 주장의 근거로 언급되지 않은 내용은?

- ① A: 현 도서관은 충분한 규모를 가지고 있다.
- ② A: 현 도서관의 외관이 도시와 잘 어울린다.
- ③ B: 오래된 것이 모두 문화적 가치가 있는 것은 아니다.
- ④ B: 도서관 신축은 장기적으로 볼 때 경제성이 있다.
- ⑤ B: 현 도서관 주변은 교통이 혼잡하다.

실전문제4 approve 승인하다 construction 건축 in itself 그 자체로 preserve 보존하다 heritage 유산 inefficient 비효율적인, 쓸모없는 run-down 쇠약해진, 망가진 out-of-date 시대에 뒤진 in the short run 단기적으로 in the long run 장기적으로 progressive 전진하는 cling to ~에 매달리다 appearance 외관



Person A For several years now, blogs have been a primary source of information for me. I get a lot of my news and culture and tech information from bloggers whose opinions and experience I come to respect and trust. Even just a year ago, it didn't seem like there was much first-hand parenting information from a father's perspective, but now blogs have helped fill that gap. In addition, I read mostly online political blogs to get my news. I do this because I find that the mainstream media is unfair in dealing with many subjects whereas bloggers tend to pursue stories which the mainstream media rejects at first and then catches up on months later. In my opinion, bloggers already have changed the world!

Person B In 1999 there were some 50 bloggers on the web; today there are more than 23 million. Blogs offer a huge opportunity for disagreement and discussion. On the other hand, many can be inaccurate, hysterical, or just boring. Personally, I had a chance to research on blog. Some of the research, of course, is pointing out the problems of blogging. For example, some students create journals that are full of violence and drugs. Even though the blog is not about that kind of topic, it can't escape the danger of revealing private information. We should be very careful when we post information on blog because private information somehow and suddenly becomes public on the web for all to read and interpret as they wish. Therefore, _____.

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the role of the mainstream media
- ② the best way to get current news
- ③ whether blogs are good information resources
- ④ how to save teenagers from Internet addiction
- ⑤ what makes a blog popular among teenagers

2. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① blog is the most effective way to get information
- ② blog cannot be a recommendable alternative media
- ③ teenagers have difficulties overcoming Internet addiction
- ④ blog can solve the problem of revealing private information
- ⑤ mainstream media must do its best to provide reliable news

3. 위 두 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① A는 개인정보의 유출 가능성을 우려한다.
- ② A는 블로그의 내용이 비교육적일 수 있다고 주장한다.
- ③ A는 주류 매체의 편향적 보도 자세를 지적한다.
- ④ B는 최신 정보를 얻는 수단으로 블로그에 의존한다.
- ⑤ B는 인터넷 실명제에 강력히 반대한다.

실전문제5 primary 주된, 1차적인 first-hand 직접적인 parenting (부모에 의한) 가정교육, 육아 perspective 시각
mainstream 주류 unfair 공정치 못한 whereas 반면에 pursue 추구하다 reject 거부하다 catch up on 채택하다,
받아들이다 post 게시하다 interpret 해석하다 alternative 달리 택할 reliable 의지가 되는, 믿을 만한



Person A What poor countries desperately need is the chance to stand on their own feet. They are eager to help themselves, but, since most of them are struggling to pay their debts back, it is impossible to truly invest in industry and education for future development. Most African nations, for example, currently spend their budgets four times more on debt repayments than on health. If a man is unable to repay his debt, he is declared bankrupt. He is then allowed to make a fresh start. The same rule should be adapted to those poor countries. If they are unable to repay their debts, they should be given the opportunity to start again. By cancelling debts, we could give them a chance to build successful economies again.

Person B There are many reasons for the current problems in the world's poorest nations. Heavy debt burden is said to be the most serious reason among them. But _____. Many countries spend huge amounts of money on weapons in order to fight local wars, instead of investing in their people. Under this situation, cancelling debts would make no difference. Poor countries are mostly led by a leader who has complete power or other corrupt governments. Their greed or lack of abilities are killing their own population. Apart from the money for repaying debts, the money to pay for healthcare and social programmes may well exist. But, most of the money is being wasted on other areas, such as weapons or a few corrupt leaders instead.

1. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① where to spend national budgets
- ② cutting the debts of poor countries
- ③ increased power of the governments
- ④ causes of local wars in African countries
- ⑤ currency system in developing countries

실전문제6 desperately 절실하게 struggle to ~하려고 애쓰다, 분투노력하다 bankrupt 파산자
adapt A to B: A를 B에 적응시키다 cancel debts 채무(빚)를 변제하다 local war 내전 corrupt 부패한
apart from ~은 별도로 하고 currency 통화

2. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the people are diligent and hard-working
- ② the problem is that they lack natural resources
- ③ the debt is not necessarily the cause of the problems
- ④ it can be solved by powerful leaders of the countries
- ⑤ poor countries should accomplish the economic independence

3. 위 두 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① A는 가난한 나라들이 서로 협력해야 한다고 주장한다.
- ② A는 가난한 나라의 금융제도를 개선해야 한다고 주장한다.
- ③ A는 가난한 나라의 경제자립을 위해 부채를 탕감해야 한다고 믿는다.
- ④ B는 가난한 나라의 문제점이 막대한 부채에서 기인한다고 믿는다.
- ⑤ B는 국가 예산을 주로 국방비에 배정해야 한다고 주장한다.

앗, 구멍이 달라!

영국을 여행하던 K는
휴대폰을 충전하려다 놀랐다.
이게 뭐야?
구멍이 다르네!

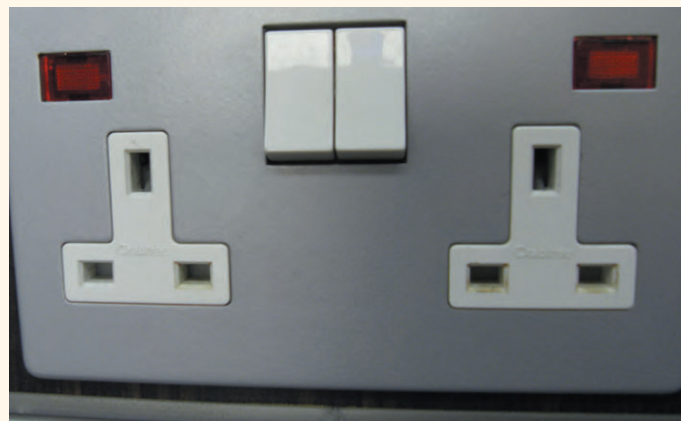
이런 일은 흔하다.
나라마다 충전하는 구멍이 다른 것!

영국도 다르다.
이탈리아도 다르다.
중국도 다르다.
일본도 다르다.
호주도 다르다.

그럼 어떻게 하지?

그 나라에 맞는
소켓을 사서 쓸 수밖에!

이 세계가 확실히
다양하긴 다양하지?



20%만 읽어도 답이 보인다

“와, 길긴 길다..”

수능 마지막 부분의 장문 독해!
역시 이름 그대로 길긴 길다.

많은 학생들이 이 장문독해를 보고
그 엄청난 분량에 겁을 먹는다.
시간이 모자라 대충 답을 찍기도 한다.

하지만 장문독해에 겁먹지 말라.
장문독해도 뜻밖에 쉽게 풀 수 있다.
핵심적인 20%만 읽고 80%를 이해하라.
핵심적인 20% 속에 답이 있는 경우가 대부분이다.

장문독해! 핵심적인 20%만 읽어라.
독해가 빨라진다.



장문독해를 잘하는 비결!

1) 검색하며 읽으면 쉽다

장문독해의 문제(내용의 일치를 묻는 문제)에 나온 선택지의 내용을 먼저 읽어라. 그리고 그 선택지에서 묻는 내용과 관련된 부분을 찾아서 맞는지 틀리는지 확인하라. 답을 쉽게 찾을 수 있다.

2) 스토리를 만들어 보면 쉽다

무턱대고 글을 읽지 말고, 6하 원칙을 생각하며 읽어라. 이렇게 6하 원칙(누가, 언제, 어디서, 무엇을, 어떻게, 왜)에 따라 이야기를 정리하면 글의 내용이 머리에 잘 들어온다.

3) 순서를 결정하면 쉽다

문장 하나하나를 따로 떼어 생각하지 말고 이들을 시간상의 순서에 따라, 혹은 공간이 바뀐 순서에 따라 정리해 보라. 혹은 원인과 결과의 순서에 따라 정리해 보라. 글의 내용이 머리에 잘 들어온다.

4) 대명사를 확인하면 쉽다

글 속에 나오는 대명사가 도대체 무엇을 가리키는지 확인하며 읽어라. 또 지시어는 무엇을 가리키는지 확인하며 읽어라. 글이 분명해지면서 장문독해가 쉬워진다.

예제 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.



(A)

After traveling two days, we finally got to Merzuga, a tiny town on the edge of the Sahara Desert. We drove to the place from which the caravans departed. Before sunset, we traveled into the desert over sand hills, boarding camels. The sand hills were amazing — they changed color depending on the angle of the sun. The ride lasted about two hours. When we reached the camp, it was dark, cold, and I was starving. We sat in the camp and waited for dinner. Several hours later they brought a lamb dish, which five of us shared from a plate, eating with our hands.

(B)

After dinner, everyone went to sleep in the tent except me. I've always wanted to take the chance of sleeping in the desert under the stars. But I didn't realize it could get so cold at night. So I took the same blanket that I used to ride the camel and wrapped myself in it to keep warm. The sand hills looked like snow, and the clear sky covered with stars was an amazing sight. Next morning, I woke up feeling warmth on my forehead and soreness in my throat, but I could watch the greatest sunrise in my life.

(C)

In Morocco, I have had several experiences in the middle of the trip to the desert. A group of us set off from Marrakesh at 7 a.m. in a minibus and headed southeast. The countryside on the way was very unusual, with dry gray cliffs, and below them in the canyons there were lots of green palm trees. Running into a snowstorm, we got to the Atlas mountains. It got very cold in the bus. It's incredible to think that the hot desert was so near.

1. 위 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2. 위 글의 필자가 여행 중에 경험한 것이 아닌 것은?

- ① climbing cliffs
- ② watching sunrise
- ③ riding a camel
- ④ eating a lamb dish
- ⑤ running into a snowstorm

3. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Green Palm Trees in Morocco
- ② Key Points to a Good Journey
- ③ An Amazing Sight in the Campsite
- ④ The Unforgettable Trip to the Desert
- ⑤ Encounter with Danger in Sand Hills

시간의 순서에 따라 사막을 여행한 경험을 이야기하고 있다. 글의 순서는 여행의 일정에 따라 쉽게 결정할 수 있다. 사막에 들어가기 전에 모로코 여행을 시작하는 내용이 들어 있는 (C)글이 제일 처음에 나와야 하고, 그다음에 사막에 들어서는 (A)글이 이어지고, 마지막에는 본격적인 사막에서의 경험을 다룬 (B)글이 나와야 한다. 또한 검색엔진을 가동해서 글의 내용을 살펴보면 절벽 타기는 언급되어 있지 않다는 것을 알 수 있다. 그리고 글 전체의 제목으로는 놀라웠던 사막 여행에 관한 글이므로 '사막으로의 잊지 못할 여행'이 적절하다.

caravan 사막의 대상(隊商) depart 떠나다, 출발하다 depending on ~에 따라 set off 출발하다 canyon 협곡
palm 야자 incredible 믿을 수 없는



(A)

Here was his prize. He imagined the pride on Woman's face, the joy in Son's eyes. Their bellies would be filled for many days from it. Man crept towards the last seal. It did not see him, or so Man thought. Suddenly, it sprang away and slipped into the water. He felt (a) something begin to drip from his eyes. He was filled with a strange emotion. Strange choking sounds were coming from his mouth and chest. He touched his eyes and tasted (b) the drops. Yes, they tasted like salty water.

(B)

Son heard the cries of Man and called Woman. They ran to the seashore to find out what was wrong with Man. Woman and Son were alarmed to see (c) the water flowing out of Man's eyes. Man told them about the shore filled with seals. He told how he had hunted them and how every seal had escaped his knife. As he spoke, he observed something began to flow from the eyes of Woman and Son just like (d) the water that was dripping from his eyes. In this way, people first learned to weep.

(C)

Man went hunting along the water's edge for seals. To Man's delight, many seals were crowded together along the seashore. He would certainly bring home a great feast for Woman and Son. He crept cautiously towards the seals. The seals grew restless. Man slowed down. Suddenly, the seals began to slip into (e) the water. Man was upset. His feast was getting away. Then Man saw a single seal in the back of the group. It was not moving as quickly as the others.

1. 위 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

3. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Making Friends with Animals
- ② The Origin of Seal Hunting
- ③ The First Tears of Humans
- ④ Men's Love for Hunting
- ⑤ Smart Seals and a Stupid Man

실전문제 belly 배 creep (-crept-crept) 기어가다 drip (액체가) 떨어지다 emotion 감정 choking 목이 메는
alarm 놀라게 하다 weep 눈물을 흘리다 feast 많은 음식, 연회

실전문제2 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.



Once upon a time in Africa, roosters ruled cats. The roosters said that (a) their combs were made out of fire and that they would burn anyone who disobeyed them! The cats believed them and therefore worked from early morning until night to gather food for the roosters.

(A) Then, shaking with fear, she put her paw near the rooster's comb and gently touched it. To her surprise, the comb was very cold, and it was just red colored! Fluffy joyfully went out and told the other cats the secret. From that day on, (b) the cats no longer worked for the roosters.

(B) One night, (c) the fire on the house of Mrs. Cat went out. She told her kitten, Fluffy, to bring some fire from Mr. Rooster's house. When Fluffy went into the house of the rooster, she saw that (d) Mr. Rooster was fast asleep. She fearfully put dry twigs near the rooster's comb but the twigs did not catch fire at all.

(C) The king of the roosters became very angry and said to the cats, "I will burn all of your houses if you do not work for me!" But the cats said, "Your comb is not made of fire. (e) It is just the color of fire." The king of the roosters realized that the cats knew he had lied to them, so he ran away.

1. 주어진 글에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2. 위 글의 (a)~(e) 중에서 밑줄 친 the secret에 상응하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- ④ (d)
- ⑤ (e)

3. 위 글이 시사하는 바를 가장 잘 나타낸 것은?

- ① Better late than never.
- ② Curiosity kills the cat.
- ③ Truth will out in the end.
- ④ You can't eat and have a cake.
- ⑤ Birds of a feather flock together.

실전문제2 rooster 수탉 rule 다스리다, 지배하다 comb (닭의) 볏 disobey 반항하다 paw (발톱 있는 동물의) 발 kitten 새끼고양이 fast 폭, 깊이 fearfully 두려워하며, 벌벌 떨며 twig 작은 나뭇가지 realize 깨닫다 run away 도망치다



(A) One morning when the temperature was below zero, Mr. Abbe was driving up his ranch road. A flock of larks flew up from their feeding, but one bird remained. He stepped on the brake and with his wife's help was able to catch the bird. It appeared to have a broken wing, and the Abbess decided to see whether (a) they could nurse it back to health.

(B) Finally, the day came when Larky could be released. She made a short flight, and do you know where she flew? She went to Charlie, who hopped over her and all around her in his best lark greeting. (b) They stayed and eventually built a nest and raised a flock of their own.

(C) The Abbess called the lark, a female, Larky. (c) They made a cage for Larky. Before long, a brightly colored male from the lark flock came boldly near the cage and began to sing the sweet song for which the larks are so famous. This was incredible, since larks rarely, if ever, sing in the winter. (d) They called the male Charlie.

(D) Charlie was Larky's mate. He never left her. Every day when she was brought out into the yard, he was there and began his serenade. Several months passed before Larky was strong enough to begin exercising her wings. But Charlie was always there. He showed little fear of the Abbess and approached (e) them within four feet. His only concern seemed to be for Larky.

실전문제4 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.



An engineer of an automobile company received a complaint letter from (a) an ice cream lover. He said that his car was vanilla-allergic. If he bought vanilla ice cream, his car wouldn't start when he started back from the store. If he got any other kind of ice cream, the car started just fine. The engineer didn't believe what he was told, but went to check it out anyway.

(A)

However, (b) the logical man didn't believe that the car was allergic. He wrote down all sorts of data: time of day, type of gas uses, time to drive back and forth, etc. In a short time, he had a clue: it took less time to buy vanilla than any other flavor. Vanilla, being the most popular flavor, was in a separate case at the front of the store for quick pickup. All the other flavors were kept at the back of the store.

(B)

He drove to the ice cream store with (c) the unhappy man. They bought vanilla ice cream, and, sure enough, after they came back to the car, it wouldn't start. The engineer returned for three more days. The first day, they got chocolate. The car started. The second day, they got strawberry. The car started. The third day they ordered vanilla. The car failed to start. The car did seem to be allergic to vanilla as (d) his customer claimed.

(C)

Now, the question was why the car wouldn't start when it took less time. Once time became the problem, not vanilla, the engineer quickly came up with the answer. The car had a special problem with the engine. It wouldn't start when it was too hot. The problem was happening every day, but the extra time taken to get the other flavors allowed the engine to cool down enough to start. When (e) the car owner got vanilla, the engine was still too hot to start.

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음과 같이 위 글을 마무리하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Remember: _____ (A) _____ may give you the answer to a problem that looks extremely _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|-------|----------|
| ① Careful thinking | ..... | personal |
| ② Careful thinking | ..... | absurd |
| ③ Informal learning | ..... | absurd |
| ④ Deep listening | ..... | personal |
| ⑤ Deep listening | ..... | absurd |

실전문제4 automobile 자동차 complaint 불평, 불만 logical 논리적인 clue 단서, 실마리 flavor 맛 separate 별도의, 분리된 claim 주장하다 come up with (해답 등을) 찾아내다, 생각해내다

실전문제5 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.



(A)

The ability to put these desires aside at the workplace is (a) an asset to the organization. Without this ability, a worker's personal tastes no doubt would conflict with those of others. And this conflict would lead to arguing over trivial things such as individual clothing styles and the relative superiority of ethnic foods.

(B)

Nevertheless, avoiding this conflict in the workplace does not mean forgetting (b) what really matters to us in life. To feel we have succeeded in life, we cannot give it up. Otherwise, what have we really accomplished? Those who express satisfaction with their accomplishments know that they can never toss aside

(c) their own values that they hold dear. They just display them on their own time.

(C)

A big organization, by definition, must ask its people to put (d) their own individuality aside and work as a group. There is little room for some of the aspects of their life that are most central to them, whether they are religious beliefs or cultural traditions. They should place their work duties before (e) their personal desires.

1. 위의 (A), (B), (C)를 이어 하나의 글로 구성할 때 가장 적절한 순서는?

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 나머지 넷과 성격이 다른 하나는?

① (a)

② (b)

③ (c)

④ (d)

⑤ (e)

실전문제5 put aside ~을 제쳐두다, 배제하다 workplace 직장 asset 자산 organization 조직, 단체 conflict 충돌하다, 다투다 trivial 사소한 clothing 옷 relative 상대적인 superiority 우월, 탁월 ethnic 민족 고유의 nevertheless 그럼에도 불구하고 accomplish 성취하다 satisfaction 만족 toss aside 내던져버리다 dear 소중히 display 나타내다, 드러내다 definition 정의 individuality 개인적 특성, 개성 aspect 측면



(A) A little girl heard her parents talking about her little brother. All she knew was that he was very sick and they had no money left. When she heard her daddy say to her tearful mother with whispered desperation, “Only a miracle can save him now,” the child went to her bedroom and pulled a glass jar from its hiding place in the closet. She poured all the change on the floor and counted it carefully. Clutching the precious jar tightly, she made her way six blocks to the local drug store.

(B) A customer in the shop approached the little girl and asked, “What kind of a miracle does your brother need?”

“He’s really sick and Daddy says he needs a miracle,” she replied with her eyes swelling up. “But my daddy can’t pay for it, so I have brought my savings.”

“How much do you have?” asked the man.

“One dollar and eleven cents, but I can try and get some more,” she answered barely audibly.

(C) “Well, what a coincidence!” smiled the man. “A dollar and eleven cents — the exact price of a miracle for little brothers.” He took her money in one hand and held her with the other. He said, “Take me to where you live. I want to see your little brother and meet your parents. Let’s see if I have the kind of miracle you need.” He was Dr. Cartoon Armstrong, a surgeon, specializing in neurosurgery.

*neurosurgery 신경외과학

(D) The girl placed the jar on the glass counter.

“And what do you want?” asked the pharmacist.

“It’s for my little brother,” the girl answered. “He is really, really sick and I want to buy a miracle.”

“I beg your pardon?” said the pharmacist.

“He has something bad growing inside his head, and my daddy says only a miracle can save him. So how much does a miracle cost?”

“We don’t sell miracles here, child. I am sorry,” the pharmacist said, smiling sadly.



(A)

The story made Margaret desperate to find a solution. She visited a welfare officer and said, "I've got to do something. It would kill me if DSS were to take my baby, and I hope you can find (a) a place which my baby Marie and I can call home." But, it doesn't look promising. With her welfare money, she cannot even afford (b) a one-bedroom apartment in Boston. So she is deeply frustrated.

*DSS(the Department of Social Services) 사회복지과

(B)

A homeless woman named Margaret has been told that her newborn baby could be turned over to DSS unless she finds a home by tomorrow. Social workers told her she would not be able to leave with the 2-day-old baby tomorrow from Brigham Hospital because she doesn't have (c) a dwelling for her baby.

(C)

This 20-year-old mother said, "They want proof of (d) a permanent address to know that the baby won't be out on the streets, and I don't blame them." She continued that if she cannot find (e) a house for the baby by the time she leaves the hospital, DSS could take the child from her. She heard a sad story that a mother lost a 3-month-old son to DSS last month because she was unable to care for him.

1. 위의 (A), (B), (C)를 이어 하나의 글로 구성할 때 가장 적절한 순서는?

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

2. (a)~(e) 중, 밑줄 친 a home과 의미하는 바가 다른 하나는?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

단골 문법만 봐도 답이 보인다

가장 어려운 문제?

가장 공부에 시간이 많이 걸리는 문제?

바로 '문법'에 관한 문제이다.

어렵다고 공부를 안 할 수도 없다.

점수를 위해 하긴 해야 한다.

그러나 어떻게 준비할지 막막하다.

하지만 안심!

해마다 문제로 나오는 문법은 정해져 있다.

그 많은 문법을 다 알 필요는 없다.

답에 직결되는 '단골 문법'만 알아 두라.

답을 빨리 찾을 수 있다.

독해가 빨라진다.

예제1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?



The first thing I notice upon entering this garden is that the ankle-high grass is greener than (A) that/those on the other side of the fence. Dozens of wildflowers of countless varieties cover the ground to (B) both/either sides of the path. Creeping plants cover the polished silver gate and the sound of bubbling water comes from somewhere. The perfume of wildflowers (C) fill/fills the air as the grass dances upon a gentle breeze. A large basket of herbs rests against the fence to the west. Every time I walk in this garden, I think, “Now I know what it is like to live in paradise.”

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ① | that | ..... | both | ..... | fill |
| ② | that | ..... | both | ..... | fills |
| ③ | that | ..... | either | ..... | fills |
| ④ | those | ..... | either | ..... | fill |
| ⑤ | those | ..... | either | ..... | fills |

복잡해 보이지만 쉽게 풀 수 있는 문제이다. 문법을 공부할 때 제일 먼저 공부하는 ‘수의 일치(number agreement)’만 알면 해결할 수 있다. 주어와 동사의 수의 일치, 대명사와 명사의 수의 일치, 지시형용사와 명사의 수의 일치를 알면 간단하게 해결할 수 있다.

(A)에서는 대명사가 가리키는 명사가 단수인지 복수인지만 확인하면 된다. 발목 높이의 잔디가 담장의 다른 쪽에 있는 그것보다 더 푸르다고 했으므로 여기서 대명사가 가리키는 명사는 grass이고 단수이므로 that이 적절하다. 또 both(양쪽) 다음에는 복수 명사가 나오고 either(둘 중 어느 한쪽) 다음에는 단수 명사가 나와야 하는데 (B) 다음에 나와 있는 명사가 복수로 되어 있으므로 (B)에는 both가 적절하다. (C)에서는 주어가 단수 명사인지 복수 명사인지 확인하고 그에 맞는 동사 형태를 고르면 된다. The perfume of wild flowers에서 주어는 wild flowers가 아니라 the perfume이므로 fills를 써야 한다.

ankle-high 발목 높이의 countless 수많은 variety 품종, 변종
 polish 품위 있게 하다, 윤이 나다 bubble 거품을 내며 흐르다
 perfume 향기 breeze 산들바람

예제2 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



During the day Louise Wilkinson works as a librarian. Once the sun goes down, she transforms ①her into a vampire. Louise has even got some vampire teeth. For ten years as a vampire, she ②has collected a houseful of horror movie videos, skulls and bats. She enjoys ③frightening people, although she knows it is just a game. As a secretary of the Dracula Society, which has 110 members, Louise has even been to the town of Dracula's birth. She loves going to parties dressed as the 'Mistress of the Dark,' ④where she pretends to bite the necks of the other guests. Sometimes she dresses up as one of Dracula's victims and ⑤wears a white dress covered with artificial blood.

대립되는 한 쌍의 단어 중에서 어법에 맞는 것을 고르는 유형의 문제보다 훨씬 더 부담이 크고 시간도 더 많이 걸리며 정확한 문법 지식을 요구하는 문제이다. 하지만 정확한 문법 지식이 있다면 오히려 쉽게 문제를 해결할 수 있고, 다른 학생들이 어려워하는 유형이므로 자신의 강점을 부각시킬 수도 있다. ① 문맥상 주어인 she와 대명사 her가 동일 인물을 가리키므로 재귀대명사 herself를 써야 한다. 만일 재귀대명사를 사용하지 않고 그대로 놔두면 주어와 다른 인물이 되고 그녀가 다른 여자를 뱀파이어로 변신시킨다는 뜻이 되기 때문이다. 앞에 있는 'For ten years' 때문에 ② has collected 현재완료시제는 정확하게 사용되었고 'enjoy' 다음에 동명사를 목적으로 사용하기 때문에 ③ frightening도 어법에 맞다. 또한 parties가 선행사가 되어 '그리고 그 파티에서'라는 의미의 계속적 용법의 관계부사가 필요하기 때문에 ④ where도 어법에 맞게 사용되었고, 접속사 and도 dresses와 ⑤ wears를 이어주기 때문에 어법에 맞게 사용되었다.

a houseful of 집안 가득한 skull 해골 bat 박쥐 frighten 놀라게 하다 pretend ~인 척하다 dress up 가장(변장)하다 victim 희생자 artificial 인공의, 인위적인

실전문제1 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



What is a webinar, and (A) how / what benefits can it generate for a company? As more businesses look for creative ways to reach new customers as well as cut costs of communicating, the subject of webinars often comes up. The word webinar is (B) derived / deriving from two root words: web and seminar. A webinar is a seminar using the web and conferencing software. One of the most immediate benefits of a webinar is (C) that / which it can eliminate a large portion of your company's travel budget. While there will always be those occasions where a face-to-face meeting is necessary, many business exchanges can be handled with the use of web conferences.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | how | ..... | derived | ..... | that |
| ② | how | ..... | deriving | ..... | which |
| ③ | what | ..... | deriving | ..... | which |
| ④ | what | ..... | derived | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | what | ..... | derived | ..... | that |

실전문제2 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



Gila monsters are one of only two kinds of venomous lizards in the world. Their venom is about as ① poisonous as diamondback rattlesnake venom. They have thick tails that grow thicker after meals because that's ② where they store fat. These lizards have been known to eat up to one-third of their body weight in one meal! That is ③ like a 60-pound kid eating 80 quarter-pound hamburgers. They eat mostly small birds, eggs, and insects. Gila monsters track ④ its prey by picking up a scent. Gila monsters also sometimes eat carrion, ⑤ which is an animal that is already dead.

*carrion 죽은 고기

실전문제1 come up 등장하다 be derived from ~에서 파생되다 root 어근 eliminate 제거하다

실전문제2 Gila monster 아메리카 독 도마뱀 venomous 독이 있는(n. venom (독사 따위의) 독액) diamondback rattlesnake 방울뱀 scent 냄새, 향기

실전문제3 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



About 2,400 years ago, Hippocrates prescribed willow bark, (A) what / which contains a natural form of aspirin. It wasn't until the early nineteenth century, however, that chemists created a simpler version of that ingredient. Unfortunately, (B) it / they ate the lining of the stomach. In the late 1880s, a chemist, Felix Hoffmann, conducted further experiments. He created an effective fever and pain medicine with fewer side effects. In January 1899, a German company (C) named / naming Bayer trademarked "Aspirin" for this new drug.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| ① what | ..... | it | ..... | named |
| ② what | ..... | it | ..... | naming |
| ③ what | ..... | the | ..... | named |
| ④ which | ..... | it | ..... | named |
| ⑤ which | ..... | they | ..... | naming |

실전문제4 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



My friend's family had adopted a stray dog. ① Unable to trace his previous owner, they kept him and called him Toby. Perhaps a clue to his past was the fact ② that he got nervous if anyone smoked when he was around. As soon as they threw a cigarette butt down on the ground, Toby would jump on it and stamp on it, with stiff front paws ③ hold together, until the cigarette end was totally destroyed. The family thought that perhaps something related to fire had caused Toby ④ to get lost. He seemed to recognize that a cigarette meant fire, and had taught ⑤ himself how to put the fire out. *stamp 짓밟다

실전문제3 prescribe 처방하다 willow 버드나무 bark 껍질 contain 포함하다 ingredient 성분 lining 내면
 conduct 집행하다 effective 효과적인 side effect 부작용 trademark 상표(를 등록하다)
실전문제4 adopt 입양하다 stray 길을 잃은 previous 이전의 trace 추적하다 cigarette butt 담배꽂초
 stiff 뻣뻣한 paw (발톱 있는 동물의) 발 put out (불을) 끄다

실전문제5 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Dad came to football games whenever I played. He stood on the sidelines and watched the game attentively. I never told him how to get to a game; he just showed up. (A) Then / When I left the field at the end of a period, he would call me over with his hands. Not quite sure of what he was talking about, he always said the same thing. “You’re playing good, Ron. Bend your knees (B) a few / a little more.” I would respond to his comments by bending my knees more and (C) to run / running faster when I got back in the game.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | Then | ..... | a few | ..... | to run |
| ② | Then | ..... | a little | ..... | running |
| ③ | When | ..... | a few | ..... | to run |
| ④ | When | ..... | a little | ..... | running |
| ⑤ | When | ..... | a few | ..... | running |

실전문제6 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



Gullah began as a trade language in West Africa. Later it was spread throughout the Caribbean and America by slaves ① brought from Africa. Although Gullah ② has spoken for hundreds of years, until recently there were few attempts to write it down. The Sea Island Translation Team is now working ③ to preserve this language. In the past, Gullah speakers were often told that Gullah was poor English. They felt ④ ashamed for speaking it. Linguists now recognize Gullah as a true language. The team wants to develop classroom materials in Gullah to give children a better understanding of their own language and to make ⑤ it easier to switch to English later.

실전문제5 attentively 주의 깊게 show up 나타나다 comment 논평, 말, 의견 bend 굽히다, 구부리다

실전문제6 spread(-spread-spread) 퍼뜨리다 attempt 시도 preserve 보존하다 linguist 언어학자 recognize 인정하다 material 자료

실전문제7 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Shanghai banned honking in the downtown area, (A) threatened / threatening fines of up to 200 yuan (\$25). Police cars are no exception. Yet some drivers who still feel the need to express themselves are spending up to 800 yuan (\$100) for personalized horns. One taxi driver has changed (B) his / him to a recording of a woman's voice saying, "Watch out! I'm making a turn." Other horns play music similar to what you'd hear on the cell phone. However, they would be useless because the new rule covers any kind of horns, no matter (C) how / what it sounds like.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| ① threatened | ..... | his | ..... | how |
| ② threatened | ..... | him | ..... | how |
| ③ threatening | ..... | his | ..... | how |
| ④ threatening | ..... | him | ..... | what |
| ⑤ threatening | ..... | his | ..... | what |

실전문제8 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



The art of giving motion to objects ①is known as animation. To "animate an object" is to make it move in a realistic fashion. The term applies more ②specifically to living objects than to non-living ones. Also, animating living creatures is ③much more difficult than animating mechanical ones. For example, animating a human being is more difficult than animating an airplane. When a human being walks, his or her arms and legs ④moving in a specific way in relation to his or her body, whereas an airplane is one whole chunk of metal with relatively few visible moving ⑤parts.

실전문제7 ban 금지하다 honk 경적을 울리다 threaten 위협하다 fine 벌금 exception 예외 personalize 개인적으로 하다, 개인전용으로 하다

실전문제8 motion 동작 animation 만화영화 animate 움직이게 하다 realistic 사실적인 fashion 방식 term 용어 specifically 특정하게 (a. specific) mechanical 기계적인 whereas ~임에 반하여, 반면에 chunk 덩어리

실전문제9 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



Television ①has played a major role in the creation of adult-like children. Before the electronic age, children received much of their social information from the books they read. Children read children's books ②containing information appropriate to a child's level of understanding. Adult information was contained in adult books, ③which children did not read. Today, children have access to adult information through television. Children ④are exposed to adult situations and adult views of life. Many social scientists hold that the removal of the barriers between child information and adult information ⑤have pushed children into the adult world too early.

실전문제10 (A), (B), (C) 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



A government policy (A) restricted / restricting the use of plastic bags is gradually taking root, particularly among large discount stores and retailers. According to the Ministry of Environment, the supply of plastic bags in the stores (B) has/ have been dropped to 70~80 percent recently. This is due to the introduction of the government policy on the regulation of their use. Currently, more and more stores are selling plastic bags for 50~150 won and paper bags for 200~250 won. They also make it a rule (C) refund / to refund the money if purchasers return plastic or paper bags.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| ① restricting | ..... | has | ..... | refund |
| ② restricted | ..... | have | ..... | to refund |
| ③ restricting | ..... | have | ..... | refund |
| ④ restricted | ..... | has | ..... | refund |
| ⑤ restricting | ..... | has | ..... | to refund |

실전문제9 creation 창조 adult-like 성인 같은 the electronic age 전자 시대 contain 포함하다 appropriate 적절한 have access to ~에 접근하다 be exposed to ~에 노출되다 removal 제거 barrier 장벽

실전문제10 restrict 규제하다 retailer 소매상인 plastic bag 비닐봉지 make it a rule to ~하는 것을 규칙으로 하다

실전문제11 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?



As a foreign student, you may encounter language problems in America. Spoken English may sound very ①rapidly. You may have trouble ②understanding what a person says simply because he speaks so fast that your comprehension cannot keep up. Do not hesitate to ask people to speak slowly or to repeat ③what has been said. People in America use a great deal of slang, and spoken words are often abbreviated. For example, medical school is usually ④referred to as ‘Med school,’ chemistry is ‘chem,’ and physical education is ‘PE.’ Often the abbreviation is the first syllable of the word, or if two or more words are together, ⑤their initials.

실전문제12 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?



Legend has it that, during the Chinese Tang dynasty, a poor public official was so honest that he refused (A) taking / to take bribes. He could not buy meat to feed his family. So, he invented tofu. To this day, some Chinese call honest government officials “tofu officials.” (B) Knowing / Known as “the cow of China,” tofu’s protein is similar in quality to that of meat. But tofu is really more like cheese in the way it is made. Soy milk is thickened with a mineral salt, forming curds that’s (C) why / what tofu’s other popular name is “bean curd.”

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| ① taking | ..... | Knowing | ..... | why |
| ② taking | ..... | Known | ..... | what |
| ③ to take | ..... | Known | ..... | why |
| ④ to take | ..... | Knowing | ..... | what |
| ⑤ to take | ..... | Known | ..... | what |

실전문제11 encounter 우연히 마주치다 abbreviate 줄이다. 축약하다 refer to A as B: A를 B로 언급하다
실전문제12 legend 전설 dynasty 왕조 bribe 뇌물 tofu 두부 curd 응유(凝乳) bean curd 두부

영어 늦게 읽는 사람



문장 하나라도 놓치면 큰일!

중요한 수능시험!
문장 하나가 너무 중요해.
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그래야 답이 정확하다구.



다 읽는 게 당연하지!

얼마나 중요한 시험인데.
꼼꼼히 읽어야 해.
하나라도 놓치면 큰일이야.

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ISBN 978-89-94283-41-8