

〈2017학년도 모의고사 유형별 문제 모음 (답안지)〉

3월 서울시 교육청, 4월 경기도 교육청, 6월 평가원, 7월 인천시 교육청



I. 빈칸추론

1.

It takes time for water to soften a sponge. When you are telling an employee, lawn service worker, your teenager, or anyone else, what it is that you want them to do, you may just have to repeat the order and instructions several times before the receiver really gets what it is you want done. That's not bad. That's normal communication lag. Be _____. When you are asking someone a question, in an effort to learn a fact that you feel is important for you to know, but they just don't seem to be willing to give you an answer, take it as a signal that you need to rephrase your question a little and repeat it again, and again, and again, until finally you are heard and answered.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① patient ② honest ③ critical
- ④ thankful ⑤ curious

2.

History is a discipline. It is the art of _____. As historian John Tosh writes, "All the resources of scholarship and all the historian's powers of imagination must be harnessed to the task of bringing the past to life—or resurrecting it." The past is messy, but historians make sense of the mess by collecting evidence, making meaning of it, and organizing it into some kind of discernible pattern. History is an exciting act of interpretation—taking the facts of the past and weaving them into a compelling narrative. The historian works closely with the stuff that has been left behind—documents, oral testimony, objects—to make the past come alive. As John Arnold has noted, "The sources do not 'speak for themselves' and never have done so... They come alive when the historian reanimates them."

[2017학년도 교03]

* discernible: 식별할 수 있는

- ① predicting the future
- ② enlightening the youth
- ③ reconstructing the past
- ④ analyzing the present
- ⑤ improving humanity

3.

While there is no denying that exceptional players like Emmitt Smith can put points on the board and enhance team success, new research suggests there is a limit to the benefit top talents bring to a team. Researchers compared the amount of individual talent on teams with the teams' success, and they found striking examples of _____. The researchers looked at three sports: basketball, soccer, and baseball. In each sport, they calculated both the percentage of top talent on each team and the teams' success over several years. For both basketball and soccer, they found that top talent did in fact predict team success, but only up to a point. Furthermore, there was not simply a point of diminishing returns with respect to top talent; there was in fact a cost. Basketball and soccer teams with the greatest proportion of elite athletes performed worse than those with more moderate proportions of top level players.

[2017학년도 교03]

* diminishing returns: 수확 체감

- ① more talent hurting the team
- ② practice leading to perfection
- ③ top players being more cooperative
- ④ coaches being the key to team management
- ⑤ supporters interrupting the flow of the game

4.

If we can't have everything we want today, what do we do? We are forced to make choices. We must choose some goods and services and not others. Sometimes this kind of choosing can be visibly painful. Have you ever watched children in a toy store with a gift certificate in hand? It can take them all day before they make a choice. And instead of bubbling with excitement over the toy they bought, they usually appear frustrated over not being able to walk away with everything! Life is like that. _____ governs us. Because we cannot have everything all at once, we are forever forced to make choices. We can use our resources to satisfy only some of our wants, leaving many others unsatisfied.

[2017학년도 교04]

- ① Scarcity ② Morality ③ Knowledge
- ④ Reputatio ⑤ Compassion

5.

[2017학년도 교04]

Establishing protected areas with intact ecosystems is essential for species conservation. It is, however, shortsighted to rely solely on protected areas to preserve biodiversity. Such reliance can create a paradoxical situation in which species and ecosystems inside the protected areas are preserved while the same species and ecosystems outside are allowed to be damaged, which in turn results _____. This is due in part to the fact that many species must migrate across protected area boundaries to access resources that the protected area itself cannot provide. In India, for example, tigers leave their protected areas to hunt in the surrounding human-dominated landscape. In general, the smaller the protected area, the more it depends on unprotected neighboring lands for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity. Unprotected areas, including those immediately outside protected areas, are thus crucial to an overall conservation strategy.

- ① the decline of biodiversity within the protected areas
- ② the fall in migration of species to the unprotected areas
- ③ the increase of predators' migration to the protected areas
- ④ the balance and harmony between humanity and biodiversity
- ⑤ the improvement in preserving human-dominated landscapes

6.

[2017학년도 교04]

Our kitchens owe much to the brilliance of science, and a cook experimenting with mixtures at the stove is often not very different from a chemist in the lab: we add vinegar to red cabbage to fix the color and use baking soda to counteract the acidity of lemon in the cake. It is wrong to suppose, however, that _____. It is something more basic and older than this. Not every culture has had formal science — a form of organized knowledge about the universe that starts with Aristotle in the fourth century BC. The modern scientific method, in which experiments form part of a structured system of hypothesis, experimentation, and analysis is as recent as the seventeenth century; the problem-solving technology of cooking goes back thousands of years. Since the earliest Stone Age humans cut raw food with sharpened flints, we have always used invention to devise better ways to feed ourselves.

- ① science has nothing to do with philosophy
- ② a hypothesis can be proved by a single experiment
- ③ technology is just the appliance of scientific thought
- ④ cooking has always been independent from formal science
- ⑤ food is cooked only through the problem-solving technology

7.

[2017학년도 평06]

Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped. Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely. A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an external force. Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if knocking against something caused you to drop it. One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces applied by the fingers balance each other so as not to disturb the object's position. The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers apply greater force than others to maintain _____. The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and fragility. An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock.

* geometric configuration: 기하학적 형태 ** fragility: 부서지기 쉬움

- ① distance ② efficiency ③ mobility
- ④ direction ⑤ stability

8.

[2017학년도 평06]

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

* savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

9.

[2017학년도 평06]

It is not hard to see that a strong economy, where opportunities are plentiful and jobs go begging, _____. Biased employers may still dislike hiring members of one group or another, but when nobody else is available, discrimination most often gives way to the basic need to get the work done. The same goes for employees with prejudices about whom they do and do not like working alongside. In the American construction boom of the late 1990s, for example, even the carpenters’ union — long known as a “traditional bastion of white men, a world where a coveted union card was handed down from father to son” — began openly encouraging women, blacks, and Hispanics to join its internship program. At least in the workplace, jobs chasing people obviously does more to promote a fluid society than people chasing jobs.

* bastion: 요새 ** coveted: 부러움을 사는

- ① allows employees to earn more income
- ② helps break down social barriers
- ③ simplifies the hiring process
- ④ increases wage discrimination
- ⑤ improves the productivity of a company

10.

[2017학년도 평06]

One remarkable aspect of aboriginal culture is the concept of “totemism,” where the tribal member at birth assumes the soul and identity of a part of nature. This view of the earth and its riches as an intrinsic part of oneself clearly rules out mistreatment of the environment because this would only constitute a destruction of self. Totems are more than objects. They include spiritual rituals, oral histories, and the organization of ceremonial lodges where records of the past travel routes of the soul can be exchanged with others and converted to mythology. The primary motivation is the preservation of tribal myths and a consolidation and sharing of every individual’s origins in nature. The aborigines see _____, through a hierarchy of totems that connect to their ancestral origins, a cosmology that places them at one with the earth, and behavior patterns that respect ecological balance.

*aboriginal: 원주민의 **consolidation: 병합, 강화

- ① themselves as incompatible with nature and her riches
- ② their mythology as a primary motive toward individualism
- ③ their identity as being self-contained from surrounding nature
- ④ their relationship to the environment as a single harmonious continuum
- ⑤ their communal rituals as a gateway to distancing themselves from their origins

11.

If you increase people’s awareness of time — by placing a big clock in front of them — they do more stuff. Think about how much work you get done on the day before vacation. It makes sense that by getting more done, we’d feel more in control. More than that, it’s one of the great fantasies of time management: If you get more organized, you will get on top. However, that works only in a finite world. We haven’t lived in that world for quite a while. In our infinite world, we will never be able to get on top of everything. When we complete more tasks, more take their place — send more e-mails, get more replies. If we do more as a result of better managing our time, we just become _____.

[2017학년도 교07]

* finite: 유한한, 제한된

- ① safer ② wiser ③ busier
- ④ greedier ⑤ happier

12.

With the invention of typography, spacing and punctuation solidified from gap and gesture to physical artifact. Punctuation marks, which were used differently from one scribe to another in the manuscript era, became part of the standardized, rule-bound system of the printed page. The communications scholar Walter Ong has shown how printing converted the word into a visual object precisely located in space: “Alphabet letterpress printing, in which each letter was cast on a separate piece of metal, or type, marked a psychological breakthrough of the first order.... Writing moves words from the sound world to the world of visual space, but print_____.” Typography made text into a thing, a materil object with known dimensions and fixed locations.

[2017학년도 교07]

* scribe: 필기사

- ① moves words away from their association with sound
- ② offers unrestricted dimension to this space
- ③ locks words into position in this space
- ④ enhances the inherent concept of words
- ⑤ confines words to limited meanings

13.

[2017학년도 교07]

Adolescents, adults, and old people all report that their worst experiences have taken place in solitude. Almost every activity is more enjoyable with another person around. People are more happy, alert, and cheerful if there are others present, compared to how they feel alone, whether they are working on an assembly line or watching television. But the most depressing condition is not that of working or watching TV alone; the worst moods are reported when _____. For people in our studies who live by themselves, Sunday mornings are the lowest part of the week, because with no demands on attention, they are unable to decide what to do. The rest of the week psychic energy is directed by external routines. But what is one to do Sunday morning after breakfast, after having browsed through the papers? For many, the lack of structure of those hours is devastating.

- ① one's mind is driven by work on demand
- ② one is tired of repeated routines at work
- ③ one's mind is unable to keep away negative thoughts
- ④ one is alone and there is nothing that needs to be done
- ⑤ one has many acquaintances but doesn't have true friends

14.

[2017학년도 교07]

As essayist Nassim Taleb resolved to do something about the stubborn extra pounds he'd been carrying, he considered taking up various sports. However, joggers seemed skinny and unhappy, and tennis players? Oh, so upper-middle-class! Swimmers, though, appealed to him with their well-built, streamlined bodies. He decided to sign up at his local swimming pool. A short while later, he realized that he had been caught by an illusion. Professional swimmers don't have perfect bodies because they train extensively. Rather, they are good swimmers because of their physiques. Similarly, female models advertise cosmetics and thus, many female consumers believe that these products make them beautiful. But it is not the cosmetics that make these women model-like. Quite simply, the models are born attractive, and only for this reason are they candidates for cosmetics advertising. As with the swimmers' bodies, beauty is _____. Taleb calls the confusions like the cases above the swimmer's body illusion.

- ① what triggers gender stereotypes
- ② a quality with no absolute standard
- ③ a factor for selection and not the result
- ④ what helps people boost their self-esteem
- ⑤ the product of constant care and investment

II. 순서

15.

Gold is a relatively soft metal, so much so that rings are very rarely made from pure gold metal because they get scratched quickly.

[2017학년도 교03]

(A) The answer is that they sit inside the gold crystal structure, taking the place of a gold atom, and it is this atom substitution inside the crystal lattice of the gold that makes it stronger.

(B) But if you alloy gold, by adding a small percentage of other metals such as silver or copper, you not only change the color of the gold—silver making the gold whiter, and copper making the gold redder—you make the gold harder, much harder.

(C) This changing of the properties of metals by very small additions of other ingredients is what makes the study of metals so fascinating. In the case of gold alloys, you might wonder where the silver atoms go.

* crystal lattice: 결정격자 ** alloy: 합금(하다)

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

16.

A female lawyer working for a prestigious New York law firm once accompanied the male CEO of a major client to Latin America to negotiate a complex deal.

[2017학년도 교03]

(A) It was the local practice, the colleague suggested, for lawyers to negotiate only with other lawyers, not with the businesspeople. Had the woman lawyer insisted on participating, she would have spoiled the deal and destroyed her credibility.

(B) Before voicing her objections, however, she called a colleague back in New York, who told her that he, too, had been excluded from preliminary talks during his last negotiation in that country. The Latin American executive was just looking for a diplomatic way to get her out of the picture as a lawyer, not as a woman.

(C) Soon after they arrived, the head of the prospective Latin American partner suggested that he and the CEO go off together to discuss business—while his wife and the lawyer go shopping. The lawyer was outraged, assuming this to be an example of Latin American gender bias.

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

17.

Who could deny that the human body is a miracle? Imagine: each of us is safely housed within a bundle of blood, bone, and guts nurturing a little glow of life while suspended in a sea of constant change and danger.

[2017학년도 교04]

(A) In other words, traditional housing approaches were specific to the culture, climate, and environment. Consider the igloo, a building using the thermal mass of ice to enclose heat and resist snow, or the ancient Egyptians' ventilation domes that produced interior cooling amid burning desert heat.

(B) Housing, likewise, originally developed slowly within particular human cultures and in response to specific climates and environments. Each culture around the world crafted a unique style of housing from the fabric of their surroundings.

(C) The miracle becomes even more amazing when you consider the long, slow, evolutionary process of give and take that produced the human body. Our bodies developed with nature, within it, as part of it, over time.

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

18.

Adolescence is a stage of development in which teens have superb cognitive abilities and high rates of learning and memory because they are still riding on the heightened synaptic plasticity of childhood.

[2017학년도 교04]

(A) This means a little bit of stimulation to a teenage brain whose synapses are firing all over the place leads to wanting more stimulation that can, in certain situations, result in a kind of overlearning. The more commonly known name for this overlearning is addiction.

(B) These abilities give them a distinct advantage over adults, but because they are so primed to learn, they are also extremely vulnerable to learning the wrong things. How does this happen?

(C) It is all because the brain wants rewards and anything that is learned, good or bad, that stimulates the production of dopamine is interpreted by the brain as a reward.

*synaptic plasticity: 시냅스 가소성 **primed: 준비가 되어 있는

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

19.

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge.

[2017학년도 평06]

(A) This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative. animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep.

(B) We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong.

(C) Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect invaders.

* method of loci: 장소를 활용한 기억법

** rodent: 설치류 동물

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

20.

Imitation seems to be a key to the transmission of valuable practices among nonhumans. The most famous example is that of the macaque monkeys on the island of Koshima in Japan.

[2017학년도 평06]

(A) In the early 1950s, Imo, a one-year-old female macaque, somehow hit upon the idea of washing her sweet potatoes in a stream before eating them. Soon it was hard to find a Koshima macaque who wasn't careful to wash off her sweet potato before eating it.

(B) Imo, though, realized that if you threw a handful of wheat and sand into the ocean, the sand would sink and the wheat would float. Again, within a few years most of her fellow macaques were throwing wheat and sand into the sea and obtaining the benefits.

(C) A few years later, Imo introduced another innovation. Researchers on the island occasionally gave the monkeys wheat (in addition to sweet potatoes). But the wheat was given to them on the beach, where it quickly became mixed with sand.

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

21.

Broad, open-ended questions show your interest in the other person's situation. They often start with "Tell me," "how," "who," "what," or "why."

[2017학년도 교07]

(A) Our computer salesperson might have a client who says, "I need more control over our order system." He then builds on that response by asking a question using the most important words in the answer — control and order system.

(B) They are much more powerful than closed questions that require a simple answer such as "yes" or "no" or a specific piece of information. After the broad question opens the conversation and begins to build rapport, the artful questioner builds on the responses and increases his understanding of the information being transferred.

(C) For instance, he might ask, "What aspects of your order system would you like to have more control over?" or "Could you tell me more about your order system?" When the client responds, he builds his next question around the response to that question, and so on.

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

22.

Cultures of honor tend to take root in highlands and other marginally fertile areas.

[2017학년도 교07]

(A) So he has to be aggressive: he has to make it clear, through his words and deeds, that he is not weak. He has to be willing to fight in response to even the slightest challenge to his reputation — and that's what a "culture of honor" means.

(B) If you live on some rocky mountainside, you can't farm. You probably raise goats or sheep, and the kind of culture that grows up around being a herdsman is very different from the culture that grows up around growing crops. The survival of a farmer relies on the cooperation of others in the community.

(C) But a herdsman is off by himself. Farmers also don't have to worry that their livelihood will be stolen in the night, because crops can't easily be stolen. But a herdsman does have to worry. He's under constant threat of ruin through the loss of his animals.

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

III. 삽입

23.

People who struggle in retirement are those who still have a “get rich quick” mentality.

[2017학년도 교03]

The most successful retirees are those who look at retirement as a long endeavor that can last 20 or 30 years or longer. (①) They don't throw all of their years of preparation away by investing in the next “hot stock” or investment idea. (②) They're very careful with their finances; they know they have to make sure that their money will last for the rest of their lives. (③) They stay conservative and focused on a finish line that is years and years away. (④) Even though they no longer have the comfort of a paycheck coming in, they still put their retirement nest egg at risk by chasing every hot tip that they get. (⑤) In other words, they are looking for short cuts to bring them financial stability and peace of mind.

* nest egg: 노후 자금

24.

However, during the same period, there has been no comparable worldwide advance in ethical behavior.

[2017학년도 교03]

Over the past century, society has witnessed extraordinary advances in medicine, science, and technology. (①) These advances came about because an individual, or many individuals, used the full resources of his or her intellectual imagination to solve problems that had previously been thought to be unsolvable. (②) That is, in part, because human beings rarely use the full resources of their intellect to solve moral problems. (③) Exercising moral imagination means using our intelligence to devise creative and innovative ways to help others. (④) Concerning charity, for example, it means not only providing immediate assistance to the impoverished, but also helping the poor in ways that will enable them to support themselves and no longer need help. (⑤) Therefore, in any situation in which help is required, we should use our intelligence to discover the most effective and loving way to help those in need.

* impoverished: 빈곤한

25.

But if you poured a small bucket of water into the line first, the empty space was quickly eliminated, enabling the water to flow with less effort.

[2017학년도 교04]

Undoing a negative tie begins with giving up something of value rather than asking for a “fair trade.” If you give and then ask for something right away in return, you don’t establish a relationship; you carry out a transaction. (①) When done correctly, reciprocity is like getting the pump ready. (②) In the old days, pumps required lots of effort to produce any water. (③) You had to repeatedly work a lever to eliminate a vacuum in the line before water could flow. (④) Reciprocity with a rival works in much the same way. (⑤) Reflect carefully on what you should give and, ideally, choose something that requires little effort from the other party to reciprocate.

26.

In a different paradigm, human health and ecological survival would be paramount, and industrial activities that undermine these goals would be prohibited outright.

[2017학년도 교04]

Unfortunately many organizations and political leaders working to improve environmental and social conditions operate unquestioningly from within the paradigm. (①) However, to paraphrase Einstein, problems cannot be solved from within the same paradigm in which they were created. (②) A good example is the cap and trade approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (③) In this scenario, private companies are permitted to sell their “right” to pollute to other companies, which can then pollute more, in the belief that the free hand of the market will find the most efficient opportunities for greenhouse gas reductions. (④) But viewing pollution as a “right” and relying on the market to solve environmental problems reinforces the very paradigm that got us into this mess. (⑤) The right to clean air and a healthy climate would win over the right to pollute.

*cap and trade: 배출권 거래제

27.

That is why people experience jet lag when traveling across time zones.

[2017학년도 평06]

In humans, body clocks are responsible for daily changes in blood pressure, body temperature, hormones, hunger, and thirst, as well as our sleep-wake cycles. (①) These biological rhythms, which we experience as internal time, are probably older than sleep, developed over the course of millions of years of evolution. (②) They facilitate physiological and behavioral changes on a roughly twenty-four-hour cycle no matter what is happening outside, whether a cold front moves in or clouds block the light of the sun. (③) Their internal clocks continue to run in accordance with the place they left behind, not the one to which they have come, and it can take some time to realign the two. (④) The most remarkable thing is that our internal body clocks can be readjusted by environmental cues. (⑤) We may get jet lag for a few days when we ask our body clocks to adapt to a vastly different schedule of day and night cycles on the other side of the Earth, but they can do it.

* facilitate: 쉽게 하다 ** realign: 재조정하다

28.

For example, the first step in servicing or installing equipment is talking with the clients to understand how they used the equipment.

[2017학년도 평06]

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. (①) To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. (②) But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. (③) The same is true in selling. (④) The salesperson first has to learn about the customer's needs. (⑤) The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

29.

These clouds are very short-lived, though, and they usually disappear within minutes after they are formed as their water droplets mix with drier air and evaporate.

[2017학년도 교07]

Clouds are formed when moist air is carried upward by warm air currents rising from the earth's surface during the day. (①) When this air reaches high altitudes where the temperature and air pressure are lower than at the earth's surface, the moisture comes out of the rising air and forms the water droplets we see as clouds. (②) Thus, during the daytime, clouds are continually being formed and then evaporated. (③) At night, when the surface of the earth cools, the cloud-producing process cuts off. (④) The existing clouds continue to evaporate, but they are not replaced by new ones. (⑤) The result: cloudless skies in the morning.

30.

Furness was told one family's fei had been lost at sea many years earlier while being transported from a nearby island during a storm.

[2017학년도 교07]

If you're frustrated by the market and you're looking for a currency that can stand the test of time, look no further. In the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific, there's an island named Yap (or Uap). (①) In 1903 an American anthropologist named Henry Furness III visited the islanders and found they had an unusual system of currency. (②) It consisted of carved stone wheels called fei, ranging in diameter from a foot to 12 feet. (③) Because the stones were heavy, the islanders didn't normally carry their money around with them. (④) After a transaction the fei might remain on a previous owner's land, but it was understood who owned what. (⑤) But that stone was still used as currency, even though it was unseen and irretrievable beneath hundreds of feet of water.

IV. 무관한 문장

31.

By some estimates, music based on oral tradition had previously seldom been performed for more than one or two generations. ① By contrast, with the coming of records not only were the “classics” preserved, but formerly ephemeral “hits” could now survive as “oldies.” ② So the music of one generation’s youth could be replayed years later to evoke memories in some (often quite narrow) age group of people. ③ Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms of course survived well beyond their social and cultural settings, taking on new meanings in the recordable world. ④ Bach mostly followed the complex rules of his day, while Beethoven challenged the rules, thus creating a new musical era. ⑤ Memories of falling in love or just being free and having fun also came to be linked to tunes that could be recalled or replayed again and again throughout life, thanks to the recording.

[2017학년도 교03]

* ephemeral: 수명이 짧은

32.

Not until the rise of ecology at the beginning of the twentieth century did people begin to think seriously of land as a natural system with interconnecting parts. ① A century earlier, Thomas Jefferson had vigorously promoted an orderly division of the American land, beginning with the Northwest Territory. ② Surveyors were sent forth to draw rectangular grids on the land, dividing the wilds into counties, townships, and ultimately homesteads, with little concern for terrain or other natural features. ③ They adopted the environmentally friendly system even though they did not see a profit in it. ④ That system had its virtues, but in time ecology made the lines appear artificial. ⑤ As some observers would come to see it, the rectangular grid system caused as much harm as it did good.

[2017학년도 교04]

*homestead: 정부 공여 농지

33.

Roles are like a fence. They allow us a certain amount of freedom, but for most of us that freedom doesn't go very far. Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses, or a man that he will not wear suits and ties, regardless of what anyone says. ① In most situations, they'll stick to their decision. ② When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms that they find overwhelming. ③ The increasing social pressure discourages us from fulfilling the social norms and committing ourselves to shared social conventions of behaviour. ④ Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is "appropriate" for our roles. ⑤ Few of us are bothered by such restrictions, for our socialization is so thorough that we usually want to do what our roles indicate is appropriate.

[2017학년도 평06]

34.

Once you have made a decision, you have to be able to live with it. Sometimes we make bad decisions that are irreversible. ① If you make a commitment in a negotiation, you have to uphold it, even if you know it was a bad decision on your part. ② You can always go back and ask to renegotiate a deal or issue, but you have to maintain your commitment if renegotiation is not possible or is unsuccessful. ③ If you break a commitment made in a negotiation, you can be sure that you will not get the opportunity to negotiate with that particular party again. ④ Acquiring the information you need to have a successful negotiation is a critical component of your overall effort. ⑤ Sometimes it is painful to fulfill a commitment, but it is more painful and can be fatal to lose business because you failed to fulfill a commitment.

[2017학년도 교07]

V. 어휘

35.

The basic task of the preschool years is to establish a sense of competence and initiative. The core struggle is between initiative and guilt. Preschool children begin to initiate many of their own activities as they become physically and psychologically ready to engage in pursuits of their own ① choosing. If they are allowed realistic freedom to make some of their own decisions, they tend to develop a ② positive orientation characterized by confidence in their ability to initiate and follow through. If their choices are ridiculed, however, they tend to experience a sense of guilt and ultimately to withdraw from taking an ③ active stance. One middle-aged woman we talked with still finds herself extremely vulnerable to being seen as ④ foolish. She recalls that during her childhood family members laughed at her attempts to perform certain tasks. She took in certain messages she received from her family, and these messages greatly influenced her attitudes and actions. Even now she vividly carries these pictures in her head, and these messages ⑤ cease to control her life.

[2017학년도 교03]

36.

With a power gap, the more hierarchical your culture or background, the greater the power gap is apt to be. This is because hierarchical cultures (A) [decrease / reinforce] the differences between managers and employees. If you tend to be more hierarchical in your orientation, you tend to put those in positions of authority at a higher level, and there is more respect for that status or position, divorced even from the person who occupies it. (B) [Distance / Friendliness] is seen as good if you have a hierarchical preference. It wouldn't be proper for a manager to be too familiar with his employees. The effect is that any power gap that exists is magnified through the lens of this dimension. A greater power gap can result in decreased communication as well as increased misunderstandings and conflict, potentially leading to (C) [missed / unlimited] opportunities for building significant business and career relationships.

[2017학년도 교04]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| ① | decrease | Distance | missed |
| ② | decrease | Friendliness | unlimited |
| ③ | reinforce | Distance | missed |
| ④ | reinforce | Friendliness | unlimited |
| ⑤ | reinforce | Distance | unlimited |

37.

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) [preset / self-selected] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) [automatically / intentionally] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that’s not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) [consistency / variation] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

[2017학년도 평06]

* treadmill: 러닝머신 ** physiological: 생리학적인

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ① | preset | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ② | preset | ... automatically | ... variation |
| ③ | self-selected | ... intentionally | ... variation |
| ④ | self-selected | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ⑤ | self-selected | ... automatically | ... consistency |

38.

The theory of E-prime argues that if you wrote and spoke English without the verb to be, you’d describe events more accurately. For example, when you say, “Johnny is a failure,” the verb is implies that “failure” is in Johnny rather than in your observation of Johnny. The verb to be (in forms such as is, are, and am) also implies (A) permanence / variation ; the implication is that because failure is in Johnny, it will always be there; Johnny will always be a failure. A more (B) erroneous / precise statement might be “Johnny failed his last two math exams.” Consider this theory as applied to your thinking about yourself. When you say, for example, “I’m not good at public speaking” or “I’m unpopular” or “I’m lazy,” you imply that these qualities are in you. But these are simply (C) evaluations / solutions that may be incorrect or, if at least partly accurate, may change over time.

[2017학년도 교07]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① | permanence | erroneous | evaluations |
| ② | permanence | precise | evaluations |
| ③ | permanence | precise | solutions |
| ④ | variation | erroneous | solutions |
| ⑤ | variation | precise | solutions |

VI. 문단요약

39.

People tell about their own experiences all the time, but they do not necessarily tell about the same experience in the same way every time. The telling process, even in the relating of a firsthand experience, can be a highly inventive process. That is, the art of storytelling involves finding good ways to express one's experiences in a way appropriate to the listener. A fine line exists, therefore, between invented stories and the relation of firsthand experiences. The entertainment factor exists in relating firsthand experiences just as it does in inventing stories. Nobody wants to listen to what happened to you today unless you can make what happened appear interesting. The process of livening up an experience can involve simply telling that experience in such a way as to eliminate the dullest parts, or it also can involve 'improving' the dull parts by playing with the facts.

[2017학년도 교03]



When we narrate our firsthand experiences, we tend to __ (A) __ what happened in order to make our story __ (B) __ for the listeners

* relate: 이야기하다

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------------|
| ① modify | reliable |
| ② modify | enjoyable |
| ③ reveal | reliable |
| ④ memorize | enjoyable |
| ⑤ memorize | comprehensible |

40.

Mitterer and de Ruiter used a color categorization paradigm to study the relationship between “world knowledge” and color categories. First, half of the observers saw typically orange objects (e.g., carrot) in a good orange and typically yellow objects (e.g., banana) in a hue midway between orange and yellow. The other half saw typically orange objects in the intermediate hue and typically yellow objects in a good yellow. Later, observers were asked to categorize a color-neutral object (e.g., sock) colored somewhere between yellow and orange as either yellow or orange. The researchers found that if the observers had seen typically yellow objects in the intermediate hue, this hue was subsequently categorized as yellow. The reverse was true for the observers who had seen typically orange objects in the intermediate hue.

[2017학년도 교04]



After observers were ____ (A) ____ a typically yellow or orange object in an intermediate hue, they thought the intermediate hue of a color-neutral object ____ (B) ____ the category of the previous object’s typical color.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| ① exposed to | matched |
| ② exposed to | narrowed |
| ③ distracted by | contradicted |
| ④ reminded of | determined |
| ⑤ reminded of | changed |

41.

[2017학년도 평06]

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information ____ (A) ____ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to ____ (B) ____ their arguments.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① objectively | ..... | weaken |
| ② objectively | ..... | support |
| ③ accurately | ..... | clarify |
| ④ selectively | ..... | strengthen |
| ⑤ selectively | ..... | disprove |

42.

[2017학년도 교07]

National tragedies create what psychologists call “flashbulb” memories, named for the vivid images that we retain: where we were when we got the news, how we learned it, how we felt, what we did. These memories are thought to be unforgettable, and it is true that the broad outlines of such catastrophes, thoroughly reported in the media, are well remembered, but your memory of your personal circumstances surrounding the events may not necessarily be precise. There have been numerous studies of this phenomenon, including surveys of fifteen hundred Americans’ memories of the September 11 attacks. In this study, the respondents’ memories were surveyed a week after the attacks, again a year later, and then again three years and ten years later. Respondents’ most emotional memories of their personal details at the time they learned of the attacks are also those of which they are most confident and, paradoxically, the ones that have most changed over the years relative to other memories about 9/11.

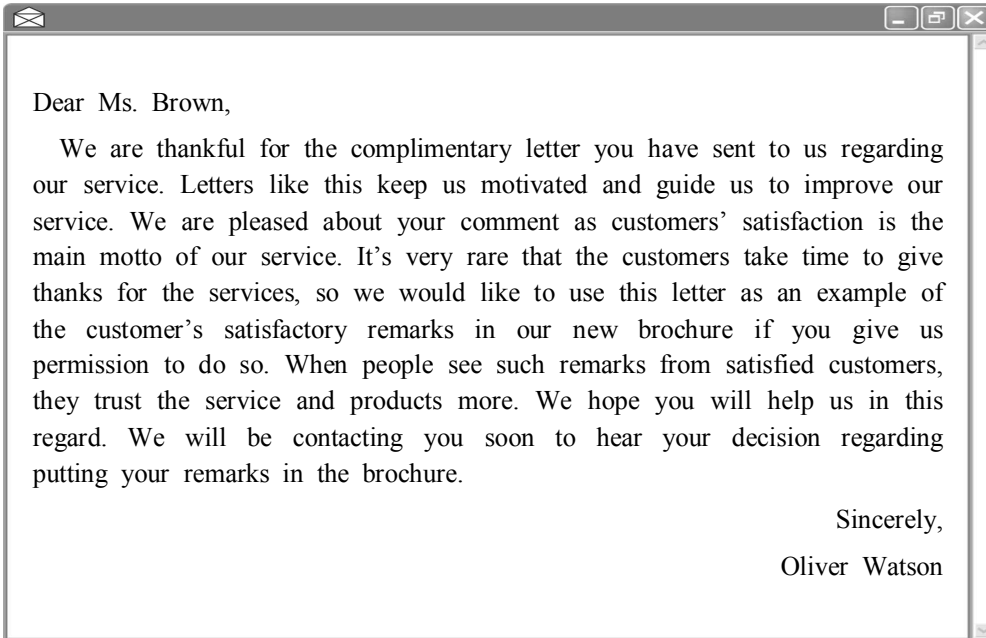


__(A)__ in one’s memories of personal circumstances at the time one heard about national tragedies does not guarantee their __(B)__.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|----------------|
| ① Confidence | ..... | uniqueness |
| ② Confidence | ..... | accuracy |
| ③ Vividness | ..... | symbolism |
| ④ Distortion | ..... | usefulness |
| ⑤ Distortion | ..... | meaningfulness |

VII. 글의 목적, 주장, 요지, 제목

43.



[2017학년도 교03]

- ① 고객 맞춤 서비스를 홍보하려고
- ② 서비스 개선을 위한 제안을 부탁하려고
- ③ 단골 고객을 위한 특별 행사를 알리려고
- ④ 고객 불만 사항에 대한 시정 조치를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 홍보 책자에 편지를 실는 것에 대한 허락을 구하려고

44.

Dear Mr. Luckman,

A few weeks ago I bought a decorative bowl manufactured by your company. Although it makes a beautiful centerpiece for my table, I noticed on the enclosed information leaflet that the bowl gives off harmful chemicals when microwaved. I think that many customers are unaware of the danger of chemical poisoning. Knowing how dangerous chemical poisoning is, I think it's important that you adequately warn customers not to microwave the bowl. I suggest that you use bold print on the outside of the box. Clarify that the notice of harmful chemicals is a warning, not just a characteristic of the clay. Please consider this so that unnecessary poisoning does not occur.

Sincerely,
Andy Rooney

[2017학년도 교04]

- ① 불량 제품 사용으로 인해 발생한 피해에 대해 항의하려고
- ② 제품 사용 주의사항을 잘 보이게 표기할 것을 제안하려고
- ③ 제품의 사용 설명서에 기재된 내용에 대해 문의하려고
- ④ 소비자의 취향을 반영한 신제품 개발을 요구하려고
- ⑤ 제품의 기능을 다양하게 할 것을 건의하려고

45.

Dear Ms. Molly Oliver,

[2017학년도 평06]

This is Mark Foster, one of the volunteers for the Auditory Frog and Toad Survey. Unfortunately, I was not able to participate in the orientation last weekend, so I could not receive training in distinguishing the sounds of frogs and toads. I heard from another participant that a CD was used in the training session. I was wondering if you could send me one. Since we have ten more days before the survey begins, I'll have enough time to receive and use the CD to train myself. You can send it to me at the address in my application. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mark Foster

- ① 자원 봉사 참가를 취소하려고
- ② CD를 보내 줄 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 신청서에 기입한 주소를 수정하려고
- ④ 양서류 생태 조사 일정을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 오리엔테이션에 참석할 수 없음을 알리려고

46.

Dear Mr. Spiller,

[2017학년도 교07]

I am sending this e-mail on behalf of my daughter. She and her fiancé will be married on May 20. The Smalltown Art Museum grounds will be the site of both the ceremony and the reception. My daughter and I anticipate that, between the two families, about fifty couples will need accommodations for the night of May 20. We would like to be able to recommend a quality hotel like Golden Serenity to our guests. We are wondering if you will be able to accommodate our guests for that night and offer them a significant discount. We would appreciate a response by February 20, as we will be printing and mailing invitations soon thereafter.

Sincerely,
Laura Diamond

- ① 단체 숙박 및 할인 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ② 저렴하고 깨끗한 호텔 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 결혼식 및 피로연 장소를 예약하려고
- ④ 청첩장 추가 주문을 취소하려고
- ⑤ 숙박 일정 변경을 요청하려고

47.

When we want something badly for our children, so badly that we behave in ways that aren't helpful for our kids, it can mean we're trying to fulfill a need for ourselves. It's normal to feel good when your child wins, it's normal to want him to win, but when you need him to win in order to feel good about yourself, you have a problem. For example, do you feel like having a child who is a winner proves you're a worthwhile parent? Do you crave the recognition of being the parent of a star athlete? If you can answer yes to either question, you may be trying to feel good about yourself through your child's athletic accomplishments. This is a very common problem. Be willing to take an honest look at yourself. The payoff is tremendous. You become a more aware sports parent who can offer true support and encouragement to your child.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① 전문가의 조언에 따라 자녀 문제에 대처하라.
- ② 자녀가 다양한 운동을 접할 기회를 제공하라.
- ③ 자녀가 시행착오를 통해 성장할 수 있도록 하라.
- ④ 자녀가 운동과 학습을 병행할 수 있는 환경을 조성하라.
- ⑤ 자기 기분을 위해 자녀의 승리를 원하는 게 아닌지 돌아보라.

48.

Like cross-training, cross-eating adds needed variety to your life — in this case, nutritional variety. Existing on a few dietary staples like bagels, bananas, and energy bars may leave you short on the fiber, vitamins, and minerals that are crucial for health. You should expand your nutrient repertoire. You can do this by trying a new food each week, or by getting in the habit of sampling new grains or pasta dishes at your local grocery store. Go for more variety at each meal by, for example, including two steamed vegetables and two grain foods (like rice and whole-grain bread) instead of a single source of each. Having more foods at each meal will also help control portion sizes, which may keep you from overloading on fat or sodium from one particular food.

[2017학년도 교04]

*sodium: 나트륨

- ① 여러 가지 영양소를 섭취하기 위해 식단을 다양화하라.
- ② 지방이나 나트륨이 많이 함유된 음식을 가급적 피하라.
- ③ 한 번에 과식하기보다는 조금씩 여러 번 식사를 하라.
- ④ 영양 균형을 위해 가공식품의 과잉 섭취를 피하라.
- ⑤ 건강을 위해 규칙적인 식사와 운동을 생활화하라.

49.

Have you ever met someone while you were experiencing significant emotional, psychological, or physical stress? Perhaps you stayed up all night studying for a final, or maybe you learned that a grandparent recently died. You likely exhibited behaviors that are not consistent with how you usually act. Meeting someone when you are extremely stressed can create an inaccurate impression of you. For this reason, recognize that our first impressions of others also may be perceptual errors. To help avoid committing these errors, engage in perception checking, which means that we consider a series of questions to confirm or challenge our perceptions of others and their behaviors. For example, see if you can provide two possible interpretations for the verbal and nonverbal behavior observed and seek clarification of it in order to determine the accuracy of your evaluation.

[2017학년도 평06]

- ① 상대방에 대한 자신의 인식에 오류가 없는지 점검하라.
- ② 정신적 스트레스가 심할 때는 타인과의 만남을 피하라.
- ③ 처음 만나는 사람에게 좋은 인상을 주도록 노력하라.
- ④ 상대방의 심리를 파악하고 자신의 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 언어적 행동과 비언어적 행동을 일치시켜라.

50. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As we all know, even the best-laid plans can go astray. It is therefore important that you keep in mind the possibility of plans going wrong, and maintain flexibility in your plans. If a given strategy or allocation of resources does not succeed, then you must be ready to change to another plan or set other priorities for resource allocation. For example, one of the most damaging strategies in taking a test is that of spending too long on a given problem. Occasionally, you may find that a problem you had thought you could solve in a reasonable amount of time is taking much longer than you had anticipated. Just as you have to know when and how to start a problem, you also have to know when and how to stop. Sometimes the best decision is just to give up and to move on.

[2017학년도 교07]

- ① 문제의 난이도에 따른 해결 방법을 익혀야 한다.
- ② 업무 수행 시 난관에 부딪히더라도 포기하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 효율적인 업무 수행을 위해 일의 우선순위를 정해야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 문제 해결 연습을 통해 사고의 유연성을 키워야 한다.
- ⑤ 계획의 실패 가능성을 염두에 두고 유연한 태도를 지녀야 한다.

51.

The surface of the earth is different from place to place. Places differ in terms of population size, language, resources, environmental factors, industrial specialization, local history, and human activities. It is these differences from place to place that generate the demand for transportation. People want commodities that are not produced locally — for example, fruits, vegetables, televisions, shoes, paper, and thousands of other goods — and this desire generates the demand for transportation. Businesses need resources that are often not available locally, and this need generates the demand for transportation. We work, shop, and seek entertainment, for the most part, outside our own neighborhoods, necessitating a journey to work, to shop, and to visit the multiplex. Transportation enables us to carry out all these activities.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① 지역 간 차이 때문에 수송의 필요성이 생긴다.
- ② 경제가 발전한 나라일수록 수송 수단이 다양하다.
- ③ 경제 수준이 상승하면 여가 활동 시간이 증가한다.
- ④ 상품 가격에서 수송비가 차지하는 비중이 줄어들고 있다.
- ⑤ 환경 보호를 염두에 두고 교통수단을 개발할 필요가 있다.

52.

Guiding students' progress through the math curriculum in a way that promotes successful, long-term learning and positive math attitudes requires paying attention to their different levels of achievable challenge and different learning strengths. Through this construct, students become engaged and open to acquiring the skills they need to progress to the next level. Individualized achievable challenge connects students to knowledge by communicating high expectations, confirming that they have the capacity to reach these goals, and showing them how to access the tools and support they need to reach goals they consider desirable. By engaging students and ensuring that they succeed frequently, we empower those who have math negativity by providing a sense of their growing knowledge of and appreciation for math.

[2017학년도 교04]

- ① 기본 개념을 이해시키는 것이 수학적 응용력을 향상시킨다.
- ② 수학적 재능을 가진 학생을 조기에 발굴하는 것이 중요하다.
- ③ 놀이를 활용한 수업은 수학에 대한 흥미 유발에 효과적이다.
- ④ 생활 속 수학적 원리를 이용한 수업이 활성화될 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 성취 가능한 개인별 도전 과제 부여가 수학 학습에 도움을 준다.

53.

When we see a happy face (or an angry one), it subtly generates the corresponding emotion in us. To the degree we take on the pace, posture, and facial expression of another person, we start to inhabit their emotional space; as our body mimics the other's, we begin to experience emotional matching. Our nervous system is automatically set to engage in this emotional empathy. But how well we use this capacity is largely a learned ability. Animals - and people - who have been raised in extreme social isolation are poor at reading emotional cues in those around them not because they lack the basic circuitry for empathy but because, lacking emotional tutors, they have never learned to pay attention to these messages and so haven't practiced this skill.

[2017학년도 평06]

- ① 긍정적인 감정은 더 많은 공감을 불러일으킨다.
- ② 사람과 동물은 모방하는 능력에서 차이를 보인다.
- ③ 타인과 공감하는 능력을 잘 사용하려면 학습이 필요하다.
- ④ 얼굴 표정은 상대방의 감정을 파악하는 중요한 단서이다.
- ⑤ 인간이 타인과 공감하는 정도는 신경계에 의해 결정된다.

54.

Before the Internet, most professional occupations required a large body of knowledge, accumulated over years or even decades of experience. But now anyone with good critical thinking skills and the ability to focus on the important information can retrieve it on demand from the Internet instead of from his own memory. However, those with wandering minds, who might once have been able to focus by isolating themselves with their work, now often find they must do their work with the Internet, which simultaneously furnishes a wide range of unrelated information about their friends' doings, celebrity news, and millions of other sources of distraction. How well an employee can focus might now be more important than how knowledgeable he is. Knowledge was once an internal property, and focus on the task at hand could be imposed externally; with the Internet, knowledge can be supplied externally but focus must be achieved internally.

[2017학년도 교07]

- ① 반복 학습이 지식의 내재화에 효과적이다.
- ② 정보화 사회에서 정보검색 능력보다 분석 능력이 요구된다.
- ③ 업무 집중도 향상을 위해 직장 내 독립된 공간이 필요하다.
- ④ 인터넷에서 얻은 지식보다 경험으로 얻은 지식이 더 유용하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷 시대에 많은 지식의 보유보다 일에 대한 집중력이 중요하다.

55.

Tradition is a critical element that cannot be ignored in the creation of architecture. Tradition is the essential element that allows a new work to connect with people on an emotional and intellectual level. The recollection of the familiar is one aspect of design that produces pleasure. This feeling of pleasure or satisfaction exists because we enjoy a sense of security among things that we know and understand. References to a previous tradition are a common component of most major architectural movements. While these movements utilized new technologies and building materials, or invented new building forms, each evoked an emotional response having its roots in an earlier tradition.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① tradition as an important factor in architecture
- ② efforts to express feelings in various arts
- ③ innovation in the use of building materials
- ④ new technologies utilized in modern buildings
- ⑤ effects of technological innovations on tradition

56.

Work was once seen as human penance for evil beginnings in the Garden of Eden. Over the years, as socioeconomic classes arose in society in the Middle Ages, work began to be seen as the curse of the poor. The wealthy in society did all they could to avoid labor, perhaps except for war, which was seen as noble. Eventually enlightened philosophers such as St. Thomas Aquinas and his contemporaries taught that work was important, especially if we used our surplus to help others. Their teachings influenced reformers such as Martin Luther, who explained that work was virtuous if we had integrity and were honest in our dealings with our fellow men. Later, as America and Canada expanded into new territories, work in contemporary society was described as a privilege of the free. Then, as we entered the 1900s, Henry Ford and other industrialists convinced us that work led to progress for our society and our families.

[2017학년도 교04]

*penance: 속죄

- ① various ways to improve working conditions
- ② changes in the perception of work over time
- ③ efforts to raise awareness about workers' rights
- ④ influences of the working class on modern society
- ⑤ relationships between working hours and productivity

57.

When we hear a story, we look for beliefs that are being commented upon. Any story has many possible beliefs inherent in it. But how does someone listening to a story find those beliefs? We find them by looking through the beliefs we already have. We are not as concerned with what we are hearing as we are with finding what we already know that is relevant. Picture it in this way. As understanders, we have a list of beliefs, indexed by subject area. When a new story appears, we attempt to find a belief of ours that relates to it. When we do, we find a story attached to that belief and compare the story in our memory to the one we are processing. Our understanding of the new story becomes, at that point, a function of the old story. Once we find a belief and connected story, we need no further processing; that is, the search for other beliefs stops.

[2017학년도 평06]

- ① the use of a new story in understanding an old story
- ② the limits of our memory capacity in recalling stories
- ③ the influence of new stories on challenging our beliefs
- ④ the most efficient strategy to improve storytelling skills
- ⑤ the role of our existing beliefs in comprehending a new story

58.

Customers often focus on product specifications, giving interviewers detailed instructions on particular design characteristics: size, weight, color, shape, look, or feel. Razor users may request “a wider handle” or “a lighter weight” or “a shiny look.” By accepting this input from customers, companies assume that the customer knows the best solution — which is often not the case. A wider handle, for example, may have been requested to prevent the razor from slipping out of the user’s hand while shaving. Although a wider handle may be helpful in solving the problem, a better option might be a regular-size handle with a ribbed, rubberized grip. Although this type of feedback may be appropriate in certain situations, accepting specifications as customer inputs inherently prevents engineers and designers from using their creative skills to devise breakthrough products and services.

[2017학년도 교07]

- ① a problem of accepting customer input on specifications
- ② ways to obtain information for purchasing products
- ③ the importance of increasing customer satisfaction
- ④ the necessity of surveying customer preferences
- ⑤ reasons to improve product specifications

59.

There's no subject you don't have permission to write about. Students often avoid subjects close to their heart—skateboarding, cheerleading, rock music, cars—because they assume that their teachers will regard these topics as 'stupid.' No area of life is stupid to someone who takes it seriously. If you follow your affections, you will write well and will engage your readers. I've read elegant books on fishing, mountain climbing, giant sea turtles and many other subjects I didn't think I was interested in. Write about your hobbies: cooking, gardening, photography, knitting, jogging, sailing, scuba diving. Write about your work: teaching, nursing, running a store. Write about a field you enjoyed in college and always meant to get back to: history, biography, art, archeology. No subject is too specialized if you make an honest connection with it when you write about it.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① Good Reading Leads to Good Writing
- ② Creativity Comes from Writing Regularly
- ③ Cultivation of Reading as a Lifetime Habit
- ④ Take Criticism from Your Readers Seriously
- ⑤ Want to Write Well? Go with Your Interests

60.

Becoming indispensable can be as much about how you work as what you produce. Many employees believe they will receive the recognition they desire by attacking their work with a singular vision. They are driven with laser-beam focus, believing this will help them create optimal results that will showcase their talents and impress those at the top. But when you do this, something important is missing. A narrow focus tends to produce narrow results only valuable to your little corner of the company. The most successful employees are not those who focus solely on their own work. They are those who maintain a broader focus, keeping their tasks in line with what's most important to the company and its future. Producing through the lens of the bigger picture will make your work seem larger than life, while work produced with a narrow focus is usually dismissed as "typical."

[2017학년도 교04]

- ① What Makes You a Confident Person?
- ② Take Initiative Rather than Standing Back
- ③ A Broader View: The Road to Success at Work
- ④ Talent: The Fruit of Efforts, Not Innate Ability
- ⑤ Can We Have Success Both at Work and at Home?

61.

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that ‘complete competitors cannot coexist’: in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

[2017학년도 평06]

* axiom: 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

62.

Something extraordinary from a cognitive perspective happens when a group starts to sing together. On your own, you might get stuck after the first line of the song. Singing with a single friend, your companion might remember the first word of the second line and that keeps you going for another few words, but then neither of you can remember the third line just now. In a large group, no one has to be able to recollect the entire song. Just one person singing the first syllable of a word can trigger a recollection in another group member to bring the second syllable of that same word, which in turn can cue a group of people to that whole word and the next three words after it. Imagine this notion propagated through a large group of dozens or hundreds of people, and throughout every syllable of the song — a sort of group consciousness emerges in which no single member of the group can be said to know the song, but the group itself does.

[2017학년도 교07]

* propagate: 전파하다

- ① Group Singing: A Secret Bridge to Solving Conflicts
- ② Magic of Singing Together: Recollecting Lyrics
- ③ How Melody Triggers Our Hidden Memories
- ④ Why Not Shape Your Life like a Song?
- ⑤ Which Comes First, Lyrics or Melody?

VIII. 심경

63.

I opened the letter and started reading. I didn't even read the whole thing. I read only the beginning — where it said, 'We are pleased to inform you that you have received a scholarship that covers full tuition' — and I started jumping and running around the house. I couldn't even believe it. I read the letter four more times. My dream school had offered me a full scholarship. That was more money than I could even imagine. All the stress, studying for exams, and staying up late to study — it was all worth it.

[2017학년도 교03]

- ① disappointed ② jealous ③ sympathetic
④ annoyed ⑤ delighted

64.

Early in his career as a pilot, Matt Brown was flying a twin-engine plane northeast out of Harlingen, Texas, when he noticed a drop in oil pressure in his right engine. He was alone, flying through the night at eleven thousand feet. He reduced altitude and kept an eye on the oil gauge, hoping to fly as far as a planned fuel stop in Louisiana, where he could service the plane, but the pressure kept falling. Matt has been messing around with piston engines since he was old enough to hold a wrench, and he knew he had a problem. If he let the oil pressure get too low, he risked the engine's stopping. How much further could he fly before shutting it down? What would happen when he did? He breathed heavily and felt the dreadful cold sweat running down his back.

[2017학년도 교04]

- ① calm and relieved
② proud and contented
③ bored and indifferent
④ nervous and horrified
⑤ ashamed and regretful

65.

When she heard the dogs barking fiercely on the floor just above her, she trembled uncontrollably for fear of being caught. Drops of cold sweat rolled down her back. Before slipping into the hold of the boat, she had scattered powder, which Swedish scientists had developed, unnoticeably on the floor above in order to distract the dogs. But she knew that these dogs were so well trained that they could smell her, even though a load of fish had been dumped over her hiding place. She held her hands together tightly and tried not to make any noise. She was not sure how long she could stay like that. To her relief, it wasn't long before a whistle called the dogs out, leaving her unfound. She relaxed her hands and exhaled a deep breath. She felt safe now.

[2017학년도 평06]

- ① terrified → relieved
- ② delighted → frustrated
- ③ scared → annoyed
- ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ disappointed → exhausted

66.

Judd stood in front of the elevator, the wave of darkness licking at him like a physical force. He could feel his heart slow and then begin to beat faster. He reached in his pockets for a book of matches. He had left them in the office. Perhaps the lights were working on the floors below. Moving slowly and cautiously, he felt his way toward the door that led to the stairwell. He pushed the door open. The stairwell was in darkness. Carefully holding onto the railing, he started down into the blackness. In the distance below, he saw the wavering beam of a flashlight moving up the stairs. Bigelow, the watchman. "Bigelow!" he yelled. "Bigelow! It's Dr. Stevens!" His voice bounced against the stone walls, echoing weirdly through the stairwell. The figure holding the flashlight kept climbing silently upward. "Who's there?" Judd demanded. The only answer was the echo of his words.

[2017학년도 교07]

- ① sad and gloomy
- ② calm and peaceful
- ③ lively and exciting
- ④ tense and frightening
- ⑤ solemn and sacred

IX. 지칭

67.

Carlos Sanchez's long-time friend, Frank Sandoval, had fallen on hard times and was about to lose ① his home. Frank's wife was sick and their two small children were temporarily staying with his mother. Carlos hadn't talked to Frank for several months and decided one day to call him and see how ② he was. When Frank confided in Carlos about his situation, Carlos immediately went to Frank's home. When he walked in, ③ he was shocked to see his friend so thin and frail. He sat down with Frank and asked him how much money ④ he needed. Frank told him it was hopeless, that it was too much to pay back. Carlos pulled out his checkbook and wrote ⑤ him a check for fifty thousand dollars. He told Frank that things would get better — and they did. Three years later, Frank paid Carlos back with interest.

[2017학년도 교03]

68.

While working at the cash register in a shop, a young college student saw an elderly couple come in with their granddaughter in a wheelchair. The cashier looked closely at the child; ① she had no arms or legs. As the couple wheeled her up to the counter, the college student turned her head toward the girl and gave ② her a wink. As she took the money from the child's grandparents, she looked back at the girl, who gave her a beaming smile. All of a sudden the child's disability was gone and all the young student saw was this beautiful girl; ③ her smile was breathtaking and gave the college student a completely new sense of life. ④ She took the young cashier from being an unhappy college student into her world of smiles, love, and warmth. Several years later as a successful business person, the once unhappy college student remembered the remarkable lesson about life that the child taught ⑤ her that day.

[2017학년도 교04]

69.

In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer’s novel *The Girl from Petrovka*. That is why ①he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book. Unfortunately, none of the main London bookstores had a copy. Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to ②him. It was a copy of *The Girl from Petrovka*. As if that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow. Later, when ③he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told him about this strange occurrence. Feifer was interested. He said to ④him that in November 1971 he had lent a friend a copy of the book — a unique copy in which he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version — but his friend had lost the copy in London. A quick check of the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was the very same copy that ⑤his friend had mislaid.

[2017학년도 평06]

70.

There was a knock on the door. “Come in!” said Jack. The man who entered was young, well-groomed, and trimly dressed, with something of refinement and delicacy in ①his bearing. The streaming umbrella, which he held in his hand, and his long shining waterproof told of the fierce weather through which ②he had come. He looked around anxiously in the glare of the lamp. Jack could see that his face was pale and ③his eyes heavy, like those of a man who is weighed down with some great anxiety. “I owe you an apology. I fear that I have brought some traces of storm and rain into your room,” the man said, raising his golden glasses to ④his eyes. Jack took the man’s coat and umbrella. “Your coat may rest here on the hook and will be dry shortly,” ⑤he said.

[2017학년도 교07]

X. 장문

[2017학년도 교03]

Ta-Nahesi Coates, a senior editor at The Atlantic Monthly, ran a personal blog for years. Coates posts daily on a wide array of subjects: movies, politics, economic inequalities, the Civil War, TV shows, favorite poems, or whether pro football is too dangerous to play. Coates, who is African American, is also well known as an eloquent writer on race, and he posts about that frequently. Yet his blog is amazingly abuse-free: comments spill into the hundreds without going off the rails. “This is the most hot-button issue in America, and folks have managed to keep a fairly level head,” he says.

The secret is the work Coates puts into his discussion board. Before he was a blogger himself, he’d noticed the terrible comments at his favorite political blogs. Coates realized that negative comments create a loop: they poison the atmosphere, chasing off productive posters. So when he started his own personal blog, he decided to break that loop. The instant he saw something abusive, he’d delete it, banning repeat offenders. Meanwhile, he went out of his way to encourage the smart folks, responding to them personally and publicly, so they’d be encouraged to stay and talk. And Coates was unfailingly polite and courteous himself, to help set community standards. Soon several dozen regular commenters emerged, and they got to know each other, talking as much to each other as to Coates. Their cohesion helped cement the culture of _____ even more; anyone today who looks at the blog can quickly tell this community isn’t going to tolerate nastiness.

71.

- ① A Successful Blogger Knows How to Manage Comments
- ② Blogging Is a Good Way to Promote Your Business
- ③ Blog: A Window to See Another Foreign Culture
- ④ Share Hobbies with People Through Your Blog
- ⑤ Personal Information Slips Out of Your Blog

72.

- ① civility ② competition ③ independence
- ④ disbelief ⑤ privacy

[2017학년도 교04]

The overabundance of available storage capacity makes it easy for us to shift our behavioral default regarding external memory from forgetting to remembering. We save different versions of the documents we are working on to our hard disks. And we store images and music files, on the assumption that perhaps some day we might need them. Storing information has become fantastically convenient, but it's more than convenience that makes us preserve. The truth is that the economics of storage have made forgetting brutally expensive. Consider digital cameras: When you connect your camera to your computer to upload the images you took onto your hard disk, you are usually given a choice. You can either select which images to upload, or have your computer copy automatically all images from your camera. Reassured perhaps by the soothing idea that one can always go through them later and delete the images one does not like, invariably most people choose the latter option. Economically speaking, this makes sense. Assuming it takes only three seconds for a person to look at an image and decide whether to preserve it or not, and that she values her own time at a current average wage, the “cost” of the time alone that it takes to decide _____ the cost of storage. With such an abundance of cheap storage, it is simply no longer economical to even decide whether to remember or forget. Forgetting — the three seconds it takes to choose — has become too expensive for people to use.

73.

- ① Save Selectively, Save Your Effort!
- ② Cheap Storage Drives Us to Keep It All
- ③ How to Cope with Financial Difficulties
- ④ Benefits of Deleting Your Online History
- ⑤ Why Is Time More Precious than Money?

74.

- ① follows ② creates ③ balances
- ④ exceeds ⑤ eliminates

The idea of protecting intellectual activity and creation has deep roots. The ancient Greeks used an awards system to ____ (A) ____ design achievements, which performed some of the same functions as the modern patent system. Their pottery, sculptures, and other manufactured goods had symbols on them to note the tradesmen who created them, which are the predecessors of modern trademarks. Similar marks and symbols functioning as trademarks have been found on Chinese pottery, possibly dating as far back as 2698 BCE, and in many other ancient societies, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Vedic civilization.

The concept of intellectual property continued to develop during the Roman period. The Roman Empire had an incredible variety of trademarks. Roman potters alone used approximately 6,000 trademarks. Additionally, Roman authors had a sense that their intellectual creations were ____ (B) ____, as they complained about the exploitation of those creations. Their sense of injustice was probably heightened by the fact that there were laws and traditions in place that supported their belief that only they could exploit their creations. Roman authors could, in fact, make money from the copying and publishing of their works because the value of their intellectual creations was recognized.

75.

- ① Early Development of Intellectual Property Protection
- ② History of Roman Intellectual Property Law
- ③ How the Romans Protected Their Properties
- ④ Increasing Demand to Protect Ancient Artifacts
- ⑤ Why Trademarks Were Exploited in Early Civilizations

76.

(A) (B)

- ① recognize valuable
- ② recognize outdated
- ③ honor ignorable
- ④ suspend imitable
- ⑤ suspend significant

Microsoft senior research fellow Malcolm Slaney and Cambridge University professor Jason Rentfrow advocated dispensing with physical copies of documents and mail, and all the filing, sorting, and locating that they entail. Computer-based digital archives are more efficient in terms of storage space, and generally quicker in terms of retrieval.

But many of us still find something soothing and satisfying about handling physical objects. Memory is multidimensional, and our memories for objects are based on multiple attributes. Think back to your experience with file folders, the physical kind. You might have had an old beat-up one that didn't look like the others and that — quite apart from what was inside it or written on it — evoked your memories of what was in it. Physical objects tend to look different from one another in a way that computer files don't. All bits are created equal. The same 0s and 1s on your computer that render junk mail also render the magnificent beauty of Mahler's fifth symphony or Monet's Water Lilies. In the medium itself, there is nothing that _____. So much so that if you looked at the digital representation of any of these, you would not even know that those zeros and ones were representing images rather than text or music. Information has thus become separated from meaning.

77.

- ① Why We Still Keep Physical Files
- ② Digital Culture: Understanding New Media
- ③ Create Unlimited Space for Your Memories
- ④ Digital Tools Are a Communication Wizard!
- ⑤ Challenges of Early Adopters in the Digital Age

78.

- ① represents the digital signals
- ② carries a clue to the message
- ③ offers user-friendly environments
- ④ makes information accessible to all
- ⑤ suppresses your memory from the past

(A)

The last Saturday of each month was always a highlight in Adrian's life. He and his dad had a regular fishing date. Adrian learned a lot about fishing and about life on these expeditions. (a) His father pointed out that there are some rocks that are too dangerous to go onto, even when the sea looks calm. It might look like a perfect spot for fishing, but rocks that are too close to the water's edge can be deceptively dangerous.

(B)

When he did so, he started catching really big fish—and his mom was delighted with the fresh fish she could cook for supper. Adrian gradually realized that it pays to listen to people with experience and knowledge of dangerous places. He also realized how stupid it was not to listen to his dad who gave (b) him precious advice free of charge!

(C)

On top of that, (c) he soon knew exactly how to make fishermen's knots and how to untie tricky knots in his fishing lines. But Adrian wasn't always keen to take his dad's advice. When his dad showed him how to bait his hook, (d) he said that a little piece of the hook should always stick out, but Adrian thought otherwise. He thought it logical for the bait to hide the hook, so he ignored his dad—but after quite a few days of catching nothing, decided to follow his dad's advice.

(D)

Many careless fishermen had lost their lives on these rocks. Concrete crosses marked the spots where these people had been swept into the sea. Adrian had had a few narrow escapes when he had ventured too close to the edge. (e) He quickly learned to respect the mighty waters of the ocean. Adrian's dad also taught him which kinds of bait were suitable for catching various kinds of fish, and he also learned which sinkers were right for the different fishing areas.

* sinker: (낚시줄의) 추, 봉돌

79.

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

80.

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

81.

- ① 아버지와 함께 정기적으로 낚시를 갔다.
- ② 올라가면 너무 위험한 바위가 몇 군데 있다는 말을 들었다.
- ③ 큰 물고기를 잡아 어머니께 드려 어머니를 기쁘게 했다.
- ④ 아버지의 조언에 따랐지만 며칠간 아무것도 잡지 못했다.
- ⑤ 물고기의 종류에 따라 어떤 미끼가 적합한지 배웠다.

(A)

Julia, a counsellor, recently encountered an example of the joyful turning point while working with her client Angela. Angela came to see Julia because she was having doubts about her career plans. For the last three years Angela had worked as a legal analyst at a company. The problem was that (a)she didn't have much of a passion for law. She had never enjoyed reading law books, or attended a legal workshop because she was eager to learn.

(B)

Julia kept encouraging Angela and Angela began to think about how she could get involved in acting. She remembered that there were some people at her work who were interested in acting. The next week at work, Angela sent an email to her colleagues announcing her interest in starting a drama group. Four people agreed to join her. When Angela described their first meeting during (b)her next session with Julia, she was so excited that she was practically leaping out of her chair.

(C)

As Angela described her situation, Julia noted that there was little enthusiasm in her voice. So the first thing (c)she decided to do was to help Angela increase the fun in her life. Julia asked her if there were any fun things she would like to do. Angela mentioned that for a long time she had wanted to get back into acting, which she used to do in college. As (d)she talked about her acting experiences, she spoke enthusiastically and Julia felt it was like watching an entirely different person.

(D)

Now Angela realized that she wanted to work in a setting where she could interact with many different types of people in a fun, supportive way. This, she saw, was unlikely to occur in the legal profession. After exploring many possibilities, Angela ended up becoming a drama teacher at a high school. She has found that (e)she no longer needed to be a "zombie" at work. She is now free to let her enthusiastic personality come out.

82. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

83.

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

84.

- ① 한 회사의 법률 분석가로 일했다.
 ② 법률 서적 읽는 것을 즐긴 적이 없었다.
 ③ 연극 공연을 홍보하는 이메일을 동료에게 보냈다.
 ④ 대학 시절에 연기를 했었다.
 ⑤ 고등학교 연극 교사가 되었다.

(A)

Richard was watching people on the street through the window. Skirts were bouncing lightly and pants were dancing delightedly in the seasonable weather as the spring breeze chased them playfully. Some seemed excited, walking like racing cars between passersby. He had ordered two black coffees, one for himself and one for his friend, Julie. She was running late, but the service was fast. The hot coffees were promptly placed in front of (a) him.

[2017학년도 평06]

(B)

Handing a spray can of cream over to Richard, the waiter said, “Add it now if you want.” Richard couldn’t help asking him why. (b) The blue-shirted man answered, “Actually, hotter coffee loses energy faster than coffee cooled slightly by the addition of cream.” “Really? Is that so?” The waiter kindly smiled and said, “Yeah, I just learned it when I took a class about coffee.” He also taught (c) his customer how to make shapes with the cream. Richard paid close attention to his explanation.

(C)

Looking at the coffees, Richard remembered that Julie liked whipped cream on top of her hot coffee. He was wondering if it was better to put the cream on now, or wait till she arrived. “Since the cream is cold, it’ll cool down the coffee faster,” he reasoned. Beep! It was a text message from her. “I’ll be there in 5 minutes. Please put some cream on my coffee.” He was startled, because she seemed to know what he was thinking about. (d) Richard called over a waiter wearing a blue shirt and asked him for whipped cream.



(D)

Richard thanked the waiter. Following his instructions, Richard made a flower with the cream. He tried to be as precise as he could. No sooner had he completed his masterpiece, Julie stepped into the cafe. As she sat down, she saw her coffee. “Wow, look at that! A white flower in the cup! It looks so beautiful, Richard! It’s too lovely to drink,” his friend said. “Try it,” (e) the happy man urged her. She tasted it. “This coffee is absolutely delicious, too!” Talking and laughing over coffee, they enjoyed the fabulous spring day.

85.

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

86.

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

87.

- ① 어느 봄날 카페에서 길거리의 사람들을 바라보았다.
- ② 자신과 Julie를 위해 뜨거운 커피를 두 잔 주문했다.
- ③ 커피와 크림에 대해 웨이터와 대화를 나누었다.
- ④ 크림을 넣을지 알아보기 위해 Julie에게 문자를 보냈다.
- ⑤ Julie가 마실 커피 위에 꽃 모양을 만들었다.

(A)

[2017학년도 교07]

Carol had picked out the flowers for her wedding bouquet in person, with thought for the meaning of each one. There were blue irises, white roses, and strands of green ivy. Midway through her wedding reception, (a) she found herself happy, chatting with friends and juggling a full champagne glass and her flowers. Suddenly, she felt a hand on her shoulder. She turned to see a woman she had met only briefly, a friend of her mother-in-law.

(B)

“I have a wedding gift for you,” the woman said, and held out a small flowerpot crowded with leaves. Suddenly, Carol knew. “It’s the ivy you dropped at your wedding,” the woman explained. “I took it home and made a cutting and planted it for you.” Years ago, at her own wedding, someone had done the same for (b) her. “It’s still growing, and I remember my wedding day every time I see it,” she said. “Now, I try to plant some for other brides when I can.” Carol was speechless. All the weird thoughts she’d had, and what a beautiful gift she’d received!

(C)

“Go ahead. Keep it,” (c) she said with a smile, and congratulated herself for being gracious in the face of a rather odd request. Then the music started up, and she danced off in the crowd. A few months later, the bell rang at (d) her new home. Carol opened the door to find that same stranger on her porch. This time, she couldn’t hide her surprise. Carol hadn’t seen her since the wedding. She thought, “What was this all about?”

(D)

In her hand, she held a tendril of ivy. “This fell out of your bouquet when you were on the dance floor,” she said. Carol thanked her and began to reach for it, when the woman added, “Do you mind if I keep it?” Carol was startled at first. She hadn’t even tossed her bouquet yet. And she barely knew this woman. She wondered, “What did she want with my ivy?” But then practicality kicked in. (e) She was leaving on her honeymoon in the morning and certainly wouldn’t take the bouquet along. She had no plans for preserving it.

* tendril: (식물의) 덩굴손

88. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

90. 밑글의 Carol에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 결혼식 부케에 사용할 꽃을 직접 골랐다.
- ② 결혼식 피로연에서 시어머니의 친구를 만났다.
- ③ 시어머니의 친구로부터 화분을 결혼 선물로 받았다.
- ④ 결혼식 피로연에서 춤을 추었다.
- ⑤ 결혼식 부케를 간직할 계획이었다.

XI. 어법

91.

Water has no calories, but it takes up a space in your stomach, which creates a feeling of fullness. Recently, a study found (A) that / what people who drank two glasses of water before meals got full sooner, ate fewer calories, and lost more weight. You can put the same strategy to work by choosing foods that have a higher water content over those with less water. For example, the only difference between grapes and raisins (B) is / are that grapes have about 6 times as much water in them. That water makes a big difference in how much they fill you up. You'll feel much more satisfied after eating 100 calories' worth of grapes than you would after eating 100 calories' worth of raisins. Salad vegetables like lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes also have a very high water content, as (C) are / do broth-based soups.

[2017학년도 교03]

* broth: 묽은 수프

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| ① that | ..... | is | ..... | are |
| ② that | ..... | is | ..... | do |
| ③ that | ..... | are | ..... | do |
| ④ what | ..... | is | ..... | are |
| ⑤ what | ..... | are | ..... | do |

92.

We all want to believe that our brains sort through information in the most rational way ①possible. On the contrary, countless studies show that there are many weaknesses of human reasoning. Common weaknesses in reasoning ②exist across people of all ages and educational backgrounds. For example, confirmation bias is ubiquitous. People pay attention to information that supports their viewpoints, while ③ignoring evidence to the contrary. Confirmation bias is not the same as being stubborn, and is not constrained to issues ④about which people have strong opinions. Instead, it acts at a subconscious level to control the way we gather and filter information. Most of us are not aware of these types of flaws in our reasoning processes, but professionals who work to convince us of certain viewpoints ⑤to study the research on human decision making to determine how to exploit our weaknesses to make us more susceptible to their messages.

[2017학년도 교04]

*ubiquitous: 아주 흔한

93.

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behaviour, then there ①are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and ②smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at ③its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are ④finding varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to ⑤what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short threads. To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

[2017학년도 평06]

94.

Humans usually experience sound as the result of vibrations in air or water. Although sound that humans can sense ① is usually carried through these media, vibrations can also travel through soil, including rocks. Thus, sound can travel through a variety of substances with different densities, and the physical characteristics of the medium through which the sound travels have a major influence on ② how the sound can be used. For instance, it requires more energy to make water vibrate than to vibrate air, and it requires a great deal of energy to make soil vibrate. Thus, the use of vibrations in communication ③ depending on the ability of the sender to make a substance vibrate. Because of this, large animals such as elephants are more likely than small animals ④ to use vibrations in the soil for communication. In addition, the speed ⑤ at which sound travels depends on the density of the medium which it is traveling through.

[2017학년도 교07]



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유영별모음

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3월 서울시 교육청, 4월 경기도 교육청, 6월 평가원, 7월 인천시 교육청

1	1	26	5	51	1	76	1
2	3	27	3	52	5	77	1
3	1	28	3	53	3	78	2
4	1	29	2	54	5	79	5
5	1	30	5	55	1	80	4
6	3	31	4	56	2	81	4
7	5	32	3	57	5	82	2
8	1	33	3	58	1	83	3
9	2	34	4	59	2	84	3
10	4	35	5	60	3	85	2
11	3	36	3	61	5	86	2
12	3	37	5	62	2	87	4
13	4	38	2	63	5	88	5
14	3	39	2	64	4	89	2
15	3	40	1	65	1	90	5
16	5	41	4	66	4	91	2
17	5	42	2	67	3	92	5
18	3	43	5	68	5	93	4
19	2	44	2	69	5	94	3
20	1	45	2	70	5		
21	2	46	1	71	1		
22	3	47	5	72	1		
23	4	48	1	73	2		
24	2	49	1	74	4		
25	4	50	5	75	1		