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18	on behalf of을 대신하여	pay attention	주의를 기울이다.
	work on (v)에 매달려 노력하다.	thus	그래서, 따라서
	unemployment	실업	constant (a)	지속적인, 끊임없는
	attend (v) ..	...에 참석하다.	exposure (n)	노출
	presentation	발표회	be related to ...	...과 관련이 있다.
	auditorium	강당	preschool (n)	유치원
	propose (v) ...	...을 제안하다.	performance	성적, 성과, 수행
	a variety of ...	다양한 ...	consistently (ad)	일관성 있게
	community	지역 사회, 공동체	setting (n)	환경
	figure (n)	(저명) 인사	impact (n)	영향, 효과
	honor (v) ...	...에게 영예를 주다. 기리다.	urban (a)	도시의
	look forward to ...	...을 기대하다.	attraction	매력
19	turn (n)	순서, 차례	face (v) ...	...에 직면하다.
	give a speech	연설하다.	lively (a)	활기찬, 생기 있는
	nothing but ...	only ...	frequently (ad)	빈번하게, 자주
	escape (v)	(말, 한숨 등이) 저절로 새어 나오다.	ancient (a)	고대의
	laughter (n)	웃음	tourist attraction	관광 명소
	judge (n)	심사 위원	uncomfortable (a)	불편한
	disappointed (a)	실망한	risk (n)	위험
	laugh out loud	큰 소리로 웃다.	be motivated to ~	~하도록 동기 부여되다.
20	inability	무능, ... 할 수 없음	strategy (n)	전략
	finding (n)	(연구) 결과	additional (a)	추가적인
	formation	형성	conduct (v) ...	... 하다.
	acquire (v) ...	...을 얻다. 획득하다.	article (n)	(신문이나 잡지 등의) 기사
	impulsive (a)	충동적인	uncertainty	불확실성
	dietary (a)	음식의	satisfactory (a)	만족스러운
	consumption	소비	purchase (n)	구매
	regularly	규칙적으로	employ (v)을 이용하다.
	as a result	그 결과	result in (v)을 초래하다.
	21	noise	소음	offering (n)

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profit (n)	수익	routine (n)	일상, 틀에 박힌 일
pursue (v)을 추구하다.	cut out (v)을 잘라 내다.
eagerly (ad)	간절히, 열망하여	post (v)을 붙이다. 게시하다.
daily (a)	매일의	spirit (n)	기분
usage (n)	사용	lift (v)	...을 들어올리다. 고양시키다.
device (n)	장치	lizard (n)	도마뱀
overall (ad)	전반적으로	weigh (v) ...	무게가 ...이다.
steadily (ad)	꾸준히	mature (a)	성숙한, 다 자란

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interaction	상호 작용	mainly (ad)	주로
location	장소, 위치	disappear (v)	사라지다.
connectedness	유대	distinguish (v)	구별하다.
isolation	고립	resemble (v) ...	...을 닮다.
field study	현장 연구	exhausted (a)	기진맥진한, 녹초가 된
forbid (v)을 금지하다.	to one's feet	일어서는
via을 통해서	ahead of 앞에
voice chat	음성 채팅	deserve (v) 의 자격이 있다.

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text chat	문자 채팅	skilled (a)	숙련된, 능숙한
preference	선호	make demands on을 필요로 하다. 요구하다.
offer (v) ...	...을 제공하다.	support (v) ...	...을 부양하다.
dislike (v) ...	싫어하다.	earn/make a living	생계를 꾸리다/벌다.
participant (n)	참가자	stitch (v)	바느질하다.
favor (v) ...	...을 선호하다.	sew ... together	...을 꿰매 붙이다.
polite (a)	예의 바른, 공손한	tool (n)	도구
choir (n)	합창단	efficient (a)	효율적인
applicant (n)	지원자	productive (a)	생산적인

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awesome (a)	멋진, 훌륭한	billion (n)	10억
air (v)	방송하다, 방송되다.	form (v)을 형성하다.

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comics	(신문, 잡지 등의) 만화란	cell (n)	세포
worthwhile (a)	가치 있는	complex (a)	복잡한
contain (v)을 담다, 포함하다.	muticellular organism	다세포 생물

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evolve (v)	진화하다.	various (a)	다양한
spread (v)	퍼뜨리다. 퍼지다(확산되다)	adapt to에 적응하다.
genetic material	유전 물질	impact (n)	영향, 효과
fast-forward (v)	(테이프 따위를) 빨리 앞으로 감다	nerve (n)	신경
principle (n)	원리, 원칙	saying (n)	속담
apply (v)	적용되다.	negotiation	협상
in groups	무리를 지어	care about (v) ...	...에 관해 신경(관심)을 쓰다.
dominant (a)	지배적인, 우월한	identify (v) ...	...을 확인(식별)하다.
species (n)	(생물의) 종	at no cost	비용을 들이지 않고
advertising (n)	광고	in return	그에 대한 보답으로
have ... in common	...을 공통점으로 지니다.	close a deal	거래를 매듭짓다.
share (v) ...	...을 공유하다.	potential (a)	잠재적인
limited (a)	제한된, 한정된	prefer (v) ...	...을 선호하다.
appealing (a)	매력적인	complain (v) ...	불평하다.
present (v) ...	...을 제공/제시하다.	grateful (a)	감사하는
meet (v) ...	...을 충족시키다.	unfortunately	불행하게도, 유감스럽게도
cover up (v) ...	...을 숨기다. 은폐하다.	include (v) ...	...을 포함하다.
play down (v) ...	...을 약화시키다.	respond (v)	반응하다. 답장을 보내다.
favorable (a)	호의적인, 유리한	rarely (ad)	좀처럼 ...하지 않다.
comparison (n)	비교	immediate (a)	즉각적인
similar (a)	유사한	check (n)	수표
differentiate (v)	차별화하다. 구분하다.	sum (n)	액수
competitor	경쟁 상대	hit puberty	사춘기가 되다.
likewise	마찬가지로	go through (v) ...	...을 겪다.
remove (v) ...	...을 제거하다.	growing pain	성장통
detail (n)	세부 사항	used to ~	~하곤 했다. 예전에 ~이었다.
confusing (a)	혼동(혼란)스러운	scary (a)	무서운
actually	사실상	alike	비슷한
mental picture	심상	duty (n)	의무, 해야할 일
cave (n)	동굴	host (n)	주인

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geography	지형, 지리	informal (a)	격식을 차리지 않는
influent (v)에 영향을 주다.	request (v) ...	요청하다. 요구하다.
value (v) ...	...을 가치있게(소중하게) 여기다.	morally (ad)	도덕적으로
shelter (n)	거처, 숙소	obvious (a)	명백한, 분명한
author (n)	저자	be caught up with ...	...에 사로잡히다.
beast (n)	짐승	ignore (v) ...	...을 무시하다.
abuse (v) ...	...을 남용하다. 악용하다.	unrelated (a)	관련 없는
violation	위반	deal with (v) ...	...을 다루다. 처리하다.
resident (n)	주민, 거주자	note (v)	1. 주목하다. 2. 말하다. 언급하다.
ownership	소유	patience (n)	인내(심)
gain (v) ...	...을 얻다.	remind A that ...	A에게 ...을 상기시키다.
popularity	인기	proper (a)	적절한
exceed (v) ...	...을 넘다, 초과하다.	slave (n)	노예
adult (n)	성인	servant (n)	하인
influence (n)	영향	cruel (a)	잔인한
traffic jam	교통 체증	punish (v) ...	...을 벌하다.
pollution	오염	recover (v)	회복하다.
replace (v) ...	...을 대신(대체)하다.	go by (v)	(시간이) 지나가다.
license (n)	면허	guard (n)	경비병, 경비원
operate (v) ...	(기계)를 조작하다.	severely	심하게
struggle with ...	...에 아등바등하다.	injure (v) ...	...에게 상처를 입히다.
parking lot	주차장	bleed (v)	출혈하다.
manufacturer	제조업자	herb (n)	약초, 풀
reputation	명성, 평판	wound (n)	상처
impression	인상	lick (v)	핥다.
promising (a)	유망한		
executive (n)	경영자, 임원		
fluent (a)	유창한		
atmosphere	분위기		
do ~'s homework	철저히 준비하다.		

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18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mrs. Coling,

My name is Susan Harris and I am writing on behalf of the students at Lockwood High School. Many students at the school have been working on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. You are invited to attend a special presentation that will be held at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous figures in the community, we would be honored by your attendance. We look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Susan Harris

- ① 학생들이 준비한 발표회 참석을 부탁하려고
- ② 학생들을 위한 특별 강연을 해 준 것에 감사하려고
- ③ 청년 실업 문제의 해결 방안에 관한 강연을 의뢰하려고
- ④ 학생들의 발표회에 대한 재정적 지원을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 학생들의 프로젝트 심사 결과를 알리려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Shaun의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....'But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

- ① proud
- ② bored
- ③ jealous
- ④ satisfied
- ⑤ embarrassed

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well. It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

- ① 참을성이 많을수록 성공할 가능성이 커진다.
- ② 한 번 들인 나쁜 습관은 쉽게 고쳐지지 않는다.
- ③ 나이가 들어갈수록 좋은 습관을 형성하기 힘들다.
- ④ 무리한 목표를 세우면 달성하지 못할 가능성이 크다.
- ⑤ 하나의 좋은 습관 형성은 생활 전반에 긍정적 효과가 있다.

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below those in quieter settings.

- ① impacts of noise on academic achievement
- ② new trends in classroom design
- ③ ways to control a noisy class
- ④ various kinds of reading activities
- ⑤ roles of reading in improving writing skills

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

- ① The City's Greatest Attraction: People
- ② Leave the City, Live in the Country
- ③ Make More Parks in the City
- ④ Feeling Lonely in the Crowded Streets
- ⑤ Ancient Cities Full of Tourist Attractions

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

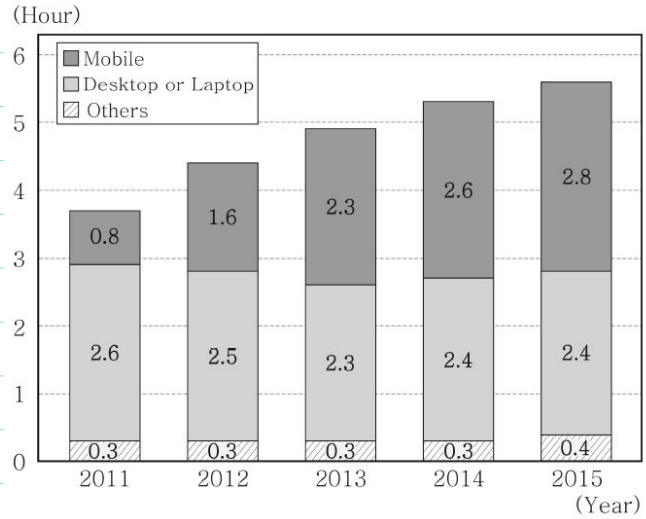
- ① Lower Prices, Higher Sales
- ② Too Much Information Causes Stress
- ③ Advertisement: Noise for TV Viewers
- ④ Risktaking: A Source of Bigger Profits
- ⑤ Safe Purchase: What Consumers Pursue Eagerly

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The above graph shows Americans' average daily Internet usage time by device from 2011 to 2015.

- ① Overall, the total Internet usage time increased steadily from 2011 to 2015.
- ② In 2011, Internet usage time by mobiles was shorter than that by desktops or laptops.
- ③ In 2012, however, Americans spent the same hours on mobiles as they did on desktops or laptops.
- ④ In 2014, Internet usage time by mobiles was longer than that by desktops or laptops.
- ⑤ In 2015, Americans spent an average of 5.6 hours a day on the Internet.

Average Daily Internet Usage by Device



25. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of (A) **[connectedness / isolation]** among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology (B) **[allowed / forbade]** them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television—whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for (C) **[disliking / favoring]** text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|------------|
| ① connectedness | allowed | disliking |
| ② connectedness | forbade | disliking |
| ③ connectedness | allowed | favoring |
| ④ isolation | forbade | favoring |
| ⑤ isolation | allowed | disliking. |

18. ① 목적. 학생들이 준비한 발표회 참석을 부탁하려고

My name is Susan Harris and I am writing on behalf of the students at Lockwood High School. Many students at the school have been working on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. You are invited to attend a special presentation that will be held at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous figures in the community, we would be honored by your attendance. We look forward to seeing you there.

제 이름은 Susan Harris이며 Lockwood 고등학교 학생들을 대신하여 말씀드립니다. 우리 학교의 많은 학생들은 Lockwood 지역의 청년 실업 문제에 관한 프로젝트를 수행해 왔습니다. 4월 16일에 학교 강당에서 열리는 특별 발표회에 귀하를 초대합니다. 발표회에서 학생들은 우리 지역에 있는 청년들을 위한 고용 기회를 만들어 내기 위한 다양한 의견을 제안할 것입니다. 지역 사회의 저명인사 중 한 분으로서 귀하께서 참석해 주신다면 영광일 것입니다. 그곳에서 귀하를 뵈 수 있기를 기대합니다.

19. ⑤ Shaun의 심경. embarrassed

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. When he opened his mouth, nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time....' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked disappointed. He didn't know what to say. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

마침내 Shaun이 연설할 차례가 왔다. 그가 입을 열었을 때, 그의 목에서는 숨소리만 새어 나왔다. 곧이어 그는 다시 말을 하려고 했지만, 할 말이 떠오르지 않았다. 그는 시간에 대해 이야기하려고 준비해 왔고 "시간은..."이라는 단어로 말을 시작했다. 그러나 그 뒤로 아무 말도 이어지지 않았다. Shaun은 할 말을 찾을 수가 없었다. 웃음소리가 강당의 앞에서 뒤로 퍼져 나가기 시작했다. 심사 위원들조차 실망한 표정이었다. 그는 무슨 말을 할지 몰랐다. 그는 사람들을 바라보았다. 대회에 모인 청중들은 이제 그와 그의 무능함을 보며 큰 소리로 웃고 있었다.

20. ⑤ 요지. 하나의 좋은 습관 형성은 생활 전반에 긍정적 효과가 있다.

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. *Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well. It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

최근 연구들은 습관 형성에 관한 몇몇 흥미로운 결과를 알려 준다. 이 연구에서 하나의 긍정적인 습관을 성공적으로 익힌 학생들은 더 적은 스트레스, 더 적은 충동적 소비, 더 나은 식습관, 줄어든 카페인 섭취, 더 적은 TV 시청 시간, 그리고 심지어 더 적은 설거지를 안 한 접시를 (갖고 있음) 보고했다. 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, 그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다. 이것이 올바른 습관을 가진 사람들이 다른 사람들보다 더 뛰어나 보이는 이유이다. 그들은 가장 중요한 일을 규칙적으로 하고 있고, 결과적으로 그 밖의 모든 일이 더 쉬워진다.

21. ① 주제. impacts of noise on academic achievement

Noise in the classroom has negative effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement, particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences, and their performance on prereading tests improved. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform below those in quieter settings

교실 안의 소음은 의사소통 패턴과 주의를 기울이는 능력에 부정적인 영향을 미친다. 그러므로 지속적으로 소음에 노출되는 것이 특히 읽기와 읽기 학습에 미치는 소음의 부정적인 영향 면에서 아이들의 학업 성취와 관계가 있다는 것은 놀랍지 않다. 몇몇 연구자들은 유치원 교실이 소음 수준을 낮추도록 바뀌었을 때 아이들이 서로에게 더 자주 말을 걸고 더 완전한 문장으로 말했으며 아이들의 읽기 전 시험 성적이 향상되었다는 사실을 발견했다. 나이가 더 많은 아이들을 대상으로 한 연구는 비슷한 결과를 보여 준다. 읽기와 수학 시험에서 시끄러운 학교나 교실의 초등학생과 고등학생은 더 조용한 환경의 학생들보다 일관되게 성취 수준이 낮다.

22. ① 제목. The City's Greatest Attraction: People

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the presence of other people. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more interesting and feel safer. Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently than those that do not offer a view of other people.

전 세계의 도시에서 행해진 연구들은 도시의 매력으로서의 생활과 활동의 중요성을 보여 준다. 사람들은 무언가 일이 일어나고 있는 곳에 모이고 다른 사람들의 존재를 찾는다. 텅 빈 거리 혹은 활기찬 거리를 걷기라는 선택에 직면하면, 대부분의 사람들은 생활과 활동으로 가득한 거리를 선택할 것이다. 걷는 그 길이 더 흥미로울 것이고 더 안전하게 느껴질 것이다. 사람들이 공연을 하거나 음악을 연주하는 것을 볼 수 있는 행사는 많은 사람들을 끌어들이며 머무르면서 구경하게 한다. 도시 공간의 벤치와 의자에 대한 연구들은 다른 사람들을 볼 수 없는 자리보다 도시의 생활을 가장 잘 볼 수 있는 자리가 훨씬 더 자주 이용된다는 것을 보여 준다.

23. ⑤ 제목. Safe Purchase: What Consumers Pursue Eagerly

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

소비자들은 일반적으로 높은 위험을 무릅쓰는 것을 불편해한다. 그 결과, 소비자들은 대개 위험을 줄이기 위해 많은 전략을 사용하도록 동기 부여를 받는다. 소비자들은 온라인 조사를 하거나, 뉴스 기사를 읽거나, 친구들에게 이야기하거나 혹은 전문가에게 자문을 구함으로써 추가 정보를 수집할 수 있다. 소비자들은 또한 그 제품이 적어도 자신들의 지난번 구매만큼은 만족스러울 것이라고 믿으면서, 자신들이 지난번에 샀던 바로 그 브랜드를 구매하여 불확실성을 줄인다. 게다가, 어떤 소비자들은 더 안전한 선택을 초래하는 간단한 판단 규칙을 이용할 수도 있다. 예를 들어, 어떤 이는 가장 비싼 물건을 사거나, 아주 많이 광고되는 브랜드가 다른 브랜드들보다 더 품질이 높다고 믿고 이 브랜드를 선택할 수도 있다.

24. ③

25. ③ communication through text chat while watching social TV

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social interaction among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of connectedness among TV-using friends. One field study focused on how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them to see which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television—whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. First, text chat required less effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

새로운 기술은 새로운 상호 작용과 문화적 규칙을 만든다. TV 시청을 부추기는 방법으로 이제 소셜 텔레비전 시스템은 서로 다른 장소에 있는 TV 시청자들 사이의 사회적 상호 작용을 가능하게 한다. 이런 시스템들은 TV를 이용하는 친구들 사이에 더 큰 유대감을 만드는 것으로 알려져 있다. 한 현장 연구는 30세에서 36세 사이의 다섯 명의 친구들이 자기들의 집에서 TV를 보면서 어떻게 의사소통하는지에 초점을 두었다. 그 기술은 그들이 친구들 중 어떤 이가 TV를 보고 있는지와 그들이 무엇을 보고 있는지를 알 수 있게 했다. 그들은 소셜 텔레비전을 통해 의사소통하는 방법, 즉 음성 채팅을 할 것인지 혹은 문자 채팅을 할 것인지를 선택했다. 그 연구는 음성 채팅보다는 문자 채팅에 대한 선호도가 강하다는 것을 보여 주었다. 이용자들은 문자 채팅을 선호하는 두 가지 주요한 이유를 말했다. 우선, 문자 채팅은 수고와 집중을 덜 필요로 했고 음성 채팅보다 더 재미있었다. 둘째, 연구 참여자들은 문자 채팅을 더 예의 바른 것으로 여겼다.

18. 목적. 학생들이 준비한 발표회 참석을 부탁하려고



01. My name is Susan Harris and I am writing on behalf of the students at Lockwood High School.

제 이름은 Susan Harris이며 Lockwood 고등학교 학생들을 대신하여 말씀드립니다.

02. Many students at the school have been working on a project

• work on ... 에 매달려 노력하다.
≠ ... ~~have been worked~~ on a project ... (NOT)

about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood.

우리 학교의 많은 학생들은 Lockwood 지역의 청년 실업 문제에 관한 프로젝트를 수행해 왔습니다.

03. You are invited to attend a special presentation 특별 발표회에 귀하를 초대합니다.

≠ to attend at a special presentation (NOT)

that will be held at our school auditorium on April 16th. 4월 16일에 학교 강당에서 열리는

≠ will hold ... (NOT)
• be held = take place 로 바꿔 표현할 수 있습니다.

04. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas 발표회에서 학생들은 다양한 의견을 제안할 것입니다.

for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community.

우리 지역에 있는 청년들을 위한 고용 기회를 만들어 내기 위한

05. As one of the famous figures in the community, we would be honored by your attendance.

• figure (n) ... someone who is important or famous in some way

지역 사회의 저명인사 중 한 분으로서 귀하께서 참석해 주신다면 영광일 것입니다.

06. We look forward to seeing you there.

그곳에서 귀하를 뵈 수 있기를 기대합니다.

• attendance (n) 출석, 참석
vs. attendant (n) 수행원, attention 주의력, 관심

• look forward to ... 에서
to 는 전치사입니다.
따라서, ≠ ... look forward ~~to~~ see you there (NOT)

19. Shaun의 심경. embarrassed



01. Finally, it was Shaun's turn to give a speech. 마침내 Shaun이 연설할 차례가 왔다.

• give/make/deliver a speech 연설하다.

02. When he opened his mouth, 그가 입을 열었을 때,

nothing but air escaped his throat. 그의 목에서는 숨소리만 새어 나왔다.

★ nothing but ... = only ...
= no/little/nothing more than ...

• 이때의 but ... = except ... 의 의미입니다.

03. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing what to say.

곧이어 그는 다시 말을 하려고 했지만, 할 말이 떠오르지 않았다.

• 의문사 to ~ = 의문사 S should ~ 이므로
밑줄 친 본문은
= not knowing what he should say 로 바꿔 표현할 수 있습니다.

04. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time...'

그는 시간에 대해 이야기하려고 준비해 왔고 "시간은..."이라는 단어로 말을 시작했다.

05. But nothing followed. 그러나 그 뒤로 아무 말도 이어지지 않았다.

06. Shaun could not find the words. Shaun은 할 말을 찾을 수가 없었다.

07. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back.

웃음소리가 강당의 앞에서 뒤로 퍼져 나가기 시작했다.

08. Even the judges looked disappointed. 심사 위원들조차 실망한 표정이었다.

≠ ... looked ~~disappointing~~ (NOT)

09. He didn't know what to say. 그는 무슨 말을 할지 몰랐다.

10. He looked into the crowd. 그는 사람들을 바라보았다.

11. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his inability.

대회에 모인 청중들은 이제 그와 그의 무능함을 보며 큰 소리로 웃고 있었다.

• '목표, 겨냥'을 의미하는 전치사 at ... 입니다.
• inability 무능, ...할 수 없음
vs. disability 장애

20. 요지. 하나의 좋은 습관 형성은 생활 전반에 긍정적 효과가 있다.



01. Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation.

≠ interested (NOT)

최근 연구들은 습관 형성에 관한 몇몇 흥미로운 결과를 알려 준다.

02. In these studies, 이 연구에서

students who successfully acquired one positive habit 하나의 긍정적인 습관을 성공적으로 익힌 학생들은 reported ... (갖고 있음을) 보고했다.

less stress; **less** impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; **fewer** hours spent watching TV; and even **fewer** dirty dishes.

더 적은 스트레스, 더 적은 충동적 소비, 더 나은 식습관, 줄어든 카페인 섭취, 더 적은 TV 시청 시간, 그리고 심지어 더 적은 설거지를 안 한 접시를

- 더 적은 ... 이라는 의미로
셀 수 없는 명사 앞에서는 less ...
셀 수 있는 명사 앞에서는 fewer ... 을 씁니다.

- fewer hours spent watching TV TV를 시청하는 데 소비된 보다 더 적은 시간 ... 이라는 의미입니다.

- keep ~ing ... 계속해서 ~하다.
- long enough
≠ enough long (NOT) ... 형용사/부사 + enough ...의 어순에 유의하셔야 합니다.

★ 03. Keep working on one habit long enough, 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well.

그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다.

- not only 가 문두에 위치할 경우, + **부분 도치된 문장** ... 이므로
조동사가 주어 앞에 위치하는 부분 도치된 문장을 의미합니다.
따라서, ≠ ... not only it becomes easier (NOT)
- so 조동사 S (S도 또한 그러하다)
≠ so are other things as well (NOT)

04. It's [**why** / **because**] those with the right habits seem to do better than others.

이것이 올바른 습관을 가진 사람들이 다른 사람들보다 더 뛰어나 보이는 이유이다.

05. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

그들은 가장 중요한 일을 규칙적으로 하고 있고, 결과적으로 그 밖의 모든 일이 더 쉬워진다.

21. 주제. impacts of noise on academic achievement



01. Noise in the classroom has negative effects on ...

• have a ~ effect/impact/influence on ...에 ~한 영향을 미친다.

communication patterns and the ability to pay attention.

교실 안의 소음은 의사소통 패턴과 주의를 기울이는 능력에 부정적인 영향을 미친다.

02. **Thus**, it is not surprising that ... 그러므로 놀랍지 않다.

constant exposure to noise is related to children's academic achievement,

지속적으로 소음에 노출되는 것이 아이들의 학업 성취와 관계가 있다는 것은

particularly in its negative effects on reading and learning to read.

• its = noise 또는 constant exposure to noise

특히 읽기와 읽기 학습에 미치는 소음의 부정적인 영향 면에서

03. Some researchers found that, ... 몇몇 연구자들은 발견했다.

when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels,

유치원 교실이 소음 수준을 낮추도록 바뀌었을 때

the children spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences,

★ ≠ ... spoke each other (NOT)

and their performance on prereading tests improved.

아이들이 서로에게 더 자주 말을 걸고 더 완전한 문장으로 말했으며
아이들의 읽기 전 시험 성적이 향상되었다는 사실을

04. Research with older children suggests similar findings.

나이가 더 많은 아이들을 대상으로 한 연구는 비슷한 결과를 보여 준다.

05. On reading and math tests, 읽기와 수학 시험에서

elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms

시끄러운 학교나 교실의 초등학생과 고등학생은

consistently perform below those in quieter settings.

• those = elementary and high school students

더 조용한 환경의 학생들보다 일관되게 성취 수준이 낮다.

22. 제목. The City's Greatest Attraction: People



01. Studies from cities all over the world show **the importance of life and activity** as an urban attraction.

전 세계의 도시에서 행해진 연구들은 도시의 매력으로서의 생활과 활동의 중요성을 보여 준다.

02. People gather where things are happening and seek **the presence of other people.**

사람들은 무언가 일이 일어나고 있는 곳에 모이고 다른 사람들의 존재를 찾는다.

03. Faced with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street,

텅 빈 거리 혹은 활기찬 거리를 걷기라는 선택에 직면하면,

most people would choose the street with life and activity.

↑ 대부분의 사람들은 생활과 활동으로 가득한 거리를 선택할 것이다.

• p.p. ..., S + V ~되어진 S는 ~하다.

04. The walk will be more **interesting** and feel safer. 걷는 그 길이 더 흥미로울 것이고 더 안전하게 느껴질 것이다.

≠ interested (NOT)

05. **Events** where we can **watch people perform or play music**

사람들이 공연을 하거나 음악을 연주하는 것을 볼 수 있는 행사는

attract many people to stay and watch.

많은 사람들을 끌어들이며 머무르면서 구경하게 한다.

06. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that ... 도시 공간의 벤치와 의자에 대한 연구들은 보여 준다.

the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently

도시의 생활을 가장 잘 볼 수 있는 자리가 훨씬 더 자주 이용된다는 것을

than **those** that do not offer a view of other people.

• **those = the seats** 다른 사람들을 볼 수 없는 자리보다

23. 제목. Safe Purchase: What Consumers Pursue Eagerly



01. Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks.

소비자들은 일반적으로 높은 위험을 무릅쓰는 것을 불편해한다.

02. **As a result**, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk.

≠ motivating (NOT)

그 결과, 소비자들은 대개 위험을 줄이기 위해 많은 전략을 사용하도록 동기 부여를 받는다.

03. Consumers can **collect additional information** 소비자들은 추가 정보를 수집할 수 있다.

by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert.

온라인 조사를 하거나, 뉴스 기사를 읽거나, 친구들에게 이야기하거나 혹은 전문가에게 자문을 구함으로써

04. Consumers also **reduce uncertainty** by buying the same brand that they did the last time,

소비자들은 또한 자신들이 지난번에 샀던 바로 그 브랜드를 구매하여 불확실성을 줄인다.

believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase.

≠ satisfied (NOT)

그 제품이 적어도 자신들의 지난번 구매만큼은 만족스러울 것이라고 믿으면서,

• S + V ... , ~ing ... 에 해당하는 분사 believing ...

• result in (v) ...을 초래하다. 발생시키다.
vs. result from (v) ...으로부터 발생하다.

05. **In addition**, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice.

게다가, 어떤 소비자들은 더 안전한 선택을 초래하는 간단한 판단 규칙을 이용할 수도 있다.

• employ (v) ...
= use, make use of, utilize, take advantage of ... 등

06. **For example**, someone might

buy the most expensive offering

예를 들어, 어떤 이는 가장 비싼 물건을 사거나,

or

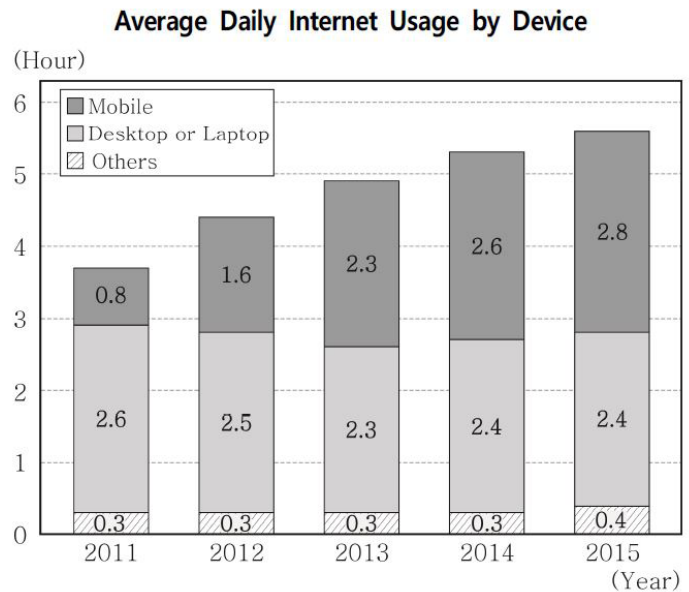
choose a heavily advertised brand

in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

아주 많이 광고되는 브랜드가 다른 브랜드들보다 더 품질이 높다고 믿고

이 브랜드를 선택할 수도 있다.

24. Average Daily Internet Usage by Device



01. The above graph shows Americans' average daily Internet usage time by device from 2011 to 2015.

위 그래프는 2011년부터 2015년까지 미국인들의 기기별 하루 평균 인터넷 사용 시간을 보여 준다.

02. Overall, the total Internet usage time increased steadily from 2011 to 2015.

전반적으로 총 인터넷 사용 시간은 2011년에서 2015년까지 꾸준히 증가했다.

03. In 2011, Internet usage time by mobiles was shorter than that by desktops or laptops.

2011년에 휴대용 기기를 이용한 인터넷 사용 시간은 데스크톱이나 랩톱컴퓨터를 이용한 시간보다 더 짧았다.

- Internet usage time by mobiles ... 0.8 시간
 - that by desktops or laptops ... 2.6 시간
- = Internet usage time

04. In 2013, however, Americans spent the same hours on mobiles as they did on desktops or laptops.

- 각각 2.3 시간으로 같습니다.

그러나 2013년에 미국인들은 데스크톱이나 랩톱컴퓨터로 이용한 시간과 똑같은 시간을 휴대용 기기로 썼다.

05. In 2014, Internet usage time by mobiles was longer than that by desktops or laptops.

2014년에 휴대용 기기를 이용한 인터넷 사용 시간은 데스크톱이나 랩톱컴퓨터를 이용한 시간보다 더 길었다.

- Internet usage time by mobiles ... 2.6 시간
 - that by desktops or laptops ... 2.4 시간
- = Internet usage time

06. In 2015, Americans spent an average of 5.6 hours a day on the Internet.

2015년에 미국인들은 하루 평균 5.6시간을 인터넷을 하는 데 사용했다.

25. communication through text chat while watching social TV



01. New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules.

새로운 기술은 새로운 상호 작용과 문화적 규칙을 만든다.

★ 밑줄 친 부분에 관한 본문의 구체적인 예

... 소셜 텔레비전 시스템에 의해 서로 다른 장소에 있는 TV 시청자들 사이에 음성 채팅이나 문자 채팅을 통해 사회적 상호 작용이 가능하게 되었다.

02. As a way to encourage TV viewing, TV 시청을 부추기는 방법으로 social television systems now enable **social interaction** among TV viewers in different locations.

이제 소셜 텔레비전 시스템은 서로 다른 장소에 있는 TV 시청자들 사이의 사회적 상호 작용을 가능하게 한다.

03. These systems are known to build a greater sense of **connectedness** among TV-using friends.

이런 시스템들은 TV를 이용하는 친구들 사이에 더 큰 유대감을 만드는 것으로 알려져 있다.

04. One field study focused on ... 한 현장 연구는 초점을 두었다. **≠ during watching TV at their homes (NOT)**
how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated while watching TV at their homes.

30세에서 36세 사이의 다섯 명의 친구들이 자기들의 집에서 TV를 보면서 어떻게 의사소통하는지에

05. The technology allowed them to see ... 그 기술은 그들이 알 수 있게 했다.

• S allow A to ~
S로 인해서 A가 ~할 수 있다.

which of the friends were watching TV
and 친구들 중 어떤 이가 TV를 보고 있는지와
what they were watching. 그들이 무엇을 보고 있는지를

06. They chose how to communicate via social television

그들은 소셜 텔레비전을 통해 의사소통하는 방법을 선택했다.

— whether through voice chat or text chat.

즉 음성 채팅을 할 것인지 혹은 문자 채팅을 할 것인지를

07. The study showed a strong preference for text over voice.

• '...보다' 라는 의미의 전치사 over ...

그 연구는 음성 채팅보다는 문자 채팅에 대한 선호도가 강하다는 것을 보여 주었다.

08. Users offered two key reasons for favoring text chat. 이용자들은 문자 채팅을 선호하는 두 가지 주요한 이유를 말했다.

09. First, text chat required **less** effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat.

우선, 문자 채팅은 수고와 집중을 덜 필요로 했고 음성 채팅보다 더 재미있었다.

10. Second, study participants viewed text chat as more polite.

둘째, 연구 참여자들은 문자 채팅을 더 예의 바른 것으로 여겼다.

≠ ... viewed text chat as more **politely** (NOT)

★ 동사 A as B ... 일 경우,
B의 품사는 '명사 또는 형용사' 입니다.

26. 2017 Happy Voice Choir Audition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 26.

- ① 학교 동아리가 개최한다.
- ② 신입생이면 누구나 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 3월 24일에 강당에서 열린다.
- ④ 지원자는 자신이 선택한 두 곡을 불러야 한다.
- ⑤ 참가하려면 이메일을 보내야 한다.

2017 Happy Voice Choir Audition

Do you love to sing? Happy Voice, one of the most famous school clubs, is holding an audition for you. Come and join us for some very exciting performances!

- Who: Any freshman
- When: Friday, March 24, 3 p.m.
- Where: Auditorium

All applicants should sing two songs:

- 1st song: *Oh Happy Day!*
- 2nd song: You choose your own.

To enter the audition, please email us at hvaudition@gmail.com.

For more information, visit the school website.



27. Save Energy Video Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Blank lines for writing the answer to question 27.


- ① 출품작은 1분짜리 비디오여야 한다.
- ② 고등학생만 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 작품 제출 마감은 3월 13일 자정이다.
- ④ 수상자의 학급에 디지털 카메라를 수여한다.
- ⑤ 수상작은 TV 프로그램에서 방영된다.

Save Energy Video Contest

Create a 30-second video that encourages students to save energy in their everyday life.

- The contest is open to middle and high school students.
- Videos should be submitted between March 13th and midnight on April 6th to win awesome prizes.
- Prizes
 - a digital camera for five winners
 - a \$100 gift card for each winner's class
- Winning videos will air on the TV show *Green Planet!*

Check out www.energy4future.org for more information.



28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but ① because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. Charlie Brown and Blondie are part of my morning routine and help me ② to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, ③ cutting out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work—so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit ④ lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends ⑤ who can really use a good laugh.

29. chuckwalla에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25cm long, though they may grow up to 45cm. They weigh about 1.5kg when mature. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, because young males look like females and the largest females resemble males.

*molt: 탈피

- ① 길이가 45cm까지 자랄 수 있다.
- ② 대부분 갈색이거나 검은색이다.
- ③ 등을 따라 꼬리까지 짙은 갈색 선들이 나 있다.
- ④ 수컷의 몸통 색깔은 나이가 들수록 짙어진다.
- ⑤ 어린 수컷의 생김새는 암컷과 비슷하다.

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600meter race. She was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of ① her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. ② She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided ③ her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself. "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish,"she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in ④ her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where ⑤ she finished last.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone—very often even less than a whole trade—is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their _____ did result in more efficient and productive work. [3점]

① specialization

② criticism

③ competition

④ diligence

⑤ imagination

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fastforward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by _____, have become the earth's dominant species. [3점]

*molecule: 분자

- ① cooperating with one another
- ② fighting against enemies
- ③ studying other species
- ④ inventing various machines
- ⑤ paying attention to differences

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What do advertising and mapmaking have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by _____. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing. [3점]

- ① reducing the amount of information
- ② telling or showing everything
- ③ listening to people's voices
- ④ relying on visual images only
- ⑤ making itself available to everyone

26. ④

27. ⑤

28. ③ Take time to read the comics.

Take time to read the comics. This is worthwhile not just because they will make you laugh but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. Charlie Brown and Blondie are part of my morning routine and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. Post it wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work — so that *every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

시간을 내서 만화란을 읽어라. 그것이 여러분을 웃게 만들기 때문일 뿐만 아니라 그것이 삶의 본질에 관한 지혜를 담고 있기 때문에 만화를 읽는 것은 가치가 있다. 'Charlie Brown'과 'Blondie'는 나의 아침 일과의 일부이고 내가 미소로 하루를 시작할 수 있게 도와 준다. 신문 만화란을 읽을 때, 여러분을 웃게 하는 만화를 잘라 내라. 그것을 여러분이 가장 필요로 하는 곳, 냉장고든 직장에든, 어디에든지 붙여라, 그러면 그것을 볼 때마다 미소를 짓고 기분이 고양되는 것을 느낄 것이다. 모든 사람들 역시 크게 웃을 수 있게 여러분이 좋아하는 것을 친구들 및 가족과 공유해라. 크게 웃는 것을 정말 잘 활용할 수 있는 아픈 친구들을 방문하러 갈 때 여러분의 만화를 가지고 가라.

29. ④ Chuckwallas

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25cm long, though they may grow up to 45cm. They weigh about 1.5kg when mature. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, because young males look like females and the largest females resemble males.

chuckwalla는 대개 길이가 20~25cm인 통통한 도마뱀인데, 45cm까지 자랄 수도 있다. 다 자랐을 때, 그들의 무게는 1.5kg가량 나간다. 대부분의 chuckwalla는 주로 갈색이거나 검은색이다. 해마다 하는 탈피 직후에는 껍질은 윤기가 난다. 짙은 갈색 선들이 등을 따라 꼬리까지 이어진다. 수컷은 나이가 들면서 이 갈색 선들이 사라지고, 몸통 색깔은 더 밝아지는데, 꼬리는 거의 하얀색이 된다. 어린 수컷의 생김새는 암컷과 비슷하고 가장 커다란 암컷은 수컷을 닮았기 때문에 수컷과 암컷을 구별하기는 쉽지 않다.

30. ③ Meghan Vogel & Arden McMath

Meghan Vogel was tired. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600meter race. She was so exhausted afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself. "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

Meghan Vogel은 지쳤다. 2012년 1600미터 달리기 주 선수권 대회에서 막 우승을 했기 때문이었다. 그녀는 그 후에 너무 기진맥진해서 다음 시합인 3200미터 경기 막판에는 꼴찌를 하고 있었다. 그 긴 경주의 마지막 바퀴를 돌고 있을 때, 그녀 앞에 있던 선수인 Arden McMath가 땅에 쓰러졌다. Vogel은 재빨리 결정했다. 그녀는 달리던 것을 멈추고 McMath가 일어설 수 있도록 도와 주었다. 그들은 함께 마지막 30미터를 걸었다. Vogel은 결승선으로 그녀를 이끌었다. 그리고 나서 Vogel은 McMath가 자신보다 앞서서 결승선을 통과하도록 살짝 밀어 주었다. 그녀는 "주 대회에 참가하기 위해 열심히 노력하면, 완주할 자격이 있어요."라고 말했다. 나중에, Vogel의 고향에서 그녀를 축하하는 퍼레이드를 개최했다. 그 퍼레이드는 그녀가 1등으로 들어온 시합 때문이 아니었다. 그것은 그녀가 꼴찌로 들어온 시합 때문이었다.

31. ① The Division of Labor

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And *it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

작은 마을에서는 똑같은 직공이 의자와 문과 탁자를 만들고, 흔히 바로 그 사람이 집을 짓는다. 그리고 물론 여러 직종에 종사하는 사람이 그 직종 모두에 능숙하기는 불가능하다. 반면에 큰 도시에서는 많은 사람이 각 직종을 필요로 하기 때문에, 직종 하나만으로도, 온전한 직종에 훨씬 미치지 못하는 것으로도 한 사람을 먹고 살게하기에 충분하다. 예를 들어 어떤 사람은 남성용 신발을 만들고, 다른 사람은 여성용 신발을 만든다. 그리고 어떤 사람은 신발에 바느질만 하고, 다른 사람은 그것을 잘라 내는 것으로, 또 다른 사람은 신발의 윗부분을 꿰매 붙이는 것으로 한 사람이 생계를 꾸리는 경우까지도 있다. 그런 숙련된 직공들은 간단한 도구를 사용했는지도 모르지만, 그들의 전문화는 더 효율적이고 생산적인 작업을 정말 초래했다.

32. ① Individuals can sometimes accomplish things together that they can't accomplish by themselves.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fastforward another billion years to our world, which is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

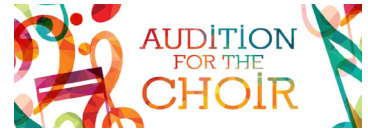
약 40억 년 전에 분자는 서로 결합하여 세포를 형성했다. 약 20억 년 후에는 세포가 결합하여 더 복잡한 세포를 형성했다. 그리고 나서 10억 년 후에는 이 더 복잡한 세포가 결합해서 다세포 생물을 형성했다. 참여한 개체들이 협력함으로써 자신의 유전 물질을 새롭고 더 효과적인 방식으로 퍼뜨릴 수 있었기 때문에, 이 모든 것들이 진화하게 되었다. 또 한 번 10억년을 빨리 앞으로 감아 우리가 사는 세상으로 오면, 개미부터 늑대, 사람에 이르기까지 사회적 동물로 가득하다. 같은 원리가 적용된다. 무리를 지은 개미와 늑대는 한 마리의 개미나 늑대가 전혀 할 수 없는 일을 할 수 있고, 우리 인간은 서로 협력함으로써 지구의 지배적인 종이 되었다.

33. ② 광고와 지도 제작의 공통점

What do advertising and mapmaking have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear, but *neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

광고를 하는 것과 지도를 만드는 것은 어떤 공통점이 있는가? 의심할 바 없이 최고의 대답은 그것들이 제한된 형태의 진실을 전달해야 하는 필요성을 공유하고 있다는 것이다. 광고는 매력적인 이미지를 만들어 내야 하고, 지도는 분명한 이미지를 제공해야 하지만, 어느 것도 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자기 목적을 충족할 수는 없다. 광고는 선전하는 회사나 서비스의 부정적인 측면을 숨기거나 약화시킨다. 이런 식으로, 그것은 자기에게 유리하게 유사한 제품과 비교하는 것을 홍보하거나 제품을 그것의 경쟁 제품과 차별화할 수 있다. 마찬가지로 지도는 혼란스럽게 할 세부 사항을 제거해야 한다.

26. 2017 Happy Voice Choir Audition



2017 Happy Voice Choir Audition

Do you love to sing? 노래 부르기를 좋아하세요?

Happy Voice, one of the most famous school clubs, is holding an audition for you.

• one of + 복수명사(school clubs)

• hold (v) ...을 열다. 개최하다.

가장 유명한 학교 동아리 중 하나인 Happy Voice가 여러분을 위해 오디션을 개최합니다.

Come and join us for some very exciting performances! 아주 신나는 공연을 위해 와서 우리와 함께 하세요!

≠ excited (NOT)

- Who: Any freshman
- When: Friday, March 24, 3 p.m.
- Where: Auditorium

All applicants should sing two songs: 모든 지원자는 두 곡을 불러야 합니다.

- 1st song: Oh Happy Day! 첫 번째 노래: 'Oh Happy Day!'
- 2nd song: You choose your own. 두 번째 노래: 여러분이 자신의 곡을 선택합니다.

To enter the audition, please email us at hvaudition@gmail.com.

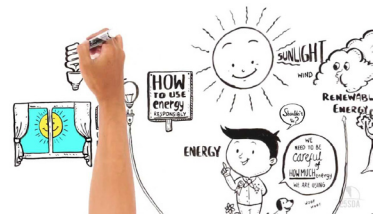
오디션에 참가하려면, hvaudition@gmail.com으로 우리에게 이메일을 보내 주세요.

For more information, visit the school website. 더 많은 정보를 얻으려면 학교 웹사이트를 방문하세요.

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27. Save Energy Video Contest



Save Energy Video Contest

Create a 30-second video that encourages students to save energy in their everyday life.

일상생활에서 학생들이 에너지를 절약하도록 장려하는 30초짜리 비디오를 만드세요.

• 숫자가 결합된 명사가 뒤에 오는 명사를 수식할 경우
단수 명사 형태여야 합니다.
≠ a 30-seconds video (NOT)

• S encourage A to ~ S로 인해서 A가 ~하다.

- The contest is open to middle and high school students. 중학생과 고등학생이 대회에 참가할 수 있습니다.
- Videos should be submitted between March 13th and midnight on April 6th to win awesome prizes.
멋진 상을 받으려면 비디오를 3월 13일부터 4월 6일 자정까지 제출해야 합니다.

• submit (v) ...을 제출하다.
= give in, turn in, hand in 등

- Prizes
 - a digital camera for five winners
 - a \$100 gift card for each winner's class
- Winning videos will air on the TV show Green Planet! 수상작은 TV 프로그램 'Green Planet'에서 방송될 것입니다!

Check out www.energy4future.org for more information.



28. Take time to read the comics.

01. Take time to read the comics. 시간을 내서 만화란을 읽어라.

• take time to ~ 시간을 들여 ~하다.
 ≠ Take time ~~reading~~ the comics (NOT)

02. This is worthwhile 그것이 가치가 있다.

not just because they will make you laugh 여러분을 웃게 만들기 때문일 뿐만 아니라
 but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life.
 그것이 삶의 본질에 관한 지혜를 담고 있기 때문에 만화를 읽는 것은

03. Charlie Brown and Blondie 'Charlie Brown'과 'Blondie'는

are part of my morning routine 나의 아침 일과의 일부이고
 and help me to start the day with a smile. 내가 미소로 하루를 시작할 수 있게 도와 준다.

• help + O + 동사원형/to ~ 이므로
 밑줄 친 부분 = help me start the day with a smile.

04. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, 신문 만화란을 읽을 때,
 cut out a cartoon that makes you laugh. 여러분을 웃게 하는 만화를 잘라 내라.

05. Post [it / them] wherever you need it most, such as on your refrigerator or at work

• it = a cartoon

그것을 여러분이 가장 필요로 하는 곳, 냉장고든 직장에든, 어디에든지 붙여라,
 — so that every time you see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lifted.
 그러면 그것을 볼 때마다 미소를 짓고 기분이 고양되는 것을 느낄 것이다.

★ 기분을 올리는 것이므로 (즉, your spirit 이 lift 되는 것이므로)
 ≠ ... feel your spirit ~~lift/lifting~~ (NOT) ... 입니다. 유의하셔야 합니다.

06. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too.

• share A with B ... A를 B와 공유하다.

모든 사람들 역시 크게 웃을 수 있게 여러분이 좋아하는 것을 친구들 및 가족과 공유해라.

07. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

≠ ... when you go to visit ~~to~~ sick friends (NOT)

크게 웃는 것을 정말 잘 활용할 수 있는 아픈 친구들을 방문하러 갈 때 여러분의 만화를 가지고 가라.

29. Chuckwallas



01. Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25cm long, though they may grow up to 45cm.

chuckwalla는 대개 길이가 20~25cm인 통통한 도마뱀인데, 45cm까지 자랄 수도 있다.

02. They weigh about 1.5kg when mature. 다 자랐을 때, 그들의 무게는 1.5kg가량 나간다.

• 시간/조건/양보의 접속사에서는
S + be 를 생략할 수 있습니다.
따라서, 밑줄 친 본문은 = when they are mature 이며
≠ when maturely (NOT)

03. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. 대부분의 chuckwalla는 주로 갈색이거나 검은색이다.

04. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. 해마다 하는 탈피 직후에는 껍질은 윤기가 난다.

= Shortly after ...

05. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. 짙은 갈색 선들이 등을 따라 꼬리까지 이어진다.

• as S + V ...
① ...처럼, ...한대로
② ...할때, ...하면서, ...함에 따라
③ because ...

06. As the males grow older, 수컷은 나이가 들면서

these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white.

이 갈색 선들이 사라지고, 몸통 색깔은 더 밝아지는데, 꼬리는 거의 하얀색이 된다.

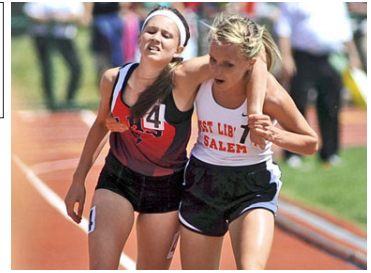
• distinguish/differentiate/discriminate between A and B
A와 B를 구분하다.

07. It is not easy to distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, 수컷과 암컷을 구별하기는 쉽지 않다.

because young males look like females and the largest females resemble males.

어린 수컷의 생김새는 암컷과 비슷하고 가장 커다란 암컷은 수컷을 닮았기 때문에 ≠ ... resemble like males (NOT)

30. Meghan Vogel & Arden McMath



01. Meghan Vogel was tired. Meghan Vogel은 지쳤다.
02. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600 meter race.
2012년 1600미터 달리기 주 선수권 대회에서 막 우승을 했기 때문이었다.
03. She was so exhausted afterward 그녀는 그 후에 너무 기진맥진해서
 that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters.
 다음 시합인 3200미터 경기 막판에는 꼴찌를 하고 있었다.
04. As she came around the final turn in the long race, 그 긴 경주의 마지막 바퀴를 돌고 있을 때
 the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground.
 그녀 앞에 있던 선수인 Arden McMath가 땅에 쓰러졌다.
05. Vogel made a quick decision. Vogel은 재빨리 결정했다.
06. She stopped and helped McMath to her feet. 그녀는 달리던 것을 멈추고 McMath가 일어설 수 있도록 도와 주었다.
 = She stopped to help McMath to her feet.
 • help A to A's feet A가 일어설도록 돕다.
07. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. 그들은 함께 마지막 30미터를 걸었다.
08. Vogel guided her to the finish line. Vogel은 결승선으로 그녀를 이끌었다.
09. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across it, just ahead of Vogel herself.
그리고 나서 Vogel은 McMath가 자신보다 앞서서 결승선을 통과하도록 살짝 밀어 주었다.
10. "If you work hard to get to the state meet, you deserve to finish," she said.
그녀는 "주 대회에 참가하기 위해 열심히 노력하면, 완주할 자격이 있어요."라고 말했다.
 • deserve to ~할만한 가치가 있다.
 ≠ ... you deserve finishing (NOT)
11. Later, Vogel's hometown held a parade in her honor. 나중에, Vogel의 고향에서 그녀를 축하하는 퍼레이드를 개최했다.
12. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. 그 퍼레이드는 그녀가 1등으로 들어온 시합 때문이 아니었다.
13. It was because of the race where she finished last. 그것은 그녀가 꼴찌로 들어온 시합 때문이었다.

31. 원문에서의 제목. The Division of Labor



01. In small towns 작은 마을에서는
the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses.
똑같은 직공이 의자와 문과 탁자를 만들고, 흔히 바로 그 사람이 집을 짓는다.

02. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be **skilled** in all of them.

그리고 물론 여러 직종에 종사하는 사람이 그 직종 모두에 능숙하기는 불가능하다.

★ trade (n) ... a particular job, especially one needing special skill with your hands

- 본문에서의 skilled = specialized 의 의미가 강합니다.
- them = many trades

03. In large cities, **on the other hand**, because many people make demands on each trade,
반면에 큰 도시에서는 많은 사람이 각 직종을 필요로 하기 때문에,
one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough to support a man.

≠ ... enough supporting a man (NOT)

직종 하나만으로도, 온전한 직종에 훨씬 미치지 못하는 것으로도 한 사람을 먹고 살게 하기에 충분하다.

04. **For instance**, one man makes shoes for men, and **another** / ~~the other~~ for women.

예를 들어 어떤 사람은 남성용 신발을 만들고, 다른 사람은 여성용 신발을 만든다.

05. And there are places ... 그리고 경우까지도 있다.

even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, **another** by cutting them out, and **another** by sewing the uppers together.

어떤 사람은 신발에 바느질만 하고, 다른 사람은 그것을 잘라 내는 것으로, 또 다른 사람은 신발의 윗부분을 꿰매 붙이는 것으로 한 사람이 생계를 꾸리는

★ 문장을 시작할 때 '세 사람'이라고 고정시켜 놓은 것이 아니므로 ~~the other 또는 the third~~ by sewing ... 이라고 하면 어법상 틀린 표현이 됩니다.

- may have p.p. ... (과거에 대한 추측으로) 아마 ...했을 것이다.
≠ ... ~~should~~ have used simple tools ... (NOT)

06. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, 그런 숙련된 직공들은 간단한 도구를 사용했을지도 모르지만
but their **specialization** did result in more efficient and productive work.
그들의 전문화는 더 효율적이고 생산적인 작업을 정말 초래했다.

- result in ... 을 초래하다.
vs. result from ...으로부터 발생하다.

32. 원문. **Individuals can sometimes accomplish things together that they can't accomplish by themselves.**



01. About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells.

약 40억 년 전에 분자는 서로 결합하여 세포를 형성했다.

02. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. 약 20억 년 후에는 세포가 결합하여 더 복잡한 세포를 형성했다.

03. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form **multicellular organisms.**
그리고 나서 10억 년 후에는 이 더 복잡한 세포가 결합해서 다세포 생물을 형성했다.

04. All of these evolved 이 모든 것들이 진화하게 되었다.

because the participating individuals could, **by working together,** spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. 관여한 개체들이 협력함으로써

• in a ... way/manner/fashion ...한 방식으로

자신의 유전 물질을 새롭게 더 효과적인 방식으로 퍼뜨릴 수 있었기 때문에,

05. Fastforward another billion years to our world, 또 한 번 10억년을 빨리 앞으로 감아 우리가 사는 세상으로 오면 **[where / which]** is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. 개미부터 늑대, 사람에 이르기까지 사회적 동물로 가득하다.

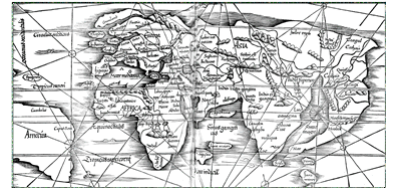
• another + 복수명사 ... 일 경우, = additional ... 이라는 의미입니다.
• 완전 문장 + where + 완전 문장
완전 문장 + which + 불완전 문장 ... 아시지요?

06. The same principle applies. 같은 원리가 적용된다.

07. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, 무리를 지은 개미와 늑대는 한 마리의 개미나 늑대가 전혀 할 수 없는 일을 할 수 있고,

and we humans, **by cooperating with one another,** have become the earth's dominant species. 우리 인간은 서로 협력함으로써 지구의 지배적인 종이 되었다.

33. 광고와 지도 제작의 공통점



01. What do advertising and mapmaking have in common?

• have ... in common ...라는 공통점이 있다.

광고를 하는 것과 지도를 만드는 것은 어떤 공통점이 있는가?

02. Without doubt 의심할 바 없이

the best answer is their shared need to **communicate a limited version of the truth.**

최고의 대답은 그것들이 제한된 형태의 진실을 전달해야 하는 필요성을 공유하고 있다는 것이다.

03. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing 광고는 매력적인 이미지를 만들어 내야 하고, and a map must present an image that's clear, 지도는 분명한 이미지를 제공해야 하지만,

but neither can meet its goal **by telling or showing everything.**

≠ ... neither can meet their goal ... (NOT)

어느 것도 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자기 목적을 충족할 수는 없다.

04. Ads will **cover up or play down negative aspects** of the company or service they advertise.

광고는 선전하는 회사나 서비스의 부정적인 측면을 숨기거나 약화시킨다.

05. In this way, they can

이런 식으로

promote a favorable comparison with similar products

or 그것은 자기에게 유리하게 유사한 제품과 비교하는 것을 홍보하거나

differentiate a product from its competitors.

제품을 그것의 경쟁 제품과 차별화할 수 있다.

06. **Likewise**, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

마찬가지로 지도는 혼란스럽게 할 세부 사항을 제거해야 한다. ≠ confused (NOT)

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty-five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, " _____," is true. [3점]

- ① Actions speak louder than words
- ② A bad workman blames his tools
- ③ You can't judge a book by its cover
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword
- ⑤ A picture is worth a thousand words

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

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about — but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues.

(A) Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so.

(B) Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

(C) For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. [3점]

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

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

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons.

(A) Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. If the check had been enclosed, would they have responded so quickly?

(B) They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response.

(C) He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks.

*enclose: 동봉하다

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains.

Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special. (①) They know everything about you, and you've shared lots of firsts. (②) You find that you have less in common than you used to. (③) Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. (④) Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly alike. (⑤) Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting — just think of what you can learn from each other.

*puberty: 사춘기

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

In return, the guest had duties to his host.

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. (①) If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. (②) "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. (③) Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. (④) These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. (⑤) A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

*hospitality: 환대 **divine: 신(神)의

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Today car sharing movements have appeared all over the world. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on how city residents travel. ① Even in strong car ownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has gained popularity. ② In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now exceeds one in five adults in many urban areas. ③ Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York, as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. ④ The best thing about driverless cars is that people won't need a license to operate them. ⑤ City governments with downtown areas struggling with traffic jams and lack of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

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

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

*distributor: 배급 업체

▶ This story shows that using (A) _____ in a business setting can be considered (B) _____ in Germany.

- ① humor essential
- ② humor inappropriate
- ③ gestures essential
- ④ gestures inappropriate
- ⑤ first names useful

34. ⑤ A picture is worth a thousand words.

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. *Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "*A picture is worth a thousand words," is true.

35. ④ 본인은 그다지 신경을 쓰지 않지만 협상의 상대방이 신경을 쓰는 이슈들을 확인하라.

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about—but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

사실 말이 아니라 이미지로 생각한다는 것을 알고 있었는가? 이미지는 간단히 말해 생각과 경험을 보여 주는 심상이다. 초기 인류는 모래나 자신이 사는 동굴 벽에 그림을 그림으로써 수천 년 동안 자기 생각과 경험을 다른 사람들에게 전달했다. 최근에서야 인간은 이 '그림' 메시지를 기호로 나타내기 위해서 다양한 언어와 알파벳을 만들어 냈다. 마음은 아직 이 비교적 새롭게 생겨난 것에 적응하지 못했다. 이미지가 말보다 뇌에 훨씬 더 커다란 영향을 주는데, (사실) 눈에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경이 귀에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경보다 25배 더 크다. 예를 들어 흔히 어떤 사람의 얼굴은 기억나지만, 그 사람의 이름은 기억나지 않는다. '그림 하나가 천 마디 말의 가치가 있다.'라는 오래된 속담은 맞는 말이다.

협상에서, 여러분은 신경을 쓰지 않지만 상대방에서는 매우 신경을 쓰는 이슈들이 흔히 있을 것이다! 이러한 이슈들을 알아보는 것은 중요하다. 예를 들어, 여러분은 새로운 직장 생활을 6월에 시작하든지 7월에 시작하든지 신경 쓰지 않을 수도 있다. 그러나 장차 여러분의 상사가 될 사람이 가능한 한 빨리 여러분이 일을 시작하기를 강력히 원한다면, 그것은 귀중한 정보이다. 이제 여러분은 (자신에게는 비용이 들지 않지만) 그 사람이 소중하게 생각하는 무언가를 제공하고 그 보답으로 가치 있는 어떤 것을 받을 위치에 있다. 예를 들어, 여러분은 한 달 일찍 일을 시작하고 그렇게 한 것에 대해 더 큰 보너스를 받을 수 있다. 마찬가지로, 내가 집을 구매할 때, 나는 판매자가 가능하면 빨리 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 매우 관심이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다. 그래서 나는 원래 제안된 것보다 한 달 일찍 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 동의했고, 판매자는 더 낮은 가격에 동의했다.

36. ③ Andrew Carnegie의 편지

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons. They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. *If the check had been enclosed, would they have responded so quickly?

20세기 초 대단한 경영인인 Andrew Carnegie가 한 번은 자신의 누이가 두 아들에 대해 불평하는 것을 들었다. 그들은 집을 떠나 대학을 다니면서 좀처럼 그녀의 편지에 답장을 하지 않았다. Carnegie는 자신이 그들에게 편지를 쓰면 즉각 답장을 받을 것이라고 그녀에게 말했다. 그는 두 통의 훈훈한 편지를 그 아이들에게 보냈고, 그들 각각에게 (그 당시에는 큰 액수의 돈이었던) 100달러짜리 수표를 보내게 되어 기쁘다고 그들에게 말했다. 그때 그는 편지들을 부쳤지만 수표들을 동봉하지는 않았다. 며칠 이내에 그는 두 아이들로부터 훈훈한 감사의 편지를 받았고, 그들은 편지의 말미에 그(Carnegie)가 유감스럽게도 수표를 넣는 것을 잊었다고 말했다. 그 수표가 동봉되었다면, 그들은 그렇게 빨리 답장을 보냈을까?

37. ② Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly alike.

Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special. They know everything about you, and you've shared lots of firsts. When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. *You find that you have less in common than you used to. Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly alike. Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting — just think of what you can learn from each other.

아주 오랫동안 알고 지낸 친구인, 어린 시절의 친구는 정말 특별하다. 그들은 여러분에 관한 모든 것을 알고 있으며, 여러분은 처음 하는 많은 일들을 공유해왔다. 하지만 사춘기가 되면, 때로는 이런 아주 오래된 우정이 성장통을 겪는다. 여러분은 예전보다 공유하는 것이 더 적다는 것을 알게 된다. 어쩌면 여러분은 랩을 좋아하는데 그 친구는 팝을 좋아한다거나, 서로 다른 학교에 다니며 서로 다른 무리의 친구들을 사귄 것이다. 변화가 무서울 수도 있지만, 친구들, 심지어 가장 친한 친구도 꼭 같은 필요는 없다는 것을 기억하라. 관심이 다른 친구들을 갖는 것은 삶을 흥미롭게 하는데, 그냥 서로에게서 배울 수 있는 것에 대해 생각해 보라.

38. ④ In Greece, Geography made the guest-host relationship valued.

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

그리스에서는 지형이 인간 관계에 영향을 미쳤다. 그 땅이 이동을 매우 어렵게 만들었기 때문에 손님과 주인의 관계는 중요하게 여겨졌다. 어떤 낯선 이가, 가난한 사람이라도, 문 앞에 나타나면 선한 주인이 되어 그에게 거처를 주고 그와 음식을 나누는 것이 의무였다. "우리는 먹기만 하려고 식탁에 앉는 것이 아니라 함께 먹으려고 식탁에 앉는다."라고 그리스의 작가인 Plutarch가 썼다. 식사를 하는 것은 인간 사회의 표식이고 인간을 짐승과 구별했다. 답례로 손님은 주인에게 의무가 있었다. 이런 의무에는, 보통 사흘을 넘지 않아야 하는데 너무 오래 머물러서 주인의 환대를 악용하지 않는 것이 포함되었다. 어느 편이든 이 관계를 위반하는 것은 인간과 신의 분노를 가져왔다.

39. ④ car sharing movements

Today car sharing movements have appeared all over the world. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on how city residents travel. Even in strong carownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has gained popularity. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now exceeds one in five adults in many urban areas. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York, as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. City governments with downtown areas struggling with traffic jams and lack of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

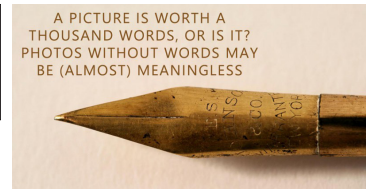
요즘 차량 공유 운동이 전 세계적으로 나타났다. 많은 도시에서 차량 공유는 도시 주민들이 이동하는 방법에 대해 강한 영향을 끼쳤다. 북미처럼 차량 소유 문화가 강한 곳에서조차도 차량 공유가 인기를 얻었다. 미국과 캐나다에서는, 많은 도시 지역에서 이제 차량 공유 회원 수가 성인 5명 중 1명을 넘어섰다. 공유된 각 1대의 차량이 약 10대의 개인 차량을 대체함에 따라, 교통 체증과 대기 오염에 미치는 강한 영향을 토론토부터 뉴욕까지에서 느낄 수 있다. 교통 체증과 주차장 부족에 고심하는 도심 지역을 가진 시 정부는 차량 공유의 늘어나는 인기를 추동하고 있다.

40. ② This story shows that using humor in a business setting can be considered inappropriate in Germany.

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, *he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional in a German business setting.

미국의 큰 하드웨어 제조업체가 독일의 평판이 좋은 배급 업체에 자사의 제품을 소개를 해달라는 초대를 받았다. 가능한 한 가장 좋은 인상을 주고 싶어서 그 미국 회사는 독일어를 유창하게 하는 자사의 가장 유망한 젊은 임원인 Fred Wagner를 보냈다. Fred가 자기를 초대한 독일인들을 처음 만났을 때 그는 굳게 악수를 했고 모두에게 독일어로 인사를 했으며 고개를 약간 숙여 인사하는 것까지도 잊지 않았는데, 그렇게 하는 것이 독일의 풍습이었다. 사람들 앞에서 아주 연설을 잘 하는 Fred는 편안한 분위기를 만들려고 몇 가지 웃기는 농담으로 자기의 발표를 시작했다. 그러나 그는 자기의 발표가 독일의 임원들에게 아주 잘 받아들여지지 않는다고 느꼈다. 비록 Fred는 자기가 문화에 관해서 철저히 대비했다고 생각했지만 그는 한 가지 특정한 실수를 저질렀다. Fred는 몇 가지 농담을 한 것으로는 아무 점수도 얻지 못했다. 독일의 비즈니스 상황에서는 그것이 너무 격식을 차리지 않고 비전문적인 것으로 여겨졌다.

34. A picture is worth a thousand words.



01. Did you know you actually think in images and not in words?

사실 말이 아니라 이미지로 생각한다는 것을 알고 있었는가?

★ 전치사 in 은 '공간'이라는 의미도 있지만 '형태'라는 의미도 담고 있습니다.

본문의 in images and not in words 단어의 형태가 아니라 이미지의 형태로 ... 라는 의미입니다.

02. Images are simply mental pictures showing ideas and experiences.

이미지는 간단히 말해 생각과 경험을 보여 주는 심상이다.

03. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years

초기 인류는 수천 년 동안 자기 생각과 경험을 다른 사람들에게 전달했다.

by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves.

모래나 자신이 사는 동굴 벽에 그림을 그리으로써

04. Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages.

최근에서야 인간은 이 '그림'메시지를 기호로 나타내기 위해서 다양한 언어와 알파벳을 만들어 냈다.

- Only 관련 부사구가 문두에 위치할 경우, + 부분 도치된 문장. ... 입니다. 따라서, Only recently ~~humans have created~~ ... (NOT)

05. Your mind has not yet adapted to this relatively new development.

- ... has not yet [adapted / adopted] to this relatively new development
- ≠ has not yet adapted to this relative new development (NOT)

마음은 아직 이 비교적 새롭게 생겨난 것에 적응하지 못했다.

06. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words;

이미지가 말보다 뇌에 훨씬 더 커다란 영향을 주는데,

the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain.

(사실) 눈에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경이 귀에서 뇌로 이어지는 신경보다 25배 더 크다.

★ = twenty five times as large as ...
= twenty five times the size of ...

07. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example.

예를 들어 흔히 어떤 사람의 얼굴은 기억나지만, 그 사람의 이름은 기억나지 않는다.

08. The old saying, ★ **"A picture is worth a thousand words,"** is true.

'그림 하나가 천 마디 말의 가치가 있다'라는 오래된 속담은 맞는 말이다.

35. 본인은 그다지 신경을 쓰지 않지만

협상의 상대방이 신경을 쓰는 이슈들을 확인하라.



01. In negotiation, there often will be issues 협상에서 이슈들이 흔히 있을 것이다!

↑ that you do not care about 여러분은 신경을 쓰지 않지만
— but that the other side cares about very much!
상대편에서는 매우 신경을 쓰는

• care about ...에 관해 신경을 쓰다.
vs. care for ...을 돌보다.

02. It is important to identify these issues. 이러한 이슈들을 알아보는 것은 중요하다.

03. **For example**, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July.
예를 들어, 여러분은 새로운 직장 생활을 6월에 시작하든지 7월에 시작하든지 신경 쓰지 않을 수도 있다.

04. **But** if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible,
그러나 장차 여러분의 상사가 될 사람이 가능한 한 빨리 여러분이 일을 시작하기를 강력히 원한다면
that's a valuable piece of information. 그것은 귀중한 정보이다.

05. Now you are in a position to ~ 이제 여러분은 입장에 있다.

give her something that she values (at no cost to you)
(자신에게는 비용이 들지 않지만) 그 사람이 소중하게 생각하는 무언가를 제공하고
and get something of value in return.
그 보답으로 가치 있는 어떤 것을 받을

06. **For example**, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so.
예를 들어, 여러분은 한 달 일찍 일을 시작하고 그렇게 한 것에 대해 더 큰 보너스를 받을 수 있다.

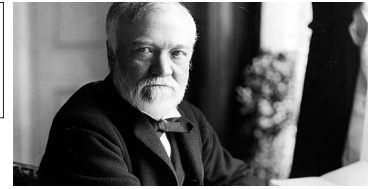
• for doing so
= for starting a month earlier

07. **Similarly**, when purchasing my home, 마찬가지로, 내가 집을 구매할 때,
≠ when purchased my home (NOT)

I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible.
나는 판매자가 가능하면 빨리 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 매우 관심이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.

08. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered,
그래서 나는 원래 제안된 것보다 한 달 일찍 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 동의했고
and the seller agreed to a lower price. 판매자는 더 낮은 가격에 동의했다.

36. Andrew Carnegie의 편지



01. Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, 20세기 초 대단한 경영인인 Andrew Carnegie가 once heard his sister complain about her two sons.

한 번은 자신의 누이가 두 아들에 대해 불평하는 것을 들었다.

02. They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters.

그들은 집을 떠나 대학을 다니면서 좀처럼 그녀의 편지에 답장을 하지 않았다.

• rarely 좀처럼(거의) ...하지 않다.
= seldom, hardly, scarcely 등

03. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response.

Carnegie는 자신이 그들에게 편지를 쓰면 즉각 답장을 받을 것이라고 그녀에게 말했다.

04. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, 그는 두 통의 훈훈한 편지를 그 아이들에게 보냈고, and told them that ... 그들에게 말했다.

he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days).

그들 각각에게 (그 당시에는 큰 액수의 돈이었던) 100달러짜리 수표를 보내게 되어 기쁘다고

05. Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks.

그때 그는 편지들을 부쳤지만 수표들을 동봉하지는 않았다.

• enclose (v)
... to put something inside an envelope as well as a letter

06. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys,

며칠 이내에 그는 두 아이들로부터 훈훈한 감사의 편지를 받았고

who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check.

그들은 편지의 말미에 그(Carnegie)가 유감스럽게도 수표를 넣는 것을 잊었다고 말했다.

• noted 보다 시제가 빠르므로 had unfortunately forgotten ... 입니다.
• forget to ~ 할 것을 잊다(그래서 ~하지 않다) vs. forget ~ing ... ~한 것을 잊다.

07. **If** the check **had been enclosed**, **would they have responded** so quickly?

그 수표가 동봉되었다면, 그들은 그렇게 빨리 답장을 보냈을까?

• If S had p.p. ..., S would/could/might have p.p. ~ (...했다면, ~했을텐데) 가정법입니다.

≠ If the check were enclosed, would they have responded so quickly? (NOT)

≠ If the check had been enclosed, would they respond so quickly? (NOT)

37. Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly alike.



01. Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special.
아주 오랫동안 알고 지낸 친구인, 어린 시절의 친구는 정말 특별하다.
02. They know everything about you, and you've shared lots of firsts.
그들은 여러분에 관한 모든 것을 알고 있으며, 여러분은 처음 하는 많은 일들을 공유해왔다.
03. When you hit puberty, **however**, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains.
하지만 사춘기가 되면, 때로는 이런 아주 오래된 우정이 성장통을 겪는다.
04. You find that you have **less** in common than you used to.
여러분은 예전보다 공유하는 것이 더 적다는 것을 알게 된다.
- have ... in common ...을 공통으로 지니다.
 - = share ... 로 바꿔 표현할 수 있습니다.
05. Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, 어쩌면 여러분은 랩을 좋아하는데 그 친구는 팝을 좋아한다거나 or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends.
서로 다른 학교에 다니며 서로 다른 무리의 친구들을 사귄 것이다.
06. Change can be scary, but remember: 변화가 무서울 수도 있지만,
Friends, even best friends, don't have **to be exactly alike**.
친구들, 심지어 가장 친한 친구도 꼭 같을 필요는 없다는 것을 기억하라.
07. Having friends with other interests
keeps life interesting — just think of what you can learn from each other.
관심이 다른 친구들을 갖는 것은 삶을 흥미롭게 하는데, 그냥 서로에게서 배울 수 있는 것에 대해 생각해 보라.

- Having ... 동명사 주어이므로 + 단수동사 keeps ... 입니다.
 - keep n a 구조에서의 interesting ... 입니다. ≠ ... keeps life interested (NOT)

38. In Greece, Geography made the guest-host relationship valued.



01. **Geography influenced human relationships in Greece.** 그리스에서는 지형이 인간 관계에 영향을 미쳤다.

02. Because the land made travel so difficult,
 the **guest-host relationship** was valued.

• make n a 구조입니다.
 ≠ made travel so difficulty (NOT)

그 땅이 이동을 매우 어렵게 만들었기 때문에 손님과 주인의 관계는 중요하게 여겨졌다.

03. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, 어떤 낯선 이가, 가난한 사람이라도, 문 앞에 나타나면 it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him.

선한 주인이 되어 그에게 거처를 주고 그와 음식을 나누는 것이 의무였다.

04. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch.
 "우리는 먹기만 하려고 식탁에 앉는 것이 아니라 함께 먹으려고 식탁에 앉는다."라고 그리스의 작가인 Plutarch가 썼다.

05. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts.
 식사를 하는 것은 인간 사회의 표식이고 인간을 짐승과 구별했다. • distinguish/differentiate/discriminate/tell/know A from B
 A와 B를 구분하다.

06. In return, the guest had duties to his host. 답례로 손님은 주인에게 의무가 있었다.

07. These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days.
 • hospitality ... friendly behaviour towards visitors
 vs. hostility 적대(적의)감

이런 의무에는, 보통 사흘을 넘지 않아야 하는데 너무 오래 머물러서 주인의 환대를 악용하지 않는 것이 포함되었다.

08. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

어느 편이든 이 관계를 위반하는 것은 인간과 신의 분노를 가져왔다.

• violation (법이나 규칙 등의) 위반
 opp. observance (법이나 규칙 등의) 준수
 • either + 단수명사 ...이므로 ≠ by either sides (NOT)

39. car sharing movements



01. Today car sharing movements have appeared all over the world.

요즘 차량 공유 운동이 전 세계적으로 나타났다.

02. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on how city residents travel.

많은 도시에서 차량 공유는 도시 주민들이 이동하는 방법에 대해 강한 영향을 끼쳤다.

03. Even in strong car-ownership cultures such as North America, 북미처럼 차량 소유 문화가 강한 곳에서조차도 car sharing has gained popularity. 차량 공유가 인기를 얻었다.

• gain popularity 인기를 얻다.

04. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now exceeds one in five adults in many urban areas.

미국과 캐나다에서는, 많은 도시 지역에서 이제 차량 공유 회원 수가 성인 5명 중 1명을 넘어섰다.

• 성인 5명 중 1명

one in/of/out of/from five adults 로 표현할 수 있습니다.

05. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York,

교통 체증과 대기 오염에 미치는 강한 영향을 토론토부터 뉴욕까지에서 느낄 수 있다.

as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars.

공유된 각 1대의 차량이 약 10대의 개인 차량을 대체함에 따라,

• as S + V ...

① ...처럼, ...한대로

② ...할때, ...하면서, ...함에 따라

③ because ...

06. City governments with downtown areas struggling with traffic jams and lack of parking lots

교통 체증과 주차장 부족에 고심하는 도심 지역을 가진 시 정부는

are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

차량 공유의 늘어나는 인기를 추동하고 있다.

40. This story shows that using humor in a business setting can be considered inappropriate in Germany.



01. A large American hardware manufacturer was invited 미국의 큰 하드웨어 제조업체가 초대를 받았다. to introduce its products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. 독일의 평판이 좋은 배급 업체에 자사의 제품을 소개를 해달라는
02. Wanting to make the best possible impression, 가능한 한 가장 좋은 인상을 주고 싶어서 the American company sent its most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, 그 미국 회사는 자사의 가장 유망한 젊은 임원인 Fred Wagner를 보냈다. who spoke fluent German. 독일어를 유창하게 하는
- ~ing ... , S + V ... 에 해당하는 분사 Wanting ... 입니다.
 - promising (a) 유망한 ... showing signs of being successful or good in the future
03. When Fred first met his German hosts, Fred가 자기를 초대한 독일인들을 처음 만났을 때 he shook hands firmly, 그는 굳게 악수를 했고 greeted everyone in German, 모두에게 독일어로 인사를 했으며 and even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom. 고개를 약간 숙여 인사하는 것까지도 잊지 않았는데, 그렇게 하는 것이 독일의 풍습이었다.
- greet 은 타동사이므로, 뒤에 전치사를 수반하지 않습니다. 따라서, ≠ ... greeted to everyone in German (NOT)
 - remember to ~할 것을 기억하다. vs. remember ~ing ... ~했던 것을 기억하다. 따라서, ≠ ... remembered bowing the head (NOT)
 - ★ even remembered to bow the head slightly as is the German custom as는 유사 관계대명사입니다. 본문에서는 밑줄 친 to bow the head slightly 를 받습니다.
04. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes 사람들 앞에서 아주 연설을 잘 하는 Fred는 몇 가지 웃기는 농담으로 자기의 발표를 시작했다. to set a relaxed atmosphere. 편안한 분위기를 만들려고
05. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. 그러나 그는 자기의 발표가 독일의 임원들에게 아주 잘 받아들여지지 않는다고 느꼈다.
06. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. 비록 Fred는 자기가 문화에 관해서 철저히 대비했다고 생각했지만 그는 한 가지 특정한 실수를 저질렀다.
07. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. Fred는 몇 가지 농담을 한 것으로는 아무 점수도 얻지 못했다.
08. It was viewed as **too informal and unprofessional** in a German business setting. 독일의 비즈니스 상황에서는 그것이 너무 격식을 차리지 않고 비전문적인 것으로 여겨졌다.

41/42. 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, focus on what the person has done, not on what he hasn't. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own _____ that they ignore the good done for them.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

*omission: 누락된 것

41. 밑글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 호의를 베풀 때도 예의를 갖추라.
- ② 오늘 할 일을 내일로 미루지 말라.
- ③ 도움이 충분하지 않더라도 받은 도움에 감사하라.
- ④ 부탁할 때는 원하는 것을 정확히 말하라.
- ⑤ 과거의 실수에 얽매이지 말라.

42. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① needs ② weaknesses ③ talents ④ fears ⑤ responsibilities

41/42. ③/① 도움이 충분하지 않더라도 받은 도움에 감사하라.

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, *focus on what the person has done, not on what he hasn't. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own needs that they ignore the good done for them.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the omission, but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "*Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I mention this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good done for him."

누군가가 여러분을 도왔지만, 어쩌면 여러분이 부탁한 것을 모두 다 하지는 않았을 때, 그 사람이 하지 않은 것이 아니라 그 사람이 한 일에 초점을 두라. 비록 이것이 도덕적으로 분명해 보일 수 있어도, 많은 사람은 자기 자신의 필요에 너무나 사로잡혀서 자신이 받은 도움을 무시한다. 한번은 어떤 교사가 한 학생으로부터 다양한 주제에 관한 서로 관련 없는 14개의 질문을 하고 있는 편지를 받았다. 교사는 그 질문들 중에서 13개를 다룬 긴 답장을 써서 보냈다. 그는 곧 학생에게서 답장을 받았는데, 그는 누락된 것을 지적했을 뿐만 아니라, 선생님이 써 준 것에 대해 어떠한 감사도 표현하지 않았다. 비록 그 교사는 대단한 인내심을 가진 사람이었지만, 그 학생의 행동으로 상처를 받았다. "감사의 말이 없었을 뿐만 아니라, 네 편지의 서두에서 너는 네 문제들 중에서 내가 답을 해 주는 것을 잊었던 문제가 하나 있다고 나에게 상기시켰지. 그것이 10페이지짜리 편지에 대한 적절한 서두이고 응답이었을까?" 그는 계속해서 그 학생에게 말했다. "내가 너의 감사를 원해서가 아니라, 너에 대한 나의 사랑과 네가 자신이 받은 도움을 부정하는 사람이 되지 않아야 한다는 염려 때문에 나는 이런 말을 하는 거란다."

43/44/45. ④ In Greece, Geography made the guest-host relationship valued.

(A) Once in a village lived a rich man. He had many slaves and servants for work. The rich man was very unkind and cruel to them. One day one of the slaves made a mistake while cooking food. He overcooked the food. When the rich man saw the food, he became angry and punished the slave. He kept the slave in a small room and locked it from outside.

(C) Somehow the slave escaped from that room and ran away. He went to a forest. There he saw a lion. Instead of becoming afraid of the lion and running away, he went close to the lion. He saw the lion was injured and one of his legs was bleeding. The slave searched for herbs to cure the lion's wound and took care of the lion.

(B) After a few days the lion recovered. The slave and the lion became very close friends. A few days went by but one day the slave was caught by one of the guards of the rich man. The guard took him to the rich man, who decided to punish him severely. The rich man ordered guards to put him in the lion's cage.

(D) The whole village got the news about it and came to see. As soon as the slave was locked in the lion's cage, the lion came near him and started licking his hand and hugged him. It was the same lion that the slave had helped in the forest. Seeing this, everyone was surprised. The rich man thought that the slave was such a great person that the lion didn't kill him. He freed the slave, made him his friend and started to treat all his servants and slaves better.

옛날에 한 마을에 부자가 살고 있었다. 그는 일을 해 주는 많은 노예와 하인이 있었다. 부자는 그들에게 매우 불친절했으며 잔인했다. 어느 날 노예 중 한 명이 음식을 요리하던 중 실수를 했다. 그는 음식을 너무 익혔던 것이다. 부자가 그 음식을 보았을 때 화가 나서 그 노예에게 벌을 주었다. 그는 그 노예를 작은 방에 넣어 두고는 밖에서 그 방을 잠갔다.

어찌어찌해서 그 노예는 그 방에서 탈출해서 달아났다. 그는 숲으로 갔다. 그곳에서 그는 사자 한 마리를 보았다. 그는 사자를 무서워해서 도망가는 대신에 사자에게 가까이 갔다. 그는 사자가 다쳐서 다리 하나에서 피가 나고 있는 것을 보았다. 그 노예는 사자의 상처를 치료해 줄 약초를 찾아서 그 사자를 돌봐 주었다.

며칠 뒤에 그 사자는 회복되었다. 노예와 사자는 아주 친한 친구가 되었다. 며칠이 지났는데 어느 날 그 노예가 부자의 경비병 중 한 명에게 붙잡혔다. 그 경비병은 그를 부자에게 데리고 갔으며, 그 부자는 그를 호되게 벌하기로 마음먹었다. 부자는 경비병들에게 그를 사자 우리에 집어넣으라고 명령했다.

모든 마을 사람들이 그 일에 대한 소식을 듣고는 보러 왔다. 그 노예가 사자 우리 속에 갇히자마자 사자가 그에게 가까이 와서 그의 손을 핥기 시작했으며 그를 안았다. 그것은 노예가 숲에서 도와 주었던 바로 그 사자였다. 이것을 보고 모두 놀랐다. 부자는 노예가 아주 대단한 사람이어서 사자가 그를 죽이지 않았다고 생각했다. 그는 노예를 풀어 주고 그를 친구로 삼았으며 그의 모든 하인과 노예를 더 잘 대하기 시작했다.

41/42. 요지. 도움이 충분하지 않더라도 받은 도움에 감사하라.



01. When someone has helped you, 누군가가 여러분을 도왔지만,
but has perhaps not done all that you requested,
어쩌면 여러분이 부탁한 것을 모두 다 하지는 않았을 때,

★ focus on **what the person has done, not on what he hasn't.**
그 사람이 하지 않은 것이 아니라 그 사람이 한 일에 초점을 두라.

02. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, 비록 이것이 도덕적으로 분명해 보일 수 있어도
many people are so caught up with their own needs that they ignore the good done for them.
많은 사람은 자기 자신의 필요에 너무나 사로잡혀서 자신이 받은 도움을 무시한다.

03. A teacher once received a letter from a student, 한번은 어떤 교사가 한 학생으로부터 편지를 받았다.
asking fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects.
다양한 주제에 관한 서로 관련 없는 14개의 질문을 하고 있는

04. The teacher wrote back a long reply 교사는 긴 답장을 써서 보냈다.
in which he dealt with thirteen of the questions. 그 질문들 중에서 13개를 다룬
• in which ... 그 긴 답장 속에서 ... 라고 해석합니다.

05. He soon received a return letter from the student, 그는 곧 학생에게서 답장을 받았는데,
who not only noted the omission, 그는 누락된 것을 지적했을 뿐만 아니라,
but expressed no thanks for what the teacher had written.
선생님이 써 준 것에 대해 어떠한 감사도 표현하지 않았다.

• omission 생략 vs. emission 발산

• 시제차이를 나타내는 had written 입니다.

06. Though the teacher was a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior:
= a very patient man 으로 바꿔 표현할 수 있습니다.

비록 그 교사는 대단한 인내심을 가진 사람이었지만, 그 학생의 행동으로 상처를 받았다.

• Not only 가 문두에 위치할 경우, + 부분 도치된 문장 ... 이 옵니다.
 따라서,
 ≠ ... Not only there was no word of thanks (NOT)

07. "Not only was there no word of thanks, 감사의 말이 없었을 뿐만 아니라,
 but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me
 that there was one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer.

네 편지의 서두에서 너는 네 문제들 중에서 내가 답을 해 주는 것을 잊었던 문제가 하나 있다고 나에게 상기시켰지.

• to which 에서의 an answer to ... 에서의 전치사 to 입니다.
 너의 질문들 중 하나에 대한 ... 이라고 해석됩니다.
 • forget to ~할 것을 잊다. (그래서 ~하지 않았다.)
 vs. forget ~ing ... ~했던 것을 잊고 있다.

08. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?"

그것이 10페이지짜리 편지에 대한 적절한 서두이고 응답이었을까?

09. He went on to tell the student: 그는 계속해서 그 학생에게 말했다.

"I mention this not because I need your thanks,
 나는 이런 말을 하는 거란다. 내가 너의 감사를 원해서가 아니라

≠ I mention about this ... (NOT)

but because of my love for you 너에 대한 나의 사랑과
 and
 concern that you should not become a person who denies the
 good done for him."
 네가 자신이 받은 도움을 부정하는 사람이 되지 않아야 한다는 염려 때문에 "

43/44/45. a rich man, a slave, and a lion



01. Once in a village lived a rich man. 옛날에 한 마을에 부자가 살고 있었다.
 • 장소부사구(Once in a village) + 자동사(lived) + 주어(a rich man) ... 의 어순입니다.
02. He had many slaves and servants for work. 그는 일을 해 주는 많은 노예와 하인이 있었다.
03. The rich man was very unkind and cruel to them. 부자는 그들에게 매우 불친절했으며 잔인했다.
04. One day one of the slaves made a mistake while cooking food.
 어느 날 노예 중 한 명이 음식을 요리하던 중 실수를 했다. ≠ during cooking food (NOT)
05. He overcooked the food. 그는 음식을 너무 익혔던 것이다.
06. When the rich man saw the food, he became angry and punished the slave.
 부자가 그 음식을 보았을 때 화가 나서 그 노예에게 벌을 주었다. ≠ became angrily (NOT)
07. He kept the slave in a small room and locked it from outside.
 그는 그 노예를 작은 방에 넣어 두고는 밖에서 그 방을 잠갔다.
08. Somehow the slave escaped from that room and ran away. 어찌어찌해서 그 노예는 그 방에서 탈출해서 달아났다.
09. He went to a forest. 그는 숲으로 갔다.
10. There he saw a lion. 그곳에서 그는 사자 한 마리를 보았다.
11. Instead of becoming afraid of the lion and running away, he went close to the lion.
 그는 사자를 무서워해서 도망가는 대신에 사자에게 가까이 갔다.
 • close to ...에 가까이(에)
 vs. closely 면밀(세밀)하게, (관계가) 밀접하게
 ≠ ... went closely to the lion (NOT)
12. He saw the lion was injured and one of his legs was bleeding.
 그는 사자가 다쳐서 다리 하나에서 피가 나고 있는 것을 보았다.
13. The slave searched for herbs to cure the lion's wound and took care of the lion. 그 노예는 사자의 상처를 치료해 줄 약초를 찾아서 그 사자를 돌봐 주었다.
14. After a few days the lion recovered. 며칠 뒤에 그 사자는 회복되었다.
15. The slave and the lion became very close friends. 노예와 사자는 아주 친한 친구가 되었다.

16. A few days went by 며칠이 지났는데
but one day the slave was caught by one of the guards of the rich man.
어느 날 그 노예가 부자의 경비병 중 한 명에게 붙잡혔다.
17. The guard took him to the rich man, who decided to punish him severely.
그 경비병은 그를 부자에게 데리고 갔으며, 그 부자는 그를 호되게 벌하기로 마음먹었다.
18. The rich man ordered guards to put him in the lion's cage.
• order A to ~ A에게 ~하도록 명령하다.
부자는 경비병들에게 그를 사자 우리에 집어넣으라고 명령했다.
19. The whole village got the news about it and came to see.
모든 마을 사람들이 그 일에 대한 소식을 듣고는 보러 왔다.
20. As soon as the slave was locked in the lion's cage, 그 노예가 사자 우리 속에 갇히자마자
= The moment/The instant the slave was locked in the lion's cage
the lion came near him and started licking his hand and hugged him.
사자가 그에게 가까이 와서 그의 손을 핥기 시작했으며 그를 안았다.
21. It was the same lion that the slave had helped in the forest. 그것은 노예가 숲에서 도와 주었던 바로 그 사자였다.
22. Seeing this, everyone was surprised. 이것을 보고 모두 놀랐다.
• ~ing ... , S + V ... 에 해당하는 분사 Seeing ... 입니다.
23. The rich man thought that ... 부자는 생각했다.
the slave was such a great person that the lion didn't kill him.
노예가 아주 대단한 사람이어서 사자가 그를 죽이지 않았다고
• such a(n) 형용사 명사 ... that S + V ~
= so 형용사 a(n) 명사 ... that S + V ~ 너무 ...해서 ~하다. 이므로
밑줄 친 본문은 = the slave was so great a person that the lion didn't kill him 로 표현할 수 있습니다.
24. He freed the slave, made him his friend and started to treat all his servants and slaves better.
그는 노예를 풀어 주고 그를 친구로 삼았으며 그의 모든 하인과 노예를 더 잘 대하기 시작했다.
• make n n' (...를 ...로 만들다) 입니다.
n. him n'. his friend

18.

My name is Susan Harris and I am writing [] the students at Lockwood High School Lockwood 고등학교 학생들을 대신하여 말씀드립니다. ^{어법 수정} Many students at the school have been worked on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. ^{어법 수정[모두]} You are invited to attend at a special presentation that will hold at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous ¹figures in the community, we would be honored by your [attendant / attendance]. ^{어법 수정} We look forward to see you there.

1. 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미의 한 단어를 다음에서 선택하시오.
 - ① Ohio's employment figures for December are not available.
 - ② From the way he behaved, I figured that he was drunk.
 - ③ She has a good figure.
 - ④ Several leading figures resigned from the party.
 - ⑤ Can you figure out how to do it?

19.

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to ¹give a speech. When he opened his mouth, ²nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing [] 무엇을 말해야 할지 몰랐다. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time...!' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked [disappointed / disappointing]. He didn't know [] 무엇을 말해야 할지 몰랐다. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his [disability / inability].

1. 밑줄 친 단어의 문맥상 동의어를 모두 쓰시오.
2. 괄호 안에 적절한 단어들 써서 밑줄 친 문장과 같은 의미가 되도록 하시오.
= [] [] [] air escaped his throat

20.

Recent studies show some [**interested / interesting**] findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported [**fewer / less**] stress; [**fewer / less**] impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; [] 더 적은 TV 시청 시간; and even [**fewer / less**] dirty dishes. [], and [], but [] 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, 그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다. It's [**why / because**] those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing [**regular / regularly**] and, as a result, everything else is easier.

21.

Noise in the classroom has [**negative / positive**] effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's [] 문맥상 적절한 한 단어 achievement, particularly in [**its / their**] negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children [] 아이들이 서로에게 더 자주 더 완전한 문장으로 말했으며, and their performance on prereading tests [**improved / worsened**]. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform [**above / below**] those in quieter settings

22.

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the []^{문맥상 적절한 어구.} **[Faced / Facing]** with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more **[interested / interesting]** and feel safer.^{어법 수정} Events which we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that ¹[] than those that do not offer a view of other people.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오. (단, 동사는 문맥상 적절한 어형으로 쓰시오.)
 [use / with / are / frequently / the seats / far / city life / the best view / more / of]

23.

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually **[motivated / motivating]** to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or **[consult / consulting]** an expert. Consumers also reduce []^{문맥상 적절한 한 단어} by buying the same brand that they **[did / were]** the last time, **(believe)**^{어법 수정} that the product should be at least as satisfied as their last purchase. In addition,^{어법 수정} some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that is resulted in a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has **[lower / higher]** quality than other brands.

25.

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social [i _____] 문맥상 한 단어 among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of [c _____] among TV-using friends. One field study focused on 어법 수정 how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated during watching TV at their homes. The technology allowed them (**see**) which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television — whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong [p _____] for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for [f _____] text chat. First, text chat required [**fewer / less**] effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, 어법 수정 study participants viewed text chat as more politely.

28.

[_____] 시간을 내서 만화란을 읽어라. This is [**worth / worthwhile**] not just because they will make you (**laugh**) but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. Charlie Brown and Blondie are part of my morning ¹[_____] and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you (**laugh**). Post it [_____] 여러분이 그것을 가장 필요로 하는 곳 어디에든지, such as on your refrigerator or at work — so that 어법 수정[모두] every time you will see it, you will smile and feel your spirit lift. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

- 다음 영영 설명에 해당하는 한 단어를 괄호 안에 쓰시오.
... the usual order in which you do things, or the things you regularly do

29.

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25cm long, [despite / though] they may grow up to 45cm. ^{어법 수정}They weigh about 1.5kg when maturely. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to ¹distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, ^{어법 수정}because young males look like females and the largest females resemble like males.

1. 밑줄 친 단어의 동의어를 d..... 로 시작하여 쓰시오.

30.

Meghan Vogel was [exhausted / exhausting]. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600meter race. She was so [exhausted / exhausting] afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped (help) McMath [] 일어설 수 있도록. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across [it / them], just ahead of Vogel herself. ^{어법 수정}"If you work hardly to get to the state meet, you deserve (finish)," she said. Later, ^{어법 수정}Vogel's hometown was held a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

31.

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible ¹[]. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough (**support**) a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and [**another / the other**] for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and [**another / the other**] by [**sewing / sowing**] the uppers together. ^{어법 수정}Such skilled workers should have used simple tools, but their [] ^{문맥상 한 단어} did result [**in / from**] more efficient and productive work.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하여 그 의미가 통하도록 하시오.

[be / of / of / for / a man / trades / them / skilled / to / many / in / all]

32.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular [o]. All of these evolved because the [**participated / participating**] individuals could, [] ^{문맥상 적절한 어구}, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward another billion years to our world, [**where / which**] is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and ^{어법 수정}we humans, by cooperating one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

33.

What do advertising and mapmaking [] 광고를 하는 것과 지도를 만드는 것은 어떤 공통점이 있는가?
 Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate [] 문맥상 적절한 어구.
 An advertisement must create an image that's [a] and a map must present an image that's [c],
 but [] 둘 어느 것도 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자
 기 목적을 충족할 수는 없다. Ads will cover up or play down [negative / positive] aspects of the company or service
 they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable [c] with similar products or differentiate a
 product from its competitors. [Likewise / Otherwise], the map must remove details that would be [c].

34.

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures [shown / showing] ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. ^{어법 수정} Only recently humans have created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet [adapted / adopted] to this [relative / relatively] new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; ¹the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "[] 그림 하나가 천 마디 말의 가치가 있다," is true.

1. 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되도록 각 괄호 안에 적절한 단어들을 쓰시오.
- = the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times [] [] [] [] from the ear to the brain
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35.

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about—but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to [i] these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start [] 가능한 한 빨리, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are ¹[

] 이제 여러분은 그 사람이 소중하게 생각하는 무언가를 제공하고 그 보답으로 가치 있는 어떤 것을 받을 입장에 있다. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when (**purchase**) my home, I discovered that the seller was very [**interested / interesting**] in closing the deal [] 가능한 한 빨리. So I agreed to close [

] 나는 원래 제안된 것보다 한 달 일찍, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오. (단, 동사는 어형에 맞게 변형하여 쓰시오).

[something / value / value / get / give / of / in / something / a position / return / that / in / to / her / she / and]

36.

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister (**complain**) about her two sons. ^{어법 수정}They were away at college and responded rarely to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't ① [] the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end [**that / where / which**] he had unfortunately forgotten (**include**) the check. If the check ② [], would they have responded so quickly?

1. ①과 ②의 각 괄호 안에 들어갈 공통의 한 단어를 각 자리에 알맞은 어형으로 각각 쓰시오.

37.

Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special. They know everything about you, and you've [] 처음 하는 많은 일들을 공유해왔다. When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you [] 여러분은 예전보다 공유하는 것이 더 적다는 것을 알게 된다. Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly [] 문맥상 한 단어. [] 관심이 다른 친구들을 갖는 것은 삶을 흥미롭게 하는데 — 어법 수정: just think of what you can learn each other.

38.

[] influenced [] 두 단어 in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the [] was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and ¹differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not [abusing / misusing] his host's [hospitality / hostility] by staying too long, usually [no more than / not more than] three days. A [observance / violation] of this relationship by either side brought human and ²[d] anger.

1. 문맥상 동의어를 한 단어로 쓰시오.
2. = coming from or relating to God or a god

41 ~ 42.

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, [] 그 사람이 하지 않은 것이 아니라 그 사람이 한 일에 초점을 두라. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own needs that they [] the good (do) for them.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, [asked / asking] fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply [which / in which] he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the [] 문맥상 적절한 한 단어, but expressed no thanks for [what / which] the teacher had written. Though the teacher was ¹a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "어별 수정 Not only there was no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was []. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I [mention / mention about] this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good (do) for him."

1. 밑줄 친 부분은 = a [] [] man 으로 바꿔 표현할 수 있다.

2. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오.

[I / one / give / questions / forgot / which / an answer / to / to / your / of]

43 ~ 45.

Once in a village lived a rich man. He had many slaves and servants for work. The rich man was very unkind and cruel to them. ^{어법 수정}One day one of the slaves made a mistake during cooking food. He overcooked the food. When the rich man saw the food, he became angry and punished the slave. He kept the slave in a small room and locked it from outside.

Somehow the slave escaped from that room and ran away. He went to a forest. There he saw a lion. Instead of becoming afraid of the lion and **[ran / running]** away, he went close to the lion. He saw the lion was injured and ^{어법 수정}one of his legs was bled. The slave searched for herbs (**cure**) the lion’s wound and took care of the lion.

After a few days the lion recovered. The slave and the lion became very close friends. A few days went by but ^{어법 수정}one day the slave was caught by one of the guard of the rich man. The guard took him to the rich man, who decided to punish him **[severe / severely]**. The rich man ordered guards (**put**) him in the lion’s cage.

The whole village got the news about it and came to see. As soon as the slave was **[locked / locking]** in the lion’s cage, the lion came near him and started licking his hand and hugged him. ^{어법 수정}It was the same lion that the slave has helped in the forest. **(See)** this, everyone was surprised. ^{어법 수정}The rich man thought that the slave was so a great person that the lion didn’t kill him. He freed the slave, made him his friend and started to treat all his servants and slaves better.

18.

My name is Susan Harris and I am writing [on behalf of] the students at Lockwood High School Lockwood 고등학교 학생들을 대신하여 말씀드립니다. ^{어법 수정} Many students at the school **have been working** on a project about the youth unemployment problem in Lockwood. ^{어법 수정[모두]} You are invited to attend at a special presentation that **will be held** at our school auditorium on April 16th. At the presentation, students will propose a variety of ideas for developing employment opportunities for the youth within the community. As one of the famous ¹figures in the community, we would be honored by your [attendant / attendance]. ^{어법 수정} We look forward to seeing you there.

1. 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미의 한 단어를 다음에서 선택하시오. 정답: ④
- ① Ohio's employment figures for December are not available.
 - ② From the way he behaved, I figured that he was drunk.
 - ③ She has a good figure.
 - ④ Several leading figures resigned from the party.
 - ⑤ Can you figure out how to do it?

19.

Finally, it was Shaun's turn to ¹give a speech. When he opened his mouth, ²nothing but air escaped his throat. Then he tried to speak again, not knowing [what to say] 무엇을 말해야 할지 몰랐다. He had prepared to talk about time and he started with the word: 'Time...!' But nothing followed. Shaun could not find the words. Laughter started to pass through the auditorium from front to back. Even the judges looked [disappointed / disappointing]. He didn't know [what to say] 무엇을 말해야 할지 몰랐다. He looked into the crowd. The audience at the contest were laughing out loud now, at him, at his [disability / inability].

- 1. 밑줄 친 단어의 문맥상 동의어를 모두 쓰시오. = **make, deliver**
- 2. 괄호 안에 적절한 단어들 써서 밑줄 친 문장과 같은 의미가 되도록 하시오.
= **no/little/nothing more than** air escaped his throat

20.

Recent studies show some [~~interested~~ / **interesting**] findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported [~~fewer~~ / **less**] stress; [~~fewer~~ / **less**] impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; [**fewer hours spent watching TV**] 더 적은 TV 시청 시간; and even [~~fewer~~ / **less**] dirty dishes. [**Keep working on one habit long enough**], and [**not only does it become easier**], but [**so do other things as well**] 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, 그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다. It's [**why** / ~~because~~] those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing [~~regular~~ / **regularly**] and, as a result, everything else is easier.

21.

Noise in the classroom has [**negative** / ~~positive~~] effects on communication patterns and the ability to pay attention. Thus, it is not surprising that constant exposure to noise is related to children's [**academic**] 문맥상 적절한 단어 achievement, particularly in [**its** / ~~their~~] negative effects on reading and learning to read. Some researchers found that, when preschool classrooms were changed to reduce noise levels, the children [**spoke to each other more often and in more complete sentences**] 아이들이 서로에게 더 자주 더 완전한 문장으로 말했으며, and their performance on prereading tests [**improved** / ~~worsened~~]. Research with older children suggests similar findings. On reading and math tests, elementary and high school students in noisy schools or classrooms consistently perform [~~above~~ / **below**] those in quieter settings

22.

Studies from cities all over the world show the importance of life and activity as an urban attraction. People gather where things are happening and seek the **[presence of other people]**^{문맥상 적절한 어구.} **[Faced / Facing]** with the choice of walking down an empty or a lively street, most people would choose the street with life and activity. The walk will be more **[interested / interesting]** and feel safer. ^{어법 수정}Events where we can watch people perform or play music attract many people to stay and watch. Studies of benches and chairs in city space show that ¹**[the seats with the best view of city life are used far more frequently]** than those that do not offer a view of other people.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오. (단, 동사는 문맥상 적절한 어형으로 쓰시오.)

[use / with / are / frequently / the seats / far / city life / the best view / more / of]

23.

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually **[motivated / motivating]** to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or **[consult / consulting]** an expert. Consumers also reduce **[uncertainty]**^{문맥상 적절한 한 단어} by buying the same brand that they **[did / were]** the last time, **(believing)** ^{어법 수정} that the product should be at least as **satisfactory** as their last purchase. In addition, ^{어법 수정} some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that **results in** a safer choice. For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has **[lower / higher]** quality than other brands.

25.

New technologies create new interactions and cultural rules. As a way to encourage TV viewing, social television systems now enable social [interaction]문맥상 한 단어 among TV viewers in different locations. These systems are known to build a greater sense of [connectedness] among TV-using friends. One field study focused on 어법 수정 how five friends between the ages of 30-36 communicated **while watching** TV at their homes. The technology allowed them (**to see**) which of the friends were watching TV and what they were watching. They chose how to communicate via social television — whether through voice chat or text chat. The study showed a strong [preference] for text over voice. Users offered two key reasons for [favoring] text chat. First, text chat required [fewer / less] effort and attention, and was more enjoyable than voice chat. Second, 어법 수정 study participants viewed text chat **as more polite**.

28.

[Take time to read the comics] 시간을 내서 만화란을 읽어라. This is [worth / worthwhile] not just because they will make you (laugh) but because they contain wisdom about the nature of life. Charlie Brown and Blondie are part of my morning ¹[routine] and help me to start the day with a smile. When you read the comics section of the newspaper, cut out a cartoon that makes you (laugh). Post it [wherever you need it most] 여러분이 그것을 가장 필요로 하는 곳 어디에든지, such as on your refrigerator or at work — so that 어법 수정[모두] every time you will see it, you will smile and feel your spirit **lifted**. Share your favorites with your friends and family so that everyone can get a good laugh, too. Take your comics with you when you go to visit sick friends who can really use a good laugh.

1. 다음 영영 설명에 해당하는 한 단어를 괄호 안에 쓰시오.

... the usual order in which you do things, or the things you regularly do

29.

Chuckwallas are fat lizards, usually 20-25cm long, [despite / though] they may grow up to 45cm. ^{어법 수정}They weigh about 1.5kg **when mature**. Most chuckwallas are mainly brown or black. Just after the annual molt, the skin is shiny. Lines of dark brown run along the back and continue down the tail. As the males grow older, these brown lines disappear and the body color becomes lighter; the tail becomes almost white. It is not easy to ¹distinguish between male and female chuckwallas, ^{어법 수정}because young males look like females and the largest females resemble ~~like~~ males.

1. 밑줄 친 단어의 동의어를 d..... 로 시작하여 쓰시오. = **differentiate, discriminate**

30.

Meghan Vogel was [**exhausted** / ~~exhausting~~]. She had just won the 2012 state championship in the 1,600meter race. She was so [**exhausted** / ~~exhausting~~] afterward that she was in last place toward the end of her next race, the 3,200 meters. As she came around the final turn in the long race, the runner in front of her, Arden McMath, fell to the ground. Vogel made a quick decision. She stopped (**to help**) McMath [**to her feet**] 일어설 수 있도록. Together, they walked the last 30 meters. Vogel guided her to the finish line. And then she gave McMath a gentle push across [**it** / ~~them~~], just ahead of Vogel herself. ^{어법 수정}If you **work hard to** get to the state meet, you deserve (**to finish**)," she said. Later, ^{어법 수정}Vogel's hometown **was held** a parade in her honor. It wasn't because of the race where she finished first. It was because of the race where she finished last.

31.

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible ¹[for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them]. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough (to support) a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and [another / the other] for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and [another / the other] by [sewing / sewing] the uppers together. ^{어법 수정}Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their [specialization] ^{문맥상 한 단어} did result [in / from] more efficient and productive work.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하여 그 의미가 통하도록 하시오.

[be / of / of / for / a man / trades / them / skilled / to / many / in / all]

32.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular [organisms]. All of these evolved because the [participated / participating] individuals could, [by working together] ^{문맥상 적절한 어구}, spread their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fastforward another billion years to our world, [where / which] is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and ^{어법 수정}we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's dominant species.

33.

What do advertising and mapmaking [**have in common**] 광고를 하는 것과 지도를 만드는 것은 어떤 공통점이 있는가? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate [**a limited version of the truth**]^{문맥상 적절한 어구.} An advertisement must create an image that's [**appealing**] and a map must present an image that's [**clear**], but [**neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything**] 둘 어느 것도 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자기 목적을 충족할 수는 없다. Ads will cover up or play down [**negative / positive**] aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable [**comparison**] with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. [**Likewise / Otherwise**], the map must remove details that would be [**confusing**].

34.

Did you know you actually think in images and not in words? Images are simply mental pictures [**shown / showing**] ideas and experiences. Early humans communicated their ideas and experiences to others for thousands of years by drawing pictures in the sand or on the walls of their caves. ^{어법 수정}Only recently have humans created various languages and alphabets to symbolize these "picture" messages. Your mind has not yet [**adapted / adopted**] to this [**relative / relatively**] new development. An image has a much greater impact on your brain than words; ¹the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times larger than the nerves from the ear to the brain. You often remember a person's face but not his or her name, for example. The old saying, "[**A picture is worth a thousand words**] 그림 하나가 천 마디 말의 가치가 있다," is true.

1. 밑줄 친 부분과 같은 의미가 되도록 각 괄호 안에 적절한 단어들을 쓰시오.
 - = the nerves from the eye to the brain are twenty five times **as large as those** from the ear to the brain
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35.

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about—but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to **[identify]** these issues. For example, you may not care about whether you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start **[as soon as possible]** 가능한 한 빨리, that's a valuable piece of information. Now you are ¹**[in a position to give her something that she values and get something of value in return]** 이제 여러분은 그 사람이 소중하게 생각하는 무언가를 제공하고 그 보답으로 가치 있는 어떤 것을 받을 입장에 있다. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when **(purchasing)** my home, I discovered that the seller was very **[interested / interesting]** in closing the deal **[as soon as possible]** 가능한 한 빨리. So I agreed to close **[one month earlier than originally offered]** 나는 원래 제안된 것보다 한 달 일찍, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

1. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오. (단, 동사는 어형에 맞게 변형하여 쓰시오).

[something / value / value / get / give / of / in / something / a position / return / that / in / to / her / she / and]

36.

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister **(complain/complaining)** about her two sons. ^{어법 수정}They were away at college and **rarely responded** to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response. He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't ① **[enclose]** the checks. Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end **[that / where / which]** he had unfortunately forgotten **(to include)** the check. If the check ② **[had been enclosed]**, would they have responded so quickly?

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Childhood friends — friends you've known forever — are really special. They know everything about you, and you've [**shared lots of firsts**] 처음 하는 많은 일들을 공유해왔다. When you hit puberty, however, sometimes these forever-friendships go through growing pains. You find that you [**have less in common than you used to**] 여러분은 예전보다 공유하는 것이 더 적다는 것을 알게 된다. Maybe you're into rap and she's into pop, or you go to different schools and have different groups of friends. Change can be scary, but remember: Friends, even best friends, don't have to be exactly [**alike**]문맥상 한 단어. [**Having friends with other interests keeps life interesting**] 관심이 다른 친구들을 갖는 것은 삶을 흥미롭게 하는데 — 어법 수정; just think of what you can learn from each other.

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[**Geography**] influenced [**human relationships**]^두 단어 in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the [**guest-host relationship**] was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and ¹differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not [**abusing / misusing**] his host's [**hospitality / hostility**] by staying too long, usually [~~no more than~~ / **not more than**] three days. A [~~observance~~ / **violation**] of this relationship by either side brought human and ²[**divine**] anger.

1. 문맥상 동의어를 한 단어로 쓰시오. = **distinguished, discriminated, knew, told** 등
2. = coming from or relating to God or a god

39.

어법 수정 Today car sharing movements have ~~been~~ appeared all over the world. In many cities, car sharing has made a strong impact on how city residents travel. Even in strong carownership cultures such as North America, car sharing has [gained popularity] 인기를 얻었다. In the U.S. and Canada, membership in car sharing now [exceeds one in five adults] 이제 차량 공유 회원 수가 성인 5명 중 1명을 넘어섰다. Strong influence on traffic jams and pollution can be felt from Toronto to New York, 어법 수정 as each shared vehicle replaces around 10 personal cars. City governments with downtown areas [~~struggled~~ / struggling] with traffic jams and lack of parking lots are driving the growing popularity of car sharing.

40.

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce [its / their] products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. 어법 수정 Wanting to make the **best possible** impression, the American company sent its most [~~promised~~ / promising] young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, 어법 수정[모두] he shook hands **firmly**, greeted ~~to~~ everyone in German, and even remembered **to bow** the head **slightly** as **is** the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with [few / a few] humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his cultural homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling [few / a few] jokes. It was viewed as too [informal and unprofessional] 문맥상 어구 in a German business setting.

41 ~ 42.

When someone has helped you, but has perhaps not done all that you requested, [focus on what the person has done, not on what he hasn't] 그 사람이 하지 않은 것이 아니라 그 사람이 한 일에 초점을 두라. Although this would seem to be morally obvious, many people are so caught up with their own needs that they [ignore] the good (done) for them.

A teacher once received a letter from a student, [asked / asking] fourteen unrelated questions on a variety of subjects. The teacher wrote back a long reply [which / in which] he dealt with thirteen of the questions. He soon received a return letter from the student, who not only noted the [omission] 문맥상 적절한 한 단어, but expressed no thanks for [what / which] the teacher had written. Though the teacher was ¹a man of great patience, he was hurt by the student's behavior: "어법 수정 Not only was there no word of thanks, but at the beginning of your letter you reminded me that there was [one of your questions to which I forgot to give an answer]. Was that the proper beginning and response to a letter of ten pages?" He went on to tell the student: "I [mention / mention-about] this not because I need your thanks, but because of my love for you and concern that you should not become a person who denies the good (done) for him."

- 1. 밑줄 친 부분은 = a very patient man 으로 바꿔 표현할 수 있다.
- 2. 괄호 안에 다음 단어들을 적절하게 배열하십시오.
[I / one / give / questions / forgot / which / an answer / to / to / your / of]

43 ~ 45.

Once in a village lived a rich man. He had many slaves and servants for work. The rich man was very unkind and cruel to them. ^{어법 수정}One day one of the slaves made a mistake **while** cooking food. He overcooked the food. When the rich man saw the food, he became angry and punished the slave. He kept the slave in a small room and locked it from outside.

Somehow the slave escaped from that room and ran away. He went to a forest. There he saw a lion. Instead of becoming afraid of the lion and [~~ran~~ / **running**] away, he went close to the lion. He saw the lion was injured and ^{어법 수정}one of his legs **was bleeding**. The slave searched for herbs (**to cure**) the lion's wound and took care of the lion.

After a few days the lion recovered. The slave and the lion became very close friends. A few days went by but ^{어법 수정}one day the **slaves** was caught by one of the guard of the rich man. The guard took him to the rich man, who decided to punish him [~~severe~~ / **severely**]. The rich man ordered guards (**to put**) him in the lion's cage.

The whole village got the news about it and came to see. As soon as the slave was [**locked** / ~~locking~~] in the lion's cage, the lion came near him and started licking his hand and hugged him. ^{어법 수정}It was the same lion that the slave **had helped** in the forest. (**Seeing**) this, everyone was surprised. ^{어법 수정}The rich man thought that the slave was **such a great person** that the lion didn't kill him. He freed the slave, made him his friend and started to treat all his servants and slaves better.