

그1 내신대비자료 작파의 선택(태아T)

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When I was in the army, my instructors would show up in my barracks room, and the first thing they would inspect was our bed. It was a simple task, but every morning we were required to make our bed to perfection. It seemed a little ridiculous at the time, but the wisdom of this simple act has been proven to me many times over. If you make your bed every morning, you will have accomplished the first task of the day. It will give you a small sense of pride and it will encourage you to do another task and another. By the end of the day, that one task completed will have turned into many tasks completed. If you can't do little things right, you will never do the big things right.

* barracks room: (병영의) 생활관 ** accomplish: 성취하다

- ① 숙면을 위해서는 침대를 깔끔하게 관리해야 한다.
- ② 일의 효율성을 높이려면 협동심을 발휘해야 한다.
- ③ 올바른 습관을 기르려면 정해진 규칙을 따라야 한다.
- ④ 건강을 유지하기 위해서는 기상 시간이 일정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 큰일을 잘 이루려면 작은 일부터 제대로 수행해야 한다.

army 군대
 instructor 교관
 inspect , 검사하다 검열하다
 task , 일 과업
 require 요구하다
 make one's bed 침대를 정돈하다
 perfection 완벽
 ridiculous 우스꽝스러운
 wisdom 지혜
 prove 증명하다
 pride 자존감
 encourage 용기를 주다
 complete 완수하다
 turn into 변하다

21. 밑줄 친 Leave those activities to the rest of the sheep이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A job search is not a passive task. When you are searching, you are not browsing, nor are you “just looking”. Browsing is not an effective way to reach a goal you claim to want to reach. If you are acting with purpose, if you are serious about anything you chose to do, then you need to be direct, focused and whenever possible, clever. Everyone else searching for a job has the same goal, competing for the same jobs. You must do more than the rest of the herd. Regardless of how long it may take you to find and get the job you want, being proactive will logically get you results faster than if you rely only on browsing online job boards and emailing an occasional resume. Leave those activities to the rest of the sheep.

- ① Try to understand other job-seekers' feelings.
- ② Keep calm and stick to your present position.
- ③ Don't be scared of the job-seeking competition.
- ④ Send occasional emails to your future employers.
- ⑤ Be more active to stand out from other job-seekers.

job search 구직 활동
 passive 수동적인
 browse 훑어보다
 effective 효과적인
 goal 목표
 reach 도달하다
 claim , 주장하다 공언하다
 serious 진지한
 direct 직접적인
 focused 집중하는
 clever 영리한
 rest 나머지
 herd 무리
 proactive 진취적인
 logically 논리적으로
 occasional 가끔의

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영어 영역

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people view sleep as merely a “down time” when their brain shuts off and their body rests. In a rush to meet work, school, family, or household responsibilities, people cutback on their sleep, thinking it won't be a problem, because all of these other activities seem much more important. But **research reveals that a number of vital tasks carried out during sleep help to maintain good health and enable people to function at their best.**

While you sleep, your brain is hard at work forming the pathways necessary for learning and creating memories and new insights.

Without enough sleep, you can't focus and pay attention or respond quickly. A lack of sleep may even cause mood problems.

In addition, growing evidence shows that **a continuous lack of sleep increases the risk for developing serious diseases.**

* vital: 매우 중요한

- ① 수면은 건강 유지와 최상의 기능 발휘에 도움이 된다.
- ② 업무량이 증가하면 필요한 수면 시간도 증가한다.
- ③ 균형 잡힌 식단을 유지하면 뇌 기능이 향상된다.
- ④ 불면증은 주위 사람들에게 부정적인 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 꿈의 내용은 깨어 있는 시간 동안의 경험을 반영한다.

view , 보다 여기다
 merely 그저
 down time 가동되지 않는 시간
 shut off 멈추다
 in a rush 서둘러
 responsibility 책임
 cut back on ~을 줄이다
 problem 문제
 activity 활동
 important 중요한
 research 연구
 reveal 밝히다
 a number of 많은
 carry out ~을 수행하다
 during 동안
 maintain 유지하다
 function 기능하다
 at one's best 최상의 수준으로
 form 형성하다

pathway 경로
 necessary 필요한
 memory 기억
 insight 통찰
 focus 정신을 집중하다
 pay attention 주의를 기울이다
 respond 반응하다
 lack 부족
 cause 일으키다
 in addition 게다가
 evidence 증거
 risk 위험
 serious 심각한

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The whole of human society operates on knowing the future weather. For example, farmers in India know when the monsoon rains will come next year and so they know when to plant the crops. Farmers in Indonesia know there are two monsoon rains each year, so next year they can have two harvests. This is based on their knowledge of the past, as the monsoons have always come at about the same time each year in living memory. But the need to predict goes deeper than this: it influences every part of our lives. Our houses, roads, railways, airports, offices, and so on are all designed for the local climate. For example, in England all the houses have central heating, as the outside temperature is usually below 20°C, but no air-conditioning, as temperatures rarely go beyond 26°C, while in Australia the opposite is true: most houses have air-conditioning but rarely central heating.

- ① new technologies dealing with climate change
- ② difficulties in predicting the weather correctly
- ③ weather patterns influenced by rising temperatures
- ④ knowledge of the climate widely affecting our lives
- ⑤ traditional wisdom helping our survival in harsh climates

whole 전체
 operate , 운영되다 돌아가다
 future 미래의
 weather 날씨
 monsoon (, 몬순 특히 인도양에서 여름은 남서 겨울은 북동에서 부는 계절풍)
 plant 심다
 crop 작물
 harvest 수확
 past 과거
 predict 예측하다
 influence 영향을 미치다
 railway 철도
 climate 기후
 central heating 중앙난방
 temperature 기온
 air-conditioning () 냉방 기
 rarely 거의 없게
 beyond 위로
 opposite 정반대

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our ability to accurately recognize and label emotions is often referred to as emotional granularity. In the words of Harvard psychologist Susan David, “Learning to label emotions with a more nuanced vocabulary can be absolutely transformative.” David explains that if we don’t have a rich emotional vocabulary, it is difficult to communicate our needs and to get the support that we need from others. But those who are able to distinguish between a range of various emotions “do much, much better at managing the ups and downs of ordinary existence than those who see everything in black and white.” In fact, research shows that the process of labeling emotional experience is related to greater emotion regulation and psychosocial well-being.

* nuanced: 미묘한 차이가 있는

- ① True Friendship Endures Emotional Arguments
- ② Detailed Labeling of Emotions Is Beneficial
- ③ Labeling Emotions: Easier Said Than Done
- ④ Categorize and Label Tasks for Efficiency
- ⑤ Be Brave and Communicate Your Needs

accurately 정확하게
 recognize 인식하다
 label 이름을 붙이다
 emotion 감정
 refer to - as ~을 ~라 부르다
 psychologist 심리학자
 vocabulary 어휘
 absolutely 절대적으로
 transformative 사람을 변화시키는
 explain 설명하다
 difficult 어려운
 communicate 전달하다
 support 지지
 distinguish 구별하다
 a range of 다양한
 manage 관리하다
 ordinary 평범한
 existence 존재
 process 과정
 related to ~에 관련된
 regulation 통제
 psychosocial 심리 사회적인

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영어 영역

well-being 행복

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We usually get along best with people who we think are like us.

In fact, we seek them out. It's why places like Little Italy, Chinatown, and Korea town ① exist. But I'm not just talking about race, skin color, or religion. I'm talking about people who share our values and look at the world the same way we ② do. As the saying goes, birds of a feather flock together. This is a very common human tendency ③ what is rooted in how our species developed. Imagine you are walking out in a forest. You would be conditioned to avoid something unfamiliar or foreign because there is a high likelihood that ④ it would be interested in killing you. Similarities make us ⑤ relate better to other people because we think they'll understand us on a deeper level than other people.

* species: 종(생물 분류의 기초 단위)

③ that → what

get along with ~와 잘 지나다

seek out ~ 특히 많은 노력을 기울여 을 찾아내다

exist 존재하다

race 인종

skin 피부

religion 종교

value 가치관

way 방식

saying, 속담 옛말

feather 깃털

flock, 모이다 무리 짓다

tendency, 경향 경향성

be rooted in ~에 뿌리박혀 있다

forest 숲

be conditioned to ~에 조건화되어 있다

avoid 피하다

unfamiliar 친숙하지 않은

foreign 낯선

likelihood 가능성

similarity 유사점

relate 마음이 통하다

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

Rejection is an everyday part of our lives, yet most people can't

handle it well. For many, it's so painful that they'd rather not ask

for something at all than ask and ① risk rejection. Yet, as the old saying goes, if you don't ask, the answer is always no. Avoiding

rejection ② negatively affects many aspects of your life. All of

that happens only because you're not ③ tough enough to handle it. For this reason, consider rejection therapy. Come up with a ④

request or an activity that usually results in a rejection. Working in sales is one such example. Asking for discounts at the stores will also work. By deliberately getting yourself ⑤ welcomed you'll

grow a thicker skin that will allow you to take on much more in

life, thus making you more successful at dealing with unfavorable

circumstances. * deliberately: 의도적으로

⑤ welcomed → rejected

rejection 거절

handle 감당하다

painful 고통스러운

risk 위험을 감수하다

affect 영향을 미치다

aspect 측면

tough 강한

therapy 요법

request 요청

discount 할인

unfavorable 호의적이지 않은

circumstance 상황

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Generalization without specific examples that humanize writing
is boring to the listener and to the reader. Who wants to read
 platitudes all day? Who wants to hear the words great, greater,
 best, smartest, finest, humanitarian, on and on and on without
 specific examples? Instead of using these 'nothing words,' leave
them out completely and just describe the _____. There is
 nothing worse than reading a scene in a novel in which a main
 character is described up front as heroic or brave or tragic or
 funny, while thereafter, the writer quickly moves on to something
 else. That's no good, no good at all. You have to use less one
word descriptions and more detailed, engaging descriptions if
you want to make something real.

* platitude: 상투적인 말

- ① similarities
- ② particulars
- ③ fantasies
- ④ boredom
- ⑤ wisdom

generalization 일반화
 specific 구체적인
 humanize 인간미 있게 하다
 boring 지루한
 finest 가장 훌륭한
 novel 소설
 main character 주인공
 up front 대놓고
 heroic, 대담한 영웅적인
 brave 용감한
 tragic 비극적인
 detailed 세밀한
 engaging 마음을 끄는

32. Face-to-face interaction is a uniquely powerful – and
sometimes the only – way to share many kinds of knowledge,
 from the simplest to the most complex. It is one of the best ways
to stimulate new thinking and ideas, too. Most of us would have
 had difficulty learning how to tie a shoelace only from pictures, or
 how to do arithmetic from a book. Psychologist Mihály
 Csikszentmihályi found, while studying high achievers, that a large
 number of Nobel Prizewinners were the students of previous
 winners: they had access to the same literature as everyone else,
 but _____ made a crucial difference to their
creativity. Within organisations this makes conversation both a
 crucial factor for high-level professional skills and the most
 important way of sharing everyday information.

* arithmetic: 계산 ** literature: (연구) 문헌

- ① natural talent
- ② regular practice
- ③ personal contact
- ④ complex knowledge
- ⑤ powerful motivation

face-to-face 대면의
 interaction 상호 작용
 uniquely 유례 없이
 knowledge 지식
 simplest 가장 간단한
 complex 복잡한
 stimulate 자극하다
 shoelace 신발 끈
 psychologist 심리학자
 previous 이전의
 access 접근
 crucial, 결정적인 매우 중요한
 factor 요소
 professional 전문적인

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영어 영역

33. Most times a foreign language is spoken in film, subtitles are used to translate the dialogue for the viewer. However, there are occasions when foreign dialogue is left unsubtitled (and thus incomprehensible to most of the target audience). This is often done if the movie is seen mainly from the viewpoint of a particular character who does not speak the language. Such absence of subtitles allows the audience to feel a similar sense of incomprehension and alienation that the character feels. An example of this is seen in Not Without My Daughter. The Persian language dialogue spoken by the Iranian characters is not subtitled because the main character Betty Mahmoody does not speak Persian and the audience is _____.

[3점]* subtitle: 자막(을 넣다) ** incomprehensible: 이해할 수 없는

*** alienation: 소외

- ① seeing the film from her viewpoint
- ② impressed by her language skills
- ③ attracted to her beautiful voice
- ④ participating in a heated debate
- ⑤ learning the language used in the film

foreign 외국의
 translate 통역하다
 dialogue 대화
 viewer 관객
 occasion 경우
 target audience 주요 대상 관객
 mainly 주로
 viewpoint , 관점 시각
 particular 특정한
 absence 부재

34. One dynamic that can change dramatically in sport is the concept of the home-field advantage, in which perceived demands and resources seem to play a role. Under normal circumstances, the home ground would appear to provide greater perceived resources (fans, home field, and so on). However, researchers Roy Baumeister and AndrewSteinhilber were among the first to point out that these competitive factors can change; for example, the success percentage for home teams in the final games of a playoff or World Series seems to drop. Fans can become part of the perceived demands rather than resources under those circumstances. This change in perception can also explain why a team that's struggling at the start of the year will _____ to reduce perceived demands and pressures.

[3점]* perceive: 인식하다 ** playoff: 우승 결정전

- ① often welcome a road trip
- ② avoid international matches
- ③ focus on increasing ticket sales
- ④ want to have an eco-friendly stadium
- ⑤ try to advertise their upcoming games

dynamic 역학
 dramatically 극적으로
 concept 개념
 home-field advantage 홈 이점
 demand , 부담 요구
 resource 자원
 circumstance 상황
 play a role 역할을 하다
 provide 제공하다
 researcher 연구원
 point out 지적하다
 competitive 경쟁력이 있는
 struggling 고전하는
 reduce 줄이다
 pressure 압박

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Who hasn't used a cup of coffee to help themselves stay awake while studying? Mild stimulants commonly found in tea, coffee, or sodas possibly make you more attentive and, thus, better able to remember. ① However, you should know that stimulants are as likely to have negative effects on memory as they are to be beneficial. ② Even if they could improve performance at some level, the ideal doses are currently unknown. ③ If you are wide awake and well-rested, mild stimulation from caffeine can do little to further improve your memory performance. ④ In contrast, many studies have shown that drinking tea is healthier than drinking coffee. ⑤ Indeed, if you have too much of a stimulant, you will become nervous, find it difficult to sleep, and your memory performance will suffer.

* stimulant: 자극제 ** dose: 복용량

- mild 가벼운
- soda 탄산음료
- attentive 주의 깊은
- memory 기억력
- beneficial 이로운
- improve 향상하다
- performance 수행
- ideal 이상적인
- currently 현재
- unknown 알려지지 않은
- well-rested 잘 쉬
- further 더욱
- in contrast 반면에
- indeed 실제로

36. Toward the end of the 19th century, a new architectural attitude emerged. Industrial architecture, the argument went, was ugly and inhuman: past styles had more to do with pretension than what people needed in their homes.

(A) But they supplied people's needs perfectly and, at their best, had a beauty that came from the craftsman's skill and the rootedness of the house in its locality.

(B) Instead of these approaches, why not look at the way ordinary country builders worked in the past? They developed their craft skills over generations, demonstrating mastery of both tools and materials.

(C) Those materials were local, and used with simplicity —houses built this way had plain wooden floors and whitewashed walls inside.

* pretension: 허세, 가식

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

- century 세기
- architectural 건축학의
- attitude 사고방식
- emerge 나타나다
- industrial 산업의
- argument 주장
- inhuman 비인간적인
- craftsman 장인
- rootedness 뿌리내림
- locality 지역
- approach 접근
- ordinary 평범한
- generation 세대
- demonstrate 보여 주다
- mastery 숙달한 기술
- simplicity 단순함
- plain 평범한

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영어 영역

37. Robert Schumann once said, "The laws of morals are those of art." What the great man is saying here is that there is good music and bad music.

(A) It's the same with performances: a bad performance isn't necessarily the result of incompetence. Some of the worst performances occur when the performers, no matter how accomplished, are thinking more of themselves than of the music they're playing.

(B) The greatest music, even if it's tragic in nature, takes us to a world higher than ours: somehow the beauty uplifts us. Bad music, on the other hand, degrades us.

(C) These doubtful characters aren't really listening to what the composer is saying — they're just showing off, hoping that they'll have a great 'success' with the public. The performer's basic task is to try to understand the meaning of the music, and then to communicate it honestly to others.

[3점]* incompetence: 무능 ** degrade: 격하시키다

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

- moral 도덕의
- performance 연주
- necessarily 반드시
- accomplished 숙달된
- tragic 비극적인
- in nature 사실상
- somehow 어떻게든지
- uplift 향상하다
- on the other hand 반면에
- doubtful 미덥지 못한
- character , 사람 등장인물
- composer 작곡가
- show off 뽐내다
- communicate 전달하다
- honestly 정직하게

38. But, when there is biodiversity, the effects of a sudden change are not so dramatic.

When an ecosystem is biodiverse, wildlife have more opportunities to obtain food and shelter. Different species react and respond to changes in their environment differently. (①) For example, imagine a forest with only one type of plant in it, which is the only source of food and habitat for the entire forest food web. (②) Now, there is a sudden dry season and this plant dies. (③) Plant-eating animals completely lose their food source and die out, and so do the animals that prey upon them. (④) Different species of plants respond to the drought differently, and many can survive a dry season. (⑤) Many animals have a variety of food sources and don't just rely on one plant: now our forest ecosystem is no longer at the death!

[3점]* biodiversity: (생물학적) 종 다양성 ** habitat: 서식지

- effect 영향
- sudden 갑작스러운
- dramatic 극적인
- wildlife 야생동물
- opportunity 기회
- obtain 얻다
- shelter 서식지
- react 작용하다
- respond 반응하다
- completely 완전히
- prey 먹이로 삼다
- drought 가뭄
- survive 살아남다
- rely on 의존하다
- at the death 종말에 처한
- ecosystem 생태계

39. Since the dawn of civilization, our ancestors created myths and told legendary stories about the night sky.

[We are connected to the night sky in many ways.] (①) [It has always inspired people to wonder and to imagine.] (②) Elements of those narratives became embedded in the social and cultural identities of many generations. (③) On a practical level, the night sky helped past generations to keep track of time and create calendars — essential to developing societies as aids to farming and seasonal gathering. (④) For many centuries, it also provided a useful navigation tool, vital for commerce and for exploring new worlds. (⑤) Even in modern times, many people in remote areas of the planet observe the night sky for such practical purposes.

* embed: 깊이 새겨 두다 ** commerce: 무역

- dawn , 시작 새벽
- civilization 문명
- ancestor 선조
- myth 신화
- legendary 전설의
- inspire 영감을 주다
- wonder 궁금하다
- element 요소
- identity 정체성
- practical 실용적인
- keep track of ~을 기록하다
- calendar 달력
- essential 필수적인
- aid 보조 도구
- seasonal 계절에 따른
- gathering 수확
- provide 제공하다
- navigation 항해
- explore 탐험하다
- remote 외딴
- planet 지구
- observe 관찰하다
- purpose 목적

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

[The common blackberry (Rubus allegheniensis) has an amazing ability to move manganese from one layer of soil to another using its roots.] This may seem like a funny talent for a plant to have, but it all becomes clear when you realize the effect it has on nearby plants. Manganese can be very harmful to plants, especially at high concentrations. [Common blackberry is unaffected by damaging effects of this metal and has evolved two different ways of using manganese to its advantage.] First, it redistributes manganese from deeper soil layers to shallow soil layers using its roots as a small pipe. Second, it absorbs manganese as it grows, concentrating the metal in its leaves. When the leaves drop and decay, their concentrated manganese deposits further poison the soil around the plant. For plants that are not immune to the toxic effects of manganese, this is very bad news. [Essentially, the common blackberry eliminates competition by poisoning its neighbors with heavy metals.]

* manganese: 망가니즈(금속 원소) ** deposit: 축적물

The common blackberry has an ability to (A) the amount of manganese in the surrounding upper soil, which makes the nearby soil quite (B) for other plants.

(A) (B)

- ① increase deadly
- ② increase advantageous
- ③ indicate nutritious
- ④ reduce dry
- ⑤ reduce warm

- layer 층
- soil 토양
- root 뿌리
- funny 기이한
- talent 재능
- effect 영향
- nearby 근처
- concentration 농도

damaging 해로운

evolve 발달시키다

redistribute 재분배하다

shallow 얕은

absorb 흡수하다

decay 썩다

poison (독성 물질로) 오염시키다 중독시키다

immune 면역이 있는

toxic 유독한

essentially 본질적으로

eliminate 제거하다

competition 경쟁자

neighbor 이웃

surrounding 주변의

The longest journey we will make is the eighteen inches between our head and heart. If we take this journey, it can shorten our (a) misery in the world. Impatience, judgment, frustration, and anger reside in our heads. When we live in that place too long, it makes us (b) unhappy. But when we take the journey from our heads to our hearts, something shifts (c) inside. What if we were able to love everything that gets in our way? What if we tried loving the shopper who unknowingly steps in front of us in line, the driver who cuts us off in traffic, the swimmer who splashes us with water during a belly dive, or the reader who pens a bad online review of our writing?

Every person who makes us miserable is (d) like us —a human being, most likely doing the best they can, deeply loved by their parents, a child, or a friend. And how many times have we unknowingly stepped in front of someone in line? Cut someone off in traffic? Splashed someone in a pool? Or made a negative statement about something we've read? It helps to (e) deny that a piece of us resides in every person we meet.

* reside: (어떤 장소에) 있다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why It Is So Difficult to Forgive Others
- ② Even Acts of Kindness Can Hurt Somebody
- ③ Time Is the Best Healer for a Broken Heart
- ④ Celebrate the Happy Moments in Your Everyday Life
- ⑤ Understand Others to Save Yourself from Unhappiness

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

journey , 여정 여행
 shorten 줄이다
 misery 비참함
 impatience 조급함
 judgment 비난
 frustration 좌절
 anger 분노
 shift 바뀌다
 unknowingly 무심코

cut off 끼어들다
 in traffic 차량 흐름에서
 splash (액체류를) 튀기다
 pen (글을) 쓰다
 review 후기
 miserable 비참한