

Richard

1. 다음 글을 읽고 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 것으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.1) (올림포스 6강) [3.3점]

Marva Collins was a schoolteacher in Chicago's inner city in the early 1970s, a place where crimes were widespread and hope and (A) [optimism / pessimism] were scarce. In 1975 Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. The students, many of whom had been (B) [accepted / rejected] from other schools and deemed unteachable, learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade. For more than twenty years, Collins struggled financially to keep the school (C) [live / alive] and was often on the verge of closing. But she never lost sight of her vision, recognizing happiness as the ultimate end.

- | (A)         | (B)      | (C)   |
|-------------|----------|-------|
| ① optimism  | accepted | live  |
| ② pessimism | accepted | live  |
| ③ optimism  | rejected | live  |
| ④ pessimism | rejected | alive |
| ⑤ optimism  | rejected | alive |

2. 다음 글을 읽고 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 것으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.2) (올림포스 6강) [3.5점]

Acadia is the name of a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then (A) 1755 to 1762, they made most of the Acadian settlers leave the territory. (B) that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. The Acadian economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. They traded with New England, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. (C) , the French imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally lived peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

- | (A)    | (B)     | (C)         |
|--------|---------|-------------|
| ① by   | Despite | However     |
| ② by   | Though  | As a result |
| ③ in   | Despite | Besides     |
| ④ from | Despite | However     |
| ⑤ from | Though  | As a result |

3. 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 부분에 공통적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?3) (올림포스 1강) [3.1점]

\_\_\_\_\_ spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods that the people worshiped. Also, \_\_\_\_\_ make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they found it on a map. The objects are carefully moved from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in \_\_\_\_\_' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| ① archaeologists | ② adventurers |
| ③ climbers       | ④ explorers   |
| ⑤ historians     |               |

4. [올림포스 7강] (3.8) 4)

We expect, as you do, that Alpha Airlines will operate flights on time. But, on occasion, it is hard to stay on schedule due to the weather or other challenges. When bad weather causes a flight cancellation or a delay stretches overnight, we may be able to help cover some un expected expenses. A "distressed-passenger rate" coupon is good for a discounted rate at an approved local hotel, (A) [which / where] it may be available through customer-services agents to help you with overnight accomodations. When you have to spend a night somewhere other than where you had planned, (B) [have / having] your bags with you can make the

Richard

situation a bit more tolerable. In some cases, however, circumstances do not allow us to retrieve your baggage. If our airport staff cannot get your baggage back, it will continue on to your scheduled destination and will (C) [hold / be hold] there.

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
[올림포스 7강] (4.2)<sup>5)</sup>

Human habitation of Tasmania dates back 35,000 years, when Aborigines first reached the area. At this time it was connected to continental Australia, but ①water rose to form the Bass Strait at the end of the Ice Age, 12,000 years ago. Dutch explorer Abel Tasman set foot on the island in 1642 and inspired its modern name. ②He originally called it Van Diemen's Land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies. Tasmania has a diverse landscape ③that contains glacial mountains, dense forests and rolling green hills. Its wilderness is one of only three large temperate forests ④remain in the southern hemisphere. It is also home to many plants and animals ⑤which are unique to the island. One-third of Tasmania is protected as a World Heritage Area.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[올림포스 6강](3)<sup>6)</sup>

Acadia is the name of a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762, they made most of the Acadia settlers leave the territory.

\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. The Acadia economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. They traded with New Englands, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food.

\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally loved peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A)            | (B)           |
| ① Nevertheless | - However     |
| ② Similarly    | - For example |
| ③ Moreover     | - Nonetheless |
| ④ In contrast  | - Likewise    |

⑤ Furthermore - In conclusion



7. [올림포스 6강] 흐름과 관계없는 문장? (3.7)<sup>7)</sup>

It is common knowledge that Carbohydrates are important for athletic performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance can help prevent fatigue during exercise. ①Carbohydrates intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than one hour, can help increase performance and prolong time to fatigue. ②Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscles glycogen levels, improving recovery. ③Studies have shown that patients with diabetes and chronic illness have recovered with increasing glycogen accumulates. ④Thus, it appears sensible, for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. ⑤Unfortunately, many of them often consume inadequate levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercise in which an individual participants.

8. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A) 와 (B)에 들어갈 단어를 쓰시오. (단, 본문에 나와 있는 단어 사용 시 점수 인정 안 됨.)[올림포스 6강] (6.0)<sup>8)</sup>

It is really important to get the most (A) \_\_\_\_\_ out of your calories. For each person there is an appropriate number of calories - the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calorie food items, but these foods (B) \_\_\_\_\_ contain the nutrients needed to support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient-dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. Choosing foods like fruits and vegetables, and whole grains helps ensure that both energy and needs are met.

(A) n \_\_\_\_\_ (3.0점)

(B) r \_\_\_\_\_ (3.0점)

9. 문법적으로 틀린부분을 찾아 고치시오 ? [올림포스 8강] (6.0) 9)

Postmodernism, as it is usually understood, is marked by a particular tendency. That is, there is he denial ① that the author's intentions can and ought to govern our readings of a text. ② Postmodernism literary critics assert that even if a writer self-consciously intends to convey a teaching by means of a poem, play, or novel, he or she has no over how readers respond to it. ③ What inevitably happens are that readers find things in text that relate to their particular experiences. ④ Since everyone's experience is incommunicably unique, the next means something different to each reader. ⑤ However an author's "intentions" might be, he or she cannot teach because ultimately, he or she cannot communicate.

	문장 번호	수정 전	수정 후
(1)	(1.0점)		(2.0점)
(2)	(1.0점)		(2.0점)

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?10) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 1강 Theme Reading 1]

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. ① They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. ② They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. ③ In addition to gods, ancient people loved and appreciated all things in nature. ④ They may represent the gods that the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they found it on a map. ⑤ The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

11. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.11) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 1강 Reading 2]

The pins, each cut to a uniform length, are driven into the soil until their tops are level with the ground's surface.

( ① ) In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. ( ② ) They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. ( ③ ) Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. ( ④ ) Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will recede, and the erosion pins will be increasingly exposed. ( ⑤ ) By using many pins over a wide area and averaging their readings, scientists can determine an overall erosion rate for the area.

12. Tasmania에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 12)<올림포스독해1, 7강>

Human habitation of Tasmania dates back 35,000 years, when Aborigines first reached the area. At this time it was linked to continental Australia, but water rose to form the Bass Strait at the end of the Ice Age, 12,000 years ago. Dutch explorer Abel Tasman set foot on the island in 1642 and inspired its modern name. He originally called it Van Diemen's Land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies. Tasmania has a diverse landscape that contains glacial mountains, dense forests and rolling green hills. Its wilderness is one of only three large temperate forests remaining in the southern hemisphere. It is also home to many plants and animals which are unique to the island. One-third of Tasmania is protected as a World Heritage Area.

- ① 35,000년 전에 호주 원주민이 처음 발을 들여 놓았다.
- ② 호주 대륙과 연결되어 있다가 빙하기 말에 섬이 되었다.
- ③ 울창한 숲과 가파른 계곡 등의 경치를 볼 수 있다.
- ④ 남반구의 몇 안 되는 대규모 온대림 중의 하나가

Richard

있다.

- ⑤ 섬의 1/3이 세계 유산지역으로 보존되고 있다.

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 13)<올림포스독해1, 6강>

Marva Collins was a schoolteacher in Chicago's inner city in the early 1970s, a place where crimes were widespread and hope and optimism were scarce. In 1975 Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. The students, many of whom had been rejected from other schools and deemed unteachable, learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade. For more than twenty years, Collins struggled financially to keep the school alive and was often on the verge of closing. But she never lost sight of her vision, recognizing happiness as the ultimate end. Reflecting on one of her students, Collins says, "It is worth all the sleepless nights wondering how I am going to payoff our debts to see the glow in his eyes that will one day light the world."

- ① The True Teacher of Hope and Vision
- ② What is the Meaning of School Education?
- ③ Happiness: The Ultimate End of Education
- ④ How to Teach Children to Read Effectively
- ⑤ All the Financial Struggles of Inner Cities

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은? 14)<올림포스독해1, 6강>

Acadia is the name of a French colony ①which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762, they made most of the Acadian settlers ②to leave the territory. Despite that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. The Acadian economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading ③were also important. They traded with New England, usually ④exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. However, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally lived ⑤peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 15)<올림포스독해1, 6강>

It is common knowledge that carbohydrates are important for athletic performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance exercise can help ①prevent fatigue during exercise. Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than one hour, can help increase performance and ②prolong time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, ③improving recovery. Thus, it appears sensible for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to ④replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them often consume ⑤adequate levels of carbohydrates. Proper dietary carbohydrate levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercise in which an individual participates.

16. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 16)<올림포스독해1, 6강>

It is really important to get the most nutrition out of your calories. For each person, there is an appropriate number of calories - the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calorie food items, but these foods rarely contain the nutrients needed to support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient-dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. Choosing foods like fruits and vegetables, and whole grains helps ensure that \_\_\_\_\_ are met.

- ① vitamin and mineral needs
- ② both nutrient and energy needs
- ③ proper calories for energy balance
- ④ enough calories and carbohydrates
- ⑤ food intake and nutritional balance

17. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 17)<올림포스독해1>

High school life and college life are salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. We depend mostly on teachers. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussion. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A)                 | (B)             |
| ① Nevertheless      | Therefore       |
| ② For example       | Above all       |
| ③ By contrast       | In conclusion   |
| ④ In other words    | As a result     |
| ⑤ On the other hand | in the same way |

18. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은? 18)<올림포스독해1>

We may ①lie in order to protect our self-esteem and our sense of self, says researcher Jennifer Argo. A study she conducted revealed that people are even more willing to lie to co-workers than they ② are to strangers. According to Argo, we want to protect our self-image in the company of others, especially people we care about, and we therefore tend to engage in deceptive behavior if doing so ③ accomplishes that purpose. In her experiment, participants ④asked whether they would lie about how much they had paid for a new car if the other person had paid 200 dollars less. The result showed that the participants were more willing to lie to a co-worker than to a stranger and ⑤to pretend that they had paid less than they actually had.

19. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)<올림포스독해1>

Supernovae occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It releases in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns, burning for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. \_\_\_\_\_ the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to human us. In fact, most are so unimaginably distant that their light reaches us as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky is that occupy point of space that wasn't filled before.

- ① But
- ② Similarly
- ③ Therefore
- ④ In addition
- ⑤ In other words

20. 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 20)<올림포스독해1>

\* In fact, each of us is far more complex than we're ever described.

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. ① Chances are that you'll describe Jane as a nice person or Adrian as easygoing. ② But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice of easygoing? ③ We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. ④ We assume that one trait dominates. ⑤ Most people are funny and angry, and warm and harsh at some time or another.

21. 다음 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 21) <올림포스독해1>

\* We all know what we have to do – eat less and exercise more.

Three hundred and thirty-six million people worldwide now have diabetes. ① This is not good because it increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. ② It causes one death ever seven seconds. ③ The recent explosion of diabetes is driven by the obesity epidemic and the best way to solve the problem is for everyone to maintain a sensible weight. ④ But most of us don't find it easy to calculate calories or eat the right sized portion of food. ⑤ Fasting is cheap, simple and has a long tradition in many cultures. Obviously it is important to check with your doctor before doing so and to take plenty of fluids, but fasting for one day each week should make us healthier and happier.

22. 다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? (올5T1)22)

The Classical concerto introduced the cadenza, a brilliant dramatic solo passage where the soloist plays and the orchestra pauses and remains silent. That is, a cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of a concerto. The orchestra pauses for the cadenze. ① Then the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention, blows it up and prolongs it, showing his or her skills. ② The manner in which the cadenza is improvised varies among musicians. ③ This solo passage can be performed by some soloists who adopt an approach faithful to the composer's own musical language. ④ The soloist improvises the melody while the rest of the orchestra accompanies him or her. ⑤ On the other hand, a variety of historical styles and techniques can be added to the cadenza by the choice of performers.

23. (8과, 올8T3, 올6R1)23)

- Sunflowers are incredibly useful. No part of the sunflower goes to waste. Not only does the root of it (A) contain / contains the healing powers for cuts and snake bites, but the material in the center of sunflower stems is similar to cork, and therefore it has been used to make the safety devices on ships.

- Postmodernism is marked by a particular tendency. That is, there is the denial that the author's intentions can and ought to govern our readings of a text. Postmodernism literary reviewers assert that (B) what / whatever a writer self-consciously intends to convey a teaching by means of a poem, play, or novel, he or she has no control over how readers respond to it.

- Marva Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. Many students at her school (C) had rejected / were rejected from other schools and deemed unteachable, but they learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade.

- | (A)        | (B)      | (C)           |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| ① contain  | whatever | were rejected |
| ② contains | whatever | had rejected  |
| ③ contain  | what     | had rejected  |
| ④ contains | what     | were rejected |
| ⑤ contain  | what     | were rejected |

24. 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.(올5R2)24)

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car ① stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow ② damaged the road surface. That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact ③ which the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. I must, therefore, insist on the council ④ taking steps to have the road repaired as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council ⑤ to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.

25. 일치하는 것을 고르시오(올5T3)<sup>25)</sup>

The Siesta was painted while Van Gogh was interned in a mental hospital in Saint-Remy de Provence. The composition is taken from a drawing by Millet for Four Moments in the Day. To justify his act, Vincent told his brother Theo: "I am using another language, that of colors, to translate the impressions of light and dark into black and white." Van Gogh often copied the works of Millet, whom he considered to be "a more modern painter than Manet." Remaining faithful to the original composition, even down to the still life details in the foreground, Van Gogh nevertheless imposes his own style upon this restful scene which, for Millet, symbolized rural France of the 1860s. This highly personal retranscription is achieved primarily by means of a chromatic construction based on contrasting complementary color: blue-violet, yellow-orange. Despite the peaceful nature of the subject, the picture emits Van Gogh's unique artistic intensity.

- ① Once he was out of the hospital, Gogh set out to paint the Siesta.
- ② Gogh explained that he was interpreting the impressions of light and dark employing the language of colors.
- ③ Painting the Siesta, Gogh distorted the details of the original drawing to apply his own style.
- ④ Moved by contrasting complementary colors in Millet's works, Gogh reproduced the chromatic construction in the Siesta.
- ⑤ Gogh tried so hard to copy the original that his own style was imperceptible in his composition.

26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?(올6T1)<sup>26)</sup>

It is really important to get the most nutrition out of your calories. For each person, there is an appropriate number of calories - the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calorie food items, but these foods rarely

contain the nutrients needed to support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient-dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. Choosing foods like fruits and vegetables, and whole grains helps ensure that body nutrient and energy needs are met.

- ① to use up all reserves of calories in a day
- ② to consume one's maximum energy for a day
- ③ to fulfill the recommended daily calorie requirements
- ④ to waste a valuable source of nutrition and protein
- ⑤ to attribute one's overweight to excessive calorie intake

27. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 27) [올림포스]

There are two reasons for scheduling the ends of appointments.

Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin. (①) For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. (②) When arranging the time to meet, arrange also the time to finish. (③) You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. (④) The first is so that you know when you will be free for other activities and appointments. (⑤) The second is that, if everyone knows when the meeting will end, you will make better use of the time you have together.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 28) [올림포스1]

In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to (a) measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. The pins, each cut to a (b) uniform length, are

Richard

driven into the soil until their tops are (c) level with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will (d) precede, and the erosion pins will be increasingly exposed. By using many pins over a wide area and averaging their readings, scientists can determine an (e) overall erosion rate for the area.

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

29. J. Robert Oppenheimer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 29) [올림포스1]

Known as the father of the atomic bomb, J. Robert Oppenheimer led the Manhattan Project, which eventually developed and successfully tested the first nuclear weapon in 1945. He studied at Harvard and Cambridge and earned his Ph.D. in Germany before becoming a professor at the California Institute of Technology and UC Berkeley. In response to the report that Germany had split the atom, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Manhattan Project in 1941. He put Oppenheimer in charge of the project a year later. So Oppenheimer set up a new research station and assembled a brilliant scientific team in the desert at Los Alamos, New Mexico. They were successful: On July 16, 1945, Oppenheimer and others witnessed the first explosion of an atomic bomb known as the Trinity test.

- ① He led the Manhattan Project, which succeeded to develop the first nuclear weapon in 1945.
- ② After earning his Ph.D. in Germany, he became a professor at UC Berkeley.
- ③ The Manhattan Project was established to develop how to split the atom by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941.
- ④ He was put into the Manhattan Project as the person in charge by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942.
- ⑤ The Trinity test was successfully conducted by Manhattan Project team in 1945.

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 30) [올림포스1]

Three hundred and thirty-six million people worldwide now have diabetes. This is not good (A) [because / because of] it increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. It causes one death every seven seconds. The recent explosion of diabetes (B) [is / are] driven by the obesity epidemic and the best way to solve the problem is for everyone to maintain a sensible weight. We all know what we have to do - eat less and exercise more. But most of us don't find it easy to calculate calories or eat the right sized portion of food. Fasting is cheap, simple and has a long tradition in many cultures. Obviously it is important to check with your doctor before doing so and (C) [taking / to take] plenty of fluids, but fasting for one day each week should make us healthier and happier.

- |   |            |     |         |
|---|------------|-----|---------|
|   | (A)        | (B) | (C)     |
| ① | because    | is  | to take |
| ② | because    | are | taking  |
| ③ | because    | is  | taking  |
| ④ | because of | are | to take |
| ⑤ | because of | is  | taking  |

31. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 31) [올림포스1]

I often start my lectures by asking students the following question: "Which cognitive faculty would you most hate to lose?" Most of them pick the sense of sight; a few pick hearing. Once in a while, a witty student might pick her sense of humor or fashion sense. Almost never do any of them say that the faculty they'd most hate to lose is language. Yet if you lose your sight or hearing, you can still have friends, you can get an education, or you can hold a job. But what would your life be like if you had never learned a language? Could you still have friends, get an education, or hold a job? Language

Richard

is so fundamental to our experience, so deeply a part of being human, that it's hard to imagine life without it.

- ① 시력과 청력은 인간의 필수요소이다.
- ② 학생들에게 인지능력검사를 실시해야한다.
- ③ 언어는 인간에게 있어 무엇보다 중요한 능력이다.
- ④ 인간다움은 모든 인지능력을 갖추었을 때 형성된다.
- ⑤ 학생들의 언어능력을 향상시키기 위해 교육이 필요하다.

Richard

❖ [20, 서술형3] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [올림포스1]

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes (A) [ **which / from which** ] ancient people ate and drank; the tools they (B) [ **are used / used** ] for sewing; the weapons (C) [ **they, which, hunted, with, animals** ] or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods that the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and (D) [ **mark / marking** ] the place where they found it on a map. The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in [ (E) ] notebooks and in the objects themselves.

32. (A)~(C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 32)

- |              |          |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| (A)          | (B)      | (C)     |
| ① which      | are used | marking |
| ② which      | are used | mark    |
| ③ which      | used     | marking |
| ④ from which | used     | marking |
| ⑤ from which | used     | mark    |

33. (E)의 괄호 안의 단어를 모두 이용하여 글의 흐름에 맞게 문장을 완성하시오. 33)

\_\_\_\_\_

34. (C)의 괄호 안에 들어갈 알맞은 단어를 위 글에서 찾아 한 단어로 쓰시오. 34)

\_\_\_\_\_

35. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 35) [올림포스1]

It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without

necessarily thinking if what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic \_\_\_\_\_. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it: "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded unfashionable." Their uselessness becomes their asset.

- ① when they are updated
- ② when they are well used
- ③ when they have a good reputation
- ④ when they are sold quite expensively
- ⑤ when they lose their practical purpose

36. 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 (A)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 괄호 안의 단어를 모두 이용하여 글의 흐름에 맞게 완성하시오. [올림포스1]36)

Supernovae occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It releases in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns, burning for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to harm us. In fact, most are (A) [ that / so / reaches / distant / their / light / us ] as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky is that they occupy a point of space that wasn't filled before.

\_\_\_\_\_

Richard

37. (A)~(C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 37) [올림포스1]

The Youth Science Camp (YSC) is a splendid science education program that challenges science students from selected countries around the world. Some prominent scientists present lectures and hands-on science experiments and linger to interact informally with student delegates. Delegates are challenged to (A) [ **explore / explode** ] new theories in the biological, chemical, and physical sciences with resident staff members. Opportunities are provided for delegates to present seminars covering their own areas of interest and research. A visit to Washington D.C. (B) [ **forbids / permits** ] delegates to visit some of the nation's premier scientific and cultural facilities. The YSC is offered at no cost to its participants so that selected delegates may attend regardless of their financial (C) [ **statues / status** ]. More information is available online at www.ysc.org.

- | (A)       | (B)     | (C)     |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| ① explore | forbids | statues |
| ② explore | permits | status  |
| ③ explore | permits | statues |
| ④ explode | forbids | status  |
| ⑤ explode | permits | statues |

38. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 단어를 지문에서 찾아 쓰시오. [올림포스1]38)

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend to get good at those activities you practice, but this isn't a terribly significant thing to say. We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. Your appetites determine which activities you yearn to practice and which ones you don't. You are drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up

this spirals, with your drive fueling your practice and your practice driving your performance.



According to this paragraph, your (A)\_\_\_\_\_ spirals your (B)\_\_\_\_\_, and your (B)\_\_\_\_\_ increases your (C) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A): \_\_\_\_\_  
 (B): \_\_\_\_\_  
 (C): \_\_\_\_\_

39. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 39) [올림포스1]

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. Chances are that you'll describe Jane as a nice person or Adrian as easygoing. But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice or easygoing? We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. We assume that one trait dominates. In fact, each of us is far more complex than we're ever described. Most people are funny and angry, and warm and harsh at some time or another.



(A)\_\_\_\_\_ what we generally believe, most people are much more (B)\_\_\_\_\_ than expected.

- | (A)             | (B)         |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ① Like          | simple      |
| ② Like          | impatient   |
| ③ Unlike        | sensitive   |
| ④ Unlike        | complicated |
| ⑤ Regardless of | emotional   |

40. MOUSE에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 40) [올림포스1]

Since 1997, the gifts and talents of private

Richard

individuals have contributed to the growth and success of MOUSE. Your support of MOUSE will translate into programs that will positively impact the students that we serve. MOUSE programs support struggling high school students with few academic skills so that they can be better prepared for college. Since 1997, MOUSE has been successfully running educational programs. MOUSE believes in the value of strategic partnerships and currently works with 50 partners from a variety of sectors - corporate and government. MOUSE is open for any kind of individual help from you including program development and voluntary instruction. Together, we can continue to help students succeed in the 21st century!

- ① 개개인의 재능기부가 MOUSE의 성장에 기여했다.
- ② MOUSE는 학생들에게 도움을 주는 교육프로그램을 만든다.
- ③ MOUSE는 상위권 학생들의 대학진학을 적극적으로 돕는다.
- ④ MOUSE는 50개의 다양한 동반자들과 함께 현재 일하고 있다.
- ⑤ 프로그램개발과 자발적 지도를 통해 MOUSE를 지원할 수 있다.

41. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 41) [올림포스1]

Cesar Chavez, a well-known leader of the farm workers' labor movement, often started his speeches with a short story to illustrate the issue at hand. When talking about the dangers of pesticides, he told a crowd: "How do you (A)\_\_\_\_\_ the value of a life? Ask the parents of Johnnie Rodriguez. Johnnie was a five-year-old boy when he died after a painful two-year battle against cancer. His parents, Juan and Elia, are farm workers. Like all grape workers, they are exposed to pesticides and other agricultural chemicals." Chavez was able to employ this example as a springboard to talk about the health problems associated with pesticides and to declare that farmers should stop using them. This short story in the opening added energy to his remarks and made the presentation (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A)         | (B)         |
| ① calculate | weak        |
| ② measure   | unusual     |
| ③ estimate  | ordinary    |
| ④ disregard | special     |
| ⑤ maintain  | meaningless |

42. 다음 erosion pins에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?42) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 1강 Reading 2번]

In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. The pins, each cut to a uniform length, are driven into the soil until their tops are level with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will recede, and the erosion pins will be increasingly exposed. By using many pins over a wide area and averaging their readings, scientists can determine an overall erosion rate for the area.

- ① 1990년대 Ritchie와 그의 연구팀이 침식비율을 측정하기 위해서 시작했다.
- ② 1960년대와 1970년대에 유엔 식량 농업 기구를 위해 일하는 과학자들에 의해 개발되었다.
- ③ 대나무 말뚝들 또는 플라스틱 관의 조각들을 포함하여 거의 어떤 것을 사용해서도 만들 수 있다.
- ④ 핀들은 각각 다른 길이로 잘려져, 핀의 머리가 지표면과 같을 때까지 땅속에 박힌다.
- ⑤ 시간이 흘러 그 지역의 토양이 침식되면, 지표면은 움푹 들어가고 핀들은 점차적으로 드러날 것이다.

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?43) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 1강 Theme Reading 1번]

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes ① from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons ② which they hunted animals or killed one

Richard

another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods ③ **that** the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place ④ **where** they found it on a map. The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory ⑤ **where** they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

**44. Youth Science Camp (YSC)에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?**<sup>244</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Theme Reading 2번]

The Youth Science Camp (YSC) is a splendid science education program that challenges science students from selected countries around the world. Some prominent scientists present lectures and hands-on science experiments and linger to interact informally with student delegates. Delegates are challenged to explore new theories in the biological, chemical, and physical sciences with resident staff members. Opportunities are provided for delegates to present seminars covering their own areas of interest and research. A visit to Washington D.C. permits delegates to visit some of the nation's premier scientific and cultural facilities. The YSC is offered at no cost to its participants so that selected delegates may attend regardless of their financial status. More information is available online at [www.ysc.org](http://www.ysc.org).

- ① YSC is regarded as an awful science education program.
- ② Any students can participate in YSC regardless of their age, nationality, and major.
- ③ Scientists only present lectures and are not allowed to interact informally with students.
- ④ Participants don't have to pay any money because YSC is offered for free.
- ⑤ Students are not able to access YSC website.

**45. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**<sup>245</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Reading 3번]

Storing food in glass jars has been an effective practice for centuries. It was pioneered by the French cook Nicholas Appert in 1795. Appert's jars worked well because of the method used to seal them. Each jar was filled with food and a small air space was left at the top. He would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking. The beauty of the method is that the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar. When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. The vacuum has a double benefit: it seals the lid very tightly and stops organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to thrive.

- ① Appert's jars: An Effective Way of Preserving Food
- ② The Difficulties of Storing Food in Glass Jars
- ③ Nicholas Appert: A Famous French Cook with Great Talent
- ④ How to Food Storage Facilities Clean
- ⑤ The ways of Preventing Food from Going Sour

**46. 다음 주어진 글 뒤에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?**<sup>246</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Reading 1]

Three hundred and thirty-six million people worldwide now have diabetes.

- (A) Fasting is cheap, simple and has a long tradition in many cultures. Obviously it is important to check with your doctor before doing so and to take plenty of fluids, but fasting for one day each week should make us healthier and happier.
- (B) We all know what we have to do - eat less and

Richard

exercise more. But most of us don't find it easy to calculate calories or eat the right sized portion of food.

(C) This is not good because it increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. It causes one death every seven seconds. The recent explosion of diabetes is driven by the obesity epidemic and the best way to solve the problem is for everyone to maintain a sensible weight.

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

47. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>47)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Reading 2]

It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily thinking if what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic when they lose their practical purpose. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it: "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded unfashionable. "Their uselessness becomes their asset.

- ① People collect Rembrandts because they have aesthetic or monetary value.
- ② Prestige of art lies in the eye of the collector.
- ③ People try to collect objects because their commonness
- ④ The key belonged to the Bastille is no longer just a key.
- ⑤ Collected things become valuable when they are of no use

48. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>48)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Reading 1]

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. By contrast, teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussions. In conclusion, high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- |   |                 |    |                |
|---|-----------------|----|----------------|
|   | (A)             | -- | (B)            |
| ① | In addition     | -- | For example    |
| ② | By contrast     | -- | Furthermore    |
| ③ | On the contrary | -- | In conclusion  |
| ④ | Therefore       | -- | In other words |
| ⑤ | However         | -- | Nevertheless   |

49. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>49)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 4강 Reading 1]

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend to get good at those activities you practice, but this isn't a terribly significant thing to say. We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. Your appetites determine which activities you yearn to practice and which ones you don't. You are

Richard

drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up this spirals, with your drive fueling your practice and your practice driving your performance.



Your \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ become a driving force that improves your \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| (A)         | (B)                           |
| ① efforts   | -- interest and performance   |
| ② practices | -- taste and participation    |
| ③ talents   | -- practice and participation |
| ④ appetites | -- gift and practice          |
| ⑤ interests | -- practice and performance   |

50. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>50)</sup>  
 [[올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 4강 Theme Reading 1]

Boccia is a sport specially designed for athletes with a severe degree of physical disability. A bit like bowling, Boccia takes place on an indoor court. ①Playing individually, in pairs or in teams without distinction of gender, athletes roll or throw the balls, aiming to land them close to a white target ball. ②Boccia has four disability classifications, BC1 to BC4. The BC3 class players, who are unable to propel the ball themselves, are permitted to use an assistive device such as a ramp to propel the ball into play and are supported by an assistant. ③The assistants have their back to the court so they are unable to see any of the play and they're totally directed in the movement of the ramp by the athlete. ④Some players communicate with their assistant through blinking or head movements. ⑤These nonverbal aspects of communication are differently translated depending on cultures in which they are used.

51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>51)</sup>  
 [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 5강 Reading 2]

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car (a)stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, (b)although the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. I must, therefore, insist that the council (c)takes steps to have the road (d) repaired as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council (e)to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.

Sincerely,  
 Richard Paulson

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

52. Vincent Van Gogh에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>52)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 5강 Theme Reading 3]

*The Siesta* was painted while Van Gogh was interned in a mental hospital in Saint-Rémy de Provence. The composition is taken from a drawing by Millet for Four Moments in the Day. To justify his act, Vincent told his brother Theo: "I am using another language, that of colors, to translate the impressions of light and dark into black and white." Van Gogh often copied the works of Millet, whom he considered to be "a more modern painter than Manet." Remaining faithful to the original composition, even down to the still life details in the

Richard

foreground, Van Gogh nevertheless imposes his own style upon this restful scene which, for Millet, symbolized rural France of the 1860s. This highly personal retranscription is achieved primarily by means of a chromatic construction based on contrasting complementary colors: blue-violet, yellow-orange. Despite the peaceful nature of the subject, the picture emits Van Gogh's unique artistic intensity.

- ① 그는 정신병원에 억류되어 있는 동안 The Siesta와 For moments in the day를 그렸다.
- ② 그는 동생 Theo에게 Millet와는 다른 언어, 즉 색의 언어를 사용하고 있다고 말했다.
- ③ 그는 자주 Millet의 작품을 모사하였는데, 이는 그가 Millet를 Manet보다 더 현대적인 화가라고 여겼기 때문이다.
- ④ 그는 Millet 그림의 원작에 충실하면서도, 자신만의 스타일을 도입하여 그림을 그렸다.
- ⑤ 그의 스타일은 주로 대비를 이루는 상호 보완적인 색에 근거한 색채구성으로 이루어진다.

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 말 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>53)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 6강 Reading 2 - 지문변형]

Acadia is the name of a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762, ①they made most of the Acadian settlers leave the territory. Despite that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and ②they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. ③Their economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. ④They traded with New England, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. However, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. ⑤They generally lived peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>54)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Reading 2]

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. Chances are that you'll describe Jane as a nice person or Adrian as easygoing. But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice or easygoing? We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. We assume that one trait dominates. In fact, each of us is far more \_\_\_\_\_ than we're ever described. Most people are funny and angry, and warm and harsh at some time or another.

- ① predictable                      ② complex                      ③ sensitive
- ④ consistent                        ⑤ sociable

55. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [올림포스]<sup>55)</sup>

When companies use natural resources to create goods and services for consumers, they are generally not required to pay the environmental costs of such use of resources. For example, fishing companies pay the costs of catching fish but do not pay for the depletion of fish stocks. Timber companies pay for clear-cutting forests but not for the resulting environmental degradation and loss of wildlife habitat. The primary goal of these companies is to maximize their profits, so they do not voluntarily pay these harmful environmental costs or even try to assess them, unless required to do so by government laws or regulations. As a result, the prices of goods and services do not include their harmful environmental costs, and consumers are generally unaware of these costs and the negative effects of the goods and services they buy on the earth's life-support system.

Richard

- ① Focus on Natural Resources for Your Company!
- ② It's Time to Consider Paying the Environmental Costs
- ③ The Environmental Costs: An Unnecessary Payment
- ④ Do We Really Know about Natural Resources?
- ⑤ Require Government to Take Action for Consumers!

56. 다음 글을 읽고 (A), (B), (C)에 들어가기에 문맥상 가장 알맞은 것끼리 짝지어진 것은? [올림포스]<sup>56)</sup>

Getting away from it all is getting more difficult all the time in America's national parks. Increasingly, people are running into the same (A) physical / urban ills that they are trying to escape: traffic jams, pollution and even crime. While most people go for the blockbusters such as Yellowstone and Grand Canyon, there are parks just as magnificent with significantly fewer visitors. These (B) lesser-known / renowned parks, in many cases, lie farther from population centers or just don't yet have local T-shirt and calendar industries. Without the car horns and camera-carrying tourists, they better (C) preserve / persevere that sense of wilderness - and besides, you can grab a campsite at the last minute, instead of having to reserve a year in advance.

- |   | (A)      | (B)          | (C)       |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------|
| ① | physical | lesser-known | preserve  |
| ② | physical | renowned     | persevere |
| ③ | urban    | renowned     | preserve  |
| ④ | urban    | lesser-known | persevere |
| ⑤ | urban    | lesser-known | preserve  |

57. Alpha Airlines에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [올림포스]<sup>57)</sup>

We expect, as you do, that Alpha Airlines will operate flights on time. But, on occasion, the weather or other challenges can make it difficult, if not impossible, to stay on schedule. When bad weather causes a flight cancellation or a delay stretches overnight, we may be able to help cover some unexpected expenses. A "distressed-passenger rate" coupon, which is good for a discounted rate at an approved local hotel, may be available through customer-service agents to help you with overnight

accommodations. When you have to spend a night somewhere other than where you had planned, having your bags with you can make the situation a bit more tolerable. In some cases, however, circumstances can make it impossible for us to retrieve your baggage. If our airport staff cannot get your baggage back, it will continue on to your scheduled destination and will be held there.

- ① 상황에 따라 정각에 운항되지 못할 수 있다.
- ② 하룻밤 숙박을 도와주는 전용직원이 준비되어 있다.
- ③ 지정된 호텔의 숙박비에 대해서 할인을 제공해준다.
- ④ 회수되지 않은 짐은 목적지까지 안전하게 운송해준다.
- ⑤ 할인쿠폰을 소유한 승객은 언제든지 자신의 짐을 가지고 내리도록 허용해준다.

58. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [올림포스]<sup>58)</sup>

Anger makes problems for relationships when there is too much of it, and when people are unable to control the way they express it, and become, for instance, argumentative, aggressive, or violent. It also causes problems when people cannot express their anger and try to keep it hidden. It is normal, however, to feel angry at times, and it can also have useful effects. Anger can \_\_, for example, to set limits to the demands others make of you, to think about why something matters to you or to defend yourself if attacked. It can be constructively expressed, and prompt you to explain what it is that is distressing or alarming you, and to ask for what you need. It can also cause people to face their differences and difficulties and seek solutions.

- ① stimulate you to take action
- ② prompt you to increase your stress level
- ③ mobilize you to repeat mistakes you've made
- ④ cause you to underestimate your goal
- ⑤ get you to destroy a relationship between you and others

59. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 어색한 것은? [올림포스]<sup>59)</sup>

When Johann, a curious otter at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, New York, pushed aside a large rock in his pool, he didn't know the rock ① fastened a drainage pipe in place. To his delight, the

Richard

open drain clogged, flooding his cage and part of the lions' next door. While Johann played in his self-made lake, his trainers ②strived to fix the problem by clearing the drain and replacing the rock - this time with added cement for extra weight. However, the much heavier rock was still a great ③match for Johann, who immediately pushed it away from the pipe again to fill up his larger pool. Johann's curiosity is normal for otters, according to small mammal keeper Sam Worthley. But, he ④confessed, the trainers haven't quite figured out what to do next. "He keeps us ⑤awake all the time."

60. 다음 글을 읽고 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 것끼리 짝지어진 것은?<sup>60)</sup> [올림포스]

Postmodernism, as it is usually understood, is marked by a particular tendency. That is, there is the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) that the author's intentions can and ought to govern our readings of a text. Postmodern literary critics assert that even if a writer self-consciously intends to convey a teaching by means of a poem, play, or novel, he or she has no control over how readers respond to it. What \_\_\_\_\_ (B) happens, they say, is that readers find things in texts that relate to their particular experiences. Since everyone's experience is incommunicably unique, the text means something different to each reader. Whatever an author's "intentions" might be, he or she cannot teach because, ultimately, he or she cannot communicate.

- |   |           |              |
|---|-----------|--------------|
|   | (A)       | (B)          |
| ① | refusal   | necessarily  |
| ② | agreement | actually     |
| ③ | refusal   | unnaturally  |
| ④ | agreement | necessarily  |
| ⑤ | approval  | accidentally |

61. 다음 글을 읽고 (A), (B), (C)에 들어가기에 어법상 가장 알맞은 것끼리 짝지어진 것은? [올림포스]<sup>61)</sup>

William Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets, many of (A) which / them are great achievements of English literature. Among them, "Sonnet 18" is the best known and most frequently quoted. In the sonnet, the speaker compares his beloved to the summer season, and argues that his beloved is better and

will live on forever. Readers often assume that this sonnet is addressed to a young woman, an object of the speaker's romantic love. But (B) despite / though the sonnet is indeed a love poem, it is actually an expression of love for a male friend - the same nameless young gentleman (C) whom / to whom the first 126 of Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed. Though scholars have long debated the identity of the young man and the nature of his relationship to the narrator, the matter is clouded by uncertainty. It is unclear even whether Shakespeare is narrating.

- |   |       |         |         |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
|   | (A)   | (B)     | (C)     |
| ① | which | though  | whom    |
| ② | which | despite | whom    |
| ③ | which | though  | to whom |
| ④ | them  | though  | to whom |
| ⑤ | them  | despite | whom    |

62. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(올림포스1\_5강)<sup>62)</sup>

The Siesta was painted while Van Gogh was interned in a mental hospital in Saint-Remy deProvence. The ①composition is taken from a drawing by Millet for Four Moments in the Day. To justify his act, Vincent told his brother Theo: "I am using another language, that of colors, to translate the ②impressions of light and dark into black and white." Van Gogh often copied the works of Millet, whom he considered to be "a more modern painter than Manet." Remaining faithful to, the original composition, even down to the still life details in the foreground, Van Gogh nevertheless imposes his own style upon this ③restful scene which, for Millet, symbolized rural France of the 1860s. This highly personal retranscription is achieved primarily by means of a chromatic construction based on ④contrasting complementary colors: blue-violet, yellow-orange. Despite the peaceful nature of the subject, the picture ⑤omits Van Gogh's unique artistic intensity.

15-기 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

63. (올림포스1\_1강)<sup>63)</sup>

Be as aware of when \_\_\_\_\_ as you

Richard

are of when it begins. For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. There are two reasons for scheduling the ends of appointments. The first is so that you know when you will be free for other activities and appointments. The second is that, if everyone knows when the meeting will end, you will make better use of the time you have together.

- ① to finish the meeting
- ② practice is due to end
- ③ due date is going to end
- ④ you have to set the schedule
- ⑤ a visit by appointment is possible

64~65] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

64. (올림포스1\_3강)<sup>64)</sup>

It is taken for granted ①that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are "art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily ②thinking that what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is . often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be ③greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic when they lose their practical purpose. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key, if it ④is belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, ⑤disregarded unfashionable."

65. (올림포스1\_2강)<sup>65)</sup>

Supernovae ①occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It releases in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns, ②burned for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's ③like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and suernovae are normally too far away to harm us. In fact, most are so ④unimaginably distant that their light reaches us as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars ⑤is that they occupy a point of space that wasn't filled before.

66. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(올림포스1\_6강)<sup>66)</sup>

But she never lost sight of her vision, recognizing happiness as the ultimate end.

Marva Collins was a schoolteacher in Chicago's inner city in the early 1970s, a place where crimes were widespread and hope and optimism were scarce. ( ① ) In 1975 Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. ( ② ) The students, many of whom had been rejected from other schools and deemed unteachable, learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade. ( ③ ) For more than twenty years, Collins struggled financially to keep the school alive and was often on the verge of closing. ( ④ ) Reflecting on one of her students, Collins says, "It is worth all the sleepless nights wondering how I am going to pay off our debts to see the glow in his eyes that will one day light the world." ( ⑤ )

67. (올림포스1\_1강) <sup>67)</sup>

So Oppenheimer set up. a new research station and assembled a brilliant scientific team in the desert at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Known as the father of the atomic bomb, J. Robert Oppenheimer led the Manhattan Project, which eventually developed and successfully tested the first

Richard

nuclear weapon in 1945. ( ① ) He studied at Harvard and Cambridge and earned his Ph.D. in Germany before becoming a professor at the California Institute of Technology and UC Berkeley. ( ② ) In response to the report that Germany had split the atom, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Manhattan Project in 1941. ( ③ ) He put Oppenheimer in charge of the project a year later. ( ④ ) They were successful. ( ⑤ ) On July 16, 1945, Oppenheimer and others witnessed the first explosion of an atomic bomb known as the Trinity test.

a witty student might pick her sense of humor or fashion sense. Almost never do any of them say that the faculty they'd most hate to lose is language. Yet if you lose your sight or hearing, you can still have friends, you can get an education, or you can hold a job. But what would your life be like if you had never learned a language? Could you still have friends, get an education, or hold a job?



Language is so \_\_\_\_\_ to our experience, so deeply a part of being human, that it's \_\_\_\_\_ to imagine life without it.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| (A)           | (B)        |
| ① basic       | easy       |
| ② extra       | necessary  |
| ③ essential   | hard       |
| ④ optional    | impossible |
| ⑤ fundamental | natural    |

68. (올림포스1\_3강)<sup>68</sup>

It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five.

Why do people choose to home educate their child? ( ① ) Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." ( ② ) There maybe philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer more suitable education for their child at home. ( ③ ) Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. ( ④ ) School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate. ( ⑤ )

69. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (올림포스1\_2강)<sup>69</sup>

I often start my lectures by asking students the following' question: "Which cognitive faculty would you most hate to lose?" Most of them pick the sense of sight; a few pick hearing. Once in a while,

70. (올림포스1\_3강)<sup>70</sup>

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike hut, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. By contrast, teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussions.



High school is a place to \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (A)      | (B)      |
| ① digest | autonomy |

Richard

- ② absorb                    dependency
- ③ exclude                  uncertainty
- ④ organize                 distrust
- ⑤ disregard                self-reliance

71. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (올림포스1\_5강)<sup>71)</sup>

Giacomo Puccini came from a long line of musicians. His father was a choirmaster and organist and it was expected that Giacomo would follow in his footsteps. When his father died, he actually inherited his positions although he was only six years old! \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, before he could take them on as an adult, he went to hear a performance of Verdi's Aida. From that moment on he knew that what he wanted to do was compose operas. It took a while for Puccini to achieve this goal, but eventually his works became successful. He was eventually regarded as the successor to the great Verdi. Puccini's' genius lay in his ability to write beautiful melodies. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, he was able to create operas that audiences responded to. His characters are very human and the stories in his operas are easy to follow.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A)           | (B)            |
| ① However     | On top of that |
| ② However     | Nevertheless   |
| ③ Moreover    | Still          |
| ④ For example | In contrast    |
| ⑤ For example | Besides        |

[21-22] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

72. (올림포스1\_4강)<sup>72)</sup>

Jamming is a climbing technique used to climb cracks, which are natural weaknesses in rock surfaces.

(A) Jamming is simply "jamming" or wedging different parts of your body, including fingers, hands, fists, arms, shoulders, feet, and legs, into a crack, depending on its width. Jamming is a learned technique that seems unnatural at first and takes a lot of practice.

(B) For example, Supercrack, one of the -most famous crack climbs at Utah's Indian Creek Canyon, is a ladder for anyone with big hands, while those with small hands have to use fist jams or employ more difficult crack techniques.

(C) In fact, most beginners usually can't start jamming cracks without first practicing and learning all the different ways to place their hands and feet in different sized cracks. The difficulty of jamming a crack depends on a climber's finger and hand sizes.

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

73. <sup>73)</sup>

다음 글을 읽고 문맥상 밑줄 친 부분에 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 문장을 <보기>의 단어만 모두 사용하여 완성하시오. (단, 필요시 어법에 맞게 활용하고 'your practice'는 두 번 사용) (올림포스1\_4강)

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend' to get good at those activities you practice, but this isn't a terribly significant thing to say. We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. Your appetites determine which activities you yearn to practice and which ones you don't. You are drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up this spirals, with (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

<보기> your drive / your practice / your performance / fuel / drive

Richard

74. 74) 다음 글을 읽고 문맥상 밑줄 친 부분에 들어 가기에 가장 알맞은 문장을 <보기>의 단어만 모두 사용하여 완성하십시오. (단, 필요시 어법에 맞게 어형변화 시킬 것) (올림포스1\_5강)

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. Therefore, I must insist that \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.

Sincerely,  
Richard Paulson

<보기>

have / repair / take steps to / the council / the road

75. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?75) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Reading 2]

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. Chances are that you'll describe Jane as a nice person or Adrian as easygoing. But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice or easygoing? We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. We assume that one trait dominates. In fact, each of us is far more complex than we're ever described.

- ① requirements for ideal person
- ② the characteristic of humans

- ③ influences of traits on humans
- ④ the complex traits of humans
- ⑤ importance of traits

76. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?76) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Theme Reading 1]

Why do people choose to home educate their child?

(A) Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate.

(B) It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five.

(C) Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer a more suitable education for their child at home.

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

77. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?77) [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Theme Reading 3]

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. ( A ), teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having

Richard

brainstorming discussions. ( B ), high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- |                |    |             |
|----------------|----|-------------|
| (A)            | -- | (B)         |
| ① By contrast  | -- | However     |
| ② In addition  | -- | Therefore   |
| ③ By contrast  | -- | As a result |
| ④ Consequently | -- | Conversely  |
| ⑤ For example  | -- | As a result |

78. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>78)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Theme Reading 3]

Storing food in glass jars has been an effective practice for centuries. It was pioneered by the French cook Nicholas Appert in 1795. Appert's jars worked well because of the method used to seal them. Each jar was filled with food and a small air space was left at the top. He would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking. The beauty of the method is that the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar. When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. The vacuum has a double benefit: it seals the lid very tightly and stops organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to thrive.

- ① 유리병에 음식을 저장하는 것은 프랑스 요리사에 의해 시작되었다.
- ② 각각의 병은 음식으로 채워졌고 꼭대기에는 공기를 위한 작은 공간이 남겨졌다.
- ③ 음식이 식을 때 공기가 팽창되고 부분 진공이 형성된다.
- ④ 진공상태가 뚜껑을 매우 단단히 막아준다.
- ⑤ 진공상태가 유기체들이 병 안으로 들어오는 것을 막아준다.

79. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중에서 어법에 어긋난 것은?<sup>79)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 2강 Theme Reading 1]

Supernovae occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It releases in an instant the

energy of a hundred billion suns, burning for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's ①like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to harm us. In fact, most are so unimaginably distant ②that their light reaches us as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that ③distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky ④to be that they occupy a point of space ⑤that wasn't filled before.

80. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>80)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Reading 2]

It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily thinking if what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic when \_\_\_\_\_. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it : "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded unfashionable." Their uselessness becomes their asset.

- ① they lose their practical purpose
- ② become rare
- ③ belong to only one person
- ④ are beautiful and valuable
- ⑤ are unique

81. 다음 글을 쓴 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>81)</sup> [올림포스 영어독해의 기본 I - 3강 Theme Reading 2]

Since 1997, the gifts and talents of private individuals have contributed to the growth and success of MOUSE. Your support of MOUSE will translate into programs that will positively impact the students that we serve. MOUSE programs support struggling high school students with little

Richard

academic skills so that they can be better prepared for college. Since 1997, MOUSE has been successfully running educational programs. MOUSE believes in the value of strategic partnerships and currently works with 50 partners from a variety of sectors - corporate and government. MOUSE is open for any kind of individual help from you including programs development and voluntary instruction. Together, we can continue to help students succeed in the 21st century!

- ① to apologize                      ② to criticize
- ③ to inform                            ④ to ask
- ⑤ to appreciate

82. 82) [올림포스4강 Theme Reading 2번]

Jamming is a climbing technique used to climb cracks, which are natural weaknesses in rock surfaces.

(A) For example, Supercrack, one of the most famous crack climbs at Utah's Indian Creek Canyon is a ladder for anyone with big hands, while those with small hands have to use fist jams or employ more difficult crack techniques.  
 (B) Jamming is simply "jamming" or wedging different parts of your body, including fingers, hands, fists, arms, shoulders, feet, and legs, into a crack, depending on its width. Jamming is a learned technique that seems unnatural at first and takes a lot of practice.  
 (C) In fact, most beginners usually can't start jamming cracks without first practicing and learning all the different ways to play their hands and feet in different sized cracks. The difficulty of jamming a crack depend on a climber's finger and hand sizes.

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

83. 83) [올림포스 2강 Theme Reading 3]

Storing food in glass jars has been an effective practice for centuries. It was pioneered by the French cook Nicholas Appert in 1795. Appert's jars worked well because of the method used to seal them.

(A) The beauty of the method is that the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar. When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. The vacuum has a double benefit.  
 (B) Each jar was filled with food and a small air space ② was left at the top. he would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking.  
 (C) It seals the lid very tightly and stops organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to thrive.

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

84. Van Gogh에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 84) [올림포스5강 Theme Reading 3번]

The Siesta was painted while Van Gogh was interned in a mental hospital in Saint-Remy de Provence. The composition is taken from a drawing by Millet for Four Moments in the Day. To justify his act, Vincent told his brother Theo: "I am using another language, that of colors, to translate the impressions of light and dark into black and white." Van Gogh often copied the works of Millet, whom he considered to be "a more modern painter than Manet." Remaining faithful to the original composition, even down to the still life details in the foreground, Van Gogh nevertheless imposes his own style upon this restful scene which, for Millet, symbolized rural France of the 1860s. This highly personal retranscription is achieved primarily by means of a chromatic construction based on contrasting complementary color: blue-violet, yellow-orange. Despite the peaceful nature of the subject, the picture emits Van Gogh's unique artistic intensity.

- ① 정신병원에 억류되어 The siesta를 그렸다.
- ② 빛과 어둠의 인상을 흑백으로 해석하고자 했다.
- ③ Millet를 Manet보다 더 현대적인 화가라고 생각했다.
- ④ 원작에 충실하면서도 자신만의 스타일을 도입했다.
- ⑤ 대비를 이루는 상호보완적인 색을 거의 사용하지 않았다.

85. 85) [올림포스3강 Reading2번]

It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily thinking if what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic \_\_\_\_\_. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it : "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded unfashionable." Their uselessness becomes their asset.

- ① as they are not easy to obtain
- ② when their usefulness disappear
- ③ after they became rare and expensive
- ④ as their purpose is switched to new one
- ⑤ when collectors value them from their own tastes

86. 86) [올림포스1강 Reading1번]

Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin. For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. When arranging the time to meet, arrange also the time to finish. You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. There are two reasons for \_\_\_\_\_. The first is so that you know when you will be free for other activities and appointments. The second is that, if everyone knows when the meeting will end, you will make better use of the time you have together.

- ① setting the ends of appointments
- ② valuing the time of getting together
- ③ being punctual to your appointment
- ④ scheduling the order of all your plan
- ⑤ turning your time to the best possible advantage

87. 글의 흐름으로 보다, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?87) [올림포스3강 Theme Reading 1번]

Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child.

Why do people choose to home educate their child? Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." ①There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer a more suitable education for their child at home. ②It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five. ③School does not suit everyone. ④Sometimes children may find it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate. ⑤

[14~16] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

88. 88) [올림포스5강 Theme Reading 1번]

Nowadays we associate contemporary improvisation with jazz or bluegrass, not classical music; we don't often get the opportunity to hear a classical musician improvise. However, this wasn't always the case. One place in classical music where it is not unusual to find improvisation is the cadenza. A cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of a concerto. While the orchestra pauses, the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention, blows it up and prolongs it. The manner in which the cadenza is improvised varies among musicians. Some performers prefer a more historically informed and stylistically consistent approach, one that remains faithful to the composer's own musical language. Other performers, such as violinist Nigel Kennedy, take a more post-modern approach, weaving into the cadenza a variety of historical styles and techniques.

- ① Cadenza: the Improvisation of Jazz
- ② Various Techniques of Improvisation

- ③ Classical Music vs. Post-modern Music
- ④ Highlight of the Classical Music - Cadenza
- ⑤ Classical Music Has Improvisation? - Yes! It Does.

89. 89) [올림포스1강 Theme Reading 3번]

World chess champion Garry Kasparov ruled his sport for decades but lost one of the most publicized games in history, against an IBM computer in a dramatic matchup of man against machine. In his whole life, Kasparov's most famous matchup came in 1997, when he agreed to play a six-game match in New York against Deep Blue, a chess supercomputer built by IBM. Deep Blue could analyze 200 million chess moves every second. Still, after the first five games of the match, Kasparov and the computer were tied with one win each and three draws. In the sixth and deciding match, however, Deep Blue destroyed Kasparov, defeating the champion in only nineteen moves. This match was widely seen as a symbol of the increasing power and sophistication of computer technology in the late twentieth century.

- ① Never Challenge Supercomputer
- ② The Need to Develop Computer technology
- ③ Computers; Advanced Even to Win Humans!
- ④ Ever Imagined Computer Dominating Humans?
- ⑤ A reckless Human Challenge to Wing Deep Blue

90. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?90) [올림포스3강 Theme Reading 3번]

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our

knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussions. (B) \_\_\_\_\_, high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- ① However - Still
- ② By contrast - In conclusion
- ③ In addition - Nevertheless
- ④ Furthermore - Conclusively
- ⑤ On the contrary - Similarly

91. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 질문에 [보기]에 제시된 조건에 맞게 답안을 영어로 작성하시오.91) [올림포스 5강 Reading 2번]

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. I must, therefore, insist that the council take steps to have the road repaired as soon as possible.

Sincerely,  
Richard Paulson

[조건]

- 1. It is to urge that을 제외하고 10단어 이내로 작성할 것.

Q: What is the purpose of this letter?

A: It is to urge that \_\_\_\_\_.

92. 다음 글을 읽고, 주어진 질문에 한 문장으로 답하시오. 92) [올림포스2강 Theme Reading 1번]

Supernovae occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It releases in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns, burning for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to harm us. In fact, most are so unimaginably distant that their light reaches us as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky is that they occupy a point of space that wasn't filled before.

[조건]

1. It is because를 제외하고 10단어 이내로 작성할 것.

**Q: Why are supernovae not harmful for us?**

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_

[93-94] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

93. 93) [보충교재]

It is normal, however, to feel angry at times, and It can also have useful effects.

Anger makes problems for relationships when there is too much of it, and when people are unable to control the way they express it, and become, for instance, argumentative, aggressive, or violent. ① It also causes problems when people cannot express their anger and try to keep it hidden. ② Anger can mobilize you to take action, for example, to set limits to the demands others make of you, to think about why something matters to you or to defend yourself if attacked. ③ It can be constructively expressed, and prompt you to explain what it is that is distressing or alarming you, and to ask for what you need. ④ It can also cause people to face their differences and difficulties and seek solutions. ⑤

94. [보충교재]94)

They may represent the gods that the people worshiped.

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. ① They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. ② They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. ③ Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they found it on a map. ④ The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. ⑤ In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

95. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [보충교재]95)

Jamming is a climbing technique used to climb cracks, which are natural weaknesses in rock surfaces. Jamming is simply "jamming" or wedging different parts of your body, including fingers, hands, fists, arms, shoulders, feet, and legs, into a crack, depending on its width. Jamming is a learned technique that seems unnatural at first and takes a lot of practice. In fact, most beginners usually can't start jamming cracks without first practicing and learning all the different sized cracks. The difficulty of jamming a crack depends on . For example, Supercrack, one of the most famous crack climbs at Utah's Indian Creek Canyon, is a ladder for anyone with big hands, while those with small hands have to use fist jams or employ more difficult crack techniques.

- ① crack jamming technique
- ② a climber's diligent practice
- ③ a climber's finger and hand sizes
- ④ the width of the crack in rock surface
- ⑤ mountain climbing equipment such as a ladder

96-97 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

96. [보충교재]<sup>96)</sup>

Golf may be the only sport in which people of different ability can compete in fairly. That's because "handicapping" allows golfers to have strokes ① taking off their scores depending on the quality of their game and the difficulty of the courses on ② which they're playing. Each player can have a different handicap according to his or her ability : the higher the handicap of a player, the poorer the player is in comparison with ③ those with lower handicaps. Handicaps are meant to represent a golfer's potential rather than simply ④ be an average of a golfer's scores. "Official" handicaps are administered fairly by national golf associations. Exact rules ⑤ relating to handicaps can vary from country to country.

97. [보충교재]<sup>97)</sup>

William Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets, and many of ① which are great achievements of English literature. Among them, "Sonnet 18" is the best known and most frequently ② quoted. In the sonnet, the speaker compares his beloved to the summer season, and argues that his beloved is better and will live on forever. Readers often assume that this sonnet is addressed to a young woman, an object of the speaker's romantic love. But though the sonnet is indeed a love poem, it is actually an expression of love for a male friend - the same nameless young gentleman ③ whom the first 126 of Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed to. Though scholars ④ have long debated the identity of the young man and the nature of his relationship to the narrator, the matter is clouded by uncertainty. It is unclear even ⑤ whether Shakespeare is narrating.

98. [보충교재]<sup>98)</sup>

Supernovae occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes. It (A) releases / relieves in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns, burning for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy. "It's like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to (B) hurt / heal us. In fact, most are so unimaginably distant that their light reaches us as (C) no more than / not less than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky is that they occupy a point of spaces that wasn't filled before.

- |   | (A)      | (B)  | (C)           |
|---|----------|------|---------------|
| ① | releases | hurt | no more than  |
| ② | releases | heal | no more than  |
| ③ | releases | hurt | not less than |
| ④ | relieves | heal | not less than |
| ⑤ | relieves | hurt | not less than |

99. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [보충교재]<sup>99)</sup>

Emotions arise on various levels. First, the emotion is brought about by something such as a situation, or perhaps simpler such as a thought or memory. The next step is a subjective evaluation of the emotional trigger. It is here that the individual's personality plays an important role. Their value system and level of self-confidence determine, for example, whether they feel angry and insulted in response to a provocation or dismiss it as unimportant. Purely physical reactions, such as a pounding heart and rapid breathing, can also contribute to strengthening emotions. Emotions are an innate characteristic of being human and, therefore, can be found in every person in the world.

- ① What brings about your sorrow?
- ② Why is your value system important?
- ③ The factors which arouse your emotions
- ④ The reason you should govern your emotions

⑤ How to enhance your emotions to get over the provocations

- ③ make us healthier and happier
- ④ let us calculate calories of food we eat
- ⑤ cause us to have diabetes

100. 어법상 틀린 것 100)

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and ① preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes ② from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons ③ which they hunted animals or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods ④ that the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place ⑤ where they found it on a map. The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

101. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 알맞은 것은? [올림포스 독해1 3강]101)

Three hundred and thirty-six million people worldwide now have diabetes. This is not good because it increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. It causes one death every seven seconds. The recent explosion of diabetes is driven by the obesity epidemic and the best way to solve the problem is for everyone to maintain a sensible weight. We all know what we have to do - eat less and exercise more. But most of us don't find it easy to calculate calories or eat the right sized portion of food. Fasting is cheap, simple and has a long tradition in many cultures. Obviously it is important to check with your doctor before doing so and to take plenty of fluids, but fasting for one day each week should \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① increase the danger of diabetes
- ② stop us from losing weight

102. <서술형> 다음 글을 읽고 주제문을 찾아 한 문장 전체를 쓰시오. [올림포스 독해1 1강] 102)

Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin. For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. When arranging the time to meet, arrange also the time to finish. You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. There are two reasons for scheduling the ends of appointments. The first is so that you know when you will be free for other activities and appointments. The second is that, if everyone knows when the meeting will end, you will make better use of the time you have together.

103. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.2점] 103) \_ 올림포스 7강 Theme Reading 3

We expect, as you do, that Alpha Airlines will operate flights on time. But, on occasion, the weather or other challenges can make it difficult, if not impossible, to study on schedule. When bad weather causes a flight cancellation or a delay stretches overnight, we may be able to help cover some unexpected expenses. A "distressed-passenger rate" coupon, which is good for a discounted rate at an approved local hotel, may be available through customer-service agents to help you with overnight accommodations. When you have to spend a night somewhere other than where you had planned, having your bags with you can make the situation a bit more tolerable.

- ① 수하물 찾는 방법을 알려려고
- ② 공항 근처 호텔을 추천하려고
- ③ 비행기 운항 취소를 공지하려고
- ④ 고객 서비스담당 직원을 구인하려고
- ⑤ 문제 발생 시 숙박비 지원 대책을 알려려고

104. 어법상 틀린 것을 찾으시오<sup>104)</sup> 8강 Reading 2

Anger makes problem for relationships when there is too much of it, and when people are unable to control the way they express it, and ① become, for instance, argumentative, aggressive, or violent. It also causes problems when people cannot express their anger and try to keep it ② hide. It is normal, however, ③ to feel angry at time, and it can also have useful effects. Anger can mobilize you to take action, for example, to set limits to the demands others make of you, to think about why something matters to you or to defend yourself it ④ attacked. It can be constructively expressed, and prompt you to explain what it is that is distressing or alarming you, and ⑤ to ask for what you need. It can also cause people to face their differences and difficulties and seek solutions.

❖ [105-106] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

105. [3.6점] <sup>105)</sup> \_ 올림포스 6강 Reading 2

a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762, they made most of the Acadia settlers leave the territory. Despite that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. The Acadian economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. They traded with New England, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. However, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally lived peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

- ① The Origin of Acadia
- ② What was Daily Lives in Acadia like?
- ③ Lives and Historical Backgrounds of Acadia
- ④ The conflicts between Acadians and Natives
- ⑤ The Battle over Acadia between French and British

106. [3.2점] <sup>106)</sup> \_ 올림포스 6강 3번

The European discovery of the Americans in 1492 sparked a revolution in pastry making and baking. Sugar and cocoa, brought from the new world, were available in the old world for the first time. Before, the only significant sweetener was honey. Once the new ingredients became widely available, baking and pastry became more and more sophisticated, with many new recipes being developed. By the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many of the basic pastries that we know today were being made. The nineteenth century saw the development of modern baking as we know it. So many people became able to enjoy various pastries and bread.

- ① Basic and Modern Recipes for Pastries
- ② Sugar and Cocoa Now Restricted to Public
- ③ Honey: the New Ingredient from the New World
- ④ The Discovery of the America Led to a New Age
- ⑤ Changes in Pastries and Baking after 1492 in Europe

107. [3.6점] <sup>107)</sup> 빈칸을 채우시오

Doctors say that \_\_\_\_\_. For each person, there is an appropriate number of calories — the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calories food items, but these foods rarely contain the nutrients needed ti support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient-dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. Choosing foods like fruits and vegetable, and whole grains help ensure that both nutrient and energy needs are met.

- ① it is better to eat foods having much nutrient
- ② you should eat high-calorie foods to get energy
- ③ it is important to use up every calorie you intake
- ④ it is easy to calculate how much calories you

need

- ⑤ you should know the functions of vitamin and mineral

108. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3.2점] <sup>108)</sup> - 올림포스 6강 Reading 1

Marva Collins was a schoolteacher in Chicago's inner city in the early 1970s, a place where crimes were widespread and hope and optimism were ① sufficient. In 1975, Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. The students, many of whom had been ② rejected from other schools and deemed unteachable, learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade. For more than twenty years, Collins ③ struggled financially to keep the school alive and was often on the verge of closing. But she never lost sight of her vision, ④ regarding happiness as the ultimate end. Reflecting on one of her students, Collins says, "It is worth all the sleepless nights wondering how I am going to ⑤ pay off our debts to see the glow in his eyes that will one day light the world."

109. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3.6점] <sup>109)</sup> - 올림포스 7강 Theme Reading 1

Getting away from it all is getting more difficult all the time in America's national parks. Increasingly, people are running into the same urban ills that they are trying to escape: traffic jams, and pollution. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ most people go for the blockbusters such as Yellowstone and Grand Canyon, there are parks just as magnificent with significantly fewer visitors. These lesser-know parks, in many cases, lie farther from population centers or just don't yet have local T-shirt and calendar industries. Without the car horns and camera-carrying tourists, they better preserve that sens of wilderness. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ you can grab a campsite at the last minute, instead of having to reserve a year in advance.

- (A) (B)

- |   |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ① | While       | In addition |
| ② | When        | However     |
| ③ | Whereas     | Therefore   |
| ④ | As s result | In contrast |
| ⑤ | Therefore   | Besides     |

110. [3.6점] <sup>110)</sup> - 올림포스 7강 Reading 2

When Johann, a curious otter at the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, New York, pushed aside a large rock in his pool, he didn't know the rock held a drainage pipe in place.

- (A) At this time, he added cement to the rock for extra weight. He was sure that Johann could not remove the rock any more.
- (B) To hid delight, the open drain clogged, flooding his cage and part of the lions' next door. While Johann played in his self-made lake, his trainer tried to fix the problem by clearing the drain and replacing the rock.
- (C) However, the much heavier rock was still no match for Johann, who immediately pushed it away from the pipe again to fill up his larger pool.

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

111. 다음을 읽고 표의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. <sup>111)</sup>

- 올림포스 - 영어독해의 기본 1 / 6강 2번

It is common knowledge that carbohydrates are important for athletic performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance exercise can help prevent fatigue during exercise. Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than one hour, can help increase performance and prolong time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, improving recovery. Thus, it appears

sensible for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them often consume inadequate levels of carbohydrates. Proper dietary carbohydrate levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercise in which an individual participates.

	Effects of Carbohydrate
Before exercise	helping prevent fatigue during exercise
During exercise	improving (A)_____ and extends time to be exhausted
After exercise	replacing (B)_____ used and helps restoration

112. 다음을 읽고 Tasmania에 관한 소개문을 쓰고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. [6.0점] 112) \_ 올림포스 7강 Theme Reading 2

Human habitation of Tasmania dates back 35,000 years, when Aborigines first reached the area. At this time it was linked to continental Australia, but water rose to form the Bass Strait at the end of the Ice Age, 12,000 years ago. Dutch explorer Abel Tasman set foot on the island in 1642 and inspired its modern name. He originally called it Van Diemen's Land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies. Tasmania has a diverse landscape that contains glacial mountains, dense forests and rolling green hills. Its wilderness is one of only three large temperate forests remaining in the southern hemisphere. It is also home to many plants and animals which are unique to the island. One-third of Tasmania is protected as a World Heritage Area.

Hello, readers!

Tasmania is located 240 kilometers to the south of the Australian continent. It was not a(n) (A) \_\_\_\_\_ before formation of the Bass Strait at the end of Ice Age. When Aborigines first reached the area, it was linked to continental

Australia. I recommend you to visit Tasmania because it has (B)\_\_\_\_\_ natural environment including glacial mountains, dense forests and temperate forests. Also, one-third of it is protected as a World Heritage Area.

Answer : (A) \_\_\_\_\_ [3.0점]

(B) \_\_\_\_\_ [3.0점]

113. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?113)(올림포스2강 p15 2번)

The Youth Science Camp (YSC) is a splendid science education program that challenges science students from selected countries around the world. Some prominent scientists present lectures and hands-on science experiments and linger to interact informally with student delegates. Delegates are challenged to explore new theories in the biological, chemical, and physical sciences with resident staff members. Opportunities are provided for delegates to present seminars covering their own areas of interest and research. A visit to Washington D.C. permits delegates to visit some of the nation's premier scientific and cultural facilities. The YSC is offered at no cost to its participants so that selected delegates may attend regardless of their financial status. More information is available online at [www.ysc.org](http://www.ysc.org).

- ① YSC의 우수함을 홍보하여 참가자를 모집하려고
- ② YSC의 기부금과 후원자들을 모집하려고
- ③ YSC의 빈약한 프로그램에 대해 비판하려고
- ④ YSC가 과학 교육에 미친 영향을 설명하려고
- ⑤ YSC를 지원해준 재단과 기부자에게 감사하려고

❖ [114-115] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

114. 114)(올림포스4강 p.25 2번)

Cesar Chaves, a well-known leader of the farm workers' labor movement, often started his speeches with a short story to illustrate the issue at hand. When talking about the dangers of pesticides, he told a crowd : "How do you measure the value of a life? Ask the parents of Johnnie Rodriguez. Johnnie was a five-year old boy when he died after a painful two-year battle against cancer. His parents, Juan and

Elia, are farm workers. Like all grape workers, they are exposed to pesticides and other agricultural chemicals." Chavez was able to employ this example as a springboard to talk about the health problems associated with pesticides and to declare that farmers should stop using them. This short story in the opening added energy to his remarks and made the presentation extraordinary.

- ① common speech habits to avoid
- ② the necessity of using pesticides
- ③ pesticides causing a little child's death
- ④ the benefit of using stories for powerful speech
- ⑤ the negative effects of pesticides on environment

115. 115)(올림포스3강 p.18 1번)

Three hundred and thirty-six million people worldwide now have diabetes. This is not good because it increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, blindness, and kidney failure. It causes one death every seven seconds. The recent explosion of diabetes is driven by the obesity epidemic and the best way to solve the problem is for everyone to maintain a sensible weight. We all know what we have to do - eat less and exercise more. But most of us don't find it easy to calculate calories or eat the right sized portion of food. Fasting is cheap, simple and has a long tradition in many cultures. Obviously it is important to check with your doctor before doing so and to take plenty of fluids, but fasting for one day each week should make us healthier and happier.

- ① the high risk of fasting
- ② the harmful effect of obesity
- ③ fasting as a solution to diabetes
- ④ various diseases caused by diabetes
- ⑤ the way prevent bad eating habits

116. 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 116)(올림포스3강 p.21 1번)

Why do people choose to home educate their child? Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer

a more suitable education for their child at home. It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five. Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate.

- ① Why Home-educating is Preferred?
- ② Are You for or against School Reform?
- ③ The Role of Parents in Educating Children
- ④ How Dangerous It Is to Educate at Home
- ⑤ The Effect of Home Education on children!

117. (A), (B), (C), (D)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?117)(올림포스1강 p.7 2번)

In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. The pins, each cut to a (A)[unique/uniform] length, are driven into the soil until their tops are (B)[label/level] with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will (C)[recede/reside], and the erosion pins will be increasingly (D)[exploded/exposed]. By using many pins over a wide area and averaging their readings, scientists can determine an overall erosion rate for the area.

- ① unique label recede exposed
- ② unique label recede exploded
- ③ uniform label reside exploded
- ④ uniform level reside exploded
- ⑤ uniform level recede exposed

118. 다음 글에서 언급된 고고학자가 하는 일이 아닌 것은?118)(올림포스 1강 p.9 3번)

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding

different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods that the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they found it on a map. The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

- ① 고대인들이 사용했던 무기나 그릇들을 발굴한다.
- ② 종교적인 물건이나 작은 조각상을 발굴하거나 찾아낸다.
- ③ 고대인의 조각상과 현대의 조각상 사이의 관계를 연구한다.
- ④ 발굴한 유물에 대한 기록을 남기고 유물 발굴 장소를 지도에 표시해둔다.
- ⑤ 발굴한 유물을 실험실로 옮기고 자세하게 조사한다.

119. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것<sup>119</sup>(올림포스 2강 p.13 2번)

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. Chances are that you'll describe Jane as a nice person or Adrian as easygoing. But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice or easygoing? We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. We assume that one trait dominates. In fact, each of us is far more \_\_\_\_\_ than we're ever described. Most people are funny and angry, and warm and harsh at some time or another.

- ① complex      ② generous      ③ clever
- ④ energetic    ⑤ intellectual

120. 120(올림포스 3강 p.19 2번)

It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily thinking if what they collect has aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic when they \_\_\_\_\_. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it: "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded unfashionable." Their uselessness becomes their asset.

- ① have enough artistic value
- ② lose their practical purpose
- ③ have historical significance
- ④ are acknowledged to be useful
- ⑤ have been used since the past

121. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>121</sup>(올림포스 3강 p.22 3번)

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. \_\_\_\_\_ (A), teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussions. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A)           | (B)           |
| ① However     | In addition   |
| ② Similarly   | Therefore     |
| ③ By contrast | In conclusion |

- ④ Nevertheless                      On the contrary
- ⑤ As a result                         Moreover

122. 122)글의 흐름상 주어진 글이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.(올림포스 2강 theme reading 2번)

The beauty of the method is that the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar.

Storing food in glass jars has been an effective practice for centuries. ( ① ) It was pioneered by the French cook Nicholas Appert in 1795. Appert's jars worked well because of the method used to seal them. ( ② ) Each jar was filled with food and a small air space was left at the top. ( ③ ) He would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking. ( ④ ) When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. The vacuum has a double benefit: it seals the lid very tightly and stops organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. ( ⑤ ) It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to thrive.

123. 요지는? 123)(올림포스8강 Reading 2)

Anger makes problems for relationships when there is too much of it, and when people are unable to control the way they express it, and become, for instance, argumentative, aggressive, or violent. It also causes problems when people cannot express their anger and try to keep it hidden. It is normal, however, to feel angry at times, and it can also have useful effects. Anger can mobilize you to take action, for example, to set limits to the demands others make of you, to think about why something matters to you or to defend yourself if attacked. It can be constructively expressed, and prompt you to explain what it is that is distressing or alarming you, and to ask for what you need. It can also cause people to face their differences and difficulties and seek solutions.

- ① Anger doesn't always cause problems.
- ② Differences cause people to be angry.
- ③ Anger prohibit healthy social relationship.

- ④ Expressing anger is obstacles to relationships.
- ⑤ Thinking positively prevents us from being angry.

124. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?124)(올림포스 4강 p.24 1번)

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend to get good at those activities you practice, but this isn't a terribly significant thing to say. We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. Your appetites determine which activities you yearn to practice and which ones you don't. You are drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up this spirals, with your drive fueling your practice and your practice driving your performance.



What is important for improving your performance is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than just \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A)          | (B)         |
| ① interest   | practice    |
| ② effort     | strong will |
| ③ appetite   | determinacy |
| ④ diligence  | resolution  |
| ⑤ confidence | yearning    |

125. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳은 것은?125)(올림포스 8강 Reading 1)

When companies use natural resources to create goods and services for consumers, they ① **don't generally require** to pay the environmental costs of such use of resources. For example, fishing companies ② **pay the costs** of catching fish but do not pay for the depletion of fish stocks. Timber companies pay for clear-cutting forests and ③ **not the resulting environmental degradation** and loss of wildlife habitat. The primary goal of these companies

is to maximize their profits, so they do not voluntarily pay these harmful environmental costs or even try to assess them, ④ **unless required** to do so by government laws or regulations. As a result, the prices of goods and services ⑤ **are not included** their harmful environmental costs, and consumers are generally unaware of these costs and the negative effects of the goods and services they buy on the earth's life-support system.

126. 다음 밑줄 친 **they**가 가지는 장점으로 언급되지 않은 것은?<sup>126</sup>(올림포스7강 Theme Reading 1)

Getting away from it all is getting more difficult all the time in America's national parks. Increasingly, people are running into the same urban ills that they are trying to escape: traffic jams, pollution and even crime. While most people go for the blockbusters such as Yellowstone and Grand Canyon, there are parks just as magnificent with significantly fewer visitors. These lesser-known parks, in many cases, lie farther from population centers or just don't have local T-shirt and calendar industries. Without the car horns and camera-carrying tourists, **they** better preserve that sense of wilderness - and besides, you can grab a campsite at the last minute, instead of having to reserve a year in advance.

- ① They aren't almost related to the urban ills above.
- ② They are not crowded comparing blockbuster parks.
- ③ They are not relatively far from the big cities.
- ④ People can enjoy a real wilderness freely there.
- ⑤ People can easily reserve a campsite any time.

127. 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C), (D)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>127</sup>(올림포스6강 Theme Reading 2)

It is common knowledge that carbohydrates are important for (A) performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance exercise can help prevent fatigue during exercise. Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer

than an hour, can help increase performance and (B) time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, improving recovery. Thus, it appears (C) for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them often consume inadequate levels of carbohydrates. Proper dietary carbohydrates levels depend on total energy (D); body size; health status; ad the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercises in which an individual participants.

- |   | (A)       | (B)        | (C)       | (D)     |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| ① | artistic  | prepare    | sensitive | intake  |
| ② | aesthetic | prolong    | logical   | level   |
| ③ | athletic  | lengthen   | fantastic |         |
|   |           | absorption |           |         |
| ④ | aesthetic | prohibit   | natural   | release |
| ⑤ | athletic  | prolong    | sensible  | intake  |

128. <sup>128</sup>(올림포스7강 Theme Reading 3)

We expect, as you do, that Alpha Airlines will operate flights on time. But, on occasion, the weather or other challenges can make it difficult, if not impossible, to stay on schedule. When bad weather causes a flight cancellation or a delay stretches overnight, we may be able to help cover some unexpected expenses. (A), a "distressed-passenger rate" coupon, which is good for a discounted rate at an approved local hotel, may be available through customer-service agents to help you with overnight accommodations. When you have to spend a night somewhere other than where you had planned, having your bags with you can make the situation a bit more tolerable. (B) in some cases circumstances can make it impossible for us to retrieve your baggage. If our airport staff cannot get your baggage back, it will continue your scheduled destination and will be held there.

- |   | (A)          | (B)             |
|---|--------------|-----------------|
| ① | However      | In addition     |
| ② | Similarly    | Therefore       |
| ③ | By contrast  | In conclusion   |
| ④ | Nevertheless | On the contrary |
| ⑤ | For example  | However         |

129. 129)(올림포스6강 Reading 2)

Acadia is the name of a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America(mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762. they made most of the Acadian settlers leave the territory. **(A)** that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. The Acadian economy was largely agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. They traded with New England, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. **(B)**, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally lived peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

(A) (B)

- ① Besides Therefore
- ② Without Besides
- ③ Rather than Besides
- ④ Despite However
- ⑤ Instead of Moreover

130. 130)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes.

- (A) That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved.
- (B) The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow.
- (C) Moreover, I must urge the council to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.
- (D) I must, therefore, insist that the council should take steps to have the road repaired as soon as possible.

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

131. 다음 지문의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(올림포스)131)

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. By contrast, teachers change into supporting roles in college. As a result, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves. We are supposed to broaden our knowledge by different channels such as doing research and having brainstorming discussions. In conclusion, high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge whereas college is a place to learn independence.

- ① actually have nothing in common at all;
- ② have numerous negative effects on each other.
- ③ look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste.
- ④ all have teachers illustrating as many details as possible.
- ⑤ are perfectly the same within the framework of the school curriculum.

132. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(올림포스)132)

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my ①concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such ②bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the ③misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly

the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That, however, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather ④ improved. I must, therefore, insist that the council (A) (take) steps to have the road (B) (repair) as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more ⑤ relaxedly in the future.

Sincerely,  
Richard Paulson

**133. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(올림포스)<sup>133</sup>**

We expect, as you do, that Alpha Airlines will operate flights on time. But, on occasion, the weather or other challenges can make it difficult, if not impossible, to stay on schedule.

- (A) A "distressed-passenger rate" coupon, which is good for a discounted rate at an approved local hotel, may be available through customer-service agents to help you with overnight accommodations. When you have to spend a night somewhere other than where you had planned, having your bags with you can make the situation a bit more tolerable.
- (B) When bad weather causes a flight cancellation or a delay stretches overnight, we may be able to help cover some unexpected expenses.
- (C) In some cases, however, circumstances can make it impossible for us to retrieve your baggage. If our airport staff cannot get your baggage back, it will continue your scheduled destination and will be held there.

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

**134. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?**

**(올림포스)<sup>134</sup>**

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend to get good at those activities you practice, but isn't a terribly significant thing to say. ① We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. ② What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. ③ Your appetites determine which activities you earn to practice and which ones you don't. ④ We assume that one trait dominates. ⑤ You are drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up this spirals, with your drive fueling your practice and your practice driving your performance.

**135. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(올림포스)<sup>135</sup>**

Human habitation of Tasmania dates back 35,000 years, when Aborigines first ① reached the area. At this time it was ② linked to continental Australia, but water rose to form the Bass Strait at the end of the Ice Age, 12,000 years ago. Dutch explorer Abel Tasman set foot on the island in 1642 and ③ inspired its modern name. He originally called it Van Diemen's Land, after the governor of the Dutch East Indies. Tasmania has a diverse landscape that ④ excludes glacial mountains, dense forests and rolling green hills. Its wilderness is one of only three large ⑤ temperate forests remaining in the southern hemisphere.

**136. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?(올림포스)<sup>136</sup>**

Getting away from it all is getting more difficult all the time in America's national parks. Increasingly, people are running into the same urban ills that they are trying to escape: traffic jams, pollution and even crime. While most people go for the blockbusters such as Yellowstone and Grand Canyon,

there are parks just as magnificent with significantly fewer visitors. These lesser-known parks, in many cases, lie farther from population centers or just don't have local T-shirt and calendar industries. Without the car horns and camera-carrying tourists, they better preserve that sense of wilderness - and besides, you can grab a campsite at the last minute, instead of having to reserve a year in advance.

- ① 미국 국립공원에서 완전한 휴식이 어려워지고 있다.
- ② 도시에서 겪는 불행들을 국립공원에서라도 마주치게 된다.
- ③ Yellowstone과 같이 웅장하면서도 사람들이 적은 공원들이 있다.
- ④ 덜 알려진 공원들은 대다수 인구 밀집 지역에서 멀리 위치하고 있다.
- ⑤ 덜 알려진 공원들의 캠프장은 1년 전에 미리 예약을 해야 한다.

137. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(올림포스)<sup>137)</sup>

William Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets, many of which are great ①achievements of English literature. Among them, "Sonnet 18" is the best known and most frequently quoted. In the Sonnet, the speaker ②compares his beloved to the summer season, and argues that his beloved is better and will live on forever. Readers often assume that this sonnet is addressed to a young woman, an ③object of the speaker's romantic love. But though the sonnet is indeed a love poem, it is actually an expression of love for a male friend - the same nameless young gentleman to whom the first 126 of Shakespeare's sonnets are addressed. Though scholars have long debated the ④identity of the young man and the nature of his relationship to the narrator, the matter is clouded by ⑤certainty. It is unclear even whether Shakespeare is narrating.

138. 주어진 다음 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(올림포스)<sup>138)</sup>

It is common knowledge that carbohydrates are important for athletic performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance exercise can help prevent fatigue during exercise.

(A) Thus, it appears sensible for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them often consume inadequate levels of carbohydrates.

(B) Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than an hour, can help increase performance and prolong time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, improving recovery.

(C) Proper dietary carbohydrates levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercises in which an individual participants.

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

139. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [올림포스 5강]<sup>139)</sup>

Nowadays we associate contemporary improvisation with jazz or bluegrass, not classical music; we don't often get the opportunity to hear a classical musician improvise. However, this wasn't always the case. One place in classical music where it is not unusual to find improvisation is the cadenza. A cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of a concerto. While the orchestra pauses, the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention, blows it up and prolongs it. The manner in which the cadenza is improvised varies among musicians. Some performers prefer a more historically informed and stylistically consistent approach, one that remains faithful to the composer's own musical language. Other performers, such as violinist Nigel Kennedy, take a more post-modern approach, weaving into the cadenza a variety of historical styles and techniques.

- ① A Variety of Music Genres
- ② Overview of Post-modern Art
- ③ The Great Soloists of All Time
- ④ Improvisation in Classical Music

⑤ A Consideration of Cultural Estrangement



140. [올림포스 4강]<sup>140)</sup>

In golf, handicap is an advantage given to those who are not good players so that people of different playing ability can compete on an equitable basis. "Handicapping" (A) enables / forbids golfers to have strokes taken off their scores depending on the quality of their game and the difficulty of the courses on which they're playing. A handicap of 14 means the golfer will be able to (B) divide / deduct 14 strokes from his score throughout the round. The lower the handicap of a golfer, the better the golfer is. A 20 handicapper is a (C) poorer / better player than a 10 handicapper. Handicaps are meant to represent a golfer's potential rather than simply be an average of a golfer's scores.

- |   | (A)     | (B)    | (C)    |
|---|---------|--------|--------|
| ① | enables | deduct | poorer |
| ② | forbids | divide | poorer |
| ③ | enables | divide | better |
| ④ | enables | divide | poorer |
| ⑤ | forbids | deduct | better |

❖ [141-142] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

141. [올림포스 4강]<sup>141)</sup>

Boccia is a sport specially ①devised for athletes with a severe degree of physical disability. A bit like bowling, Boccia takes place on an indoor court. Playing individually, in pairs or in teams without distinction of gender, athletes roll or throw the balls, ②aiming to land them close to a white target ball. Boccia has four disability classifications, BC1 to BC4. The BC3 class players, who are unable to propel the ball themselves, ③ permitted to use an assistive device such as a ramp to propel the ball into play. They are also allowed ④ to have an assistant on court with them. The assistants have their back to the court so they are unable to see any of the play and they're totally ⑤ instructed in the movement of the ramp by the athlete. Some players communicate with their assistant through blinking or head movements.

142. [올림포스 1강]<sup>142)</sup>

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work ① finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes ② which ancient people ate and drank from; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and ③discover small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may represent the gods that the people ④ worship. also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they found it on a map. the objects are carefully removed from the soil, and brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this way, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects ⑤ themselves.

143. Supernova에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [올림포스 2강]<sup>143)</sup>

Supernova occur when a giant star, one much bigger than our own sun, collapses and then spectacularly explodes at the end of its life. It releases in an instant the energy of a hundred billion suns and burns for a time brighter than all the stars in its galaxy before gradually fading away. "It's like a trillion hydrogen bombs going off at once," say scientists. If a supernova explosion happened within five hundred light-years of us, we would disappear in a second. But the universe is vast, and supernovae are normally much too far away to harm us. In fact, most are so unimaginably distant that their light reaches us as no more than the faintest twinkle. All that distinguishes them from the other stars in the sky is that they occupy a point of space that wasn't filled before.

- ① It is created by the huge explosion of a massive star.
- ② It radiates as much energy as a great number of suns do.
- ③ It outshines an entire galaxy and then becomes dim.
- ④ It is so far from the earth that it can't have a noticeable effect on us.
- ⑤ It takes up a small part of the universe at all

times.

**144. MOUSE에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [올림포스 3강]<sup>144)</sup>**

Since 1997, the gifts and talents of private individuals have contributed to the growth and success of MOUSE. Your support of MOUSE will translate into programs that will positively impact the students that we serve. MOUSE programs support struggling high school students with few academic skills so that they can be better prepared for college. Since 1997, MOUSE has been successfully running educational programs. MOUSE believes in the value of strategic partnerships and currently works with 50 partners from a variety of sectors-corporate and government. MOUSE is open for any kind of individual help from you including program development and voluntary instruction. Together, we can continue to help students succeed in the 21st century!

- ① MOUSE owes its success and growth to the supporters.
- ② MOUSE provides programs for the students it helps.
- ③ MOUSE helps general high school students to be better prepared for colleges.
- ④ MOUSE tries to maintain partnerships with a variety of partners.
- ⑤ MOUSE is seeking help from the supporters in various fields.

**145. [올림포스 6강]<sup>145)</sup>**

It is important to note that \_\_\_\_\_. High levels of stored glycogen prior to endurance exercise can help prevent fatigue during exercise. Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than one hour, can help increase performance and prolong time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, improving recovery. Hence, it appears sensible for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them

often consume inadequate levels of carbohydrates. Proper dietary carbohydrate levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercise in which an individual participates.

- ① cutting calories keeps you from performing your best
- ② the closer you are to your exercise, the less you should eat
- ③ eating protein contributes to building, maintenance, and repair of muscles
- ④ reducing your carbohydrate intake is regarded as a way of healthy weight loss
- ⑤ consuming adequate carbohydrate is critical for optimum athletic performance and body balance



**146. [올림포스 3강]<sup>146)</sup> 다음 글을 읽고, 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.**

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look a like but, in fact, they totally differ in taste.

(A) In conclusion, high school is a place to absorb fundamental knowledge that we need to prepare for college whereas college is a place to learn independence and broaden our horizons.

(B) Thus, in high school we can get comparatively high marks by remembering what key points teachers have said during classes. But, in college we decide what the key point is, solve problems or find answers by ourselves.

(C) Although we attend lectures every day in both high school and college, we have different ways to study. In high school, teachers play an important role in our education. We depend mostly on teachers. By contrast, teachers change into supporting roles in college.

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

147. [서술형 1] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 문맥에 맞게 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오. (단, 필요하면 단어를 변형하시오.) [올림포스 4강]<sup>147)</sup>

Jamming is the climbing technique used to climb cracks. Jamming is simply "jamming" or wedging different parts of your body, including fingers, hands, fists, arms, shoulders, feet, and legs, into a crack, depending on its width. Jamming is not an inborn climbing skill but a (A)\_\_\_\_\_ technique that takes a lot of practice. Most beginners usually can't start jamming cracks without first practicing and learning all the different ways to place their hands and feet in different sized cracks. The difficulty rating of a crack climb is usually determined by the (B)\_\_\_\_\_ of a climber's hands. For example, supercrack, one of the most famous crack climbs at Utah's Indian Creek Canyon, is a ladder for anyone with big hands, while those with small hands have to use fist jams or employ more difficult crack techniques.

1)(A): \_\_\_\_\_

2)(B): \_\_\_\_\_

148. [서술형 2] 다음 글을 읽고, 본문의 어휘를 활용하여 주어진 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 쓰시오. (단, 필요하면 단어를 변형하시오.) [올림포스6강]<sup>148)</sup>

Each major food group provides a variety of nutrients, so it's important to include all food groups in your daily eating plan. For each person, there is an appropriate number of calories- the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calorie food items, but these foods rarely contain the nutrients needed to support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. So look for foods that are packed with vitamins, minerals, fiber, and other nutrients, but lower in calories. Eating foods like fruits and vegetables, and whole grains helps ensure that both nutrient and energy needs are met.

→ When you plan your meals, focus on the \_\_\_\_\_ of foods, which means how many nutrients you get from a food, considering the number of calories it contains.

149. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>149)</sup> [올림포스 2강]

Storing food in glass jars has been an effective practice for centuries. It was pioneered by the French cook Nicholas Appert in 1795. Appert's jars worked well because of the method used to seal them. ①Each jar was filled with food and a small air space was left at the top. ②He would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking. ③Some experts, however, reported that glass jars filled with food are usually dangerous at a high temperature. ④The beauty of the method is what the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar. ⑤When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. The vacuum has a double benefit : it seals the lid very tightly and stops organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to thrive.

150. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>150)</sup>[올림포스 1강]

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and ①preserving a record of them. They unearth the pots, jars, and dishes ②from which ancient people ate and drank; the tools they used for sewing; the weapons with which they hunted animals or killed one another. They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes of animals or humans. They may ③be represented he gods that the people worshiped. Also, archaeologists make notes of each discovery and mark the place where they find ④it on a map. The objects are carefully removed from the soil and ⑤brought to the laboratory where they examine them in detail. In this

way, the past lives a gain in archaeologists notebooks and in the objects themselves.

**151. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분의 어휘가 가장 비슷한 의미로 쓰인 것은?**<sup>151)</sup>[올림포스 1강]

Known as the father of the atomic bomb, J . Robert Oppenheimer led the Manhattan Project, which eventually developed and successfully tested the first nuclear weapon in 1945. He studied at Harvard and Cambridge and earned his Ph. D. in Germany before becoming a professor at the California Institute of Technology and UC Berkeley. In response to the report that Germany had split the atom. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Manhattan Project in 1942. He put Oppenheimer in charge of the project a year later. They were successful : On July 16, 1945. Oppenheimer and other witnessed the first explosion of the atomic bomb known as the Trinity test.

- ① We're pushed into a corner by a police baton charge.
- ② If those under his charge do not trust him in a company, then they won't follow him.
- ③ I didn't understand this charge on bill.
- ④ The bottom of the cloud is negatively charged while the top is positive.
- ⑤ I didn't charge the cellphone last night.

**152. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**<sup>152)</sup>[올림포스 2강]

I open start my lectures by asking students the following question : "Which cognitive faculty would you most hate to lose?" Most of them pick the sense of sight ; a few pic hearing. Once in a while, a witty student might pick her sense of humor of fashion sense. Almost never do any of them say that the faculty they'd most hate to lose is language. Yet if you lose your sight or hearing, you can still have friends, you can get an education, or you can hold a job. But what would your life be like if you had never learned a language? Could you still have friends, get an education, or hold a job? \_\_\_\_\_, so deeply a part of being

human, that it's hard to imagine life with out it.

- ① Language is such a main faculty that you're supposed to lose
- ② Language is so effective for correcting perspectives of witty students
- ③ Language is so fundamental to our experience
- ④ Language is so essential for ignoring other cognitive abilities
- ⑤ Language is so difficult that we can seldom identify its function

**153. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?**<sup>153)</sup>[올림포스 2강]

Think of almost anyone you know well. Now, think of how you might describe that person to someone else. Chances are that you'll describe Jane and a nice person or Adrian an easygoing. But what happens when Jane gets into a frustrating situation and yells at the kids, or Adrian wakes up at five in the morning to do the housework before leaving for work? Are they still nice or easygoing? We don't tend to classify Jane as a person who can be nice sometimes and quite unpleasant at other times. \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, each of us is far more complex than we're ever described. Most people are funny and angry, and warm and harsh at some time or another.

- ① We suppose that one attribute dominates
- ② We should have described people perfectly
- ③ We presume that we are always wrong
- ④ We assume we are all the same
- ⑤ We deny that people can control themselves

**154. <서술형 5> 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분을 <보기>의 주어진 모든 것을 가지고 단순어순 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.**<sup>154)</sup>[올림포스 1강]

Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin. For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. When arranging the time to meet, arrange also the time to finish. You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. There are two reasons for scheduling the ends of appointments. There are two

reasons for scheduling the ends of appointments. The first is so that you know when you will be free for other activities and appointments. The second is that, if everyone knows when the meeting will end, you \_\_\_\_\_.

<보기>

you, of, better, have, make, the time, use, together, will  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**155. 다음 글의 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 것으로 연결된 것은?**<sup>155</sup>[올림포스 1강]

In the 1990s, Ritchies and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are (A) [spindles / spikes] that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. The pins, each cut to a uniform length, are (B) [taken / driven] into the soil until their tops are level with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will (C) [reside / recede], and the erosion pins will be increasingly exposed. By using many pins over a wide areas and averaging their readings, scientists can determine and overall erosion rate for the area.

- | (A)        | (B)      | (C)      |
|------------|----------|----------|
| ① spindles | - taken  | - reside |
| ② spindles | - driven | - reside |
| ③ spikes   | - driven | - recede |
| ④ spikes   | - taken  | - recede |
| ⑤ spindles | - taken  | - recede |

**156. [서술형 3] 다음 글을 읽고 밑줄 친 Other parents가 자녀들을 집에서 교육을 시키기로 결정한 이유를 20자 이내의 우리말로 설명하시오. [올림포스 3강]**<sup>156</sup>

Why do people choose to home educate their child?  
Some families make a carefully considered decision

to home educate long before their child reaches "school age." There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer a more suitable education for their child at home. It is also a natural for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five. Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate.

이유 : \_\_\_\_\_

**157. [서술형 4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오. [올림포스 2강]**<sup>157</sup>

The French cook Nicholas Appert began (A) a food preservation experiment in the late 1790s. Appert's glass jars for storing food worked well because of the method used to seal them. Each jar was filled with food and a small air space was left at the top. He would then seal the jar with cork and sealing wax before boiling the jar in water for cooking. The beauty of the method is that the cooking process forces the air at the top of the food out of the jar. When the food cools, the air contracts and forms a partial vacuum. It has (B) a double benefit: it seals the lid very tightly and keeps organisms that could spoil the food from getting in. It also means there is less oxygen inside the jar, something that most bacteria need to prosper.

1) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (A) a food preservation experiment의 과정을 순서대로 설명할 때, ㉠과 ㉡에 들어갈 내용을 각각 25자 이내의 우리말로 쓰시오.

- ㉠ \_\_\_\_\_
- ㉡ 병을 코르크 마개와 밀폐용 왁스로 밀봉함.
- ㉢ 병을 물에 넣고 끓인 후 식힘.
- ㉣ \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) 위 글의 밑줄 친 (B)a double benefit에 해당하는 내용을 본문에서 찾아 우리말로 구체적으로 쓰시오.

---



---

158. [서술형 6] 다음 글을 읽고, 문맥을 고려하여 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 <조건>에 맞게 완성하시오. [올림포스 1강]<sup>158)</sup>

World chess champion Garry Kasparov ruled his sport for decades but lost one of the most publicized games in history, against an IBM computer in a dramatic matchup of man against machine. In his whole life, Kasparov's most famous matchup came in 1997, when he agreed to play a six-game match in New York against Deep Blue, a chess supercomputer built by IBM. Deep Blue could analyze 200 million chess moves every second. Still, after the first five games of the match, Kasparov and the computer \_\_\_\_\_. In the sixth and deciding match, however, Deep Blue destroyed Kasparov, defeating the champion in only nineteen moves. This match was widely seen as a symbol of the increasing power and sophistication of computer technology in the later twentieth century.

<조건>

- 반드시 one win each와 draw를 사용할 것
- 필요하면 단어를 변형할 것
- 10단어 이하로 작성할 것

159. 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>159)</sup>[올림포스5강2]

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That, \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. I must, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, insist that the council take steps to have the road repaired as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.

Sincerely,  
Richard Paulson

- |   |         |   |                   |
|---|---------|---|-------------------|
|   | (A)     |   | (B)               |
| ① | But     | - | therefore         |
| ② | Thus    | - | on the other hand |
| ③ | In fact | - | furthermore       |
| ④ | Besides | - | for instance      |
| ⑤ | However | - | in addition       |

160. 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>160)</sup>[올림포스5강5]

The Siesta was painted while Van Gogh was interned in a mental hospital in Saint-Remy de Provence. The composition is taken from a drawing by Millet for Four Moments in the Day. To justify his act, Vincent told his brother Theo: "I am using another language, that of colors, 새 translate the impressions of light and dark into black and white." Van Gogh often copied the works of Millet, whom he considered to be "a more modern painter than Manet." Remaining faithful to the original composition, even down to the still life details in the foreground, Van Gogh nevertheless imposes his own style upon this restful scene which, for Millet, symbolized rural France of the 1860s. This highly personal

retranscription is achieved primarily by means of a chromatic construction based on contrasting complementary color: blue-violet, yellow-orange. Despite the peaceful nature of the subject, the picture \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① doesn't reflect Van Goh's inner peace
- ② is not different from the work of Millet
- ③ emits Van Goh's unique artistic intensity
- ④ inherits and develops Manet's drawing techniques
- ⑤ is differentiated from Van Goh's other master pieces

161. 다음 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>161</sup>[올림포스5강3]

Nowadays we associate contemporary improvisation with jazz or bluegrass, not classical music; we don't often get the opportunity to hear a classical musician improvise. However, this wasn't always the case. One place in classical music where \_\_\_\_\_ is the cadenza. A cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of a concerto. While the orchestra pauses, the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention, blows it up and prolongs it. *The manner in which the cadenza is improvised varies among musicians.* Some performers prefer a more historically informed and stylistically consistent approach, one that remains faithful to the composer's own musical language. Other performers, such as violinist Nigel Kennedy, take a more post-modern approach, weaving into the cadenza a variety of historical styles and techniques.

- ① the improvised music is scarce
- ② the orchestra avoids improvising
- ③ it is not unusual to find improvisation
- ④ we can easily discover improvisation
- ⑤ many performers criticize improvisation

162. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>162</sup>[올림포스6강3]

It is really important to get the most nutrition

out of your calories. For each person, there is an appropriate number of calories - the number of calories that he or she needs to consume daily in order to stay in energy balance and maintain current body weight. It is easy to use up this allotment on a few high-calorie food items, but these foods rarely contain the nutrients needed to support body functions. Instead, choosing nutrient-dense foods ensures that vitamin and mineral needs are met. Choosing foods like fruits and vegetables, and whole grains helps ensure that body nutrient and energy needs are met.

- ① Making Healthier Food Choices
- ② Eating a Lot of Meat to Gain Muscle
- ③ Getting Many Calories for the Body
- ④ The Advice for Choosing Healthy Exercise
- ⑤ The Risks of Excess Vitamins and Minerals

163. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>163</sup> [올림포스6강2]

Acadia is the name of a French colony which was located in the northeastern part of North America (mostly in present-day Nova Scotia) between 1604 and 1713. ①The British took over the French claim to Acadia in 1713. Then from 1755 to 1762, they made most of the Acadian settlers leave the territory. ②Despite that, the Acadians retained a strong sense of cultural identity, and they continued to represent a strong French-speaking minority in some areas. ③The Acadian economy was large agricultural, but fishing and fur trading were also important. ④ Today, Acadia is referred to regions of North America that are historically associated with the lands and culture of the former French region. They traded with New England, usually exchanging furs and agricultural products for clothes, tools, and food. ⑤However, the French Imperial authorities discouraged such trading. The Acadians generally lived peacefully with the native inhabitants of the region.

164. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>164</sup>[올림포스6강1]

Marva Collins was a schoolteacher in Chicago's inner city in the early 1970s, a place where crimes were widespread and hope and optimism were ① rare. In 1975 Collins founded a school for children in her neighborhood. The students, many of whom had been ② rejected from other schools and deemed unteachable, learned to read Shakespeare and Emerson by the fourth grade. For more than twenty years, Collins struggled financially to keep the school ③ alive and was often on the verge of closing. But she never lost sight of her vision, recognizing happiness as the ultimate end. Reflecting on one of her students, Collins says, "It is ④ worthless all the sleepless nights wondering how I am going to pay off our ⑤ debts to see the glow in his eyes that will one day light the world."

165. 다음 (A), (B), (C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>165</sup>[올림포스5강1]

Would you like to become part of Radio 4' Audio Community? A few years ago, PM launched a panel of listeners. After weeks of (A) **deviation / deliberation**, heated discussions and many meetings, it was given the name of "The PM Panel." It's been in hibernation for a little while - but it's now being revived, in a new format. When the Panel was first (B) **conceived / deceived**, it sought listeners' views and opinions. Now we're looking to tap into the experience and knowledge of Radio 4's audience. You would help us cover the news better, by sharing your (C) **expense / expertise** on various subjects. If you'd like to find out more about how to participate, send an email entitled "The New PM Panel" to [pmpanel@bbc.co.uk](mailto:pmpanel@bbc.co.uk) and we'll email you back.

- |   | (A)          | (B)         | (C)         |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | deviation    | - conceived | - expense   |
| ② | deviation    | - deceived  | - expertise |
| ③ | deliberation | - deceived  | - expense   |
| ④ | deliberation | - conceived | - expense   |
| ⑤ | deliberation | - conceived | - expertise |

166. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸에 알맞은 것은?<sup>166</sup>[올림포스6강4]

It is common knowledge that carbohydrates are important for athletic performance. High levels of stored glycogen before endurance exercise can help prevent fatigue during exercise. Carbohydrate intake during exercise, especially exercise lasting longer than an hour, can help increase performance and prolong time to fatigue. Moreover, after exercise, diets high in carbohydrates help refill muscle glycogen levels, improving recovery. Thus, it appears sensible for many athletes and active people to consume a diet high enough in carbohydrates to replace muscle glycogen used during exercise. Unfortunately, many of them often consume inadequate levels of carbohydrates. Proper dietary carbohydrates levels depend on total energy intake; body size; health status; and the duration, intensity, frequency, and the type of exercises in which an individual participates.

Carbohydrates improve athletic performance by \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ fatigue and encouraging \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ from prolonged exhaustive exercise

- |   | (A)        | (B)           |
|---|------------|---------------|
| ① | refilling  | - consumption |
| ② | delaying   | - intake      |
| ③ | delaying   | - recovery    |
| ④ | increasing | - intake      |
| ⑤ | increasing | - recovery    |

167. 다음 글을 읽고 주어진 조건에 맞게 문장을 완성하십시오.<sup>167</sup>[올림포스5강4]

Giacomo Puccini came from a long line of musicians. His father was a choirmaster and organist and it was expected that Giacomo would follow in his footsteps. when his father died, he actually inherited his positions although he was only six years old! Before he could take them on as an adult, however, he went to hear a performance of Verdi's *Aida*. From that moment on he knew that what he wanted to do was compose operas. It took a while for Puccini to achieve this goal, but eventually his works became successful. He was eventually regarded as the successor to the great Verdi. Puccini's genius lay in his ability to write beautiful melodies. He also was able to create operas that

audiences responded to. His characters are very human and the stories in his operas are easy to follow.

[조건] 1. 7~9개의 영단어로 작성할 것

2. 주어, 동사가 있는 완벽한 문장으로 작성

answer: **Giano Puccini decided to become a composer after \_\_\_\_\_**

168. 다음 글의 요지를 한 문장으로 나타내고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [올림포스 독해1 4강] 168)

It is said that what drives your success is diligent practice. Yes, it is correct to say that you tend to get good at those activities you practice, but this isn't a terribly significant thing to say. We've heard it, in one form or another, starting with our first T-ball coach. What is significant is that you do not practice all activities with the same degree of effort. Your appetites determine which activities you yearn to practice and which ones you don't. You are drawn in by some activities and disgusted by others, and those you are drawn to, you practice more, so you get better, and so you practice more, and so your performance improves still further. Up and up this spirals, with your drive fueling your practice and your practice driving your performance.

Having ( A ) when you work is driving forces which improve ( B ).

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A             | B            |
| ① plans       | success      |
| ② interests   | performance  |
| ③ repetitions | perfection   |
| ④ patience    | proficiency  |
| ⑤ insights    | acquaintance |

169. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A),(B),(C)에 들어갈 말로 어법상 가장 적절한 것은?169)(올림포스)

In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates with simple tools known as erosion pins. they (A) in the 1960s and 1970s

by scientists working for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. the pins, each cut to a uniform length, are driven into the soil until their tops are level with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will recede, and the erosion pins will (B). By (C) readings of many pins over a wide area, scientists can determine an overall erosion rate for the area.

- |   |                |            |           |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|
|   | (A)            | (B)        | (C)       |
| ① | developed      | expose     | averaging |
| ② | were developed | be exposed | averaging |
| ③ | developed      | expose     | averaged  |
| ④ | were developed | be exposed | averaged  |
| ⑤ | developed      | be exposed | averaging |

170. 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?170)

Golf may be the only sport in which people of different ability can compete ①fairly. That's because "handicapping" allows golfers have strokes ②taken off their scores depending on the quality of their game and the difficulty of the courses on which they're playing. The higher the handicap of a player, the ③better the player is in comparison with those with lower handicaps. Handicaps are meant to represent a golfer's ④potential rather than simply be an average of a golfer's scores. "Official" handicaps are administered by golf clubs or national golf associations. Exact rules relating to handicaps can ⑤vary from country to country.

171. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>171)</sup>(올림포스)  
That is why you should schedule the ends of appointment.

Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin. (①) For example, suppose that you are making a date to meet with a colleague to discuss an issue at work, or a date to have coffee with a friend. (②) When arranging the time to meet, arrange also the time to finish. (③) You will need to make some estimate of how long you need together, but the ability to make such estimates improves with practice. (④) If you arrange the time to end, you can know when you will be free for other activities or appointments and you will make better use of the time you have together. (⑤)

172. 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>172)</sup>(올림포스)

Nowadays we associate contemporary improvisation with jazz or bluegrass, not classical music; we don't often get the opportunity to hear a classical musician improvise.

- (A) The manner in which the cadenza is improvised varies among musicians. Some performers prefer a more historically informed and stylistically consistent approach, on that remains faithful to the composer's own musical language.
- (B) However, this wasn't always the case. One place in classical music where it is not unusual to find improvisation is the cadenza.
- (C) Other performers, such as violinist Nigel Kennedy, take a more post-modern approach, weaving into the cadenza a variety of historical styles and techniques.
- (D) A cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of a concerto. While the orchestra pauses, the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention, blows it up and prolongs it.

- ① B - D - A - C
- ② B - A - D - C

- ③ A - C - B - C
- ④ A - B - D - C
- ⑤ D - B - C - A

173. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>173)</sup>(올림포스)

To whom It May Concern  
I'm writing to express my concern about the terrible state of the road outside my house. Indeed, the road is in such bad repair that my next door neighbor recently had the misfortune to get the back wheel of her car stuck in one of the enormous potholes. The damage to the road surface is clearly the result of the period of extremely cold weather we had with ice and snow. That (A) was two months ago and still nothing has been done, despite the fact that the road was inspected by a member of the council immediately after the weather improved. I must (B) insist that the council take steps to have the road repaired as soon as possible. Moreover, I must urge the council to take appropriate action to ensure that situations like this are improved more promptly in the future.

Sincerely,  
Richard Paulson

- |   | (A)          | (B)         |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| ① | nevertheless | however     |
| ② | nevertheless | for example |
| ③ | moreover     | therefore   |
| ④ | however      | therefore   |
| ⑤ | however      | for example |

174. 다음 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>174)</sup>(올림포스)

Would you like to become part of RaOf 4's Audience Community? A few years ago, PM launched a panel of listeners. After weeks of deliberation., hated discussions and many meetings, it ①gave the name of "The PM Panel." It's been in hibernation for a

little while - but it's now ②being revived, in a new format. When the Panel was first ③conceived, it sought listeners' views and opinions. Now we're looking to tap into the experience and knowledge of Radio 4's audience. You would help us cover the news better, by sharing ④your expertise on various subjects. If you want to find out more about how to participate, send an email ⑤entitled "The New PM Panel" to [pmpanel@bbc.co.uk](mailto:pmpanel@bbc.co.uk) and we'll email you back

175. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>175)</sup>[올림포스 3강 3번]

High school life and college life are like salt and sugar. They look alike but, in fact, they totally differ in taste. We obtain different information and knowledge. In high school, we are instructed with every aspect of knowledge and concentrate mostly on textbooks; while in college we specialize in a certain subject and should not to confine ourselves to the knowledge on the textbooks. Study at high school and study at college are two important journeys in our lives, but the former is like joining a package tour. What we do and go is arranged by tour guides and schedules. On the other hand, the latter is more like joining an individual travel. We decide which way we go and what we like to do.

- ① The Ways to prepare a Better College Life
- ② How to Adopt New School Semester for Students
- ③ Importance of Feedback to Students for Questions
- ④ Academic intensity of Secondary School Curriculum
- ⑤ Difference between High School and College on Learning

176. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>176)</sup>[올림포스 3강 1번]

Some people know from an early stage that they want to home educate their child. They may have philosophical or religious reasons for this. Or they may have been home educated (A) themselves / them or raised in situations in which education wasn't focused on a traditional school environment. It is also a natural choice for parents who (B) have enjoyed participating / have been participated in their child's early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five. Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find (C) them/ it hard to "fit in" so their parents may also decide to home educate.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① themselves - have enjoyed participating - it
- ② themselves - have been participated - them
- ③ themselves - have been participated - it
- ④ them - have been participated - them
- ⑤ them - have enjoyed participating - it

177. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>177)</sup>[올림포스 3강 reading 2]

① It is taken for granted that Rembrandts are worth collecting because they are art and expensive, but collectors will collect pretty much everything, without necessarily thinking ② if what they collect have aesthetic or monetary value. Prestige, like taste in art, is often in the eye of the collector, and true value may be greatest when their value is only symbolic. Collected objects become symbolic when they lose their practical purpose. A former prisoner in a Stalinist labor camp, for example, ③ collected keys to locks that were no longer in use. A key is no longer just a key ④ if it belonged to the Bastille. As a writer on collecting has put it : ⑤ "Often the objects collected are the cast-offs of society, overtaken by technological advance, used and disposable, outmoded, disregarded, unfashionable." Their uselessness

becomes their asset.

178. 178)[올림포스 1강 reading2]

In the 1990s, Ritchie and his team of researchers began to measure erosion rates by using simple tools known as erosion pins. They were developed in the 1960s and 1970s by scientists working for the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Erosion pins are spikes that can be made from almost anything, including bamboo stakes or pieces of plastic pipe. The pins, each cut to a uniform length, are driven into the soil until their tops are level with the ground's surface. Over time, if soil in the area is eroding, the soil surface will recede, and the erosion pins will be \_\_\_\_\_. By using many pins over a wide area and averaging their readings, scientists can determine an overall erosion rate for the area.

- ① heavily armed
- ② lightly destroyed
- ③ slightly projected
- ④ superficially covered
- ⑤ increasingly revealed

[179-180] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

179. 179)[올림포스 5강 1번]

Nowadays we associate contemporary improvisation with jazz or bluegrass, not classical music; we don't often get the opportunity to hear a classical musician improvise. However, this wasn't always the case. One place where it is not ① universal to find improvisation is the cadenza. As master improviser and Harvard Professor Robert Levin points out, a cadenza is a musical freeze frame in the midst of the concerto. While the orchestra ② ceases, the soloist takes a single chord and through musical reflection and invention blows it up and prolongs it. The manner in which the cadenza is improvised ③ varies among musicians. Some performers, such as Levin, prefer a more historically informed and stylistically consistent approach, one that remains ④ loyal to the

composer's own musical language. Levin finds great satisfaction in the challenge of restricting himself to a particular style, especially one that is readily ⑤ familiar to the audience. Other performers, such as violinist Nigel Kennedy, take a more post-modern and eclectic approach, weaving into the cadenza a variety of historical styles and techniques.

180. 180)[올림포스 1강 3번]

World chess champion Garry Kasparov ruled his sport for decades but lost one of the most ① publicized games in history, against an IBM computer in a dramatic matchup of man against machine. In his whole life, Kasparov's most famous matchup came in 1997, when he agreed to play a six-game match in New York against Deep Blue, a chess supercomputer built by IBM. Deep Blue could ② analyze 200 million chess moves every second. Still, after the first five games of the match, Kasparov and the computer ③ drew level with the one with each and three ties. However, Deep Blue ④ surrendered the sixth and deciding match to Kasparov, defeating the champion in only nineteen moves. This match was widely seen as an ⑤ indication of the increasing power and sophistication of computer technology in the late twentieth century.

181. (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>181)</sup> [올림포스 4강 1번]

Bocla is a sport specially designed for athletes with a severe degree of physical disability. A bit like bowling, Bocla takes place on an indoor court. Playing individually, in pairs or in teams without (A) extinction / distinction of gender, athletes roll or throw the balls, aiming to land them close to a white target ball. Bocla has four disability classifications, BC1 to BC4. The BC3 class players are unable to propel the ball themselves so, a lightweight ramp is put in place to (B) aid / obstruct its movement towards the target. BC3 players are allowed to have an assistant on court with them. The assistants have their back to the court so they are unable to see any of the play and they're totally (C) instructed / constructed in the movement of the ramp by the athlete. Some players communicate with their assistant through blinking or head movements.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① extinction --- aid --- instructed
- ② extinction --- aid --- constructed
- ③ distinction --- obstruct --- instructed
- ④ distinction --- aid --- instructed
- ⑤ distinction --- obstruct --- constructed

182. <sup>182)</sup>글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The difficulty of jamming a crack is usually determined by a climber's finger and hand sizes.

Jamming is a climbing technique used to climb cracks, which are natural weaknesses in rock surfaces. ( ① ) Jamming is simply "jamming" or wedging different parts of your body, including fingers, hands, fists, arms, shoulders, feet, and legs, into a crack, depending on its width. ( ② ) Jamming is a learned technique that seems unnatural at first and takes a lot of practice. ( ③ ) In fact, most beginning usually can't start jamming cracks without first practicing and learning all the different ways to place their hands and feet in different sized cracks. ( ④ ) For example, Supercrack, one of the most

famous crack climb at Utah's Indian Creek Canyon, is a ladder for anyone with big hands, while those with small hands have to use fist jams or employ more different crack techniques. ( ⑤ )

183. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?<sup>183)</sup> [올림포스 1강 1번]

Archaeologists spend long days of hard work finding different kinds of objects from the past and preserving a record of them. ① They often unearth religious objects and find small statues in the shapes in the shapes of animals or humans. ② The objects are carefully removed from the soil and brought to the laboratory to conduct tests, such as radiocarbon dating. ③ Their duties also include recording sites using drawings, detailed notes and photography. ④ Each member of the group was to bring in an artifact that represented the prehistoric times. ⑤ Finally, the past lives again in archaeologists' notebooks and in the objects themselves.

# 2015년 고1 실용영어 1학기 중간기출 인천연수고등학교

실용영어-능력(이찬승): 1~3과 / EBS올림포스(1):1~5강

## 올림포스(1) 독해 1~8강까지 기출

- 1) ⑤
- 2) ④
- 3) ①
- 4) 4
- 5) 4
- 6) 1
- 7) 3
- 8 (A) nutrition, (B) rarely
  
- 9 ③ are -> is ⑤ however -> whatever
  
- 10) ③
- 11) ④
- 12) 3
- 13) 1
- 14) 2
- 15) 5
- 16) 2
- 17) 3
- 18) 4
- 19) 1
- 20) 5
- 21) 4
- 22) ④
- 23) ①
- 24) ③
- 25) ②
- 26) ③
- 27) ④
- 28) ④
- 29) ③
- 30) ①
- 31) ③
- 32) ⑤
- 33) with which they hunted animals
- 34) archaeologists
- 35) ⑤
- 36) so distant that their light reaches us
- 37) ②
- 38) (a) appetite (b) practice (c) performance
- 39) ④
- 40) ③
- 41) ②

- 42) ④
- 43) ②
- 44) ④
- 45) ①
- 46) ④
- 47) ⑤
- 48) ③
- 49) ⑤
- 50) ⑤
- 51) ②
- 52) ①
- 53) ①
- 54) ②
- 55) ②
- 56) ⑤
- 57) ⑤
- 58) ①
- 59) ③
- 60) ①
- 61) ③
- 62) ⑤
- 63) ①
- 64) ④
- 65) ②
- 66) ④
- 67) ④
- 68) ③
- 69) ③
- 70) ①
- 71) ①
- 72) ②
- 73) 주2) (1) your drive fueling your practice  
(2) your practice driving your performance.  
(인정답)  
(1) your drive driving your practice  
(2) your practice fueling your performance.  
-철자나 어법상 오류는 인정하지 않음
- 74) 주5) the council take steps to have the road repaired
- 75) ④
- 76) ⑤
- 77) ③
- 78) ③
- 79) ④
- 80) ①

# 2015년 고1 실용영어1 1학기 중간기출 인천연수고등학교

실용영어-능력(이찬승): 1~3과 / EBS올림포스(1):1~5강

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 81) ④  | 121) ③   |
| 82) ③  | 122) ④   |
| 83) ②  | 123) ①   |
| 84) ⑤  | 124) ①   |
| 85) ②  | 125) ④   |
| 86) ①  | 126) ③   |
| 87) ③  | 127) ⑤   |
| 88) ⑤  | 128) ⑤   |
| 89) ③  | 129) ④   |
| 90) ②  | 130) ④   |
| 91) 서술형2) It is to urge that <u>the council take steps to have the road repaired</u> | 131) 3   |
| 92) 서술형5) It is because supernovae are normally much too far away to harm us.        | 132) 5   |
| 93) ②  | 133) 2   |
| 94) ③  | 134) 4   |
| 95) ③  | 135) 4   |
| 96) ①  | 136) 5   |
| 97) ③  | 137) 5   |
| 98) ①  | 138) 3   |
| 99) ④  | 139) 4   |
| 100) ③   | 140) 1   |
| 101) ③   | 141) 3   |
| 102) Be as aware of when appointments are due to end as you are of when they begin.  | 142) 4   |
| 103) ⑤   | 143) 5   |
| 104) ②   | 144) 3   |
| 105) ③   | 145) 5   |
| 106) ⑤   | 146) 5   |
| 107) ①   | 147) (서술형1) learned / size                     |
| 108) ①   | 148) (서술형2) nutrient density                   |
| 109) ①   | 149) 1   |
| 110) ②   | 150) 3   |
| 111) (A) performance   | 151) 5   |
| (B) muscle glycogen  | 152) 1   |
| 112) (A) island  | 153) 5   |
| (B) diverse  | 154) 1   |
| 113) ①   | 155) 3   |
| 114) ④   | 156) (서술형3) 학교가 그들의 자녀에게 효과가 없다고 생각.           |
| 115) ③   | 157) (서술형4) 1) ㉠ 윗부분 남기고 놓아둠 ㉡진공형성             |
| 116) ①   | 2) 유기물 부패 X                                    |
| 117) ⑤   | 158) (서술형6) tied with one win each and 3 hours |
| 118) ③   | 159) ①   |
| 119) ①   | 160) ③   |
| 120) ②   | 161) ③   |
|  | 162) ①   |
|  | 163) ④   |

## 2015년 고1 실용영어1 1학기 중간기출 인천연수고등학교

실용영어-능력(이찬승): 1~3과 / EBS올림포스(1):1~5강

- 164) ④
- 165) ⑤
- 166) ③
- 167) he went to hear a performance of Verdi's Aida
- 168) ②
- 169) 2
- 170) ③
- 171) 5
- 172) 1
- 173) 4
- 174) 1
- 175) 5
- 176) 1
- 177) 2
- 178) 5
- 179) 1
- 180) 4
- 181) 4
- 182) 4
- 183) 4