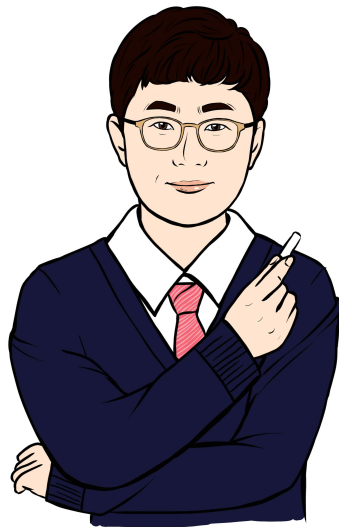


교1

수능과 내신 1등급을 위한, 같지만 많이 다른 내신대비자료

2018년 3월 모의고사 《《 분석&변형문제 》》



수능과 내신 1등급을 위한 격이 다른 교재와 강의



한승훈영어

공식블로그 blog.naver.com/3863386

카페자료실 cafe.naver.com/3863386

인터넷 강의 www.한승훈영어.com

Step01. 지문분석

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Cross,

We are excited to announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! As you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard for quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't have picked a better location for our next branch than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We are thrilled to welcome you to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store on March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love to show you all the Raleigh store has to offer and hope to see you there on the 15th!

Sincerely,

Donna Deacon

- ① 신제품의 출시를 홍보하려고
- ② 회사 창립 기념일에 초대하려고
- ③ 이전한 매장의 위치를 안내하려고
- ④ 신설 매장의 개업식에 초대하려고
- ⑤ 매장의 영업시간 변경을 안내하려고

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[2행] We are excited [to announce the opening of the newest ~.]

<감정>의 동사들은 주로 타동사 “~하게하다”
→ 주어의 감정 = 수동태 + to부정사 <감정의 이유/원인>

[5행] we couldn't have picked a better location for our next branch
than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. [비교급을 이용한 최상급 표현]
(= The warm and inviting city of Raleigh is the best location for our next branch.)

[10행] We would love to show you all [(that) the Raleigh store has to offer] and hope to see you there on the 15th!

A 목적격 관계대명사 that (선행사 : all)
B → 등위접속사 and가 두 개의 동사 A와 B를 연결(병치/병렬구조)

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ④

■ Voca&Idiom ■

n. opening	개점
n. stationery store	문구점
n. industry	업계, 산업
n. standard	표준
a. creative	창의적인
n. location	장소
n. branch	지점
a. inviting	매력적인
a. thrilled	오싹한, 매우 기쁜
n. celebration	기념행사, 축하 행사

Step02. 직독직해&해설

① We are excited/ to announce the opening/ of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store/
 우리는 기쁘다 / 개업을 알리게 되어서 / 최신의 선사인 문구점을 /
 in Raleigh,/ North Carolina!
 Raleigh에서 / North Carolina주의 /

해석 North Carolina주 Raleigh에 최신 Sunshine Stationery Store의 개점을 알리게 되어 기쁩니다!

② As you know,/ the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard/
 아시다시피 / 선사인 문구점은 오랫동안 업계의 표준이었다 /
 for quality creative paper products/ of all kinds,/ and we couldn't have picked/
 창조적인 양질의 종이제품에 관하여 / 모든 종류의 / 그리고 우리는 고를 수 없었다 /
 a better location/ for our next branch/ than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh.
 더 좋은 장소를 / 우리의 다음 지점으로 / 따뜻하고 매력적인 도시인 Raleigh보다/

해석 아시다시피, Sunshine Stationery Store는 오랫동안 모든 종류의 양질의 창의적인 종이 제품에 있어서
 업계의 표준이었고, 저희는 다음 지점으로 온정이 있고 매력적인 Raleigh시보다 더 나은 장소를 선택할
 수 없었을 것입니다.

③ We are thrilled/ to welcome you/ to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store/
 우리는 매우 기쁘다 / 당신을 초대해서 / 개업식에 Raleigh 매장의 /
 on March 15,/ 2018.
 3월15일에 / 2018년/

해석 2018년 3월 15일 Raleigh 매장의 개업식에 귀하를 모시게 되어 매우 기쁩니다.

④ The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m./ — a full 12 hours of fun!
 개업 행사는 오전 9시부터 오후9시까지 일 것이다 / 출근 12시간 내내 즐거운/

해석 개업 행사는 오전 9시부터 오후 9시까지이며, 12시간 내내 재미있을 것입니다!

⑤ We would love to show you all/ the Raleigh store has to offer/ and hope/
 우리는 당신에게 모든 것을 보여주고 싶다 / Raleigh매장이 제공하는 / 그리고 희망한다/
 to see you there/ on the 15th!
 당신을 거기서 보기를 / 15일에/

해석 Raleigh 매장에서 제공하는 모든 상품을 보여 드리고 싶고 15일에 귀하를 그곳에서 뵙기를 바랍니다!

Step03. Self Check-Up

① We are excited/ to announce the opening/ of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store/
in Raleigh,/ North Carolina!

② As you know,/ the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard/
for quality creative paper products/ of all kinds,/ and we couldn't have picked/
a better location/ for our next branch/ than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh.

③ We are thrilled/ to welcome you/ to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store/
on March 15,/ 2018.

④ The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m./ — a full 12 hours of fun!

⑤ We would love to show you all/ the Raleigh store has to offer/ and hope/
to see you there/ on the 15th!

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

Dear Ms. Cross,

We (a)excite (b)announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! ①() you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard ②() quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't (c)pick a better location ③() our next branch ④() the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We (d)thrill (e)welcome you ⑤() the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store ⑥(on) March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love (f)show you all (1)_____ the Raleigh store has to offer and (g)hope to see you there ⑦() the 15th!

Sincerely,
Donna Deacon

- 빈칸 ①에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ②,③,④,⑤,⑥,⑦에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 (a)~(g)의 동사를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
- 빈칸 (1)에 생략된 알맞은 접속사를 쓰시오.

Answer&Advice

- ① As
- ② for ③ for
④ than ⑤ to
⑥ on ⑦ on
- (a) are excited
(b) to announce
(c) have picked
(d) are thrilled
(e) to welcome
(f) to show
(g) hope
- (1) that

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 1. 다음의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 각각 올바른 것을 고르시오.

Dear Ms. Cross,
 We are excited to announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! (A)[Though/As] you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard for quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't (B)[pick/have picked] a better location for our next branch than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We are thrilled to welcome you to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store on March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love to show you all the Raleigh store has to offer and (B)[to hope/hope] to see you there on the 15th!

Sincerely,
 Donna Deacon

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|-------------|---------|
| ① Though | pick | to hope |
| ② Though | have picked | hope |
| ③ As | pick | to hope |
| ④ As | have picked | hope |
| ⑤ As | pick | to hope |

변형문제 2. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

Dear Ms. Cross,
 We are excited to announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! As you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard for quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't have picked a better location for our next branch than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We are thrilled to welcome you to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store on March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love to show you all the Raleigh store has to offer and hope to see you there on the 15th!

Sincerely,
 Donna Deacon

- ① 새로운 문구점의 개업을 알리는 글이다.
- ② 선사인 문구점은 양질의 종이제품으로 산업의 표준이 되어왔다.
- ③ 새로 오픈하는 지점은 Raleigh에 위치해 있다.
- ④ 개업식은 2018년 3월15일에 12시간 동안 진행될 것이다.
- ⑤ 개업식에 문구점의 신제품이 발표될 것이다.

MEMO

변형문제 3. 다음 글의 종류로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

We are excited to announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! As you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long been the industry standard for quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't have picked a better location for our next branch than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We are thrilled to welcome you to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store on March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love to show you all the Raleigh store has to offer and hope to see you there on the 15th!

- ① 연설문 ② 기행문 ③ 초대장
- ④ 전기문 ⑤ 뉴스기사

변형문제 4. 다음 글에서 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

We are ①excited to announce the opening of the newest Sunshine Stationery Store in Raleigh, North Carolina! As you know, the Sunshine Stationery Store has long ②being the industry standard for quality creative paper products of all kinds, and we couldn't have picked a better location for our next branch than the warm and inviting city of Raleigh. We are ③thrilled to welcome you to the Grand Opening of the Raleigh store on March 15, 2018. The opening celebration will ④be from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. — a full 12 hours of fun! We would love ⑤to show you all the Raleigh store has to offer and hope to see you there on the 15th!

Step01. 지문분석

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone sitting right next to me. I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. He pointed at a girl walking up the street. We drove up to her and I rolled down the window yelling out to her. She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how grateful she was. Her smile made me smile and feel really good inside. After she got the phone back, I heard someone walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

- ① angry ② bored ③ scared
- ④ pleased ⑤ regretful

SUMMARY

ANSWER

- [정답] ④
 [해설]
 ① 화가 난 ② 지루한
 ③ 겁먹은 ④ 기쁜
 ⑤ 후회하는

Grammar&Structure

[2행] I saw a brand new cell phone (which was) sitting right next to me.
 ↳ '주격관계대명사+be동사의 생략'

[4행] He pointed at a girl (who was) walking up the street.
 ↳ '주격관계대명사+be동사의 생략'

[5행] We drove up to her and I rolled down the window (as I was) yelling out to her. <부대상황>부사절이 변한 분사구분(접속사+주어+be'생략) ↓

[6행] She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how grateful she was. → how+형용사[보어]+주어+동사

[7행] Her smile made me smile and feel really good inside.
 주어 동사 목적어 보어(1) 보어(2) → and가 두 개의 목적격 보어를 나열

[8행] I heard someone [(who was) walking past her] say, "Today's your lucky day!"
 S V O ↳ '주격관계대명사+be동사의 생략' O.C

Voca&Idiom

- v. get into ~에 타다
- a. brand new 새로 출시된
- v. drop off ~을 내려 주다
- v. point at ~을 가리키다
- v. roll down a window (차)창문을 내리다
- v. yell out 외치다, 고함치다
- a. grateful 고마워하는
- v. get ~ back ~을 되찾다
- ad. past ~을 지나서

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① One day/ I caught a taxi/ to work.
어느 날/ 나는 택시를 탔다/ 출근하기 위해/

해석 어느 날 나는 직장에 가려고 택시를 탔다.

- ② When I got into the back seat,/ I saw/ a brand new cell phone sitting/ right next to me./
내가 뒷좌석에 탔을 때/ 나는 보았다/ 새로 출시된 전화기가 놓여있는 것을/ 바로 내 옆에/

해석 내가 뒷좌석에 탔을 때, 바로 내 옆에 새로 출시된 휴대 전화가 놓여 있는 것을 보았다.

- ③ I/ asked the driver,/ "Where did you drop the last person off?"/ and showed/
나는 운전사에게 물었다/ 당신은 바로 전에 사람을 어디에서 내려주었나요?/ 그리고 보여주었다/
him the phone./
그에게 전화기를/

해석 나는 운전사에게 "바로 전에 탔던 사람을 어디에 내려 주었나요?"라고 물으며 전화기를 그에게 보여 주었다.

- ④ He pointed at a girl/ walking up the street./
그는 한 소녀를 가리켰다/ 거리를 걷고 있는/

해석 그는 길을 걸어가고 있는 젊은 여자를 가리켰다.

- ⑤ We drove up to her/ and I rolled down the window/ yelling out/ to her./
우리는 그녀에게 다가갔다/ 그리고 나는 창문을 내렸다/ 소리치면서

해석 우리는 그녀에게로 가서, 나는 창문을 내리고 그녀에게 소리쳤다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑥ She was very thankful/ and by the look on her face/ I could tell/
 그녀는 매우 고마워했다/ 그리고 그 표정으로/ 그녀의 얼굴에/ 나는 알 수 있었다/
 / how grateful she was.
 / 그녀가 얼마나 고마워하는지

해석 그녀는 매우 고마워했고 그녀의 얼굴 표정으로 나는 그녀가 얼마나 고마워하는지 알 수 있었다.

- ⑦ Her smile made me smile/ and feel really good inside./
 그녀의 미소는 내가 미소 짓게 만들었다/ 그리고 정말 좋은 느낌이 들게/ 마음 속에서/

해석 그녀의 미소는 나를 미소 짓게 만들었고 정말 좋은 기분이 들게 했다.

- ⑧ After she got the phone back,/ I heard/ someone/ walking past her/ say,/
 그녀가 전화기를 되찾은 후에/ 나는 들었다/ 누군가/ 그녀를 지나치던/ 말하는 것을/
 "Today's your lucky day!"/
 오늘 운이 좋은 날이군요/

해석 그녀가 전화기를 되찾은 후, 나는 그녀를 지나치던 어떤 사람이 "오늘 운이 좋은 날이군요!"라고 말하는 것을 들었다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① One day/ I caught a taxi/ to work.

② When I got into the back seat,/ I saw/ a brand new cell phone sitting/ right next to me./

③ I/ asked the driver,/ “Where did you drop the last person off?”/ and showed/
him the phone./

④ He pointed at a girl/ walking up the street./

⑤ We drove up to her/ and I rolled down the window/ yelling out/ to her./

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑥	She was very thankful/ and by the look on her face/ I could tell/ how grateful she was.
---	--

⑦	Her smile made me smile/ and feel really good inside./
해석	

⑧	After she got the phone back,/ I heard/ someone/ walking past her/ say,/
	“Today’s your lucky day!”/

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got ①(into) the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone (a)sit right next to me. I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the (1)latest person ②(off)?" and (b)show him the phone. He pointed ③(at) a girl (c) walk up the street. We drove ④(up to) her and I rolled down the window (d)yell out to her. She was very thankful and ⑤(by) the look ⑥(on) her face I could tell (2)how she was grateful. Her smile made me (e)smile and (f)feel really good inside. ⑦(After) she got the phone back, I heard someone (g)walk past her (h)say, "Today's your lucky day!"

- 빈칸 ⑦에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ①,②,③,④,⑤,⑥에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 (a)~(h)의 동사들을 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
- 밑줄 친 (1), (2)를 올바른 것으로 고치시오.

Answer&Advice

- ⑦ After
- ① into
② off
③ at
④ up to
⑤ by
⑥ on
- (a) sit
(b) show
(c) walking
(d) yelling
(e) smile
(f) feel
(g) walking
(h) say
- (1) last
(2) how grateful she was

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 5. 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

We drove up to her and I rolled down the window yelling out to her.

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone sitting right next to me. ① I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. ② He pointed at a girl walking up the street. ③ She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how grateful she was. ④ Her smile made me smile and feel really good inside. ⑤ After she got the phone back, I heard someone walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

변형문제 6. 다음의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤에서 문법적으로 어색한 부분을 고르시오.

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone ①sitting right next to me. I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. He pointed at a girl ②walking up the street. We drove up to her and I rolled down the window ③yelling out to her. She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how grateful she was. Her smile made me smile and ④feeling really good inside. After she got the phone back, I heard someone ⑤walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

MEMO

변형문제 7. 다음의 빈칸에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone sitting right next to me. I asked the driver, "(A)[How/Where] did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. He pointed at a girl walking up the street. We drove up to her and I rolled down the window yelling out to her. She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how (B)[gratefully/grateful] she was. Her smile made me smile and feel really (C)[good/well] inside. After she got the phone back, I heard someone walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① How | gratefully | good |
| ② How | grateful | well |
| ③ Where | gratefully | good |
| ④ Where | grateful | good |
| ⑤ Where | gratefully | well |

변형문제 8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone sitting right next to me. ①I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. ②He pointed at a girl walking up the street. ③We drove up to her and I rolled down the window yelling out to her. She was very thankful and by the look on her face ④I could tell how grateful she was. Her smile made me smile and feel really good inside. ⑤A warm smile is the universal language of kindness. After she got the phone back, I heard someone walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

Step01. 지문분석

20. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped ① her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. However, Serene was almost in tears. ② She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that ③ she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest for three months before she was allowed to dance again. Serene was surprised. Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, ④ her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made ⑤ her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ③

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[2행] She told her [that she had to **keep trying** if she wanted to succeed.]
 S V I.O D.O(접속사that→N절) "계속~하다" L<조건>의 부사절(주절동사수식)

[7행] She had fallen **so** often **that** she sprained her ankle **and** had to rest for three months <before she was allowed to **dance** again>.
 A so 형용사/부사 that S+V ~ "너무 ~해서 (그래서) ...하다"
 B → 등위접속사 and가 동사를 연결 L, 동사 had to rest를 수식하는 ad절

[11행] Listening to her mother made her **realize** that she had to put in more effort than [**what she had been doing so far**]. → 관계대명사 what의
 S(동명사) 사역V O C(원형부정사)
 L, 과거완료진행('계속'을 강조) N절(than의 목적어)

■ Voca&Idiom ■

ad. in tears	눈물을 흘리며
v. practice	연습하다
v. improve	나아지다
v. sprain	(손, 발목 등을) 삐다
n. ankle	발목
a. famous	유명한
v. realize	깨달다
v. put in effort	노력을 기울이다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① Serene tried to do a pirouette/ in front of her mother/ but fell to the floor./
Serene는 피루엣을 하려고 노력했다/ 그녀의 엄마 앞에서/ 그러나 바닥에 쓰러졌다/

해석 Serene은 그녀의 어머니 앞에서 피루엣을 하려고 했지만 바닥으로 넘어졌다.

- ② Serene's mother helped her/ She told her/ that she had to keep trying/
Serene의 엄마는 그녀를 도왔다 일어나는 것을/ 그녀는 그녀에게 말했다/
that she had to keep trying/ if she wanted to succeed./
그녀는 계속 노력해야만 한다고/ 만약 그녀가 성공하기를 원하면

해석 Serene의 어머니는 그녀가 일어나는 것을 도왔다. 그녀는 성공하고 싶으면 계속 노력해야 한다고 Serene에게 말했다.

- ③ However,/ Serene was almost in tears.
그런데/ Serene는 거의 울 것 같았다.

해석 하지만 Serene은 눈물이 날 지경이었다.

- ④ She had been practicing/ very hard/ the past week /
그녀는 연습해왔다/매우 열심히/ 지난주에/
but she did not seem to improve.
그러나 그녀는 개선되는 것처럼 보이지 않았다/

해석 지난주 그녀는 정말 열심히 연습했지만 나아지지 않은 듯 보였다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑤ Serene's mother said/ that she herself had tried/ many times before succeeding/
Serene의 어머니는 말했다/ 그녀 스스로 시도했었다고/ 여러 번 성공하기 전에/
at Serene's age.
Serene의 나이에/

해석 Serene의 어머니는 자기 자신이 Serene의 나이였을 때 성공해 내기 전에 여러 번 시도했다고 말했다.

- ⑥ She had fallen/ so often/ that she sprained her ankle/ and had to rest/
그녀는 넘어졌다/ 너무 자주/ 그래서 그녀는 그녀의 발목을 삐었다/ 그리고 쉬어야만 했다
for three months/ before she was allowed to dance again.
석달 동안/ 그녀가 허락받기 전에/ 다시 춤추는 것을/

해석 그녀는 너무 자주 넘어져 발목을 삐어서 다시 춤을 출 수 있게 되기까지 3개월 동안 쉬어야 했다.

- ⑦ Serene was surprised./
Serene는 놀랐다/

해석 Serene은 놀랐다.

- ⑧ Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene,/ her mother had never fallen
그녀의 어머니가 유명한 발레리나였고 Serene에게/ 그녀의 어머니는 결코 넘어지거나
or made a mistake/ in any of her performances./
실수를 한 적이 없다/ 어떤 그녀의 공연에서도/

해석 그녀의 어머니는 유명한 발레리나였고, Serene에게 자신의 어머니는 어떠한 공연에서도 결코 넘어지거나 실수를 한 적이 없었다.

- ⑨ Listening to her mother/ made her realize/ that she had to put in more effort/
그녀의 어머니의 말을 듣는 것은 그녀가 깨닫게 했다/ 그녀가 더 많은 노력을 해야 한다는 것을/
than what she had been doing/ so far./
그녀가 해왔던 것 보다/ 지금까지/

해석 어머니의 말을 듣고 그녀는 자신이 지금까지 했던 것보다 더 많은 노력을 기울여야 한다는 것을 깨달았다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Serene tried to do a pirouette/ in front of her mother/ but fell to the floor./

② Serene's mother helped her/ She told her/ that she had to keep trying/
that she had to keep trying/ if she wanted to succeed./

③ However, Serene was almost in tears.

④ She had been practicing/ very hard/ the past week /
but she did not seem to improve.

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑤ Serene's mother said/ that she herself had tried/ many times before succeeding/
at Serene's age.

⑥ She had fallen/ so often/ that she sprained her ankle/ and had to rest/
for three months/ before she was allowed to dance again.

⑦ Serene was surprised./

⑧ Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene,/ her mother had never fallen
or made a mistake/ in any of her performances./

⑨ Listening to her mother/ made her realize/ that she had to put in more effort/
than what she had been doing/ so far./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Serene tried (a)do a pirouette in front of her mother ①(but) fell ②(to) the floor. Serene's mother helped her ③(off) the floor. She told her ④(that) she had to keep (b)try ⑤() she wanted to succeed. (1)(However), Serene was (2)[mostly/almost] ⑥() tears. She (c)practice very hard the past week ⑦() she did not seem (d)improve. Serene's mother said that she herself (e)try many times ⑧() succeeding at Serene's age. She (f)fell (3)[so/too] often ⑨() she sprained her ankle and had to rest (4)[during/for] three months ⑩(before) she was allowed (g)dance again. Serene was surprised. Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, her mother never (h)fell or made a mistake in any of her performances. (i)Listen to her mother made her (j)realize that she had to put ⑪() more effort than ⑫() she (k)do so far.

- 빈칸 ①,④,⑤,⑦,⑨,⑩,⑫에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ②,③,⑥,⑧,⑪에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(k)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
- 빈칸 (1)에 알맞은 연결사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 (2)~(4)에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

MEMO

Answer&Advice

- ① but ④ that
⑤ if ⑦ but
⑨ that ⑩ before
⑫ what
- ② to ③ off
⑥ in ⑧ before
⑪ in
- (a) to do
(b) trying
(c) had been practicing
(d) to improve
(e) had tried
(f) had fallen
(g) to dance
(h) had fallen
(i) Listening
(j) realize
(k) had been doing
- (1) However
- (2) almost
(3) so
(4) for

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 9. 다음의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. However, Serene was (A)[mostly/almost] in tears. She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest (B)[for/during] three months before she was allowed (C)[dance/to dance] again. Serene was surprised. Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|--------|----------|
| ① | mostly | for | dance |
| ② | mostly | during | dance |
| ③ | almost | for | dance |
| ④ | almost | during | to dance |
| ⑤ | almost | for | to dance |

변형문제 10. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. However, Serene was almost in tears. She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest for three months before she was allowed to dance again. Serene was surprised. Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

- ① Serene은 지난 주 발레연습을 매우 열심히 해서 피루엣을 성공했다.
- ② Serene의 넘어져도 엄마의 도움 없이 항상 자신의 힘으로 일어섰다.
- ③ Serene은 유명한 발레리나인 엄마의 공연을 본적이 없다.
- ④ Serene의 엄마도 Serene의 나이에 성공하기 전까지 여러 번 노력했다.
- ⑤ Serene의 엄마가 공연에서 실수로 넘어져 발목을 삐었다.

MEMO

변형문제 11. 다음의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. (A)_____, Serene was almost in tears. She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest for three months before she was allowed to dance again. Serene was surprised. That is (B)_____ her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① However | why | ② However | because |
| ③ Thus | why | ④ Thus | because |
| ⑤ For example | though | | |

변형문제 12. 다음 글에 드러난 Serene의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. However, Serene was almost in tears. She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest for three months before she was allowed to dance again. Serene was surprised. That is why her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

- ① annoyed → relieved
- ② delighted → jealous
- ③ frustrated → angry
- ④ embarrassed → satisfied
- ⑤ disappointed → surprised

Step01. 지문분석

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people think of what might happen in the future based on past failures and get trapped by them. For example, if you have failed in a certain area before, when faced with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision on what yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide to forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them to control you.

- ① 꿈을 이루기 위해 다양한 경험을 하라.
- ② 미래를 생각할 때 과거의 실패에 얽매이지 말라.
- ③ 장래의 성공을 위해 지금의 행복을 포기하지 말라.
- ④ 자신을 과신하지 말고 실현 가능한 목표부터 세우라.
- ⑤ 결정을 내릴 때 남의 의견에 지나치게 의존하지 말라.

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ②

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[1행] Many people **think of** what might happen in the future (**which is**) based on past failures **and** **get** trapped by them(=failures).
 A
 B ↳ **get(=become)+형용사(분사)**

[2행] For example, <if you **have failed** in a certain area **before**,>
 ad절①<조건> ↳ 현재완료<경험> ↳ 완료표시부사
 <when (**you are**) faced with the same situation,> **you anticipate**
 ad구②<시간> ↳ 분사구문 → '주어+be'생략 주절(S + V)
 what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday.

[8행] Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them to control you.
 → 당신의 과거 경험들이 오늘날의 꿈들의 도둑이다. 오직 당신이 그것들(과거의 경험들이) 당신을 지배하게 한다면
 → 과거의 경험들이 당신을 지배할 수 없도록 해야(벗어나야만) 오늘날의 꿈들을 뺏기지 않고 성취할 수 있게 된다는 의미

■ Voca&Idiom ■

n. failure	실패
v. trap	가두다
v. fail	실패하다
a. faced with	~에 직면한
n. situation	상황
v. anticipate	예측하다, 예견하다
n. fear	두려움
v. base	~을 기초로 하다
n. decision	결정
n. experience	경험
n. thief	도둑, 강도
v. let go of	~을 놓아주다
v. control	지배하다, 통제하다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① Many people think/ of what might happen/ in the future/ based/ on past
 많은 사람들은 생각한다/ 일어날 수 있는 것에 관해/ 미래에/ 기초하여/ 과거의
 failures/ and get trapped/ by them./
 실패에/ 그리고 갇힌다/ 그것들에 의해/

해석 많은 사람은 과거의 실패에 근거하여 미래에 일어날 수 있는 일들에 대해 생각하고 그것에 사로잡힌다.

- ② For example,/ if you have failed/ in a certain area/ before,/ when faced/ with
 예를 들면/ 만약 당신이 실패했다면/ 어떤 분야에서/ 이전에/ 직면했을 때/
 the same situation,/ you anticipate/ what might happen/ in the future,/
 같은 상황에/ 당신은 예상한다/ 일어날 수 있는 것을/ 미래에/
 and thus fear traps you/ in yesterday./
 그리고 그러므로 공포가 당신을 가둔다/ 어제에/

해석 예를 들어, 만약 여러분이 전에 특정 분야에서 실패한 적이 있다면, 같은 상황에 직면할 때, 여러분은 미래에 무슨 일이 일어날지 예상하게 되고, 그래서 두려움이 여러분을 과거에 가두어 버린다.

- ③ Do not base your decision/ on what yesterday was./
 당신의 결정을 근거로 두지 마라/ 어제의 상태에/

해석 과거가 어땠는지에 근거하여 결정을 내리지 말라.

- ④ Your future is not your past/ and you have a better future./
 당신의 미래는 당신의 과거가 아니다/ 당신은 더 좋은 미래를 가지고 있다/

해석 여러분의 미래는 여러분의 과거가 아니고 여러분에게는 더 나은 미래가 있다. 여러분은 과거를 잊고 놓아주기로 결심해야 한다.

- ⑤ You must decide/ to forget and let go of your past.
 당신은 결정해야한다/ 과거를 잊고 놓아주는 것을/

해석 여러분은 과거를 잊고 놓아주기로 결심해야 한다.

- ④ Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams/ only when you allow
 당신의 과거 경험들이 도둑이다/ 오늘날의 꿈의/ 오직 당신이 허락할 때
 them/ to control you./
 그것들을/ 당신을 통제하도록

해석 과거의 경험이 여러분을 지배하게 할 때만 그것이 현재의 꿈을 앗아 간다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Many people think/ of what might happen/ in the future/ based/ on past
ailures/ and get trapped/ by them./

② For example,/ if you have failed/ in a certain area/ before,/ when faced/ with
the same situation,/ you anticipate/ what might happen/ in the future,/ and thus fear traps you/ in yesterday./

③ Do not base your decision/ on what yesterday was./

④ Your future is not your past/ and you have a better future./

⑤ You must decide/ to forget and let go of your past.

⑥ Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams/ only when you allow
them/ to control you./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Many people think ①() ②() might happen in the future (a)base ③() past failures and (b)get (c)trapped by (1)them. (2)_____, if you (d)fail in a certain area before, when (e)face with the same situation, you anticipate ④() might happen in the future, and (3)_____ fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision ⑤() ⑥() yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide (f)forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only ⑦() when you allow them (g)control you.

1. 빈칸 ②,④,⑥,⑦에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
2. 빈칸 ①,③,⑤에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
3. 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(g)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
4. 밑줄 친 (1)them이 가리키는 명사를 쓰시오.
5. 빈칸 (2), (3) 각각 알맞은 연결사(접속부사)를 넣으시오.

MEMO

Answer&Advice

1. ② what
④ what
⑥ what
⑦ when
2. ① of
③ on
⑤ on
3. (a) based
(b) get
(c) trapped
(d) have failed
(e) faced
(f) to forget
(g) to control
4. (1) failures
5. (2) For example (3) thus

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 13. 다음 글의 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Many people think of what might happen in the future based on past failures and get trapped by them. For example, if you have failed in a certain area before, when faced with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision on what yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide to forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when _____

- ① you recognize them to be with you
- ② you allow them to control you
- ③ they come into the plan for your future
- ④ your future is based on the past success
- ⑤ you anticipate what might happen in the future

변형문제 14. 다음 글에서 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.

Many people think of what might happen in the future ①**based** on past failures and get ②**trapped** by them. For example, if you have failed in a certain area before, when ③**faced** with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision on ④**what** yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide to forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them ⑤**control** you.

MEMO

변형문제 15. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Many people think of what might happen in the future based on past failures and get trapped by them. (A)_____, if you have failed in a certain area before, when faced with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and (B)_____ fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision on what yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide to forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them to control you.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------|---------------|--------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① However | thus | ② However | though |
| ③ For example | thus | ④ For example | though |
| ⑤ Similarly | so | | |

변형문제 16. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

For example, if you have failed in a certain area before, when faced with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday.

- ①Many people think of what might happen in the future based on past failures and get trapped by them. ②Do not base your decision on what yesterday was. ③Your future is not your past and you have a better future. ④You must decide to forget and let go of your past. ⑤Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them to control you.

Step01. 지문분석

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history that provides the nail to hang facts on. Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students are encouraged to read further. In contrast, another group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material presented by the storytellers has much more interest and personal impact than that gained via the traditional method.

- ① why students should learn history
- ② essential elements of historical dramas
- ③ advantages of traditional teaching methods
- ④ benefits of storytelling in teaching history
- ⑤ importance of having balanced views on history

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[1행] Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests [(that) **it is** the story in history **that** provides the nail to hang facts **on**.] → 접속사 **that**의 N절
 ↳ 동사를 강조하는 부사 (대명사는 이어동사 사이에)

[9행] The study indicates [(that) the material (**which is**) presented by the storytellers has **much more** interest and personal impact **than that (which is) gained** via the traditional method.]
 → 접속사 **that**의 N절 ↳ '주격관계대명사+be' 생략
 ↳ 비교급을 강조하는 ad "훨씬"
 (=impact) ↳ '주격관계대명사+be' 생략

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ④

[해설]

- ① 학생들이 역사를 배워야 하는 이유
- ② 사극의 필수 요소
- ③ 전통적인 교수법의 장점
- ④ 역사를 가르칠 때 스토리텔링의 이점
- ⑤ 역사에 대한 균형 잡힌 시각을 가지는 것의 중요성

■ Voca&Idiom ■

v. suggest	암시하다, 제안하다
v. provide	제공하다, 공급하다
v. hang	걸다
a. historical	역사적인
v. tie	결합하다, 묶다
ad. currently	현재에
v. experiment	실험하다
n. presentation	제시, 발표
a. dramatic	극적인
v. encourage	격려하다, 부추기다
n. context	맥락, 문맥, 환경
v. be involved in	~에 참여하다
v. indicate	보여 주다
n. impact	영향, 충격
p. via	~을 통해

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests/ that it is the story/ in history/
 스토리텔러 Syd Lieberman은 말한다/ 그것은 이야기다/ 역사에서/
 that provides the nail/ to hang facts on./
 못을 제공하는 /사실을 걸기위해/

해석 스토리텔러 Syd Lieberman은 사실을 걸기 위한 못을 제공하는 것은 바로 역사 속의 이야기라고 말한다.

- ② Students remember historical facts/ when they are tied/ to a story.
 학생들은 역사적인 사실들을 기억 한다/ 그것들이 묶여 있을 때/ 이야기와

해석 학생들은 역사적 사실이 이야기에 결합되어 있을 때 그것을 기억한다.

- ③ According to a report, a high school/ in Boulder, Colorado,/ is currently
 보고서에 따르면/ 한 고등학교/ Boulder에서/ Colorado의/ 현재
 experimenting/ with a study/ of presentation/ of historical material./
 실험을 하고 있다/ 연구로서/ 제시하는 것에 대한/ 역사적인 자료를/

해석 한 보고서에 따르면, Colorado주 Boulder의 한 고등학교에서 현재 역사 자료를 제시하는 것에 대한 연구를 실험하고 있다.

- ④ Storytellers present material/ in dramatic context/ to the students,/ and group
 스토리텔러들은 자료를 제시한다/ 극적인 맥락에서/ 학생들에게/ 그리고 집단
 discussion follows./ Students are encouraged to read further./
 토론이 이어진다/ 학생들은 장려된다/ 더 많이 읽도록/

해석 스토리텔러들은 학생들에게 자료를 극적인 맥락에 넣어 제시하고, 그룹 토의가 잇따른다. 학생들은 (자료를) 더 많이 읽도록 장려된다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑤ In contrast,/ another group of students is involved/ in traditional research/
 대조적으로/ 또 다른 집단의 학생들은 참여 한다/ 전통적인 조사/
 report techniques./
 보고 기법들에/

해석 이와는 대조적으로, 또 다른 그룹의 학생들은 전통적인 조사/보고 기법에 참여한다.

- ⑥ The study indicates/ that the material/ presented by the storytellers/
 그 연구는 보여 준다/ 자료가/ 제시된/ 스토리텔러들에 의해/
 has much more interest and personal impact/ than that/
 훨씬 더 많은 관심과 그것보다/ 개인적인 영향을/ 그것보다/
 gained via the traditional method./
 얻어진 전통적인 방법을 통 하여/

해석 이 연구는 스토리텔러들에 의해서 제시된 자료가 전통적인 방법을 통해서 얻은 자료보다 훨씬 더 많은 흥미와 개인적인 영향을 지닌다는 것을 보여 준다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests/ that it is the story/ in history/
that provides the nail/ to hang facts on./

② Students remember historical facts/ when they are tied/ to a story.

석

③ According to a report, a high school/ in Boulder, Colorado,/ is currently
experimenting/ with a study/ of presentation/ of historical material./

석

④ Storytellers present material/ in dramatic context/ to the students,/ and group
discussion follows./ Students are encouraged to read further./

석

Step03. Self Check-Up

- ⑤ In contrast,/ another group of students is involved/ in traditional research/
report techniques./

- ⑥ The study indicates/ that the material/ presented by the storytellers/
has much more interest and personal impact/ than that/
gained via the traditional method./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history ①() provides the nail to hang facts ②() Students remember historical facts ③() they (a)tie ④() a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently (b)experiment ⑤() a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material ⑥() dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students (c)encourage (d)read further. (1)_____, (2)[the other/another] group of students (e)involve ⑦() traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material (f)present by the storytellers has (3)[much/many] more interest and personal impact than (4)that (9)gain via the traditional method.

- 빈칸 ①,③에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ②,④,⑤,⑥,⑦에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(g)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
- 빈칸 (1)에 알맞은 연결사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 (2)와 (3)에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.
- 밑줄 친 (4)that이 가리키는 것을 적으시오.

Answer&Advice

- ① that
③ when
- ② on
④ to
⑤ with
⑥ in
⑦ in
- (a) are tied
(b) experimenting
(c) are encouraged
(d) to read
(e) is involved
(f) presented
(g) gained
- (1) In contrast
- (2) another
(3) much
- (4) the material

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 17. 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

In contrast, another group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques.

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history that provides the nail to hang facts on. ① Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. ② According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. ③ Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. ④ Students are encouraged to read further. ⑤ The study indicates that the material presented by the storytellers has much more interest and personal impact than that gained via the traditional method.

변형문제 18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history ① that provides the nail to hang facts on. Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently ② experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students are ③ encouraged to read further. In contrast, another group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material ④ presented by the storytellers has much more interest and personal impact than ⑤ those gained via the traditional method.

MEMO

변형문제 19. 다음의 글에서 빈칸 (A),(B),(C)에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history (A)[what/that] provides the nail to hang facts on. Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students are encouraged to read further. In contrast, (B)[another/the other] group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material presented by the storytellers has (C)[many/much] more interest and personal impact than that gained via the traditional method.

- | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | what | another | many |
| ② | what | the other | many |
| ③ | that | another | many |
| ④ | that | the other | much |
| ⑤ | that | another | much |

변형문제 20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is _____ that provides the nail to hang facts on. Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students are encouraged to read further. In contrast, (another group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material presented by the storytellers has much more interest and personal impact than that gained via the traditional method.

- ① the historic event
- ② the story in history
- ③ understanding contexts
- ④ analysis from experiments
- ⑤ discussion among students

Step01. 지문분석

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts advise people to “take the stairs instead of the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity. Many people, however, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices. Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted. Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. In contrast, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often—their surroundings encourage physical activity.

- ① 자연환경을 훼손시키면서까지 운동 시설을 만들어서는 안 된다.
- ② 일상에서의 운동 가능 여부는 주변 여건의 영향을 받는다.
- ③ 운동을 위한 시간과 공간을 따로 정해 놓을 필요가 있다.
- ④ 자신의 건강 상태를 고려하여 운동량을 계획해야 한다.
- ⑤ 짧더라도 규칙적으로 운동하는 것이 건강에 좋다.

SUMMARY

ANSWER

[정답] ②

Grammar&Structure

[6행] Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways [that lack 부정주어 Few의 해석 : “S가 거의 V하지 않는다”]

safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, <where vehicles speed by,> or <where the air is polluted>].

관계대명사
관계부사(A)=(in which)

등위접속사 관계부사(B)=(in which)

[10행] In contrast, people [(who are) living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities] use them often

‘주격관계대명사+be’ → a구(living~facilities)

Voca&Idiom

n. strategy	전략
n. workout	운동
n. transportation	이동 수단
v. meet	만족시키다
n. barrier	장벽, 장애
v. prevent	막다, 방해하다
v. lack	~이 없다, 부족하다
n. lane	길, 도로
n. sidewalk	인도, 보도
v. speed by	빠르게 지나가다
a. inconvenient	불편한
n. stairwell	계단이 있는 공간
n. facilities	(편의)시설
n. surroundings	주변 환경

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① Experts advise people/ to “take the stairs instead of the elevator”/
 전문가들은 사람들에게 충고한다/ 계단을 이용하라고/ 승강기대신에/
 or “walk or bike/ to work.”/ These are good
 혹은 걷거나 자전거를 타라고/직장까지

해석 전문가들은 사람들에게 “승강기 대신 계단을 이용하거나 직장까지 걷거나 자전거를 타라”라고 조언한다.

- ② These are good strategies:/ climbing stairs provides/ a good workout,/
 이런 것들은 좋은 전략들이다/ 계단을 오르는 것은 제공한다/ 좋은 운동을/
 and people/ who walk or ride a bicycle/ for transportation/
 그리고 사람들은/ 걷거나 자전거를 타는/ 이동수단으로/
 most often meet their needs/ for physical activity.
 매우 자주 그들의 필요들을 충족 시킨다/육체적인 활동에

해석 그것들은 좋은 전략으로, 계단을 오르는 것은 좋은 운동이 되고, 이동 수단으로써 걷거나 자전거를 타는 사람들은 대개 신체적 활동에 대한 필요를 충족시킨다.

- ③ Many people,/ however,/ face barriers/ in their environment/
 많은 사람들은/ 그런데/ 직면한다 장벽들에/ 그들의 환경에서/
 that prevent such choices.
 차단하는 그러한 선택들을

해석 하지만 많은 사람은 자신의 환경에서 그러한 선택을 가로막는 장벽에 부딪힌다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ④ Few people would choose/ to walk or bike on roadways/
 사람들이 거의 선택하지 않는다/ 걷거나 자전거 타는 것을/도로에서
 that lack safe sidewalks/ or marked bicycle lanes,/ where vehicles speed by,
 안전한 인도가 없는/ 혹은 표시된 자전거 차선이/ 차량들이 빠르게 지나가는/
 or where the air is polluted.
 혹은 공기가 오염되어 있는

해석

안전한 인도 혹은 표시된 자전거 차선이 없거나, 차량이 빠르게 지나가거나, 또는 공기가 오염된 도로에서 걷거나 자전거를 타는 것을 선택하는 사람은 거의 없을 것이다.

- ⑤ Few would choose/ to walk up stairs/
 사람들은 거의 선택하지 않는다/ 계단을 오르는 것을/
 in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells/ in modern buildings.
 불편하고 안전하지 않는 계단 공간에 있는/ 현대식 건물에

해석

현대식 건물에서 불편하고 안전하지 않은, 계단이 포함된 건물의 수직 공간에서 계단을 오르는 것을 선택하는 사람은 거의 없을 것이다.

- ⑥ In contrast,/ people/ living in neighborhoods/ with safe biking and walking
 대조적으로/ 사람들은/ 이웃에 살고 있는/ 안전한 자전거와 산책 도로, 공원, 그리고
 lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities/ use them/ often —
 자유롭게 이용 가능한 운동시설들이 있는/ 그것들을 이용 한다/
 their surroundings encourage physical activity./
 그들의 환경이 육체적인 활동을 장려 한다/

해석

이와는 대조적으로, 안전한 자전거 도로와 산책로, 공원, 자유롭게 이용할 수 있는 운동 시설이 있는 동네에 사는 사람들은 자주 그것들을 사용하는데, 그들의 주변 환경이 신체 활동을 장려한다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Experts advise people/ to “take the stairs instead of the elevator”/
or “walk or bike/ to work.”/ These are good

② These are good strategies:/ climbing stairs provides/ a good workout,/
and people/ who walk or ride a bicycle/ for transportation/
most often meet their needs/ for physical activity.

③ Many people,/ however,/ face barriers/ in their environment/
that prevent such choices.

Step03. Self Check-Up

④ Few people would choose/ to walk or bike on roadways/
that lack safe sidewalks/ or marked bicycle lanes,/ where vehicles speed by,/ or where the air is polluted.

⑤ Few would choose/ to walk up stairs/
in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells/ in modern buildings.

⑥ In contrast,/ people/ living in neighborhoods/ with safe biking and walking
lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities/ use them/ often —
their surroundings encourage physical activity./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

MEMO

Experts advise people to “take the stairs ①(instead of) the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs (a)provide a good workout, and people ②(for) walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often (b)meet their needs ③(with) physical activity. Many people, (1)(however), face barriers in their environment that (c)prevent such choices. Few people would choose (d)walk or bike ④(on) roadways that (e)lack safe sidewalks or (f)mark bicycle lanes, ⑤(where) vehicles speed ⑥(by), or ⑦(pollute) the air (g)pollute. Few would choose to walk up stairs ⑧(in) inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. (2)(in contrast), people (h)live in neighborhoods ⑨(with) safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities (i)use them often — their surroundings encourage physical activity.

1. 윗글의 빈칸 ②,⑤,⑦에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
2. 윗글의 빈칸 ①,③,④,⑥,⑧,⑨에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
3. 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(i)를 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.
4. 빈칸 (1)과 (2)에 각각 알맞은 연결사를 넣으시오.

Answer&Advice

1. ② who
⑤ where
⑦ where
2. ① instead of
③ for
④ on
⑥ by
⑧ in
⑨ with
3. (a) provides
(b) meet
(c) prevent
(d) to walk
(e) lack
(f) marked
(g) polluted
(h) living
(i) use
4. (1) however
(2) In contrast

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 21. 다음의 빈칸에 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Experts advise people to “take the stairs instead of the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity. Many people, however, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices. Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted. Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. In contrast, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often — their surroundings _____.

- ① provide a good workout
- ② meet their needs for physical activity
- ③ encourage physical activity
- ④ are made by neighborhoods
- ⑤ prevent people from walking or biking on roadways

변형문제 22. 다음의 빈칸에 들어가기에 알맞은 것을 각각 고르시오.

Experts advise people to “take the stairs instead of the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity. Many people, (A)_____, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices. Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted. Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. (B)_____, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often — their surroundings encourage physical activity.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① however | furthermore | ② however | in contrast |
| ③ therefore | furthermore | ④ therefore | in contrast |
| ⑤ for example | in short | | |

MEMO

변형문제 23. 주어진 문장에 이어질 순서로 올바른 것을 고르시오.

Experts advise people to “take the stairs instead of the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity.

- (A) Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted.
- (B) In contrast, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often — their surroundings encourage physical activity.
- (C) Many people, however, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices.
- (D) Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings.

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

변형문제 24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts advise people to “take the stairs instead of the elevator” or “walk or bike to work.” These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity. Many people, however, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices. Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted. Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. In contrast, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often — their surroundings encourage physical activity.

- ① Effect of Walk And Bike on Our Health
- ② Using Surrounding Facilities for Workout
- ③ Ways of Overcoming Environmental Limit
- ④ Environmental Stimuli for Physical Activity
- ⑤ Importance of Safe Environment for Workout

Step01. 지문분석

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. If I asked you to tell me where the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. In other words, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

- ① Too Much Repetition Kills Creativity
- ② Believe in Your Memos, Not Your Memory
- ③ A Grocery Store : Where Your Health Begins
- ④ Your Memory Can Improve as You Get Older
- ⑤ Repetition and Categorization : The Key to Memory

SUMMARY

ANSWER

[정답] ⑤

[해설]

- ① 지나친 반복이 창의성을 말살한다
- ② 기억력이 아니라 메모를 믿어라
- ③ 식료품점 : 건강이 시작되는 곳
- ④ 기억력은 나이가 들수록 향상될 수 있다
- ⑤ 반복과 범주화 : 기억력의 비결

Grammar&Structure

[2행] Let me prove to you [that all people are potential geniuses, 사역동사 L.O.C(원형부정사) L.접속사that(N절) : prove의 목적어

with brains designed to store, control, and remember large ~].

with + 명사 + 분사(p.p) → with부대상황 “~한채로/하면서”

[7행] The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. (=but)

의문부사+to부정사 → 명사구 : tell의 직접목적어

[11행] the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. 가S 의미상의S 진S

Voca&Idiom

- v. memorize 암기하다, 기억하다
- n. range 범위
- v. prove 입증하다
- a. potential 잠재적인
- v. store 저장하다; 가게
- n. repetition 반복
- n. grocery store 식료품점
- v. carry (가게에서) 취급하다
- a. average 보통의, 평균적인
- n. category 범주
- n. arrangement 배열
- n. layout 배치
- v. categorize 범주화하다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① How can we teach our children/ to memorize a broad range of information?/
우리는 어떻게 우리의 아이들을 가르칠 수 있을까/ 광범위한 정보를 기억하도록/

해석 우리는 어떻게 우리 아이들이 광범위한 정보를 기억하도록 가르칠 수 있을까?

- ② Let me prove/ to you/ that all people are potential geniuses,/
입증해보겠다/ 당신에게/ 모든 사람들이 잠재적인 천재들이라는 것을/
with brains/ designed/ to store, control,
뇌가 고안된 채로/ 저장하고, 통제하고,
and remember large amounts of information/ through memorization/
기억하도록/ 많은 양의 정보를/ 암기를 통해/
by repetition/
반복에 의한/

해석 내가 여러분에게 모든 사람은 반복에 의한 암기를 통해 많은 양의 정보를 저장하고, 관리하고, 기억하도록 만들어진 두뇌를 갖고 있는 잠재적인 천재라는 것을 증명하겠다.

- ③ Imagine/ the grocery store/ where you shop the most.
상상해보라/ 식료품점을/ 당신이 가장 많이 쇼핑하는/

해석 여러분이 가장 많이 쇼핑을 하는 식료품점을 상상해 보라.

- ④ If I asked you/ to tell me/ where the eggs are,/ would you be able to do so?/
만약 내가 당신에게 묻는다면/ 말해달라고 달걀이 어디 있는지/ 당신은 그럴 수 있는가
Of course you could./
물론 당신은 할 수 있다

해석 내가 여러분에게 달걀이 어디 있는지 말해 달라고 한다면, 그렇게 할 수 있겠는가? 당연히 여러분은 할 수 있을 것이다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑤ The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items,/ yet you can quickly tell
 보통의 식료품점 만 개가 넘는 품목을 다룬다/ 그러나 당신은 빠르게 내가 말할 수 있다/
 me/ where to find/ most of them.
 어디서 찾는지 대부분의 그것들을

해석

보통의 식료품점에는 만 개가 넘는 품목을 취급하지만, 여러분은 그 물건 대부분을 어디에서 찾을지 빠르게 말할 수 있다.

- ⑥ Why?/ The store is organized/ by category,/ and you have shopped/
 왜?/가게는 정리되어있다 범주별로/ 그리고 당신은 쇼핑했다/
 in the store/ repeatedly.
 가게에서/ 반복적으로/

해석

왜 그럴까? 그 가게는 범주별로 정리되어 있으며, 여러분은 그 가게에서 반복적으로 쇼핑을 했다.

- ⑦ In other words,/ you've seen those organized items/ over and over again,/
 다시 말하면/ 당신은 그 정리된 품목들을 봤다/ 여러번 반복해서/
 and the arrangement/ by category/ makes it easy/ for you to memorize/
 그리고 그 배치는 범주에 의한/ 그것을 쉽게 만든다/ 당신이 기억하는 것을
 the store's layout.
 가게의 배치를

해석

다시 말해서, 여러분은 그 정리된 물건을 계속 봤고, 범주에 의한 배열은 여러분이 그 가게의 배치를 기억하기 쉽게 해 준다.

- ⑧ You can categorize 10,000 items/ from just one store.
 당신은 만개의 품목들을 분류할 수 있다/ 단지 하나의 매장에서/

해석

여러분은 한 매장에서만해도 만 가지 품목을 범주화할 수 있다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① How can we teach our children/ to memorize a broad range of information?/

② Let me prove/ to you/ that all people are potential geniuses,/

해석

with brains/ designed/ to store, control,

and remember large amounts of information/ through memorization/

by repetition/

③ Imagine/ the grocery store/ where you shop the most.

④ If I asked you/ to tell me/ where the eggs are,/ would you be able to do so?/

해석

Of course you could./

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑤ The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items,/ yet you can quickly tell me/ where to find/ most of them.

⑥ In other words,/ you've seen those organized items/ over and over again,/ and the arrangement/ by category/ makes it easy/ for you to memorize/ the store's layout.

⑦ You can categorize 10,000 items/ from just one store.

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

How can we teach our children (a)memorize a broad range of information? Let me (b)prove to you ①() all people are potential geniuses, ②(with) brains (c)design to store, control, and remember large amounts of information ③() memorization ④() repetition. Imagine the grocery store ⑤() you shop the (1)(). If I asked you (d)tell me ⑥() the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, (2)yet you can quickly tell me ⑦() (e)find (3)() of them. Why? The store (f)organize ⑧() category, and you (g)shop in the store repeatedly. (4)(n), you (h)see those (i)organize items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you (j)memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items ⑨() just one store.

- 빈칸 ①,⑤,⑥,⑦에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ②,③,④,⑧,⑨에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)-(j)를 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.
- 밑줄 친 (2)와 같은 의미의 등위접속사를 쓰시오.
- 빈칸 (1)과 (3)에 공통 어휘와 (4)에 알맞은 연결사를 넣으시오.

Answer&Advice

- ① that
⑤ where
⑥ where
⑦ where
- ② with
③ though
④ by
⑧ by
⑨ from
- (a) to memorize
(b) prove
(c) designed
(d) to tell
(e) to find
(f) is organized
(g) have shopped
(h) have seen
(i) organized
(j) to memorize
- (2) but
- (1)(3) most
(4) In other words

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 25. 다음의 빈칸에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. If I asked you to tell me where the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, (A)_____ you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. (B)_____, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① because | therefore | ② because | in other words |
| ③ yet | therefore | ④ yet | in other words |
| ⑤ and | similarly | | |

변형문제 26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? ①Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, ②with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. If I asked you to tell me ③where are the eggs, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me ④where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. In other words, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category ⑤makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

MEMO

변형문제 27. 다음의 글을 하나의 문장으로 요약할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 것은?

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. If I asked you to tell me where the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. In other words, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

→ The key to memory is _____ (A) _____ and _____ (B) _____.

- ① repetition and categorization
- ② teaching and information
- ③ storing and controlling
- ④ organization and habit
- ⑤ arrangement and layout

변형문제 28. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

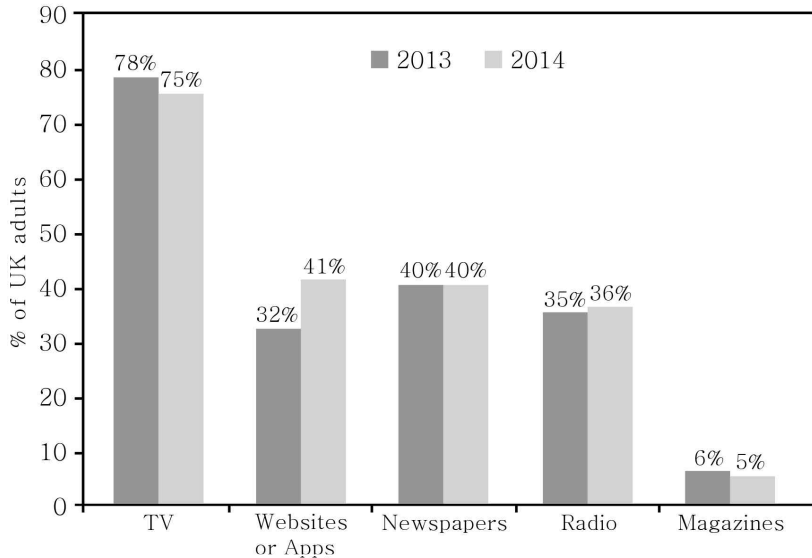
In other words, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout.

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? ①Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. ②Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. ③If I asked you to tell me where the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. ④The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. ⑤You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

Step01. 지문분석

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

How UK Adults Access the News



The above graph shows how UK adults accessed the news in 2013 and in 2014. ①In both years, TV was the most popular way to access the news. ②Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way in 2013, but rose to the second most popular way in 2014. ③On the other hand, listening to the radio was the third most popular way in 2013, but fell to the fourth most popular way in 2014. ④The percentage of UK adults using magazines in 2014 was higher than that in 2013. ⑤The percentage of UK adults using newspapers in 2014 remained the same as that in 2013.

SUMMARY

ANSWER

[정답] ④

Grammar&Structure

[1행] The above graph shows [how UK adults accessed the news in 2013 and in 2014].
 의문부사 how의 N절(간접의문문 : S+V) → show의 목적어

→ 확실한 과거를 알리는 시간표시부사가 있을 때 항상 과거시제 사용 : accessed

[7행] The percentage of UK adults (who were) using magazines in 2014 was higher than that in 2013.
 S L, '주격관계대명사+be동사'생략
 V L, 수식어구 있을 때 사용하는 지시대명사 : percentage

[8행] The percentage of UK adults using newspapers in 2014 remained the same as that in 2013.

V C L, percentage

Voca&Idiom

- v. access 접근하다
- v. rise 상승하다, 오르다
- a. popular 인기가 있는
- v. fall 떨어지다, 하락하다
- v. remain 남아있다, 유지하다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① The above graph shows/ how UK adults accessed the news/ in 2013 and in 2014
 위 그래프는 보여준다/ 어떻게 영국 성인이 뉴스에 접근했는지/ 2013년과 2014년에/

해석 위 그래프는 2013년과 2014년에 영국 성인이 뉴스에 접근했던 방법을 보여 준다.

- ② In both years,/ TV was the most popular way/ to access the news./
 두 해 모두/ TV가 가장 인기있는 방법이었다 뉴스에 접근하는/

해석 두 해 모두, TV는 뉴스에 접근한 가장 인기가 있는 방법이었다.

- ③ Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way/ in 2013,/
 웹 사이트나 앱을 사용 하는 것이 네 번째로 가장 인기 있는 방법 이었다/ 2013년에/
 but rose/ to the second most popular way/ in 2014.

그러나 상승했다/두 번째로 가장 인기 있는 방법으로/ 2014년에

해석 2013년에 웹 사이트나 앱을 사용하는 것은 네 번째로 가장 인기가 있는 방법이었으나, 2014년에는 두 번째로 가장 인기가 있는 방법으로 상승했다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ④ On the other hand,/ listening to the radio was the third most popular way/ in
 반면에 라디오를 듣는 것이 세 번째로 가장 인기 있는 방법이었다/
 2013,/ but fell to the fourth most popular way/ in 2014.
 2013년에/ 그러나 떨어졌다/ 네 번째로 인기있는 방법으로/ 2014년에/

해석

반면에, 2013년에 라디오 청취는 세 번째로 가장 인기가 있는 방법이었지만, 2014년에는 네 번째로 가장 인기가 있는 방법으로 떨어졌다.

- ⑤ The percentage/ of UK adults/ using magazines/ in 2014/ was lower/ than that
 비율이/ 영국 성인의/ 잡지를 이용하는/ 2014년에/ 낮았다/ 그것보다/
 in 2013/
 2013년에/

해석

2014년에 잡지를 이용한 영국 성인의 비율은 2013년보다 높았다(→낮았다).

- ⑥ The percentage/ of UK adults/ using newspapers/ in 2014/ remained the same/
 비율은/ 영국 성인의/ 신문을 이용하는/ 2014년에/동일했다/
 as that/ in 2013.
 그것과/ 2013년에

해석

2014년에 신문을 이용한 영국 성인의 비율은 2013년과 동일했다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① The above graph shows/ how UK adults accessed the news/ in 2013 and in 2014

② In both years,/ TV was the most popular way/ to access the news./

③ Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way/ in 2013,/ but rose/ to the second most popular way/ in 2014.

④ On the other hand,/ listening to the radio was the third most popular way/ in 2013,/ but fell to the fourth most popular way/ in 2014.

⑤ The percentage/ of UK adults/ using magazines/ in 2014/ was lower/ than that in 2013/

⑥ The percentage/ of UK adults/ using newspapers/ in 2014/ remained the same/ as that/ in 2013.

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

MEMO

The above graph shows ①(how) UK adults (a)access the news in 2013 and in 2014. ②(n) both years, TV was the most popular way (b)access the news. Using websites or apps (c)be the fourth most popular way in 2013, ③() rose to the second most popular way in 2014. (1)(), listening ④() the radio (d)be the third most popular way in 2013, ③() (e)fall to the fourth most popular way in 2014. The percentage of UK adults (f)use magazines in 2014 was lower ⑤(tha) (2)that in 2013. The percentage of UK adults (g)use newspapers in 2014 remained the same ⑥(as) (3)that in 2013.

- 빈칸 ①,③에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ②,④,⑤,⑥에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f),(g)를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸시오.
- 빈칸 (1)에 알맞은 연결사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 (2)와 (3)의 지시대명사 that이 가리키는 것을 쓰시오.

Answer&Advice

- ① how
③ but
- ② In
④ to
⑤ than
⑥ as
- (a) accessed
(b) to access
(c) was
(d) was
(e) fell
(f) using
(g) using
- (1) On the other hand
5. (2) (3) percentage

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 29. 다음에서 빈칸에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

The above graph shows (A)[however/how] UK adults accessed the news in 2013 and in 2014. In both years, TV was the most popular way to access the news. Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way in 2013, but rose to the second most popular way in 2014. On the other hand, listening to the radio was the third most popular way in 2013, but fell to the fourth most popular way in 2014. The percentage of UK adults (B)[used/using] magazines in 2014 was lower than that in 2013. The percentage of UK adults using newspapers in 2014 (C)[remained/has remained] the same as that in 2013.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① however | used | remained |
| ② however | using | remained |
| ③ how | used | has remained |
| ④ how | using | remained |
| ⑤ how | using | has remained |

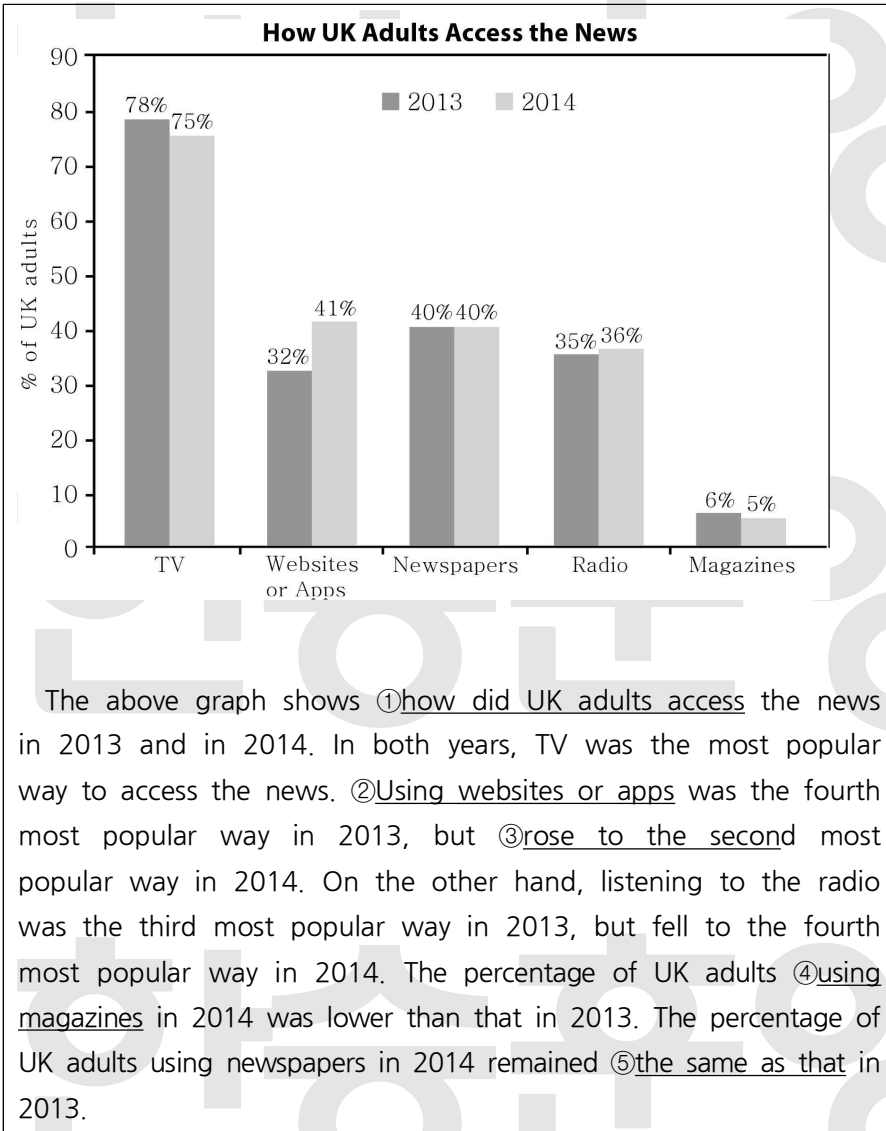
변형문제 30. 다음에서 빈칸에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

The above graph shows how UK adults (A)[recessed/accessed] the news in 2013 and in 2014. In both years, TV was the most popular way to access the news. Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way in 2013, but (B)[rose/raised] to the second most popular way in 2014. On the other hand, listening to the radio was the third most popular way in 2013, but fell to the fourth most popular way in 2014. The percentage of UK adults using magazines in 2014 was lower than that in 2013. The percentage of UK adults using newspapers in 2014 (C)[regained/remained] the same as that in 2013.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|--------|----------|
| ① recessed | rose | regained |
| ② recessed | raised | remained |
| ③ accessed | rose | remained |
| ④ accessed | raised | regained |
| ⑤ accessed | rose | regained |

MEMO


변형문제 31. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.



Step01. 지문분석

26. 2018 Eco-Adventure Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2018 Eco-Adventure Camp



Explore the woods in Tennessee! All middle school and high school students are welcome!

- **Dates:** March 23-25 (3 days and 2 nights)
- **Fee:** \$150 per person (All meals are included.)
- **Activities:** Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt
- Every participant will receive a camp backpack.
- Registration starts from March 12 and ends on March 16 on our website.

For more information, please visit us at www.ecoadventure.com.

- ① 중·고등학생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 2박 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 식사 비용이 포함된다.
- ④ 참가자에게 캠프 배낭을 준다.
- ⑤ 등록은 3월 16일에 시작된다.

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[1행] Explore the woods in Tennessee!
V(동사원형) → 명령문

[1행] All middle school and high school students **are welcome!**
v (=are welcomed)

[8행] **Every participant** will receive a camp backpack.
↳ every+단수명사(S) + 단수(V)

[9행] Registration **starts** from March 12 and **ends** on March 16
V(1) V(2)
on our website.

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ⑤

■ Voca&Idiom ■

v. explore	탐험, 탐사
n. woods	숲
n. fee	요금, 회비, 참가비
n. meal	식사
n. activity	활동
v. include	포함하다
n. participant	참가자
n. backpack	배낭
n. registration	등록

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① 2018 Eco-Adventure Camp
2018 자연체험캠프

해석 2018 Eco-Adventure 캠프

- ② Explore the woods/ in Tennessee!/ All middle school and high school students
숲을 탐험하세요/ Tennessees주에서/ 모든 중학생과 고등학생들은
are welcome!
환영입니다/

해석 Tennessee주의 숲을 탐험하세요! 모든 중학생과 고등학생을 환영합니다!

- ③ •Dates : March 23-25 (3days and 2nights)
날짜 : 3월23일~25일(2박 3일)
•Fee : \$150 per person (All meals are included.)
참가비 : 1인당 150달러(모든 식사가 포함됩니다)

해석 • 날짜 : 3월 23일~25일(2박 3일)
• 참가비 : 1인당 150달러(모든 식사가 포함됩니다.)

- ④ •Activities : Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt
활동 : 자연교실, 하이킹과 등산, 그리고 보물찾기
•Every participant will receive a camp backpack.
모든 참가자는 캠프 배낭을 받을 것입니다.

해석 •활동 : 자연 교실, 하이킹과 등산, 그리고 보물찾기
•모든 참가자는 캠프 배낭을 받게 됩니다.

- ⑤ •Registration starts/ from March 12 and ends/ on March 16/ on our website.
등록은 시작합니다/ 3월 12일에 그리고 끝납니다/ 3월16일에/ 저희 웹사이트에서/

해석 •등록은 저희 웹 사이트에서 3월 12일에 시작하여 3월 16일에 끝납니다.

- ⑥ For more information,/ please visit us/ at www.ecoadventure.com.
더 많은 정보를 위해서/ 우리를 방문하세요 www.ecoadventure.com로/

해석 더 많은 정보를 원하시면, www.ecoadventure.com을 방문하세요.

Step03. Self Check-Up

①	2018 Eco-Adventure Camp
---	-------------------------

②	Explore the woods/ in Tennessee!/ All middle school and high school students are welcome!
---	--

③	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dates : March 23-25 (3days and 2nights) •Fee : \$150 per person (All meals are included.)
---	---

④	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Activities : Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt •Every participant will receive a camp backpack.
---	--

⑤	•Registration starts/ from March 12 and ends/ on March 16/ on our website.
---	--

⑥	For more information,/ please visit us/ at www.ecoadventure.com .
---	---

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

2018 Eco-Adventure Camp



Explore the woods in Tennessee! All middle school and high school students (a)welcome!

• **Dates:**March 23-25 (3 days and 2 nights)

• **Fee:**\$150 ①() person (All meals (b)include.)

• **Activities:**Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt

• Every participant will receive a camp backpack.

• Registration starts from March 12 and (c)end ②(on) March 16 ③() our website.

For more information, please visit us at www.ecoadventure.com.

- 빈칸 ①,②,③에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(c)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.

Answer&Advice

- ① per
② on
③ on
- (a) are welcomed
(b) are included
(c) ends

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 32. 다음의 글에서 빈칸에 각각 올바른 것을 고르시오.

2018 Eco-Adventure Camp

Explore the woods in Tennessee! All middle school and high school students (A)[is/are] welcome!

- **Dates:**March 23-25 (3 days and 2 nights)
- **Fee:**\$150 per person (All meals are included.)
- **Activities:**Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt
- Every (B)[participant/participants] will receive a camp backpack.
- Registration starts from March 12 and (C)[ends/end] on March 16 on our website.

For more information, please visit us at www.ecoadventure.com.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|---------------|------|
| ① | is | participant | ends |
| ② | is | particitpants | ends |
| ③ | are | participant | end |
| ④ | are | particitpants | end |
| ⑤ | are | particitpant | ends |

Step01. 지문분석

27. T-shirt Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

T-shirt Design Contest

We are looking for T-shirt designs for the Radio Music Festival. The Radio Music Festival team will select the top five designs. The one grand prize winner will be chosen by online voting.

Details

- Deadline for submission: May 15, 2018
- Three entries are allowed per participant.
- Designs will be printed on white T-shirts.
- An entry can include up to three colors.
- You can use the Radio Music Festival logo, but you're not allowed to change its colors in any way.

The winners will receive two T-shirts with their design printed on them.

For more information, please visit our website at www.rmffestival.org.

- ① 온라인 투표를 통해 상위 다섯 개의 디자인을 선택한다.
- ② 참가자 한 명당 한 개의 작품만 출품할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작에 사용되는 색상의 수에는 제한이 없다.
- ④ Radio Music Festival 로고의 색상을 바꿔서 사용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 자신의 디자인이 인쇄된 티셔츠를 받는다.

SUMMARY

ANSWER

[정답] ⑤

Grammar&Structure

[10행] You can use the Radio Music Festival logo, but you're not allowed **to change** its colors in any way.

↳ 수동태 뒤에는 원형부정사 사용 불가

[12행] The winners will receive two T-shirts with their design (**which is**) **printed** on them.

'주격관계대명사+be동사'생략

<수동> "인쇄된"

Voca&Idiom

n. festival	축제
v. select	고르다, 선택하다
n. grand prize	대상
v. choose	선택하다
n. voting	투표
n. deadline	마감시간, 최후기한
n. submission	제출
n. entry (대회 따위의)	출품작
n. participant	참가자
v. include	포함하다
v. be allowed to ~가	허용되다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① T-shirt Design Contest
티셔츠 디자인 콘테스트

해석 티셔츠 디자인 콘테스트

- ② We are looking for T-shirt designs/ for the Radio Music Festival./
우리는 티셔츠 디자인을 찾고 있다/ 라디오 음악축제를 위한/

해석 Radio Music Festival을 위한 티셔츠 디자인을 찾고 있습니다.

- ③ The Radio Music Festival team will select/ the top five designs./
라디오 음악축제팀은 선택할 것이다/ 최고의 5개 디자인을/

해석 Radio Music Festival 팀이 상위 다섯 개의 디자인을 선택할 것입니다.

- ④ The one grand prize winner will be chosen/ by online voting.
대상 수상자는 선택될 것이다/ 온라인 투표를 통해/

해석 대상 수상자 한 명은 온라인 투표를 통해 선택될 것입니다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑤ • Deadline for submission:May 15, 2018
제출마감일 : 2018년 5월 15일
- Three entries are allowed/ per participant.
3개의 출품작이 허락된다/ 참가자 한명 당/
- Designs will be printed/ on white T-shirts.
디자인은 인쇄될 것이다/ 하얀색 티셔츠에

해석 • 제출 마감일:2018년 5월 15일
• 참가자 한 명당 세 개의 출품작이 허용됩니다.
• 디자인은 흰색 티셔츠에 인쇄될 것입니다.

- ⑥ • An entry can include/ up to three colors.
출품작은 포함할 수 있다/ 3개의 색깔까지/
- You can use/ the Radio Music Festival logo,/but you're not allowed/ to change
당신은 사용할 수 있다/ 라디오 음악축제 로고를/ 그러나 허락되지 않는 다/ 색상을
its colors/ in any way./
바꾸는 것은/ 어떤 식으로든/

해석 • Radio Music Festival 로고를 사용할 수 있지만, 어떤 식으로든 그것의 색상을 바꿀 수 없습니다.

- ⑦ he winners will receive/ two T-shirts/ with their design printed/ on them.
수상자는 받게 될 것이다/ 2개의 티셔츠를/ 자신의 디자인이 인쇄된/ 그것들 위에/

해석 수상자는 자신의 디자인이 인쇄된 티셔츠 두 장을 받게 됩니다.

- ⑧ For more information,/ please visit our
더 많은 정보를 위해/ 우리의 웹사이트를
website/ at www.rmfestival.org.
방문하라/ www.rmfestival.org에/

해석 더 많은 정보를 얻으려면, 저희 웹 사이트 www.rmfestival.org를 방문하세요.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① T-shirt Design Contest

② We are looking for T-shirt designs/ for the Radio Music Festival./

③ The Radio Music Festival team will select/ the top five designs./

④ The one grand prize winner will be chosen/ by online voting.

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑤

- Deadline for submission:May 15, 2018
- Three entries are allowed/ per participant.
- Designs will be printed/ on white T-shirts.

⑥

- An entry can include/ up to three colors.
- You can use/ the Radio Music Festival logo,/but you're not allowed/ to change its colors/ in any way./

⑦

he winners will receive/ two T-shirts/ with their design printed/ on them.

⑧

For more information,/ please visit our website/ at www.rmfestival.org.

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

MEMO

T-shirt Design Contest

We are looking ①() T-shirt designs for the Radio Music Festival. The Radio Music Festival team will select the top five designs. The one grand prize winner will (a)choose ②() online voting.

Details

- Deadline ③(for) submission : May 15, 2018
- Three entries (b)allow per participant.
- Designs will (c)print ④(on) white T-shirts.
- An entry can include ⑤() three colors.
- You can use the Radio Music Festival logo, ⑥() you're not allowed (d)change its colors ⑦() any way.

The winners will receive two T-shirts ⑧() their design (e) print ⑨() them.

For more information, please visit our website at www.rmfestival.org.

- 빈칸 ⑥에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ①,②,③,④,⑤,⑦,⑧,⑨에 각각 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(e)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.

Answer&Advice

- ⑥ but
- ① for
② by
③ for
④ on
⑤ up to
⑦ in
⑧ with
⑨ on
- (a) choose
(b) are allowed
(c) be printed
(d) to change

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 33. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

T-shirt Design Contest

We are looking for T-shirt designs for the Radio Music Festival. The Radio Music Festival team will select the top five designs. The one grand prize winner ①will be chosen by online voting.

Details

- Deadline for submission: May 15, 2018
- Three entries ②are allowed per participant.
- Designs ③will be printed on white T-shirts.
- An entry can include up to three colors.
- You can use the Radio Music Festival logo, but you ④are not allowed to change its colors in any way.

The winners will receive two T-shirts ⑤with their design print on them.

For more information, please visit our website at www.rmfestival.org.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① Mae C. Jemison was named/ the first black woman astronaut/ in 1987.
Mae C. Jemison은 명명되었다/ 최초의 흑인 여성 우주비행사로/ 1987년에/

해석 Mae C. Jemison은 1987년에 최초의 흑인 여성 우주 비행사로 임명되었다.

- ② September 12, 1992,/ she boarded/ the space shuttle Endeavor/
1992년 9월12일에/ 그녀는 탑승했다/ 우주 왕복선 Endeavor에/
as a science mission specialist/ on the historic eight-day flight./
과학 임무 전문가로/ 역사적인 8일간의 비행에/

해석 1992년 9월 12일, 그녀는 과학 임무 전문가로 우주 왕복선 'Endeavor'호를 타고 역사적인 8일 간의 비행에 나섰다.

- ③ Jemison left/ the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA)/ in 1993.
Jemison은 떠났다/ 미국 항공 우주국(NASA)를/ 1993년에/

해석 Jemison은 1993년에 미국 항공 우주국(NASA)을 떠났다.

- ④ She was a professor/ of Environmental studies/ at Dartmouth College/
그녀는 교수였다/ 환경학과의 Dartmouth 대학에서/
from 1995 to 2002./
1995년부터 2002년까지

해석 그녀는 1995년부터 2002년까지 Dartmouth 대학의 환경학과 교수였다.

- ⑤ Jemison was born/ in Decatur, Alabama,/ and moved to Chicago/
Jemison은 태어났다/ Decatur 에서/ Alabama주의/ 그리고 Chicago로 이주 했다/
with her family/ when she was three years old./
그녀의 가족들과/ 그녀가 세 살 때/

해석 Jemison은 Alabama주의 Decatur에서 태어났고, 세 살 때 가족과 함께 Chicago로 이주했다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

⑥ She graduated/ from Stanford University/ in 1977/ with a degree/
 그녀는 졸업했다/ Stanford 대학을/ 1977년에/ 학위를 가지고/
 in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies./
 화학공학과 아프리카계 미국 연구에서/

해석 녀는 1977년 화학 공학과 아프리카계 미국학 분야의 학위를 받고 Stanford 대학을 졸업하였다.

⑦ Jemison received/ her medical degree/ from Cornell Medical School/
 Jemison은 받았다/ 그녀의 의학 학위를/ Cornell 의과대학으로부터/
 in 1981./
 1981년에/

해석 Jemison은 1981년 Cornell 의과 대학에서 의학 학위를 받았다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Mae C. Jemison was named/ the first black woman astronaut/ in 1987.

② September 12, 1992,/ she boarded/ the space shuttle Endeavor/
as a science mission specialist/ on the historic eight-day flight./

③ Jemison left/ the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA)/ in 1993.

④ She was a professor/ of Environmental studies/ at Dartmouth College/
from 1995 to 2002./

⑤ Jemison was born/ in Decatur, Alabama,/ and moved to Chicago/
with her family/ when she was three years old./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

Mae C. Jemison (a)name the first black woman astronaut ①(in) 1987. ②() September 12, 1992, she (b)board the space shuttle *Endeavor* ③() a science mission specialist ④() the historic eight-day flight. Jemison (c)leave the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. She was a professor of Environmental Studies ⑤() Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and (d)move to Chicago ⑥(with) her family ⑦(when) she was three years old. She graduated ⑧(from) Stanford University in 1977 ⑨() a degree ⑩(in) chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison (e)receive her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

- 빈칸 ⑦에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ①,②,③,④,⑤,⑥,⑧,⑨,⑩에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(e)를 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.

Answer&Advice

- ⑦ when
- ① in
② On
③ as
④ on
⑤ at
⑥ with
⑧ from
⑨ with
⑩ in
- (a) was named
(b) boarded
(c) left
(d) moved
(e) received

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 34. 다음 글의 종류로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Mae C. Jemison was named the first black woman astronaut in 1987. On September 12, 1992, she boarded the space shuttle Endeavor as a science mission specialist on the historic eight-day flight. Jemison left the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. She was a professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and moved to Chicago with her family when she was three years old. She graduated from Stanford University in 1977 with a degree in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison received her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

- ① 기행문 ② 전기문 ③ 설명문
- ④ 뉴스기사 ⑤ 우화

변형문제 35. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 곳을 고르시오.

Mae C. Jemison ①was named the first black woman astronaut in 1987. On September 12, 1992, she boarded the space shuttle Endeavor as a science mission specialist on the historic eight-day flight. Jemison ②left the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. She ③has been a professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and ④moved to Chicago with her family when she was three years old. She ⑤graduated from Stanford University in 1977 with a degree in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison received her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

MEMO

변형문제 36. Mae C. Jemison에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Mae C. Jemison was named the first black woman astronaut in 1987. On September 12, 1992, she boarded the space shuttle Endeavor as a science mission specialist on the historic eight-day flight. Jemison left the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. She was a professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and moved to Chicago with her family when she was three years old. She graduated from Stanford University in 1977 with a degree in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison received her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

- ① 1992년에 최초의 흑인 여성 우주비행사로 임명되었다.
- ② 1993년에 NASA에 들어갔다.
- ③ Dartmouth 대학에서 환경공학 학위를 받았다.
- ④ Chicago에서 태어났다.
- ⑤ 1981년에 의학 학위를 받았다.

변형문제 37. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

①Mae C. Jemison was named the first black woman astronaut in 1987. On September 12, 1992, she boarded the space shuttle Endeavor as a science mission specialist on the historic eight-day flight. ②Jemison left the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. ③She was a professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and moved to Chicago with her family when she was three years old. ④The town was good to live for her but she left. ⑤She graduated from Stanford University in 1977 with a degree in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison received her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

Step01. 지문분석

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and (A) lowered / lowering it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. Near the surface, (B) where / which the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths—it is dark and cold there—photography is the principal way of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which has never (C) seen / been seen before.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① lowered | where | seen |
| ② lowered | where | been seen |
| ③ lowered | which | seen |
| ④ lowering | where | seen |
| ⑤ lowering | which | been seen |

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[2행] In 1856, he **waterproofed** a simple box camera, **attached** it to a pole, and **lowered** it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England.

V(1)
V(2)
V(3)

[6행] Near the surface, [**where** the water is clear and there is enough light,] it is quite possible for an amateur **photographer** **<to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera.>**

↳ <장소>의 ad절
↳ to
↳ 의미상의 S
↳ 진S

[9행] At greater depths — it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way **of exploring** a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of **which** has never been seen before.

↳ N of ~ing "~한다는(것) → 동명사는 명사에 대한 동격
↳ 부분표시N of 주격관계대명사 + V

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ②
 [해설] (A) waterproofed, attached와 함께 술어동사가 되어야 하므로 lowered가 어법에 맞다.
 (B) 관계절에서 부사구의 역할을 하므로 관계 부사 where가 어법에 맞다.
 (C) 선행사인 a mysterious deep-sea world가 행위의 주체가 아니라 대상이므로 수동태인 been seen이 어법에 맞다.

■ Voca&Idiom ■

n. photograph	사진
v. waterproof	방수
	처리하다
v. attach	붙이다, 달다
v. lower	내리다, 낮추다
ad. beneath the waves	바다 속으로, 해저에
n. photography	사진술
a. inexpensive	저렴한
n. depth	깊이
a. principal	주요한
v. explore	탐험하다, 탐구하다

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ① The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman/ named William Thompson.
 최초의 수중사진들이 촬영되었다/ 영국인에 의해서/ William Thompson이라는/

해석 최초의 수중 사진은 William Thompson이라는 영국인에 의해 촬영되었다.

- ② In 1856,/ he waterproofed a simple box camera,/ attached it to a pole,/ 1856년에/ 그는 방수처리했다/ 단순한 상자 카메라를/ 그것을 막대에 부착했다/ and lowered it/ beneath the waves/ off the coast of southern England./ 그리고 그것을 내렸다/ 파도 아래로/ 영국 남부의 해안에서/

해석 1856년에 그는 간단한 상자형 카메라를 방수 처리하고 막대에 부착하여 남부 England 연안의 바닷속으로 내려 보냈다.

- ③ 10-minute exposure,/ the camera slowly flooded/ with seawater,/ 10분간의 노출 동안/ 카메라는 천천히 차올랐다/ 바닷물로/ but the picture survived./ 그러나 사진은 온전했다/

해석 10분간의 노출 동안 카메라에 서서히 바닷물이 차올랐지만 사진은 온전했다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ④ Underwater photography was born.
수중 사진술이 태어났다.

해석 수중 사진술이 탄생한 것이다.

- ⑤ Near the surface,/ where the water is clear/ and there is enough light,/
표면 근처에서/ 물이 깨끗한 곳에서/ 그리고 충분한 빛이 있는/
it is quite possible/ for an amateur photographer to take great shots/
아주 가능성있다/ 아마추어 사진작가가 멋진 사진을 찍을/
with an inexpensive
저렴한

해석 물이 맑고 충분한 빛이 있는 수면 근처에서는 아마추어 사진작가가 저렴한 수중 카메라로 멋진 사진을 찍을 가능성이 상당히 높다.

- ⑥ At greater depths/ —it is dark and cold/ there—/
더 깊은 곳에서/ 춥고 어둡다/ 그곳은/
photography is the principal way/ of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world,/
사진술은 주요한 방법이다/ 신비로운 깊은 바다 세계를 탐험하는/
95 percent of which has never been seen before./
95퍼센트의 그것이 보이지 않았다/ 예전에는/

해석 더 깊은 곳에서는 - 그곳은 어둡고 차갑다 - 사진술이 신비로운 심해의 세계를 탐험하는 주요한 방법이며, 그곳의 95%는 예전에는 전혀 볼 수 없었다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

①	The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman/ named William Thompson.
---	---

②	In 1856,/ he waterproofed a simple box camera,/ attached it to a pole,/ and lowered it/ beneath the waves/ off the coast of southern England./
---	--

③	10-minute exposure,/ the camera slowly flooded/ with seawater,/ but the picture survived./
---	--

Step03. Self Check-Up

④ Underwater photography was born.

⑤ Near the surface,/ where the water is clear/ and there is enough light,
it is quite possible/ for an amateur photographer to take great shots/
with an inexpensive

⑥ At greater depths/ —it is dark and cold/ there—/
photography is the principal way/ of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world,
95 percent of which has never been seen before./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The first underwater photographs (a)take by an Englishman (b) name William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, (c)attach (1)it ①(to) a pole, and (d)lower (1)it ② () the waves ③() the coast of southern England. ④() the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded ⑤() seawater, ⑥() the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. ⑦() the surface, ⑧() the water is clear and there is enough light, (2)it is quite possible ⑨ (for) an amateur photographer (e)take great shots ⑩(th) an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths — (3)it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way of (f) explore a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of ⑪() has never (g)see before.

1. 빈칸 ⑥,⑧,⑪에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
2. 빈칸 ①,②,③,④,⑤,⑦,⑨,⑩에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
3. 밑줄 친 동사 (a)~(g)를 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.
4. 밑줄 친 대명사 (1), (2), (3)이 가리키는 것을 각각 쓰시오.

MEMO

Answer&Advice

1. ⑥ but
⑧ where
⑪ which
2. ① to
② beneath
③ off
④ During
⑤ with
⑦ Near
⑨ for
⑩ with
3. (a) were taken
(b) named
(c) attached
(d)lowered
(e) to take
(f) exploring
(g) been seen
4. (1) a simple box camera
(2) 가주어 :
to take~camera
(3) 비인칭it

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 38. 다음 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and lowered it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. Near the surface, where the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths — it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which has never been seen before.

- ① 수중 사진술의 탄생 ② 수중 사진술의 방법
- ③ 수중 사진술의 특징 ④ 수중 사진술의 단점
- ⑤ 수중 사진술의 역사

변형문제 39. 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived.

①The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. ② In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and lowered it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. ③Underwater photography was born. ④Near the surface, where the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. ⑤ At greater depths — it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which has never been seen before.

MEMO

변형문제 40. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

The first underwater photographs ①were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and ②lowered it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. Near the surface, ③where the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths — it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way of ④exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which ⑤have never been seen before.

변형문제 41. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and lowered it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. Near the surface, where the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths — it is dark and cold there — photography is the principal way of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which has never been seen before.

- ① Englishman William Thompson took the first underwater photographs.
- ② The first underwater photographs were taken in the coast of southern England.
- ③ It took Thompson 10 minutes to take the underwater world.
- ④ It is difficult for an amateur to take good pictures near the surface.
- ⑤ Only 5% of the deep-sea world has been seen before.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

① Honesty is a fundamental part/ of every strong relationship./
정직이 근본적인 부분이다/ 모든 굳건한 관계의/

해석 정직은 모든 굳건한 관계의 근본적인 부분이다.

② Use it/ to your advantage/ by being open/ with what you feel/
그것을 이용하라/ 당신의 이점으로/ 솔직함으로써/ 당신이 느끼는 것에
and giving a truthful opinion/ when asked./
그리고 진실된 의견을 주는 것으로서 질문을 받았을 때/

해석 자신이 느끼는 것에 대해 솔직하게 말하고, 질문을 받았을 때 정직한 의견을 줌으로써 그것을 여러분에게 유리하게 사용하라.

③ This approach can help/ you escape/ uncomfortable social situations/
이 접근이 도울 수 있다 당신이 벗어나는 것을/ 불편한 사회적인 상황에서/
and make friends/ with honest people./
그리고 친구가 되는 것을/ 정직한 사람들과/

해석 이 접근법은 여러분이 불편한 사회적 상황에서 벗어나고 정직한 사람들과 친구가 될 수 있도록 도와줄 수 있다.

④ Follow this simple policy/ in life/ — never lie./
이 단순한 방침을 따르라 인생에서/ 결코 거짓말하지 마라/

해석 삶에서 다음과 같은 분명한 방침을 따르라.절대로 거짓말을 하지 말라.

⑤ When you develop a reputation/ for always telling the truth,/
당신이 평판을 쌓으면/ 항상 진실을 말한다는/
you will enjoy strong relationships/ based on trust./
당신은 강한 굳건한 관계를 누릴 것이다/

해석 항상 진실만을 말한다는 평판이 쌓이면, 여러분은 신뢰를 바탕으로 굳건한 관계를 누릴 것이다.

⑥ It will also be more difficult/ to manipulate you./
역시 더 어려울 것이다/ 당신을 조종하는 것이/

해석 (누군가가) 여러분을 조종하는 것도 더 어려워질 것이다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

⑦ People/ who lie/ get into trouble/ when someone threatens/
 사람들은/거짓말을 하는/어려움에 처하게된다/누군가 위협하면
 to uncover their lie./
 거짓말을 폭로한다는/

해석 거짓말을 하는 사람은 자신의 거짓말을 폭로하겠다고 누군가가 위협하면 곤경에 처하게 된다.

⑧ By living true/ to yourself,/ you'll avoid a lot of headaches./
 진실하게 삶으로써 스스로에게/당신은 많은 두통을 피할 것이다

해석 자신에게 진실하게 삶으로써, 여러분은 많은 골칫거리를 피할 것이다.

⑨ Your relationships will also be free/ from the poison/ of lies and secrets./
 당신의 관계는 역시 자유로울 것이다/ 중독으로부터/ 거짓말과 비밀의/

해석 또한 여러분의 관계에는 거짓과 비밀이라는 해악이 없을 것이다.

⑩ Don't be afraid/ to be honest/ with your friends,/ no matter how painful/
 두려워 하지마라/ 정직하는 것을/ 당신의 친구들에게 아무리 고통스러울지라도/
 the truth is./
 진실이/

해석 진실이 아무리 고통스러울지라도 친구들에게 정직하게 대하는 것을 두려워하지 말라.

⑪ In the long term,/ lies/ with good intentions hurt people/ much more/
 장기로 보면/ 거짓말은/ 좋은 의도를 가진/ 사람들에게 상처를 준다/ 훨씬 더/
 than telling the truth./
 진실을 말 하는 것 보다/

해석 장기적으로 보면, 선의의 거짓말은 진실을 말하는 것보다 사람들에게 훨씬 더 많이 상처를 준다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Honesty is a fundamental part/ of every strong relationship./

② Use it/ to your advantage/ by being open/ with what you feel/
and giving a truthful opinion/ when asked./

③ This approach can help/ you escape/ uncomfortable social situations/
and make friends/ with honest people./

④ Follow this simple policy/ in life/ — never lie./

⑤ When you develop a reputation/ for always telling the truth,/
you will enjoy strong relationships/ based on trust./

⑥ It will also be more difficult to manipulate you.

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑦ People/ who lie/ get into trouble/ when someone threatens/
 석
 to uncover their lie./

⑧ Your relationships will also be free/ from the poison/ of lies and secrets./
 석

⑨ Don't be afraid/ to be honest/ with your friends,/ no matter how painful/
 the truth is./

⑩ In the long term,/ lies/ with good intentions hurt people/ much more/
 than telling the truth./

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

MEMO

Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use (1)it ①() your advantage by (a)be open ②() ③ (what) you feel and (b)give a truthful opinion ④() (c) ask. (2)This approach can help you (d)escape uncomfortable social situations and (e)make friends ⑤() honest people. Follow (3)this simple policy in life — never lie. ⑥() you develop a reputation ⑦() always (f)tell the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships (g)base ⑧() trust. (4)It will also be more difficult (h)manipulate you. People who lie (i)get ⑨ () trouble ⑩() someone threatens (j)uncover their lie. ⑪(by) living true ⑫() yourself, you'll avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free ⑬() the poison of lies and secrets. Don't be afraid (k)be honest ⑭() your friends, ⑮() painful the truth is. ⑯() the long term, lies ⑰() good intentions hurt people much more ⑱() (1)tell the truth.

- 빈칸 ③,④,⑥,⑩,⑮에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
- 빈칸 ①,②,⑤,⑦,⑧,⑨,⑪,⑫,⑬,⑭,⑯,⑰,⑱에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
- 밑줄 친 동사 (a)-(l)을 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.
- 밑줄 친 지시어 (1)~(4)가 각각 가리키는 것을 쓰시오.

Answer&Advice

- ③ what ④ when
⑥ When ⑩ when
⑮ no matter how
- ① to ② with
⑤ with ⑦ for
⑧ on ⑨ into
⑪ By ⑫ to
⑬ from ⑭ with
⑯ In ⑰ with
⑱ than
- (a) being (b) giving
(c) asked (d) escape
(e) make (f) telling
(g) based (h) to manipulate
(i) get (j) to uncover
(k) to be (l) telling
- (1) honesty
(2) 바로 앞 문장의 내용
(3) never lie
(4) to manipulate you

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 42. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use it to your advantage by being open with what you feel and giving a truthful opinion when asked. This approach can help you escape uncomfortable social situations and make friends with honest people. Follow this simple policy in life — never lie. When you develop a reputation for always telling the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships based on trust. It will also be more difficult to manipulate you. People who lie get into trouble when someone threatens to uncover their lie. By living true to yourself, you'll avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free from the poison of lies and secrets. Don't be afraid to be honest with your friends, no matter how painful the truth is. In the long term, lies with good intentions hurt people much more than telling the truth.

- ① Slow and steady win the game.
- ② A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- ③ Honesty is the best policy.
- ④ Birds of a feather flock together.
- ⑤ Empty vessels make the most sound.

변형문제 43. 다음의 빈칸에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use it to your advantage by being open with (A)[that/what] you feel and giving a truthful opinion when asked. This approach can help you escape uncomfortable social situations and make friends with honest people. Follow this simple policy in life — never lie. When you (B)[develop/will develop] a reputation for always telling the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships based on trust. It will also be more difficult to manipulate you. People who lie get into trouble when someone threatens to uncover their lie. By living true to yourself, you'll avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free from the poison of lies and secrets. Don't be afraid to be honest with your friends, no matter how (C)[painful/painfully] the truth is. In the long term, lies with good intentions hurt people much more than telling the truth.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|--------------|-----------|
| ① | that | develop | painful |
| ② | that | will develop | painfully |
| ③ | what | develop | painfully |
| ④ | what | will develop | painful |
| ⑤ | what | develop | painful |

MEMO

변형문제 44. 다음의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use it to your advantage by being open with what you feel and giving a truthful opinion when asked. This approach can help you escape uncomfortable social situations and make friends with honest people. Follow this simple policy in life — never lie. When you develop a reputation for always telling the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships based on trust. It will also be more difficult to manipulate you. People who lie get into trouble when someone threatens to uncover their lie. By living true to yourself, you'll avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free from the poison of lies and secrets. Don't be afraid _____ your friends, no matter how painful the truth is. In the long term, lies with good intentions hurt people much more than telling the truth.

- ① to lie to someone with
- ② to be honest with
- ③ to manipulate yourself with
- ④ to help people with
- ⑤ to follow this simple police with

변형문제 45. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

Don't be afraid to be honest with your friends, no matter how painful the truth is. In the long term, lies with good intentions hurt people much more than telling the truth.

① Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use it to your advantage by being open with what you feel and giving a truthful opinion when asked. ②This approach can help you escape uncomfortable social situations and make friends with honest people. Follow this simple policy in life — never lie. ③When you develop a reputation for always telling the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships based on trust. It will also be more difficult to manipulate you. ④People who lie get into trouble when someone threatens to uncover their lie. By living true to yourself, you'll avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free from the poison of lies and secrets. ⑤

Step01. 지문분석

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such _____ labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science was wasted, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” What kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they would have achieved nothing.

- ① cooperative ② productive ③ fruitless
- ④ dangerous ⑤ irregular

■ SUMMARY ■

■ ANSWER ■

[정답] ③

[해설]

- ① 협동하는 ② 생산적인
- ③ 결실 없는 ④ 위험한
- ⑤ 불규칙한

■ Grammar&Structure ■

[8행] The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said

[that about four-fifths of his time in science was wasted],

접속사that(N절) → said의 목적어 S V

(as he was) adding sadly [that “nearly all scientific research leads~”]

↳ 분사구문 <부대상황> “~하면서” [] : 목적절

[13행] Without such passion, they would have achieved nothing.

↳ 가정법의 if절 대용표현(without=but for) ↳, 과거사실의 반대 <가정법과거완료>

■ Voca&Idiom ■

a. repetitive	반복적인
v. motivate	동기를 부여하다
n. mathematician	수학자
v. sharpen	날카롭게 하다
v. work on	~을 연구하다
v. get[lead] nowhere	아무런 성과를 못내다
n. bin	쓰레기통
n. inspiration	영감
a. worthwhile	가치 있는
n. biologist	생물학자
n. passion	열정
n. subject	주제

Step02. 직독직해&해설

① Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive,
아주 많은 매일 매일의 학문적인 일이 지루하고 반복적이기 때문에,
you need to be well motivated/ to keep doing it.

여러분은 잘 동기부여 되는 것이 필요하다/ 계속 그것을 하기위하여

해석

날마다 해야 하는 많은 학업이 지루하고 반복적이기 때문에, 여러분은 그것을 계속할 수 있는 많은 의욕이 필요하다.

② A mathematician sharpens her pencils,/ works on a proof,/ tries a few approaches,
수학자는 그녀의 연필을 깎고/ 증명하는데 일하고,/ 몇몇 접근법을 시도하고
gets nowhere,/ and finishes for the day.
아무 성과를 못내고/ 그리고 하루를 끝낸다.

해석

어느 수학자는 연필을 깎고, 어떤 증명을 해내려고 애쓰며, 몇 가지 접근법을 시도하고, 아무런 성과를 내지 못하고, 그 날을 끝낸다.

③ A writer sits down/ at his desk,/ produces/ a few hundred words,/ decides/ they are
작가는 앉는다/ 그의 책상에,/ 창작한다/ 몇백 단어들/ 결정한다/ 그것들이
no good,/ throws them/ in the bin,/ and hopes/ for better inspiration/ tomorrow.
쓸모없다고/ 그것들을 던진다/ 쓰레기통에/ 그리고 바란다/ 더 좋은 영감을/ 내일

해석

어느 작가는 책상에 앉아 몇 백 단어의 글을 창작하고, 그것이 별로라고 판단하며, 쓰레기통에 그것을 던져 버리고, 내일 더 나은 영감을 기대한다.

④ To produce something worthwhile/ —if it ever happens—/ may require years of /
가치 있는 무언가를 생산하는 것은/ 만약 그것이 일어난다 할지라도/ 필요할지 모른다
such fruitless labor.
수년간의 그러한 결실 없는 노동을/ 노벨상

해석

가치 있는 것을 만들어 내는 것은, 행여 라도 그런 일이 일어난다면, 여러 해 동안의 그런 결실 없는 노동을 필요로 할지도 모른다.

⑤ The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said/ that about four-fifths/ of his time/
수상자인 생물학자 Peter Medawar는 말했다/ 약 4-5가/ 그의 시간의/
in science/ was wasted,/ adding sadly/ that “nearly all scientific research leads/ nowhere.”
과학에서/낭비되었다고/ 슬프게 덧붙이면서/ 거의 모든 과학적인 연구가 이끌지 못한다/ 어디로도

해석

노벨상을 수상한 생물학자 Peter Medawar는 과학에 들인 그의 시간 중 5분의 4 정도가 헛되었다고 말하면서, “거의 모든 과학적 연구가 성과를 내지 못한다.”고 애석해하며 덧붙여 말했다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑥ What kept all of these people going/ when things were going badly/
 모든 사람이 계속하게 한 것은/ 상황이 안 좋게 되고 있을 때/
 was their passion/ for their subject.
 그들의 열정이었다/ 그들의 주제에 대한

해석 상황이 악화되고 있을 때 이 모든 사람들을 계속하게 했던 것은 자신들의 주제에 대한 열정이었다.

- ⑦ Without such passion,/ they would have achieved nothing.
 그러한 열정이 없었다면/ 그들은 아무것도 성취할 수 없었을 텐데

해석 그러한 열정이 없었더라면, 그들은 아무것도 이루지 못했을 것이다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive,
you need to be well motivated/ to keep doing it.

② A mathematician sharpens her pencils,/ works on a proof,/ tries a few approaches,
gets nowhere,/ and finishes for the day.

③ A writer sits down/ at his desk,/ produces/ a few hundred words,/ decides/ they are
no good,/ throws them/ in the bin,/ and hopes/ for better inspiration/ tomorrow.

④ To produce something worthwhile/ —if it ever happens—/ may require years of /
such fruitless labor.

⑤ The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said/ that about four-fifths/ of his time/
in science/ was wasted,/ adding sadly/ that “nearly all scientific research leads/
nowhere.”/

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑥ What kept all of these people going/ when things were going badly/
was their passion/ for their subject.

⑦ Without such passion,/ they would have achieved nothing.

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

①() a great deal of day-to-day academic work is (1)[bored/boring] and repetitive, you need to be well (a)motivate (b)keep (c)do it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works ②() a proof, tries a (2)[few/little] approaches, gets (3)[anywhere/nowhere], and finishes ③() the day. A writer sits ④() at his desk, produces a (4)[few/little] hundred words, decides (5)_____. (6)they are no good, throws (6)them in the bin, and hopes ⑤() better inspiration tomorrow. (d)produce something worthwhile — ⑥() it ever happens — may require years of such fruitless labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said ⑦() ⑧() four-fifths of his time in science (e)waste, (f)add sadly ⑨() “nearly all scientific research leads (7)[anywhere/nowhere].” ⑩() kept all of these people (g)go when things were going (8)[bad/badly] (h)be their passion ⑪() their subject. ⑫() such passion, they (i)achieve nothing.

1. 빈칸 ①,⑥,⑦,⑨,⑩에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
2. 빈칸 ②,③,④,⑤,⑧,⑪,⑫에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
3. 밑줄 친 (a)~(h)를 알맞은 형태로 고치시오.
4. 빈칸 (1),(2),(3),(4),(7),(8)에서 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.
5. 밑줄 친 빈칸 (5)에 생략된 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
6. 밑줄 친 대명사 (6)이 공통으로 가리키는 명사를 쓰시오.

MEMO

Answer&Advice

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. ① Since | ⑥ if |
| ⑦ that | ⑨ that |
| ⑩ What | |
| 2. ② on | ③ for |
| ④ down | ⑤ for |
| ⑧ about | ⑪ for |
| ⑫ Without | |
| 3. (a) motivated | |
| (b) to keep | |
| (c) doing | |
| (d) To produce | |
| (e) was wasted | |
| (f) adding | |
| (g) going | |
| (h) was | |
| (i) would have achieved | |
| 4. (1) boring | (2) few |
| (3) nowhere | (4) few |
| (7) nowhere | (8) badly |
| 5. (5) that | |
| 6. (6) words | |

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 46. 다음의 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

What kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject.

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. ① A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. ② A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. ③ To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such fruitless labor. ④ The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science was wasted, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” ⑤ Without such passion, they would have achieved nothing.

변형문제 47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such fruitless labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science was wasted, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” What kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they _____.

- ① could have been well motivated
- ② would have produced many things
- ③ could have kept going
- ④ would have gotten nowhere
- ⑤ could have won the Nobel Prize

MEMO

변형문제 48. 다음의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오.

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is ①**boring** and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces ②**a few** hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such fruitless labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science ③**were wasted**, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” ④**What** kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they ⑤**would have achieved** nothing.

변형문제 49. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile — if it ever happens — may require years of such _____ labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science was _____, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” What kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they would have achieved nothing.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① hard | wasted |
| ② fruitless | worthwhile |
| ③ fruitless | wasted |
| ④ effective | worthwhile |
| ⑤ effective | priceless |

Step01. 지문분석

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the end of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall as _____ a magnet, because it _____ means that _____. This is a good thing because distance traveled relates more directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer variable. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the dairy is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.

*merchandiser:상품 판매업자
**variable:변수

- ① the store looks larger than it is
- ② more products can be stored there
- ③ people have to walk through the whole store
- ④ the store provides customers with cultural events
- ⑤ people don't need to spend too much time in the store

Grammar&Structure

[1행] Within a store, **the wall marks** the back of the store, but
S1 V1
(it does) not **(mark)** the end of the marketing.
S' V It does~mark 원문에서는 생략

[3행] ~ because it means [that people have to walk through the
=the back wall O : 목적절
 whole store.]

[4행] This is a good thing because **distance traveled** relates **more**
=distance which is traveled, 수동관계 (이동된)
 directly to sales **per** entering customer **than** any other
more과 호응, relate to의 두 목적어가 than에 의해 비교됨
 measurable consumer variable.

[6행] Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the
 senses, [(which is) a wall decoration **(that catches the eye)** or a
관계절

a sound **(that catches the ear.)**
관계절
 [] 주어를 부연 설명하는 명사구 (which is 생략, which의 선행사=주절내용전체)

SUMMARY

ANSWER

- [정답] ③
[해설]
 ① 그 매장이 실제보다 더 커 보인다
 ② 더 많은 제품이 그곳에 보관될 수 있다
 ③ 사람들이 매장 전체를 걸어야 한다
 ④ 그 상점은 고객에게 문화행사를 제공한다
 ⑤ 사람들이 상점에서 너무 많은 시간을 보낼 필요가 없다

Voca&Idiom

- n. store 상점, 매장
- v. mark 나타내다, 표시하다
- n. merchandiser 상인
- n. magnet 자석[사람을 끄는 것]
- a. whole 전체의
- n. distance 거리
- v. relate 연관이 있다
- a. measurable 측정 가능한
- n. variable 변수
- n. attraction 매력, 관심 끄는 것
- v. appeal to ~에 호소하다
- n. decoration 장식
- a. specific 특정한
- a. dairy 우유의, 유제품의
- ad. frequently 자주, 빈번하게
- n. release 석방 발표, 발매

Step02. 직독직해&해설

① Within a store,/ the wall marks/ the back of the store,/ but not the end/
 상점 안에서/ 벽은 나타낸다/ 가게의 뒤쪽을/ 그러나 끝이 아니다/
 of the marketing.
 홍보의

해석 상점 안에서, 벽은 매장의 뒤쪽을 나타내지만, 마케팅의 끝을 나타내지는 않는다.

② Merchandisers often use/ the back wall/ as a magnet,/ because it means/
 상인들은 종종 이용한다/ 뒷벽을/ 자석으로서/ 그것이 의미하기 때문에/
 that people have to walk/ through the whole store.
 사람들이 걸어가야만 한다는 것을/ 전체 매장을

해석 상품 판매업자는 종종 뒷벽을 자석[사람을 끄는 것]으로 사용하는데, 이것은 사람들이 매장 전체를 걸어야 한다는 것을 의미하기 때문이다.

③ This is a good thing/ because distance/ traveled/ relates / more directly/
 이것은 좋은 것이다/ 거리가/ 이동되는/ 관련이 있기 때문이다/ 더 직접적으로/
 to sales/ per entering customer/ than any other measurable consumer variable.
 판매에/ 입장하는 고객당/ 다른 어떤 측정 가능한 고객 변수보다

해석 이것은 좋은 일인데, 측정 가능한 다른 어떤 소비자 변수보다 이동 거리가 방문 고객당 판매량과 더 직접적으로 관련되어 있기 때문이다.

④ Sometimes,/ the wall's attraction is simply/ appealing/ to the senses,
 때때로/ 그 벽의 매력은 단순히/ 호소하는 것이다/ 감각에
 a wall decoration/ that catches the eye/ or a sound/ that catches the ear.
 벽 장식물이나/ 시선을 끄는 / 혹은 소리/ 귀를 기울이게 하는

해석 때로는 벽에서 사람의 관심을 끄는 것은 정말로 감각에 호소하는 것인데, 시선을 끄는 벽의 장식물이나 귀를 기울이게 하는 소리가 그것에 해당한다.

⑤ Sometimes/ the attraction/ is specific goods.
 때때로/ 관심을 끄는 것은/ 특정한 제품이다

해석 때로는 사람의 관심을 끄는 것이 특정 상품이기도 하다.

Step02. 직독직해&해설

- ⑥ In supermarkets,/ the dairy is often at the back,/ because people frequently come/
 유제품은 종종 뒤쪽에 있다/ 사람들이 자주 오기 때문이다/
 just for milk.
 단지 우유를 위해

해석

때로는 사람의 관심을 끄는 것이 특정 상품이기도 하다. 슈퍼마켓에서 유제품은 흔히 뒤편에 위치하는데, 사람들이 자주 우유만 사러 오기 때문이다.

- ⑦ At video rental shops,/ it's the new releases.
 비디오대여점에서/그것은 신간 비디오이다

해석

비디오 대여점에서는 그것이 새로 출시된 비디오이다.

Step03. Self Check-Up

① Within a store,/ the wall marks/ the back of the store,/ but not the end/
of the marketing.

② Merchandisers often use/ the back wall/ as a magnet,/ because it means/
that people have to walk/ through the whole store.

③ This is a good thing/ because distance/ traveled/ relates / more directly/
to sales/ per entering customer/ than any other measurable consumer variable.

④ Sometimes,/ the wall's attraction is simply/ appealing/ to the senses,/ 석
a wall decoration/ that catches the eye/ or a sound/ that catches the ear.

⑤ Sometimes/ the attraction/ is specific goods. 텍석

Step03. Self Check-Up

⑥ In supermarkets,/ the dairy is often at the back,/ because people frequently come/
just for milk.

⑦ At video rental shops,/ it's the new releases.

Step04. 본문확인문제

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

①() a store, the wall marks the back of the store, ② (but) not the end of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall ③() a magnet, ④(cau) (1)[they mean/it means] that people have to walk ⑤() the whole store. (2)This is a good thing ⑥() distance (a)travel relates more directly ⑦() sales ⑧() entering customer ⑨() any other measurable consumer (3)[variable/variables]. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply (b)appeal ⑩() the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the dairy is often ⑫() the back, ⑬() people frequently come just ⑭(or) milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.

1. 빈칸 ②,④,⑥,⑬에 알맞은 접속사를 넣으시오.
2. 빈칸 ①,③,⑤,⑦,⑧,⑨,⑩,⑫,⑭에 알맞은 전치사를 넣으시오.
3. 밑줄 친 동사 (a)와 (b)를 올바른 형태로 고치시오.
4. 빈칸 (1)과 (3)에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오.
5. 밑줄 친 대명사 (2)가 가리키는 것을 적으시오

MEMO

Answer&Advice

1. ② but
④ because
⑥ because
⑬ because
2. ① Within
③ as
⑤ through
⑦ to
⑧ per
⑨ than
⑩ to
⑫ at
⑭ for
3. (a) traveled
(b) appealing
4. (1) it means
(3) variable
5. (2) Merchandisers often use back wall as a magnet

Step05. 변형문제

MEMO

변형문제 50. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 알맞게 배열하시오.

Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the end of the marketing.

- A. This is a good thing because distance traveled relates more directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer variable.
- B. In supermarkets, the dairy is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.
- C. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods.
- D. Merchandisers often use the back wall as a magnet, because it means that people have to walk through the whole store.

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

변형문제 51. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the end of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall as a magnet, because it means ①what people have to walk through the whole store. This is a good thing because distance ②traveled relates more ③directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer variable. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply ④appealing to the senses, a wall decoration ⑤that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the dairy is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.

MEMO

변형문제 52. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the (A)[end / outset] of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall as a magnet, because it means that people have to walk through the whole store. This is a good thing because distance traveled relates more directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer (B)[constant /variable]. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the (C)[dairy / diary] is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|----------|-------|
| ① | end | constant | dairy |
| ② | end | variable | dairy |
| ③ | end | variable | diary |
| ④ | outset | constant | dairy |
| ⑤ | outset | variable | diary |

변형문제 53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the end of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall as a magnet, because it means that people have to walk through the whole store. This is a good thing because _____ relates more directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer variable. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the dairy is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| ① length of store | ② appealing goods |
| ③ distance traveled | ④ active marketing |
| ⑤ customer's participation | |

■ **변형문제 정답** ■

본 자료의 오타 혹은 오답 등은

cafe.naver.com/3863386 게시판에서 확인바랍니다

- 1. ④
- 2. ⑤
- 3. ③
- 4. ② → been
- 5. ③
- 6. ④ → feel
- 7. ④
- 8. ⑤
- 9. ⑤
- 10. ④
- 11. ①
- 12. ⑤
- 13. ②
- 14. ⑤ → to control
- 15. ③
- 16. ②
- 17. ⑤
- 18. ⑤
- 19. ⑤
- 20. ②
- 21. ③
- 22. ②
- 23. ②
- 24. ④
- 25. ④
- 26. ③ → where the eggs are
- 27. ①
- 28. ⑤
- 29. ④
- 30. ③

- 31. ① → how U.K. adults accessed
- 32. ⑤
- 33. ⑤ → with design print
- 34. ②
- 35. ③ → was
- 36. ⑤
- 37. ④
- 38. ①
- 39. ③
- 40. ⑤ → has
- 41. ④
- 42. ③
- 43. ⑤
- 44. ②
- 45. ⑤
- 46. ⑤
- 47. ④
- 48. ③ → was wasted
- 49. ③
- 50. ④
- 51. ① → that
- 52. ②
- 53. ③
- 54. ③
- 55. ②
- 56. ④
- 57. ①
- 58. ③
- 59. ③
- 60. ④