

**EBS 2020 수능특강 영어**  
**변형 1 서술형 변형문제**  
**변형 2 종합 변형문제**  
**변형 3 사용설명서 변형문제**

**I 유형편**

11강 빈칸 내용 추론

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A) 모든 물웅덩이는 물이 막혀 땅속으로 내려가는 것이 차단되었다는 표시이다. So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground beneath the puddle is either nonporous or extremely wet. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, (B) 그 지역에 비가 조금도 더 오지 않았음에도 불구하고, This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. Since the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly influences the types of plants and animals you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, without a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have changed.

\*puddle 물웅덩이 \*\*nonporous 물이 스며들 수 없는

1) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 동격의 that절을 사용할 것
  2. 분사구문을 반드시 사용할 것
  3. every, sign, block, stop, travel down, through, ground를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 18단어를 쓸 것

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2) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. despite, there, is, any, that area를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  2. 총 10단어로 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the present. (A) 여러분이 오늘 하고 있는 일이 어떻게 해서 앞으로 어느 때만이 아닌 오늘 도움이 되는지를 이해하는 것은 is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into manageable pieces is important to motivation. When I saw that (B) 만약 내가 매일 어느 정도의 일을 하기만 한다면, 나는 결국 거대한 프로젝트를 끝낸다는 내 목표에 도달할 것이다, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be careful using the big picture as motivation.

\*procrastinate 질질 끌다, 미루다

3) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 간접의문문을 사용할 것
  2. 관계대명사 what을 사용할 것
  3. do, today, benefit, just, just, down the road를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 17단어를 쓸 것

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4) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. if 가정법 과거를 사용할 것
  2. 동격의 of를 사용할 것
  3. only, some, eventually, reach, goal, finish, enormous를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 19단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal memory as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artists Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano. During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini — who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage — stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat. Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right. I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score." That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him. (A) 악보를 보고나서 놀란 것은 Mr. Schelling이었는데, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I *did* omit the G flat. In all the times I have played this piece I *always* omitted the G flat. (B) 내가 그 곡을 작곡한 날 이후로, 나는 그것이 거기 있었다는 것을 완전히 잊어버렸던 것이지요."

5) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 전치사 After를 사용할 것
  2. Mr. Schelling을 강조하는 구문을 사용할 것
  3. look, score, who, surprise를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 12단어를 쓸 것

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6) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 전치사 Since를 사용할 것
  2. 관계부사와 접속사 that을 생략할 것
  3. day, write, completely, forget, there를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 13단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology's focus that (A) 많은 학자들은 감정을 거의 모든 인간 행동을 이끄는 동기 부여의 힘으로 보았다. Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any *thing* we want — all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion. Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response. We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons to justify what we want to think, and (B) 우리가 생각하고 싶어 하는 것은 거의 항상 우리가 느끼는 방식에 의해 형성된다.

7) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 후치 수식하는 분사를 사용할 것
  2. scholar, view, motivate, force, guide, almost, behavior를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  3. 총 14단어를 쓸 것

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8) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

- <조건>
1. 관계대명사 what을 사용할 것
  2. 간접의문문을 사용할 것
  3. want, think, almost, shape, feel을 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  4. 총 13단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? (A) 이런 장난감들은 가지고 놀기에 느낌이 좋고 아이들을 바깥 세상에 연결해 줄 뿐만 아니라, but they are also often strong enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: the closer to the original source, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toys.

\*felt ball 펠트(모직, 털을 압축하여 만든 천)로 만든 공 모양의 것

9) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

1. Not only로 시작할 것
2. to부정사의 부사적 용법을 사용할 것
3. these toys, feel, play, connect, outside world 를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
4. 총 17단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. Marc Benamou, studying the use of affective terms to describe the expressive character of music among Western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories. (A) 이것은 문화를 비교한다고 주장하는 연구를 우리가 얼마나 신뢰할 수 있는지에 대해 어느 정도 의심을 불러일으킨다. Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.

\*convergence 비슷하게 되어가는 과정

\*\*purport (~이라고) 주장하다 \*\*\*nuanced (차이가) 미묘한

10) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

1. 간접의문문을 사용할 것
2. 관계대명사 that을 사용할 것
3. raise, doubt, much, trust, study, purport, compare, culture를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
4. 총 16단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) 예술 공연의 성패 여부를 알기 위해서는 어떤 공연 상황에서든지 성공이나 실패로 간주되는 것을 알아야 한다. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's *ten unaided fingers* that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. (B) 연주가 인간의 성취임을 보여 주는 것에 대한 찬탄은 거장의 연주를 듣는 전율을 형성한다. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

\*virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) \*\*forgery 위조

11) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하려고 할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써 넣으시오.

<조건>

1. 접속사 whether, that과 관계대명사 what을 사용할 것

2. artistic, count, succeed, fail, any, context를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화, 중복 활용 가능)

To know \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ requires \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

12) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

1. 도치 구문을 사용할 것

2. 관계대명사 what을 사용할 것

3. build, thrill, hear, virtuoso, admire, represent, achieve를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)

4. 총 19단어를 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The story of how milk became America's drink combines the perfection of industry with the perfection of consumer knowledge. For example, (A) Spencer and Blanford는 우유 섭취량의 증가를 '판매된 우유와 크림의 품질에 있어 상당한 향상' 덕으로 돌린다, which led to a "more generous use of those products." Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity based on important findings and research." In other words, the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing perfection of milk - in both quality and price - and education of consumers about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.

13) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

1. 후치 수식하는 분사를 사용할 것

2. attribute, increase, drink, significant, improve, quality, cream, sell을 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)

Spencer and Blanford \_\_\_\_\_  
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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. If you're someone who is high in self-complexity — that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of *Glee*) — the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively contained, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. But (A) 학생으로서의 정체성이 여러분이 가지고 있는 다른 소수의 정체성과 크게 겹칠 정도로 자아 복잡성이 낮다면 — then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to lower your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. In short, putting all your “self eggs” in one basket can be risky in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.

14) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하려고 할 때 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써 넣으시오.

- |  |
|--|
| <조건>   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. if 조건 부사절을 사용할 것</li> <li>2. 접속사 that을 사용할 것</li> <li>3. low, self-complexity, such, identity, overlap, great, extent를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)</li> </ol> |

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with the few other identities you have

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A few years ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown. The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully. Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town. This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather (A) 그것은 아무도 자신의 경쟁 업체들이 자신보다 우위를 점하는 것을 원하지 않기 때문이다. If you set up your business near a competitor, you avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them. You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them. As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known as the theatre district. It is then imperative for new theatres to open in the same area or face a potential loss of patrons.

\*imperative (행동·사정 따위가) 피할 수 없는  
 \*\*patron 고객, 단골

15) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

- |  |
|--|
| <조건>   |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 접속사 because를 사용할 것</li> <li>2. 5형식 구문을 사용할 것</li> <li>3. no, want, compete, gain, advantage를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)</li> </ol> |

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, (A) 자신들의 기존의 신념이나 필요에 맞는 것들을 수용하고 그렇지 않은 것들을 거부하면서. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. (B) 우리의 편향된 해석은 우리의 실제 꿈이 하는 것보다 우리 자신에 대해 더 많은 것을 우리에게 말해 줄 것이다.

16) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

- <조건>
1. 분사구문을 사용할 것
  2. 지시대명사 that의 특별 용법을 사용할 것
  3. 관계대명사 that을 사용할 것
  4. accept, fit, preexist, belief, need, reject를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  5. 총 17단어를 쓸 것

17) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

- <조건>
1. 비교급 구문을 사용할 것
  2. 대동사 do를 사용할 것
  3. 도치 구문을 사용할 것
  4. bias, interpret, may, tell, actual을 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
  5. 총 14단어를 쓸 것

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access to organizations. Most of the time, customers receive an automated response (A) 자기들의 이메일이 수취되었다는 것을 말해 주는 and (B) 그들이 언제 응답을 받을 것으로 예측할 수 있는지를 말해 주는. However, even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately. Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity. Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. They found that simple things make a difference. This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

\*in-kind 받는 것과 같은 종류의

18) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 각각 영작하십시오.

- <조건>
1. (A), (B) 둘 다 분사로 시작할 것
  2. (A), (B) 둘 다 접속사를 사용할 것
  3. (A)는 indicate, receive, (B)는 state, expect, get, response를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)

(A) \_\_\_\_\_  
(B) \_\_\_\_\_

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground. So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can (A) [induce / infer] is that the ground beneath the puddle is either nonporous or extremely (B) [damp / arid]. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, despite there not being any more rain in that area. This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. Since the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly influences the types of plants and animals you will find, a (C) [abrupt / abysmal] change in the number of puddles, without a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have changed.

\*puddle 물웅덩이 \*\*nonporous 물이 스며들 수 없는

1) 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에서 글의 흐름상 가장 적절한 것들로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

- |   | (A)    | (B)    | (C)       |
|---|--------|--------|-----------|
| ① | induce | - damp | - abrupt  |
| ② | induce | - arid | - abysmal |
| ③ | infer  | - arid | - abrupt  |
| ④ | infer  | - arid | - abysmal |
| ⑤ | infer  | - damp | - abrupt  |

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the present. Understanding how what you are doing today benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into manageable pieces is important to motivation. When I saw that if I only did *some* work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be careful using the big picture as motivation.

\*procrastinate 질질 끌다, 미루다

2) 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Coaching should be oriented toward the future rather than the past
- ② Writing an essay can be a challenging task for ordinary people.
- ③ We occasionally need to procrastinate our priorities.
- ④ We should bear in mind that big success is not simultaneous but sequential
- ⑤ Picturing what we will achieve in the future generally benefits us a lot.



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal memory as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, ㉠ he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling’s “Impressions from an Artists Life,” and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano.

(A) During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini — who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although ㉡ he kept one on the stage — stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that ㉢ he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat.

(B) After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and ㉣ he said, “Mr. Toscanini, I *did* omit the G flat. In all the times I have played this piece I *always* omitted the G flat. Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there.”

(C) Mr. Schelling replied, “You are right. I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score.” That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so ㉤ he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him.

3) 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤들 중 가리키는 대상이 틀린 것을 고르시오.

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤

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

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

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology’s focus that many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force guiding almost all of human behavior.

(A) Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response.

(B) We tell ourselves that such decisions aren’t driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind’s most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with “sophisticated” reasons to justify what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel.

(C) Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any *thing* we want — all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion.

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

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

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate [                    ] of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also often strong enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: the closer to the original source, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toys.

\*felt ball 펠트(모직, 털을 압축하여 만든 천)로 만든 공 모양의 것

6) 밑글의 흐름상 빈 칸에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① rehabilitation
- ② retortion
- ③ reflection
- ④ reunification
- ⑤ resignation

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. Marc Benamou, studying the use of affective terms to describe the expressive character of music among Western and Javanese subjects, (A) [asserted / denied] that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories. This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures. Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be (B) [discreet / discrete] the possibility that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the (C) [respectful / respective] languages.

\*convergence 비슷하게 되어가는 과정

\*\*purport (~이라고) 주장하다 \*\*\*nuanced (차이가) 미묘한

7) 밑글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에서 글의 흐름상 가장 적절한 것들로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.

- |   | (A)      | (B)        | (C)          |
|---|----------|------------|--------------|
| ① | asserted | - discreet | - respectful |
| ② | asserted | - discrete | - respectful |
| ③ | asserted | - discreet | - respectful |
| ④ | denied   | - discrete | - respectful |
| ⑤ | denied   | - discreet | - respectful |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To know ㉠ whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or ㉡ build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations ㉢ is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's *ten unaided fingers* that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. ㉣ Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for ㉤ which the performance represents as a human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

\*virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) \*\*forgery 위조

8) 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤들 중 어법상 바르지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢  
④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤

9) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Various Evaluating Factors of Art Performances  
② Virtuoso's Incredible Musical Prowess  
③ The Most Salient Attribute of Art Performance  
④ The Sophistication of the State-of-the-art Synthesizer  
⑤ Seriousness of the Prevalence of Plagiarism in Art World

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The story of how milk became America's drink combines the perfection of industry with the perfection of consumer knowledge. (A) \_\_\_\_\_, Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use of those products." Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity based on important findings and research." (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing perfection of milk - in both quality and price - and education of consumers about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.

10) 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- |   | (A)          | (B)              |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| ① | In contrast  | - That is to say |
| ② | In contrast  | - However        |
| ③ | For instance | - Otherwise      |
| ④ | For instance | - However        |
| ⑤ | For instance | - That is to say |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. If you're someone who is high in self-complexity — that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of *Glee*) — the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively (A) contained, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student overlaps to a great extent with the few other identities you have — then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to lower your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. (B) In short, putting all your "self eggs" in one basket can be risky in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.

11) 윗글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 (A)와 바꿀 수 없는 것을 고르시오.

- ① suppressed                      ② retained
- ③ repressed                        ④ checked
- ⑤ curbed

12) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)와 유사한 의미로 요약문을 완성하려고 한다. 윗글의 내용상 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The more \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ facets of one's ego-identity has, the less \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ one becomes to undesirable emotions.

- | (A)            | (B)           |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① varied       | - resistant   |
| ② consistent   | - vulnerable  |
| ③ inconsistent | - immune      |
| ④ consistent   | - sensitive   |
| ⑤ varied       | - susceptible |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A few years ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown.

(A) This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a competitor, you avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them.

(B) You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them. As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known as the theatre district.

(C) The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully. Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town.

\*imperative (행동·사정 따위가) 피할 수 없는  
\*\*patron 고객, 단골

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

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

14) 윗글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is then \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ for new theatres to open in the same area or face a potential \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of patrons.

- | (A)           | (B)    |
|---------------|--------|
| ① mandatory   | - gain |
| ② mandatory   | - loss |
| ③ dispensable | - gain |
| ④ optional    | - loss |
| ⑤ optional    | - gain |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that ㉠ are occurred when we are worried or depressed. But ㉡ what the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are \_\_\_\_\_ in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that ㉢ do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream ㉣ which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than ㉤ are our actual dreams.

15) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① impartial and self-correcting
- ② unbiased and self-sufficient
- ③ partial and self-confirming
- ④ fair and self-deprecating
- ⑤ logical and self-created

16) 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤들 중 어법상 바른 것을 고르시오.

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

However, even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately.

Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access to organizations.

㉠ Most of the time, customers receive an automated response indicating that their e-mail has been received and stating when they can expect to get a response. ㉡ Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." ㉢ That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity. ㉣ Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. ㉤ They found that simple things make a difference. This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

\*in-kind 받는 것과 같은 종류의

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

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢
- ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤

18) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Advantages of Communicating with Customers via E-mails
- ② What Makes a Fundamental Difference in Customer Satisfaction
- ③ The Importance of Quick and Automated Responses
- ④ Efficiency Rather Than Effectiveness
- ⑤ Consequences of Affirmative Feedbacks

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground. So if a puddle is (A) persistent, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground beneath the puddle is either nonporous or extremely wet. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, (B) despite there not being any more rain in that area. This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. Since the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly influences the types of plants and animals you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, without a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have changed.

\*puddle 물웅덩이 \*\*nonporous 물이 스며들 수 없는

1) 윗글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 (A)의 의미를 우리말로 적고, 바꿀 수 없는 단어 2개를 <보기>에서 골라 V표시 하시오.

우리말 의미 : \_\_\_\_\_

<보기>	
<input type="checkbox"/> repetitive	<input type="checkbox"/> incessant
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittent	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous
<input type="checkbox"/> recurrent	<input type="checkbox"/> occasional

2) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 의미상 같도록 고치려고 할 때, 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

<조건>
1. 'Although + 주어 + 동사'를 사용할 것
2. 축약형을 사용하지 말고 총 10단어를 쓸 것

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the present. Understanding how what you are doing today benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! (A) 목표를 관리할 수 있는 조각들로 쪼개는 능력은 동기 부여에 중요하다. When I saw that if I only did *some* work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be careful using the big picture as motivation.

\*procrastinate 질질 끌다, 미루다

3) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하시오.

<조건>
1. to부정사의 형용사적 용법을 사용할 것
2. ability, break, goal, manage, piece, important, motivate을 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal memory as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling’s “Impressions from an Artists Life,” and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano. During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini — who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although he kept (A) one on the stage — stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat. Mr. Schelling replied, “You are right. I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score.” That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him. After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, “Mr. Toscanini, I *did* omit the G flat. In all the times I have played this piece I *always* omitted the G flat. Since the day I wrote (B) it, I had completely forgotten (C) it was there.”

4) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A), (B), (C)가 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 각각 쓰시오.

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

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology’s focus that many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force guiding almost all of human behavior. Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any *thing* we want — all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion. Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a (A) gut emotional response. We tell ourselves that such decisions aren’t driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind’s most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at (B) \_\_\_\_\_ “sophisticated” reasons to justify what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel.

5) 윗글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 (A)의 의미를 우리말로 쓰고, 바꿀 수 있는 어휘를 골라 V표시를 하시오. 우리말 의미 : \_\_\_\_\_

<보기>	
<input type="checkbox"/> initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> reasonable
<input type="checkbox"/> inventive	<input type="checkbox"/> intuitive

6) 윗글의 흐름상 빈칸 (B)에 가장 알맞은 표현에 V표시를 하고 각각의 의미를 우리말로 쓰시오.

<보기>	
<input type="checkbox"/> putting up with	: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> catching up with	: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> coming up with	: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> keeping up with	: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> ending up with	: _____

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also often strong enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: (A) the closer to the original source, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toys.

\*felt ball 펠트(모직, 털을 압축하여 만든 천)로 만든 공 모양의 것

ㄱ) 위글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 의미상 같도록 고치려고 할 때, 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

- <조건>
1. 'the + 비교급, the + 비교급'를 사용할 것
  2. 축약된 형태를 본문을 참조하여 '주어 + 동사'로 고칠 것
  3. 총 14단어로 쓸 것

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다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact ㉠ that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. Marc Benamou, studying the use of (A) affektive terms to describe the expressive character of music among Western and Javanese subjects, ascertained ㉢ that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly (B) correspond to Western categories. This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies ㉡ that (C) purport to compare cultures. Presumably, we can assume ㉣ that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility ㉤ that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.

8) 위글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(E)를 글의 흐름상 각각 우리말로 해석하고 제시된 단어와 바꿀 수 있으면 O, 바꿀 수 없으면 X표시를 하시오.

- (A) \_\_\_\_\_ = influential (     )  
 (B) \_\_\_\_\_ = coincide with (     )  
 (C) \_\_\_\_\_ = allege (     )

9) 위글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤들 중 문법적으로 쓰임이 다른 하나를 고르고, 문법적인 설명을 간략히 하시오.

정답	용법



다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that (A) 그 음을 만들어 내는 것은 바로 한 사람의, '도움을 받지 않는 열 개의 손가락'이라는 것이다. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

\*virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) \*\*forgery 위조

10) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 의미상 같도록 고치려고 할 때, 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>

1. '도움을 받지 않는 열 개의 손가락'을 강조하는 구문을 쓸 것
2. one, person, aid, produce, sound를 반드시 활용할 것 (어형 변화 가능)
3. 총 11단어로 쓸 것

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The story of how milk became America's drink combines the perfection of industry with the perfection of consumer knowledge. For example, Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use of those products." Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity based on important findings and research." In other words, the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, (A) is due to the increasing perfection of milk - in both quality and price - and education of consumers about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.

11) 윗글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 (A)의 의미를 우리말로 쓰고, 바꿀 수 없는 표현을 골라 V표시를 하시오.

우리말 의미 : \_\_\_\_\_

<보기>

- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> results in   | <input type="checkbox"/> resides in |
| <input type="checkbox"/> results from | <input type="checkbox"/> stems from |

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. If you're someone who is high in self-complexity — that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of *Glee*) — the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively contained, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student overlaps to a great extent with the few other identities you have — then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to lower your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. In short, (A) putting all your “self eggs” in one basket can be risky in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.

12) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 우리말로 알맞게 해석하고, 사용된 수사법을 <보기>에서 골라 V표시하십시오.

우리말 해석
수사법
<input type="checkbox"/> hyperbole <input type="checkbox"/> anthropomorphism <input type="checkbox"/> analogy <input type="checkbox"/> contrast

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A few years ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown. The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully. Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town. (A) This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a competitor, you avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them. You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them. As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known as the theatre district. It is then imperative for new theatres to open in the same area or face a potential loss of patrons.

\*imperative (행동·사정 따위가) 피할 수 없는  
 \*\*patron 고객, 단골

13) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 우리말로 알맞게 해석하고, 문법적 설명을 완성하십시오.

우리말 해석
문법적 설명 (각각 두 글자로 채우시오)
위 문장에서 not necessarily는 (        ) 부정이며, (say)는 (        )를 제시하는 표현이다.

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But (A) whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than (B) do our actual dreams.

14) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)를 우리말로 해석하고 의미상 같도록 고치려고 할 때, 빈 칸을 완성하십시오.

우리말 해석
문장 전환
= _____ the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be,

15) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (B)를 의미상 같도록 고치려고 할 때, 다음 <조건>에 맞게 영작하십시오.

<조건>
1. 원래 어순, 완전한 문장으로 쓸 것
2. 총 7단어로 쓸 것

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Customers like e-mail because (A) it's easy to use and (B) it gives them immediate access to organizations. Most of the time, customers receive an automated response indicating that their e-mail has been received and stating when they can expect to get a response. However, even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately. Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity. Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. They found that simple things make a difference. (C) This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

\*in-kind 받는 것과 같은 종류의

16) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 대한 문법적 설명이 옳바르면 T, 틀리면 F에 표시를 하시오.  
 (A) it은 가주어 (형식상의 주어)이다. [T / F]  
 (B) it은 앞문장의 e-mail을 받는 대명사이다.  
 [T / F]

17) 윗글의 밑줄 친 (C)에 포함되는 것을 본문에서 세 가지를 찾아 우리말로 각각 번역하십시오.

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_

서술형 변형문제 1

1)

[정답] : Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground.

[해설] : 'Every + 단수명사 + 단수동사'와 동격의 that절, 그리고 'stop ... from ~ing (...가 ~하지 못하도록 막다)'에서 stop의 수동형 분사 구문 에 주의 한다

2)

[정답] : despite there not being any more rain in that area

[해설] : despite은 전치사로 뒤에 의미상의 주어 there와 동명사가 와야 한다

3)

[정답] : Understanding how what you are doing today benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road

[해설] : '의문사 + 주어 + 동사'는 understanding의 목적어로 사용된 명사절이며, 관계대명사 what절이 간접의문문 절의 주어 역할을 한다

4)

[정답] : if I only did some work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project

[해설] : 'if + 주어 + 과거동사, 주어 + 조동사 과거형 + 동사원형'의 가정법 과거를 사용 하고, 동격의 of 뒤에는 동명사를 사용 한다

5)

[정답] : After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised

[해설] : 전치사 뒤에 동명사를 사용하고, it ~ that 강조 구문에서 강조된 대상이 사람인 경우 that을 who로 대신 할 수 있다

6)

[정답] : Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there

[해설] : 전치사 since뒤에 명사를 목적어로 취하며, 관계 부사 when을 생략 하고, forget의 과거완료 시제와 목적어 역할을 하는 that절의 that을 생략 한다

7)

[정답] : many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force guiding almost all of human behavior

[해설] : 'view A as B (A를 B로 보다)'와 the motivational force를 후치 수식하는 guiding을 사용 한다

8)

[정답] : what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel

[해설] : 관계대명사 what절이 주어의 역할을 하는 수동태 문장 이고 by의 목적어 자리에 간접의문문을 사용 한다

9)

[정답] : Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world

[해설] : 부정어구 문두 도치 구문에 주의 하며, 형용사 good을 수식 하는 to부정사의 부사적 용법을 사용 한다

10)

[정답] : This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures

[해설] : 전치사 about뒤에 간접의문문이 명사절로 사용되며 studies를 선행사로 갖는 관계 대명사 that절을 사용 한다

11)

[정답] : To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context.

[해설] : to부정사가 물주 구문으로 사용되어 '~하기 위하여 여서는'이라고 해석 된 것을 유의 하고, require (요구하다) 의 that절에 should가 생략된 구조 이다

12)

[정답] : Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a human achievement

[해설] : 수동태의 과거분사형이 문장 앞으로 강조되어 도치 구문이 된다

13)

[정답] : Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold."

[해설] : 'attribute A to B (A를 B의 덕으로 돌리다)'를 사용하고, milk and cream을 sell의 과거분사형이 후치 수식 한다

14)

[정답] : if you're low in self-complexity such that

your identity as a student overlaps to a great extent with the few other identities you have

[해설] : such that이 '너무나 그러하여' 의미의 접속사로 사용 된다

15)

[정답] : it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them

[해설] : 'want + 목적어 + to 부정사'의 5형식 구문을 사용 한다

16)

[정답] : accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not

[해설] : those는 본문의 dreams를 대신하는 대명사이며, do not 뒤에는 병렬 관계에서 fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs가 생략 된다

17)

[정답] : Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams

[해설] : 비교 구문에서 than 뒤의 어순이 도치되는 경우가 있으며, do는 앞의 tell us about ourselves를 받는 대동사 이다

18)

[정답] : (A) indicating that their e-mail has been received (B) stating when they can expect to get a response

[해설] : (A)는 현재완료 수동태에 주의 하고, (B)는 간접 의문문을 사용 한다

### 변형문제 2

1)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A) infer (추론하다) [원문 deduce] (B) damp (축축한) [원문 wet] (C) abrupt (급작스러운) [원문 sudden]

2)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : ① 코칭은 과거보다는 미래를 지향해야 한다. ② Writing an essay can be an challenging task for ordinary people. 에세이를 쓰는 것은 일반인들에게 어려운 작업일 수 있다. ③ We occasionally need to procrastinate our priorities. 우리는 때때로 우선순위를 미룰 필요가 있다. ④ 우리는 큰 성공은 동시다발적인 것이 아니라 연속적인 것이라는 것을 명심해야만 한다. ⑤

미래에 우리가 성취할 것을 상상하는 것은 일반적으로 우리에게 많은 혜택을 준다.

3)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : ⑤는 Mr. Schelling을 가리킨다

4)

[정답] : ①

[해설] : Maestro Toscanini가 Mr. Shelling에게 피아노 연주를 요청하여 (A)의 리허설 하는 내용이 연결되고, 이때 Mr. Shelling의 잘못된 연주를 알아차리고 (C)에서 틀이 확인하는 내용이 나오고 나서 (B)에서 결국 Mr. Shelling의 실수였음이 밝혀지는 것이 적절하다

5)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : 주어진 글에서 감정이 20세기 말 무렵, 심리학에서 매우 중요한 부분이 되었다는 이야기 이후에 (C)에서 오늘날 많은 심리학자들의 주장이 언급되고 (A)에서 앞에서 언급하는 많은 결정들을 우리의 생각과는 다르게 감정적 반응에 의해 더 자주 유발된다는 내용이 나오고 (B)에서 연구 결과에 의한 주제문이 반복되는 것이 가장 적절하다

6)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : [원문 representation (표현, 표상)] ① rehabilitation (갱생) ② retortion (비틀기, 복수) ③ reflection (반영) ④ reunification (재통일) ⑤ resignation (사임)

7)

[정답] : ①

[해설] : (A) asserted (단언/주장하다) [원문 ascertained] (B) discreet (신중한) [원문 alert] (C) respectful (공손한) [원문 respective (각각의)]

8)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : 뒷 문장이 불완전한 문장이므로, which는 what으로 고쳐야 한다

9)

[정답] : ②

[해설] : ① 예술 공연의 다양한 평가 요인들 ② 거장의 놀라운 음악적인 기량 ③ 예술 공연의 가장 본질적인 측면 ④ 최신의 음향 합성 장치의 정교함 ⑤ 예술계에 만연한 표절의 심각성

10)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : (A)에는 앞 문장을 뒷받침하는 주장을 펼치는 구체적인 인물이 등장하므로 for instance (예를 들면)이 오고 (B)에는 앞문장과 동일한 주장이 부연되어지므로 That is to say (즉, 다시 말하자면)이 적절 하다

11)

[정답] : ②

[해설] : ② retain (보유하다) [원문 contain (억제하다)]

those는 앞의 positions를 대신하는 대명사이며, for (찬성하는)와 against (반대하는)에 유의 한다

12)

[정답] : ⑤

[해설] : 글의 내용으로 보아 ‘자아 정체성이 다양한 측면 들을 더 많이 가질수록, 부정적인 감정들에 덜 취약해진 다’가 적절 하다

13)

[정답] : ④

[해설] : 주어진 글 다음에 이동의 이유에 대해 설명하는 (C)가 오고, (A)에서 이동에 따른 이득에 대해 설명을 하며, 마지막에 다른 측면의 이동에 따른 이득을 언급하는 (B)가 오는 것이 적절 하다

14)

[정답] : ②

[해설] : 글의 내용으로 보아 ‘새로운 극장들이 같은 지역에서 개업하는 것은 의무적인 (원문 imperative 피할 수 없는)것이며, 그렇지 않으면 고객의 잠재적인 감소에 직면 하게 된다’가 적절 하다

15)

[정답] : ③ [원문 biased and self-serving (편향되고 자기 본위적인)]

[해설] : ① impartial and self-correcting (공평하고 자기 수정 적인) ② unbiased and self-sufficient (한쪽으로 치우치지 않고 자기 충족적인) ③ partial and self-confirming (한쪽으로 치우쳐 있고 자기 확증적인) ④ fair and self-deprecating (공평하고 자기 비하적인) ⑤ logical and self-created (논리적이고 자기 창조적인)

16)

[정답] : ③

[해설] : ① are occurred → occur ② what → whatever ④ which → in which ⑤ are → do

17)

[정답] : ②

[해설] : 앞 문장에서 automated response를 처음 언급하고, 일반적인 상황을 설명한 후 ①에 However로 시작하는 제시문이 들어가고, 이후에 이에 대한 사례가 언급이 되는 것이 적절 하다

18)

[정답] : Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there.

[해설] : ① 이메일을 통한 소비자들과의 의사소통의 장점 들 ② 소비자 만족에 있어서 근본적인 변화를 만들어 내는 것 ③ 빠른 자동화된 응답의 중요성 ④ 효과성 보다는 효율성 ⑤ 긍정적인 피드백들의 중요성

### 변형문제 3

1)

[정답] : 되풀이 하여 나타나는, intermittent, occasional

[해설] : intermittent와 occasional은 ‘가끔씩 발생하는, 간헐적인’이다

2)

[정답] : although there is not any more rain in that area.

[해설] : 동명사의 부정 표현인 not ~ing를 주어 + 동사로 표현할 때 not의 위치에 주의 한다

3)

[정답] : The ability to break a goal down into manageable pieces is important to motivation.

[해설] : break ~ down into pieces ‘~을 조각들로 쪼개다’를 사용한다

4)

[정답] : (A) a score (B) this piece (C) the G flat

[해설] : 대명사는 특정하지 않은 것은 one으로 특정한 것은 it으로 받는다

5)

[정답] : 직감에 의한, intuitive

[해설] : initiative (진취성, 결단력), reasonable (타당한), inventive (창의적인)

6)

[정답] : coming up with 제시하다, 생각해 내다

[해설] : □ putting up with : 참다, 견디다 □ catching up with : ~을 따라잡다 □ keeping up with : ~와 보조

를 맞추다 □ ending up with : 결국 ~하다

7)

[정답] : the closer our toy materials are to the original source, the better they are

[해설] : 'the 비교급 + 주어 + 동사, the 비교급 + 주어 + 동사'를 사용 한다

8)

[정답] : (A) 정서적인 = influential (X) (B) ~와 일치하다 = coincide with (O) (C) ~라 주장하다 = allege

[해설] : influential (영향력 있는)

9)

[정답] : ㉠ (선행사 studies를 수식하는 뒷 문장이 불완전한 절을 이끄는 주격 관계대명사)

[해설] : ㉠, ㉡, ㉢, ㉣는 모두 뒷 문장이 완전한 절을 이끄는 접속사 that이다

10)

[정답] : it is one person's ten unaided fingers that produce the sounds

[해설] : 'it ~ that' 강조구문을 사용 한다

11)

[정답] : ~에 기인하다, result in

[해설] : □ results in (~을 일으키다)

12)

[정답] : '자기 달걀'을 모두 하나의 바구니에 담는 것은 위협적인, 자신이 관련된 사건에 직면할 때 위험할 수 있다, □ analogy (비유법)

[해설] : □ hyperbole (과장법) □ anthropomorphism (의인법, 의인화) □ contrast (대조법)

13)

[정답] : [해석] 이것이 반드시 그 지역이 (가령) 극장이나 법률 회사를 위해 지정되었기 때문인 것만은 아니다 [문법적 설명] 위 문장에서 not necessarily는 (부분) 부정이며, (say)는 (사례)를 제시하는 표현이다.

[해설] : necessarily (반드시)와 같이 '전체'를 부정하면 '부분 부정'구문이 된다

14)

[정답] : 우리의 수면 중인 두뇌 속의 영상의 원천이 무엇 이든지 = no matter what the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be,

[해설] : 복합관계대명사가 '양보' 부사절로 사용되었고, 이때 'no matter + 관계대명사'로 전환이 가능 하다

15)

[정답] : our actual dreams tell us about ourselves

[해설] : 비교 구문에서 앞 문장에서 언급된 동사구를 대동사 do로 대신하며, 도치가 일어날 수 있다

16)

[정답] : (A) F (B) T

[해설] : (A)의 it은 가주어(형식상의 주어)가 아니라 e-mail을 받는 대명사 이다

17)

[정답] : ① 빠른 응답 ② 구체적인 문제를 다룬 이메일 ③ 실제로 사람의 이름이 서명된 이메일

[해설] : 본문 해석 참조