

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

A Jane, can I borrow your sharp?  
 B Sharp? What's that?  
 A The thing next to the pencil case.  
 B You mean the mechanical pencil? Here.  
 A Oh, you call it a mechanical pencil? Then,  
 \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B It's called a highlighter.

- ① what is this pencil for
- ② what do you call this pen in English
- ③ how do you say pencil in English
- ④ why do you call this a mechanical pencil
- ⑤ what is another way to call this pencil

02 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

1 Kevin! How have you been?  
 Yeah. In fact, I'm a Maori, one of the original New Zealanders.  
 Yeah. It's called Maori.  
 Jina! You came back to camp! Come here. I want you to meet Maaka, a friend of mine from my home country.  
 Oh, how cool! Do you have your own language?  
 Nice to meet you, Maaka. So you're from New Zealand, too?

03 다음 글 뒤에 이어질 문단의 순서로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Most human interaction starts with a basic greeting. A main function of greetings is to make someone aware of another person's existence. This comes from the fact that human beings are social by nature, and thus have an almost inherent need to communicate with each other.

(A) Let's take a look at greetings found in different languages.  
 (B) Greetings are, however, not simply words and phrases. They also reflect culture and history.  
 (C) For example, one culture's most common greeting may pay respect to an ancient god or king, while another culture's may refer to social status.

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

[04-06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In speech, one of the most well-known greetings in the world is "hello." It is used throughout the English-speaking world. (A), some greetings in other languages are so similar to "hello" — (B), Germans often say "hallo" (/halo/) — that it is difficult to tell the difference between them. But do you actually know (a)what does the greeting "hello" mean, or (b)where does it come from? Some say that the word comes from an old form of German "halâ, holâ" (/hala hola/), (c)which was used to draw people's attention. Others connect it to the French word "holâ" (/ola/), (d)which roughly means "Hey, there!"

04 밑글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- |   | (A)         |   | (B)          |
|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| ① | However     | — | while        |
| ② | While       | — | for instance |
| ③ | As a result | — | however      |
| ④ | In addition | — | for example  |
| ⑤ | Furthermore | — | in addition  |

05 윗글의 밑줄 친 (a), (b)를 어법상 알맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

06 윗글의 밑줄 친 (c), (d)가 가리키는 것을 각각 쓰시오.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

[07-10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Simple greetings in some languages have interesting meanings. Take Zulu, for example. Zulu, a language of more than ten million speakers, is spoken mostly in South Africa. One common Zulu greeting is “sawubona” (/saubona/), to (A) the listener replies, “ngikhona” (/ngikhona/). In English, they mean “I see you,” and “I am here,” (B). A Zulu folk saying makes the meaning of the greetings clearer: “Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu” (/oo-MOO-ntoo ngoo-MOO-ntoo ngah-BAH-ntoo/), (A) means “A person is a person because of other people.” As a casual daily conversation opener, “sawubona” and “ngikhona” may be as simple as “Hello. How are you?” and “Fine, thank you,” but the words actually have much deeper and more interesting meanings.

07 윗글의 빈칸 (A)에 공통으로 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

\_\_\_\_\_

08 윗글의 빈칸 (B)에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말을 'respect'를 활용하여 쓰시오.

\_\_\_\_\_

09 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은 ?

- ① Zulu is a language which has more than tens of millions of speakers.
- ② The actual meaning of “sawubona” is “I see you.”
- ③ “Ngikhona” in Zulu is used as “Fine, thank you,” in casual daily conversations.
- ④ In Zulu’s greetings, people recognize the listener’s existence.
- ⑤ “Sawubona” is the response of “Ngikhona” in Zulu.

10 윗글을 다음과 같이 요약할 때, 다음 글에서 사용된 단어를 활용하여 빈칸을 완성하시오. 필요하면 어형을 바꾸시오.

The Zulu people seem to be saying, “Until you recognize me, I don’t exist. You bring me into (1) by (2) me.”

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

11 다음 글의 ①~⑤ 중, 주어진 문장의 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

Put simply, today’s language reflects the culture of past generations.

“안녕하세요”(/annyeonghaseyo/) is the most common modern-day greeting in Korea. (①) It can be translated as “Are you safe?” or “Are you all right?” (②) Its origin is not clear, but many say it is related to old customs. (③) A long time ago, before modern medicine was developed, people often died of a sudden disease. (④) So, people asked about the other person’s well-being when they met. (⑤)

[12-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In Mongolia, “sain baina uu” (/sen be no/) is a common way to greet another person. Its literal meaning is “Your livestock are doing well, aren’t they?” In Mongolia, farm animals were and still are both a source of food and a means of farming and transportation. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, they are very important animals. This example also shows how language reflects culture.

12 읽글의 빈칸 (A)에 가장 어울리는 말은?

- ① On the other hand      ② Nevertheless  
③ However                ④ For example  
⑤ In other words

13 |보기|의 단어를 알맞게 배열하여 읽글의 요약문을 완성하시오.

|보기|

enough, greeting, common, daily, become, to, a

As livestock were so important, asking about the livestock’s well-being was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

14 다음 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

It is clear by now that greetings in different languages reflect the culture of the people who use them. Why don’t you do a bit of research and see how history and culture have 한몫을 하  
다 in the formation of other simple greetings? You may be surprised — there may be more to a greeting than you think!

15 다음 내용을 포함하는 한 단락의 글을 쓰시오.

- the name of the teacher you liked the most in your middle school
- what subject he or she taught
- two reasons why you liked or respected him or her

The teacher I liked the most in my middle school was \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_  
taught \_\_\_\_\_. There are two reasons why I liked \_\_\_\_\_. First, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Second, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- A What's wrong? You don't look well.  
 B I've been pretty stressed out lately. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A Well, when I'm under a lot of stress, I usually go hiking.  
 B Yeah. It's refreshing. I think it's the best way to relieve stress.  
 A Maybe I should try hiking this weekend.

- ① any way to help myself  
 ② how to relax  
 ③ where to go for a hike  
 ④ how to relieve all this stress  
 ⑤ what to do

02 괄호 안에 주어진 표현을 이용해 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하는 문장을 쓰시오.

- A It's so nice to be outside walking in the woods.  
 B Yeah, it's really refreshing to be out here.  
 A I think trees have a way of relaxing people.  
 B Right. By the way, did you know that some trees have gender?  
 A Really? 너는 나무의 성별을 어떻게 구별하는지 아니? (know, a tree's gender, do, tell)  
 B Well, I read in a magazine that if a tree has fruit or nuts, it's very likely to be a female tree.  
 A That's really interesting.

03 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) Many convenience stores open (around / with) the clock for the busy city workers.  
 (2) In summer, polar bears spend more time in the water to cool (from / off).  
 (3) Do you know air pollution brings (about / in) global warming?  
 (4) Some people believed that stress has a great impact (at / on) health.

[04-05] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Sixty college students in their twenties (35 males and 25 females) participated in the study. They were divided into two groups. Both groups took a walk for about 50 minutes, but one group took a walk in the woods and (A)(the other / another) in the city. Their cognitive abilities and emotional levels (B)(measured / were measured) after they returned to the lab. The cognitive abilities of the participants who walked in the woods improved more than 20%. Their emotions such as depression, anger, and fatigue (C)(were replaced / replaced) by positive emotions, such as happiness. On the other hand, the cognitive abilities of the participants in the city group actually worsened, and they experienced more negative emotions.

04 밑글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

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

05 다음 요약문의 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 밑글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

The study has shown that a simple \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods can cause \_\_\_\_\_ cognitive and \_\_\_\_\_ changes.

[06-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The tree branches provide ㉠shaded areas where people can cool off during summer. Trees can also help reduce heating costs during winter by breaking the force of winter winds. Trees can reduce the annual energy use around buildings by ㉡as many as 10%.

Noise pollution is everywhere, and unpleasant noise negatively affects us. In noisy areas such as near airports and train stations, trees can absorb sound and reduce noise almost ㉢as effectively as stone walls.

Trees can absorb and lock in carbon dioxide, keeping it from ㉣harming the environment. In fact, a large tree can provide enough oxygen for ten people. In addition, it traps dust and pollutants in its leaves. Trees have a positive impact on air quality, and help reduce stress-related illnesses.

The top layers of soil ㉤can be carried away by wind and water, and this can later cause floods and clog waterways. The strong roots of trees hold soil in place.

Trees can help reduce crime, too. A charity in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets has been planting trees along the street. The trees have made the street look pleasant, appealing, and less threatening. Residents now use the street much more than before, so they feel safer on the street.

06 뒷글의 ㉠~㉤ 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

07 뒷글에서 “substances that pollute air or water”를 의미하는 단어를 찾아 쓰시오.

\_\_\_\_\_

08 다음 중 뒷글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① The annual energy cost can be reduced more than 10% by planting trees around buildings.  
 ② Trees are not good enough to reduce noise effectively in noisy areas.  
 ③ Trees can store dust and pollutants in their roots.  
 ④ When the residents felt safer on the street, they started to plant more trees than before.  
 ⑤ Trees play a role in reducing natural disasters and crime.

[09-10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Now, there is scientific evidence that nature actually has (A) effects. (B) some studies, forests can reduce stress and anger as well as improve your mood and overall happiness. Other studies have shown that after stressful situations, people recover faster in natural environments than in man-made ones. (C) blood pressure, heart rate, muscle tension, and stress level decrease faster in natural settings.

09 뒷글의 빈칸 (A)에 들어갈 단어로 알맞은 것은?

- ① decreasing                      ② appealing  
 ③ healing                          ④ shading  
 ⑤ covering

10 뒷글의 빈칸 (B), (C)에 알맞은 말을 [보기]에서 찾아 쓰시오.

[보기]

According to      Although      However  
 In particular      Therefore

(B)\_\_\_\_\_ (C)\_\_\_\_\_

**11** 각 영영 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 [보기]에서 찾아 쓰시오.

[보기]

scent

fatigue

bond

breeze

tension

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_: a pleasant smell  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_: a light, gentle wind  
 (3) \_\_\_\_\_: a feeling of being very tired  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_: shared feeling, beliefs, or experiences that unite people

**[12-13]** 다음 대화를 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A Hello and thank you for tuning in to *The Healthier Life*. Our special guest today is Dr. Romero. He's here to talk about how we can get healthier simply by walking in the woods. Hello, Dr. Romero. Thank you so much for being here.

B My pleasure.

A So, can a walk in the woods really help us?

B Most definitely. When we're exposed to nature, our bodies go back to what they should be. Studies have shown that walking in the woods helps kill cancer cells.

A Wow. That's amazing.

B Right. And a walk in the woods is also beneficial because it can relieve stress. The sights and sounds of the woods are known to be effective in decreasing stress levels.

A It sounds great, but I don't know how @to squeeze "a walk in the woods" into my daily schedule.

B Well, it's actually easier than you think. Find a nature trail somewhere near your home so that you can go regularly. Parks are also great.

A I guess it really is possible to enjoy nature even in the cities. Thank you so much for the tips.

**12** 밑글에서 두 사람의 관계로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① 의사 - 환자                      ② 신문기자 - 취재원  
 ③ 교수 - 학생                    ④ 진행자 - 초대 손님  
 ⑤ 상담원 - 고객

**13** 밑글의 밑줄 친 @가 의미하는 것은?

- ① to find the time to walk in the woods  
 ② to write the words in my schedule planner  
 ③ to take a walk in the woods every day  
 ④ to plan my daily schedule while walking  
 ⑤ to manage the time to reduce stress

**14** 다음 중 짝지어진 대화가 어색한 것은?

- ① A Look at that tree over there. Somebody cut their name into it.  
     B That's terrible. I really can't stand people who do that kind of thing!  
 ② A I'm so sleepy. I don't know how to stay awake.  
     B Sit up straight and do some simple stretches.  
 ③ A Why are you rubbing your eyes?  
     B I can't really see clearly. Perhaps my eyes are tired.  
 ④ A My friend still doesn't talk to me after a big argument we had.  
     B Have you tried to thank her first?  
 ⑤ A What happens when you're stressed out?  
     B I get a stomachache, but I know how to deal with it.

**15** 다음 질문에 대한 답을 영어로 쓰시오.

(1) When do you usually get stressed out?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) How do you deal with stress?

\_\_\_\_\_

01 다음 중 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- A You look pretty happy today, Suji. Any good news?  
 B Yeah, I just got tickets for the Korean music festival at Madison Square Garden next month.  
 A Really? I heard that the tickets sold out in an hour. How did you get them?  
 B I guess I was just lucky. \_\_\_\_\_ It's going to be so much fun.

- ① I can't wait to go to the show.  
 ② I really want to watch the show.  
 ③ I couldn't afford the ticket for the show.  
 ④ I'm really looking forward to the show.  
 ⑤ I'm so excited to attend the show.

02 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Look at those people, Jiho. What are they doing?  
 B They're performing traditional Korean percussion music called *samullori*. Have you heard of it before?  
 A No. *Samullori*? What does it mean?  
 (A) I see. What is the instrument that looks like an hourglass and has drums on both sides?  
 (B) Yes, it really is.  
 (C) It's called a *janggu*. Isn't the beat dynamic?  
 (D) *Samul* means four objects, and *nori* means play.

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

03 |보기|에서 알맞은 표현을 골라 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Sumin, I really need your help.  
 B What is it, Ted?  
 A My friend Lucy from Canada is coming to Korea next month, and I need some ideas about where I can take her.  
 B Is there anything about Korea that she is particularly interested in?  
 A Let's see. Oh, she did say that she's learning taekwondo.  
 B Then, how about taking her to a musical about Korean martial arts, taekwondo and *taekkyeon*?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (A)  
 A *Taekkyeon*? No.  
 B It's a Korean martial art. It has very natural movements. \_\_\_\_\_ (B)  
 A Sounds perfect! I think Lucy will like it. Thanks for your help. \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

|보기|

- ① Have you heard of *taekkyeon*?  
 ② I'm really looking forward to Lucy's visit.  
 ③ It almost looks like dancing.

04 다음 두 문장을 관계대명사를 사용하여 한 문장으로 쓰시오

Traditional Korean tightrope walking is a complex art. The complex art consists of not only acrobatic skills but also dance, music, and creative dialog.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



[05-07] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

**How did you start to learn *jultagi*?**

When I was 9, my father had a job in Korean Folk Village, and my family moved there. I ran ㉠around the village with my friends while my father worked. I naturally came ㉢across traditional Korean performances like *pansori* or *nong-ak* every day. The traditional performances were very interesting. I became interested in tightrope walking during this period. I started to learn the skills from *jultagi* master and the first Human Cultural Asset in the art, Kim Youngcheol, with a few other kids my age. I turned ㉡in to be the only one \_\_\_\_\_ continued to practice ㉣into adulthood. I've been performing *jultagi* ㉤for the last 30 years.

05 윗글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤ 중, 문맥상 어울리지 않는 것은?

- ① ㉠      ② ㉢      ③ ㉡      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

06 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

- ① which      ② what      ③ in which  
④ who      ⑤ whose

07 윗글의 밑줄 친 문장에서 'during this period'가 강조되도록 'it ~ that' 구문을 사용하여 문장을 다시 쓰시오.

[08-09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

**How did you practice *jultagi* when you first started it?**

Before I tried to walk on a rope suspended in the air, I laid a rope on the ground and practiced breathing, focusing my eyes, and shifting my weight 마치 내가 실제 줄 위에 있었던 것처럼. Then I practiced on the tightrope in the same way as I had on the ground. I practiced for about 8 hours a day and repeated the same motions thousands of times.

08 윗글의 밑줄 친 우리말을 다음 표현을 이용해 영작하시오. 필요한 경우 형태를 바꾸시오.

a real tightrope, as, be, if, I, on

09 윗글의 밑줄 친 had 뒤에 생략된 단어를 쓰시오.

[10-11] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

**Tell us about the difficulties you have experienced while keeping this traditional Korean art form alive.**

Unlike *samullori* or *nong-ak*, in (A) there are many performers, *jultagi* has only a couple of performers. As a result, I often feel pressured to ...에 대해 전적으로 책임을 지다 the performances. Sadly, the general public knows little about *jultagi*, and such public indifference worries me. There is no fixed place (B) we can practice and perform *jultagi*, for example. I sincerely hope there will be a center for traditional art and culture in the near future. People should be able to experience different types of Korean culture and art more easily.

10 윗글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- |         |   |          |
|---------|---|----------|
| (A)     |   | (B)      |
| ① who   | — | where    |
| ② which | — | whose    |
| ③ that  | — | who      |
| ④ which | — | where    |
| ⑤ where | — | of which |



## 11 윗글의 밑줄 친 우리말을 영어로 쓰시오.

\_\_\_\_\_

## [12-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

**What is the greatest attraction of *jultagi*?**

I'd say autonomy in creating *jaedam*, or witty dialog. (㉠) There are two performers (*julgwangdae* and *eoritgwangdae*) in *jultagi* accompanied by traditional Korean music. (㉡) We create witty dialog out of any story, without restrictions. (㉢) I think that is the greatest attraction of *jultagi*. (㉣) The *julgwangdae* might say, "People used to tell me if I can walk on the rope, then I can succeed in everything. (㉤)" Then the *eoritgwangdae* might reply, "But there's one good thing about being a *jultagi* performer: Everybody looks up to you."

## 12 윗글의 ㉠~㉤ 중, 아래 문장의 위치로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Well, I started to do *jultagi* when I was 9, but I'm left with nothing but a sore bottom.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

## 13 다음 중 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 재담은 '풍자하는 이야기'라는 뜻이다.  
 ② 줄타기에서 할 수 있는 재담이 정해져 있다.  
 ③ 줄타기에는 줄광대 두 명이 출연한다.  
 ④ 줄타기를 할 때 한국 전통 음악을 연주한다.  
 ⑤ 어릿광대는 재담에 참여하지 않는다.

## 14 다음 문장 뒤에 이어질 내용의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

It's not just the performer on the rope that is important.

- (A) In other words, they breathe together, and the harmony of the three is the key to success.  
 (B) In *jultagi*, the performers, the rope, and the audience all act together.  
 (C) Without such interactions, it's not *jultagi* any longer. It's just a circus.

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

## 15 다음 표를 설명하는 글을 읽고, 표와 설명이 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



A survey was recently conducted to find out ①foreign visitors' favorite places to visit in Seoul. According to the survey, ②34% of the respondents liked Myeong-dong the most. The second most popular place to visit in Seoul was ③Dongdaemun Market (16%). ④Namsan and old palaces followed with 15% and 13%, respectively. The most interesting finding was that ⑤foreign visitors liked to visit one of the most crowded places in Seoul, Myeong-dong, which is famous for shopping.

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 말은?

A Did you finish your science report?  
 B Yeah. I finished it yesterday.  
 A Oh, really? Then, I'm having a little bit of trouble.  
 B Sure. Let's go to the library after school and I'll help you with it.  
 A OK. Thanks.

- ① wasn't it hard for you?
- ② how could you finish that so early?
- ③ do you have the time?
- ④ can you help me with mine?
- ⑤ are you going to the library after school?

02 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하시오.

\_\_\_\_\_ Well, I was surprised that ants can carry objects fifty times their own weight.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Hey, Jessica. What are you observing under your magnifying glass?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ What is so interesting about ants?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Wow, that is really surprising.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Oh, hi, Brian. I'm looking at some ants. I watched a TV program on ants last night and got interested in them.

03 다음 중 두 단어의 관계가 다른 하나는?

- ① stay : station
- ② achieve : achievement
- ③ connect : connection
- ④ interact : interaction
- ⑤ invent : invention

04 다음 (A)~(D)를 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?

(A) Besides his achievements as a physicist, he is also well known for the many interesting stories about his life.  
 (B) Richard Phillips Feynman, born in New York in 1918, was probably one of the most brilliant and influential physicists of the 20th century.  
 (C) In 1965, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for this work.  
 (D) Feynman is famous for developing a theory about the interaction between light and matter which altered the way science understood the nature of waves and particles.

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

05 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 골라 바르게 고치시오.

**Understanding the Essence of Things**

*This story is about his father, (A)who tried to teach Feynman to have a scientific perspective.*

One day, when I was little, I (B)was playing in a field, and a kid said to me, "See that bird? What kind of bird is that?" I said, "I don't know (C)what kind of bird it is." He answered, "It's a brown-throated thrush. Your father (D)doesn't teach you anything!"

But it was the opposite. My father (E)already taught me: "See that bird?" he said. "It's a Spencer's warbler. Well, in Italian, it's a *Chutto Lapittida*. In Portuguese, it's a *Bom Da Peida*. In Chinese, it's a *Chung-long-tah*, and in Japanese, it's a *Katano Tekeda*."

[06-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

I knew he didn't know the real name. "You can know the name of that bird in all the languages of the world, but you'll know absolutely nothing about the bird. So, let's look at the bird and see (A) it's doing — that's (B) counts."

He said, "Look. The bird pecks at its feathers all the time. Why do you think birds peck at their feathers?" I answered, "Well, maybe they mess up their feathers when they fly, so they're pecking at them in order to straighten them out." "All right," he said. "If that were the case, then they would peck a lot just after they land."

06 윗글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- |               |                |     |     |
|---------------|----------------|-----|-----|
| (A)           | (B)            | (A) | (B) |
| ① that — how  | ② that — how   |     |     |
| ③ what — why  | ④ which — what |     |     |
| ⑤ what — what |                |     |     |

07 다음 중 윗글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① Feynman's father wanted his son to know various kinds of birds.
- ② Knowing birds' names in all the languages is the same as knowing nothing about the bird.
- ③ Feynman's father thought that birds peck at their feathers to clean them.
- ④ Feynman's father didn't agree with his opinion.
- ⑤ Feynman's father tried to teach Feynman something about birds through observation.

08 다음 속담 중 글의 주제를 가장 잘 표현한 것은?

- ① Seeing is believing.
- ② Look before you leap.
- ③ No pain, no gain.
- ④ Variety is the spice of life.
- ⑤ Practice makes perfect.

09 다음 문장의 괄호 안에서 문맥상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

- (1) How could you come up with such an (amazing / amazed) invention?
- (2) I'm (impressed / impressing) that you won such a big award.
- (3) Youngsil Jang was (interested / interesting) in astronomy.
- (4) Keeping animals from becoming extinct is very (rewarded / rewarding).

[10-11] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

#### Enjoying Observations and Experiments

*This story is about how Feynman enjoyed observing nature in action and how he could solve a problem through a simple experiment.*

When I was at Princeton, I had a little hand microscope. I pulled the (A) piece out of it, and would hold it in my pocket like a (B) glass. I once took it out of my pocket to look at some ants that were crawling around on some leaves. What I saw was an ant and an aphid. (a) In nature, ants protect aphids from ladybugs and carry them from plant to plant. (b) I already knew that, but I had never seen it. (c)

The ant patted the aphid with its feet — all around the aphid, pat, pat, pat. (d) I could not believe my eyes! (e) Then the juice came out of the back of the aphid. As it was (C), it looked like a big, beautiful ball because of the surface tension.

10 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 동사 'magnify'의 알맞은 형태를 쓰시오.

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

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

(C) \_\_\_\_\_

- 11 글의 흐름으로 보아 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The ants, in return, get partially digested aphid juice called “honeydew.”

- ① a      ② b      ③ c      ④ d      ⑤ e

- 12 다음 중 짝지어진 대화가 어색한 것은?

- ① A Can you show me how to adjust the focus?  
B Sure. Just turn this wheel.
- ② A I'm surprised you're really good at dancing.  
B I can teach you if you'd like.
- ③ A People use 72 muscles just to say one word.  
B The human body is amazing!
- ④ A I feel very proud when I help animals in danger.  
B I never got a chance to learn it.
- ⑤ A What made you create this electric eraser?  
B I just wanted to protect my arms.

- 13 다음 영영 뜻풀이에 알맞는 단어를 [보기]에서 찾아 쓰시오.

[보기]

flake      pat      theory  
tension      experiment

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_: a set of principles to explain a group of facts
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_: to repeatedly touch someone or something lightly
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_: the act or process of stretching something tight
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_: a small, thin piece of something

- [14-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

What I did was this: In preparation, I put a bit of sugar about 20 centimeters from their entry point into the room, which they didn't know about. Then I made a paper ferry and put it on their trail. (A) an ant returning with food walked onto my little ferry, I would carry the insect over and put it on the sugar. Any ant coming toward the food that walked onto the ferry, I also carried over to the sugar. Eventually, the ants found their way from the sugar to their hole, so this new trail was being used more and more, (B) the old trail was being used less and less. Half an hour later, the old trail dried up, and in an hour the ants were out of my food. I didn't wash the floor; I didn't do anything but ferry ants.

- 14 밑글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | (A)                | (B)           | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|---------------|-----|-----|
| ① Whatever — while | ② When — that |     |     |
| ③ Whenever — while | ④ If — and    |     |     |
| ⑤ Whenever — and   |               |     |     |

- 15 밑글의 내용과 일치하도록 다음 문장의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Through these experiences, I came to know the joy of (A) things and solving problems through (B).

- | (A)         | (B)           |
|-------------|---------------|
| ① finding   | — experiments |
| ② observing | — studying    |
| ③ studying  | — observation |
| ④ changing  | — observation |
| ⑤ observing | — experiments |

01 다음을 순서대로 바르게 배열하여 대화를 완성하십시오.

- A Did you pack everything, Emma?  
 B Yeah, I think so, Dad.  
 (A) Oh, I didn't know that. I'll pack them, then.  
 (B) No, it's hot in Thailand, Dad.  
 (C) I know, but you should wear a long-sleeve shirt and pants when you visit the temples there.  
 (D) You've packed a long-sleeve shirt and a pair of pants, right?

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

02 다음 대화 중 어색한 것은?

- ① A What are you up to this weekend?  
 B I'm going to go camping with my parents.  
 ② A What are your plans for this vacation?  
 B I'm planning to go bungee jumping.  
 ③ A We shouldn't cook on the grass.  
 B Don't worry. I know where the kitchen area is.  
 ④ A You should get the necessary shots before traveling to the rainforest.  
 B OK. I'll keep that in mind.  
 ⑤ A I'm going to take my dog for a walk in the park.  
 B You're supposed to be quiet in the park.

03 ①~⑤ 중, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

Also, it is considered polite for a woman to cover her head when entering a mosque.

Hello, everyone. Welcome to Around the World with Wendy. (①) Today, I'm going to talk about the rules of etiquette you should know when you visit a Muslim country. (②) First of all, you should definitely avoid wearing a sleeveless shirt or short pants, especially when you enter religious buildings like mosques. (③)

Finally, you should use your right hand when you eat, pass something to another person, or shake hands. (④) When you travel to another country, you're entering another culture, so you should always be aware of the local customs. (⑤) Remember, mind your manners whenever you travel!

[04-05] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Egypt is located in Africa but (A)(has been / is) culturally closer to the Middle East for thousands of years. Egypt (B)(is / was) filled with ancient remains and has various cultures and religions. People say that the whole country is like a museum.

**The Nile River Flows**

The Nile, (C)(that / which) gave birth to Egyptian civilization, flows through Cairo, the capital of Egypt. Cairo is a city that has both a traditional and modern look. Standing by the river and looking toward the city made me feel as if I were standing on the banks of the Han River.

04 밑줄의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- |   | (A)        | (B)   | (C)   |
|---|------------|-------|-------|
| ① | has been — | was — | which |
| ② | has been — | is —  | that  |
| ③ | has been — | is —  | which |
| ④ | is —       | is —  | that  |
| ⑤ | is —       | was — | which |

05 다음 중 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 두 개 고르시오.

- ① Egypt is located in the Middle East.  
 ② There is no freedom of religion in Egypt.  
 ③ The Nile runs through the capital of Egypt.  
 ④ Cairo has not been developed yet.  
 ⑤ The Nile reminded the writer of the Han River.

06 다음 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

The Friday market seemed to have everything. It sold not only household items such as home appliances, clothes and dishes, but also animals such as pigeons and rabbits. I found a man who was selling nails, hammers, and other tools. A boy was sleeping on the man's table. He ...했음이 틀림없다 so tired from working in the market with his dad. The man also looked really tired, but he had enough strength to be humorous and say, "My son is not for sale."

[07-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

\_\_\_\_\_ first came to mind when I thought of Egypt were the pyramids. The pyramids have been used as the setting for many books and movies because of their geometric shape and the mysteries related to them. So, the pyramids seemed familiar, but \_\_\_\_\_ was unfamiliar was a police officer riding a camel. Many thieves may have escaped because of the slow camel. Despite my worries, the camel walked faithfully around the pyramids as if it knew it had to guard them.

07 윗글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 수 있는 것은?

- ① that                      ② which                      ③ where  
④ who                      ⑤ what

08 다음 영영 뜻풀이가 가리키는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

to protect a person, object, or place from danger by watching them

09 다음 중 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Abu Simbel temples were built by Ramses II around 3,200 years ago. On each side of the temples' entrance, we can see his 20-meter-high statues that show how powerful the king was. In fact, these temples were in danger of being flooded because of the Aswan High Dam. So, they were separated into small blocks in the early 1960s and reassembled in a new location in 1968. The temples now sit on land that is 60 meters higher than their original site. The surprising fact is that you can't tell they were ever moved.

- ① The Abu Simbel temples were built in B.C. 3200.  
② The King's statues are on each side of the temples' entrance.  
③ The Abu Simbel temples were flooded in 1968.  
④ The Abu Simbel temples are as high as 60 meters.  
⑤ The Abu Simbel temples were reassembled in 1960.

10 다음 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 어법에 맞지 않는 것은?

- A Hey, Kevin, what are you going to do ㉠during the summer vacation?  
B I'm going to ㉡take a trip to Egypt.  
A Wow, that sounds wonderful. Why do you want to go to Egypt?  
B ㉢I was interested in ancient civilizations since I was very young.  
A I see. Egypt is ㉣well-known for that. So, are you planning to visit the pyramids?  
B Of course, I think it will be the best part of the trip.  
A Hey, I've got an idea. You know that ㉤there's going to be a school photo contest after the vacation, right?  
B Yeah, I heard.  
A Why don't you submit some of your photos from Egypt?  
B That's a great idea. I'll do that.

- ① ㉠                      ② ㉡                      ③ ㉢                      ④ ㉣                      ⑤ ㉤



[11-13] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) In the desert, there seems to be (a)nothing but sand, stone, and the hot sun. But people live there because of the oasis. There are big and small villages (b)surrounding it. In these villages, mules and camels are important for transportation, and I usually took wagon taxis led by mules. The speed was so slow, but it was fun. I met some children riding a wagon on their way home from school. In the oasis villages, both children and adults knew how to ride a mule well. Without a driver's license, of course!

(B) I had thought that there was only one kind of desert. But ① I was traveling in Egypt, I found out that there are many different kinds. These are pictures of the Black Desert and the White Desert in the region of Bahariya. The Black Desert has become black ② the leftover iron from volcanic activity affected the soil. Everything was black as if I were in a coal mine. On the other hand, the White Desert is covered in limestone. It looked as if white paint had been spilled everywhere.

11 읽글 전체의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Ride a Wagon Taxi in the Desert
- ② How the Deserts in Egypt Were Created
- ③ Life Around the Desert in Egypt
- ④ How Egyptians Live in Oasis Villages
- ⑤ The Features of the Egyptian Deserts

12 읽글의 밑줄 친 (a)와 (b) 대신 쓸 수 있는 말이 순서대로 짝지어진 것은?

- ① only - among                      ② even - among
- ③ also - around                      ④ only - around
- ⑤ also - toward

13 읽글의 빈칸 ㉠, ㉡에 들어갈 말을 [보기]에서 골라 쓰시오.

[보기]

before      because      while      even though

㉠: \_\_\_\_\_ ㉡: \_\_\_\_\_

[14-15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

People along the Nile have caught fish and used the river for agriculture and transportation for thousands of years. The Nile is not just a river but the \_\_\_\_\_ of life for Egyptians. My parents told me that in the old days in Seoul, people caught fish and washed their clothes in the Han River. We can't find people fishing on the Han River anymore, but we can still see a lot of people catching fish on the Nile. At sunset, I looked out at the beautiful scenery that seemed like a gift from the sky to the Egyptians who work hard every day. (a)I wondered how would the sunset on the Han River look. When I go back to Korea, I will (b)make sure go and see the sunset on the Han River.

14 읽글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① food                      ② meaning
- ③ spring                      ④ source
- ⑤ civilization

15 읽글의 밑줄 친 (a), (b)에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 고쳐 쓰시오.

(a): \_\_\_\_\_

(b): \_\_\_\_\_



01 다음 대화에서 주어진 말이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It might get in the way.

- A (①) Wow, there are so many people here.  
 B This art exhibition is really popular these days.  
 (②) Let's hurry and get in line.  
 A All right. Hey, Kevin, isn't that bag heavy? It looks like you've got a lot of stuff in there.  
 (③)  
 B It's not that heavy. (④) I put my jacket in the bag because it was getting warm.  
 A Why don't you keep it in a locker? (⑤)  
 B Good idea. I'll do that.

02 다음 대화의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Judy, can you help me move this sculpture?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sure, where are you going to move it to?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Wow, that's great. Then, can I see the other works now?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ The lecture hall. We're having an art exhibition there.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Actually, you're not allowed to see them now. They're covered with white cloths.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Oh, I see. I'll just see them at the exhibition, then.

03 다음 중 두 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 하나는?

- ① collect : collection  
 ② visible : vision  
 ③ medicate : medication  
 ④ achieve : achievement  
 ⑤ collaborate : collaboration

04 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

Many people believe that Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) and Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) were the greatest painters of the late 19th century. But did you know that they once worked together for nine weeks? Well, they did. Their friendship, ① rivalry, and passion for art ② stand out in the history of modern art.

Van Gogh and Gauguin first met in Paris in the autumn of 1887. Both were ③ seeking a new way to paint. They learned that they shared the belief that art should ④ be pursued away from big cities like Paris. The following year, van Gogh moved to Arles in southern France and ⑤ found the "studio of the south."

05 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현끼리 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

Through the studio, also (A)(knowing / known) as the Yellow House, he wanted to create a space where artists could work together, (B)(inspiring / inspired) one another. Van Gogh asked Gauguin to join him in the small town. After repeated requests, Gauguin finally arrived at the studio on October 23, 1888. Van Gogh was thankful because now he was able to work with another (C)(gifting / gifted) painter.

- | (A)       | (B)         | (C)       |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① known   | — inspiring | — gifting |
| ② knowing | — inspired  | — gifting |
| ③ known   | — inspiring | — gifted  |
| ④ knowing | — inspiring | — gifting |
| ⑤ known   | — inspired  | — gifted  |

[06-07] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

At the Yellow House, the two painters discussed and shared ideas about art. (㉠) They experimented with many new ideas. (㉡) One of them was to paint on jute, a fabric commonly used for making rope and curtains. (㉢) So, the artists were able to apply paint more thickly and use heavier brush strokes, introducing a unique feel to their paintings. (㉣) The two artists produced many great paintings while they were together in Arles. (㉤) Their paintings from this period show the friendship between van Gogh and Gauguin. Van Gogh took Gauguin to beautiful places in Arles, and the two shared models and landscape motifs. It is no wonder, then, that common subjects often appear in the paintings by both artists.

06 윗글의 ㉠~㉤ 중, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The new canvas was tough

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

07 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Different Approaches of the Artists  
② Interactions Between the Artists  
③ The Artists' True Friendship  
④ Great Painters in Arles  
⑤ The New Way to Paint

[08-09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

However, there were some differences between the two painters. ㉠Van Gogh liked to be realistic. ㉡He painted landscapes, people, and plants as they appeared to him. ㉢He painted on the spot, often producing several versions of the same subject. ㉣The different approaches of the two painters are shown in their paintings. Gauguin's approach was different. (A) Taking considerable time, Gauguin made numerous sketches to capture the features of his subjects. ㉤After gathering visual details of his subjects on the spot, he went back to the studio where he began painting based on his memory and imagination.

08 윗글의 흐름상 어색한 문장은?

- ① ㉠      ② ㉡      ③ ㉢      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

09 다음 중 윗글의 (A)와 생략된 접속사가 같은 분사구문은?

- ① Living near the sea, I can't swim.  
② Knowing little of the paintings, I didn't pay attention to what the guide said.  
③ Talking and laughing, they enjoyed the party.  
④ Being ill, she went out with them.  
⑤ Having failed twice, he wanted to try once more.

10 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 흐름상 어색한 것을 두 개 골라 바르게 고치시오.

The different approaches are reflected in what the two painters produced. Dynamic colors and clearly ① invisible brush strokes are the distinct features of van Gogh's works. ② In contrast, Gauguin used flat colors and sometimes rubbed the paint into the canvas, leaving no trace of strokes behind. The two artists ③ differed not just in the way they painted. They also had sharply contrasting views on important issues. All this turned harmony into frequent ④ conflicts.

Gauguin repeatedly pushed van Gogh to use his memory and imagination more. Although van Gogh tried to paint in Gauguin's manner, he was unable ⑤to keep his style.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

**[11-12]** 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)(The, hard, two, work, artists, together, again, found, it, to). By mid-November, they no longer worked or ate together. The conflicts between the two are evident in what they created. For instance, Gauguin's portrait of van Gogh depicts ①him as a weak, worn-out painter. Van Gogh is holding a thin brush while the sunflowers hang loosely like ②the artist's body. In this way, Gauguin wanted to insult van Gogh and ③his art. The relationship worsened day by day. After a terrible accident in which van Gogh injured ④himself, Gauguin decided to leave the studio. ⑤He left for Paris on December 26, 1888.

**11** 다음 우리말과 같도록 (A)에 주어진 단어를 이용해 문장을 쓰시오.

두 예술가들은 함께 다시 작업하는 것이 어렵다는 것을 알게 되었다.

= \_\_\_\_\_

**12** 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?

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

**13** 다음 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The collaboration at the Yellow House lasted for only nine weeks.

(A) He probably tried hard to paint the way his friend used to paint.

(B) Gauguin continued to use jute as a canvas and yellow, van Gogh's favorite color.

(C) Nevertheless, the short-lived collaboration greatly affected the painters.

(D) On the other hand, van Gogh's works became less realistic than before.

① (A) - (C) - (D) - (B)

② (C) - (B) - (D) - (A)

③ (C) - (D) - (A) - (B)

④ (A) - (C) - (B) - (D)

⑤ (D) - (A) - (C) - (B)

**14** 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

Welcome, everyone. I'm Steve, the museum guide. Before we begin the guided tour of the museum, let me give you some tips. Many people often come and ask me, "What am I supposed to see when I look at a painting?" Well, there's no right answer. But you can get started by just looking around and going for what you like. Look at the painting closely. Study the colors, design, or brush strokes. And then stand back a few feet so you can see the whole thing at once. Try to imagine what the artist is trying to tell you. The more you look, the more you'll see. You can take a closer look, but please remember you're not allowed to cross the barrier in front of the art. Thank you.

① to inform      ② to request      ③ to protest

④ to thank      ⑤ to advertise

**15** 다음 중 밑줄 친 말의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?

① Could you explain the traditional features of Korean art?

② Fish bowls are usually made of glass.

③ How long have you prepared for a beauty contest?

④ The museum is filled with great works of art.

⑤ I need to buy iron to press my shirts.

01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

A Dad, can I talk to you about something?  
 B Sure, Jina. What is it?  
 A \_\_\_\_\_ next month's allowance in advance?  
 B I gave you this month's allowance last week. Have you spent it all?  
 A Yeah. Actually I had to buy birthday presents for three of my friends.  
 B All right, then. But there'll be no allowance next month.

- ① Is it all right if I get
- ② Do you mind if I get
- ③ Do you wonder if I could get
- ④ Is it okay if I get
- ⑤ Would it be possible to get

02 다음 대화의 순서를 바로 잡으시오.

A Hi, can I help you with anything?  
 B I'd like to buy a cap.  
 A Our cap section is over here. Which kind do you prefer?  
 (A) I like it. Hmm, I like that one with the pink letters, too.  
 (B) Well, if you buy two, you get a 10% discount.  
 (C) I prefer black ones with colorful designs.  
 (D) All right. How much are they?  
 (E) OK. Then, how about this black one with the yellow star in the middle?  
 A They're 15 dollars each.  
 B Great. I'll take them both.

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

03 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어를 각각 쓰시오.

(1) _____ a decision	(2) _____ a chance
_____ a mess	_____ a look
_____ a difference	_____ a test

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

[04-05] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Many of us have the bad habit of valuing money in (A) terms. As shown in Situations A and B, we are deceived by the phrase "the original price." A saving of \$20 seems to have more value next to the original price of \$100 (20%) than \$2,000 (1%). That is why a discount of \$20 has a greater impact when the price of the item that you buy is (B). Unfortunately, most shoppers fall into the trap of looking at "the original price" and buy things without much thinking. If you were a financially responsible person, you would probably make consistent decisions: either taking or not taking the trip to the other store in both cases.

04 윗글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

- | (A)            |   | (B)    |
|----------------|---|--------|
| ① absolute     | — | lower  |
| ② unequal      | — | higher |
| ③ inconsistent | — | higher |
| ④ relative     | — | lower  |
| ⑤ consistent   | — | lower  |

05 다음 요약문에 들어갈 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오.

Don't be deceived by the (1) rate next to the (2) price.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

06 다음 중 짝지어진 대화가 어색한 것은?

- ① A Well, if you buy both, you get 10% off.  
B All right, then I'll take the plain one.
- ② A I lost my cellphone. Can I use yours?  
B Sorry, but my battery is dead.
- ③ A Which do you prefer, short or long hair?  
B I'd like to try short this time.
- ④ A I can't manage my monthly allowance.  
B If I were you, I would make a spending plan.
- ⑤ A Is it okay if I use the computer first?  
B Sure, go ahead.

[07-08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Now consider another pair of situations.

**Situation C**

You are on your way to a concert with a \$20 bill and a \$20 ticket in your wallet. But when you arrive at the concert, you realize that you've lost your ticket. Do you buy a new one?

**Situation D**

Now imagine that instead of a \$20 bill and a \$20 ticket, you have two \$20 bills in your wallet. You arrive at the box office, but this time you've lost one of the bills on the way. Do you buy a concert ticket?

(A) If you (most, like, be, people), you would probably answer "no" to the first question and "yes" to the second. Once again, both cases involve a loss of \$20 and the prospect of spending another \$20 to be entertained. For most people, the first situation is understood as a total entertainment cost of \$40 two actual tickets, each costing \$20. This seems like too much, even for a good concert. On the other hand, the loss of \$20 in cash and the \$20 cost of the ticket are somehow considered separate. More people would be willing to spend the remaining \$20 on the ticket.

07 밑줄 친 (A)의 괄호 안에 제시된 단어를 활용하여 문장을 완성하십시오. (필요하면 형태를 바꾸시오.)

⇒ \_\_\_\_\_

08 다음 중 밑글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 대부분의 사람들은 상황 C, D 모두에서 표를 다시 산다.
- ② 사람들은 유희에 돈을 아끼지 않는다.
- ③ 표를 잃어버린 사람은 표를 다시 살 확률이 높다.
- ④ 상황 C, D 모두 40달러의 손해가 난 상황이다.
- ⑤ 돈을 잃어버린 사람은 표를 다시 살 확률이 높다.

09 각 영영 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 |보기|에서 찾아 번호를 쓰시오.

|보기|

- |           |              |            |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| ① deposit | ② impact     | ③ prospect |
| ④ suppose | ⑤ illustrate |            |

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ sudden and powerful effect
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to put money into a bank account
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to think that something is probably true
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an expectation that something will happen

10 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말이 바르게 짝지어진 것은?

An important step toward smarter spending is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ money differently.

- |            | (A) |          | (B) |
|------------|-----|----------|-----|
| ① break    | —   | valuing  |     |
| ② breaking | —   | to value |     |
| ③ to break | —   | to value |     |
| ④ to break | —   | value    |     |
| ⑤ breaking | —   | valuing  |     |

## [11-12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Suppose you received twenty dollars as extra allowance, found a twenty-dollar bill on the street, or got back twenty dollars your friend had borrowed. What would you do with it?

(㉠) Doesn't it just make you smile thinking about this situation? Are you tempted to spend the money right away? Then think again! (㉢) People tend to spend more freely and without care when they label money as "unexpected."

(㉡) Next time you get some unexpected money, do not spend it right away. Deposit the money into a bank account instead. Tell yourself that you can do whatever you want with that cash, but only after two weeks. (㉣) Most likely, by the time the due date comes around, you will view this money as "hard-earned" savings not to be wasted. (㉤) This will surely help you think more carefully and lead you to smarter spending. It is important that you learn to view all money equally.

## 11 밑줄의 ㉠~㉤ 중 다음 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은?

You are just about to fall into another trap of labeling your money.

- ① ㉠      ② ㉢      ③ ㉡      ④ ㉣      ⑤ ㉤

## 12 다음 중 밑줄의 내용과 생각이 다른 사람은?

- ① 상민: 공돈도 내가 힘들게 번 돈이랑 똑같은 돈이야.  
 ② 지은: 그냥 생긴 공돈은 쉽게 쓰게 되더라고.  
 ③ 종우: 어떻게 생긴 돈인지에 따라 다르게 써야 해.  
 ④ 은혜: 앞으로 공돈이 생기면 일단 저축해야겠어.  
 ⑤ 은정: 힘들게 번 돈은 왠지 아껴쓰게 돼.

## 13 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?

A Hey, Mina. ㉠Do you have a minute?

B Sure. What is it?

A I'm writing a report for my social studies class and I need ㉢to do a survey.

B What's it about?

A It's about consumers' preference for ㉤shopping.

B Sounds interesting. What do I have to do?

A Just ㉠answering some simple questions on this paper and ㉡give it back to me later.

B OK, I'll complete the survey by lunch and get back to you.

A Thank you so much. See you!

- ① ㉠      ② ㉢      ③ ㉡      ④ ㉤      ⑤ ㉤

## 14 다음 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

The example illustrates one of the most common and costly money mistakes: valuing some dollars less than others. Too often we forget that all dollars are created equal. Every dollar has the same value attached to it. An important step toward smarter spending is ...하는 습관을 깨다 valuing money differently.

## 15 우리말과 뜻이 같도록 다음 문장을 완성하십시오.

사고 싶은 유혹이 생기지만 사서는 안될 전자 기기들을 소개합니다.

= Here are some electronic devices that you might \_\_\_\_\_, but shouldn't.