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목동명인학원 박종화 영어
(02)2062-2244



이 자료집은 중간고사 범위 가운데 **과년도 모의고사**의 모든 지문에 대한 출제포인트가 정리되어 있습니다.
각 지문별 출제예상문제 및 서술형에 대비하여 **장인의 마음가짐으로 한땀 한땀 직접 제작한 양질의
예상문제**가 수록되어 있습니다. **단, 인.컨.대** 고득점이 보장됩니다.
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박종화 한가람고 내신영어!
차원이 다른 **비교불가 컨텐츠**를
직접 경험하세요!

박종화 영어
2012~2016 경기외고, 과천외고 내신 최다수강생
2014~2016 수지고, 풍덕고 내신 최다수강생
2016~2017 서초지역 상문고 최다 1등급 배출, 최다수강생
2012~2018 휘문고, 단대부고, 경기외고, 과천외고, 성남외고, 낙생고, 불곡고, 아탑고 수능 및 내신강좌 진행중
2018~목동에선 한가람고와 함께 합니다! 내신과 수능 두 마리 토끼!! 한 마리도 놓치지 말고 박종화 영어와 함께 잡아봅시다!

상담 및 문의
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Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it *become* easier, but so do other things as well. It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

두 번째 문장은 예시문장 (A) For example 추가 가능!
 혼동어휘 successfully vs. successively
 less
 혼동어휘 impulsive vs. compulsive (강제적인)
 fewer vs. less, spent vs. spending
 서술형 출제 가능 문장! 문장 변형가능! If you keep~, not~
 부정어 도치문장
 It's why vs. It's because
 others vs. the others
 (B) as a result

최근 연구들은 습관 형성에 관한 몇몇 흥미로운 결과를 알려 준다. 이 연구에서 하나의 긍정적인 습관을 성공적으로 익힌 학생들은 더 적은 스트레스, 더 적은 충동적 소비, 더 나은 식 습관, 줄어든 카페인 섭취, 더 적은 TV 시청 시간, 그리고 심지어 더 적은 설거지를 안 한 접시를 (갖고 있음을) 보고했다. 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, 그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다. 이것이 올바른 습관을 가진 사람들이 다른 사람들보다 더 뛰어나 보이는 이유이다. 그들은 가장 중요한 일을 규칙적으로 하고 있고, 결과적으로 그 밖의 모든 일이 더 쉬워진다.

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. **As a result**, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or **consulting** an expert. Consumers also **reduce** uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, believing that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase. **In addition**, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that **results in** a safer choice. **For example**, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

연결어

consulting vs. consulting with

혼동어휘 reduce vs. induce, 내용어 빈칸

at least vs. at most, as ~ as구문

서술형 필수 문장! 연결어 (동의어 활용에 주의!) Furthermore = Moreover = Besides = Not only that = On top of that = Plus, etc.

that vs. which

혼동어휘 quality vs. quantity, other vs. the other

소비자들은 일반적으로 높은 위험을 무릅쓰는 것을 불편해한다. 그 결과, 소비자들은 대개 위험을 줄이기 위해 많은 전략을 사용하도록 동기 부여를 받는다. 소비자들은 온라인 조사를 하거나, 뉴스 기사를 읽거나, 친구들에게 이야기하거나 혹은 전문가에게 자문을 구함으로써 추가 정보를 수집할 수 있다. 소비자들은 또한 그 제품이 적어도 자신들의 지난번 구매만큼은 만족스러울 것이라고 믿으면서, 자신들이 지난번에 샀던 바로 그 브랜드를 구매하여 불확실성을 줄인다. 게다가, 어떤 소비자들은 더 안전한 선택을 초래하는 간단한 판단 규칙을 이용할 수도 있다. 예를 들어, 어떤 이는 가장 비싼 물건을 사거나, 아주 많이 광고되는 브랜드가 다른 브랜드들보다 더 품질이 높다고 믿고 이 브랜드를 선택할 수도 있다.

문장변형 패턴에 주의할 것! (출제가능성 높아...)

A results in B = B results from A

Some consumers may employ a simple decision rule **that results in** a safer choice.

= Some consumers may employ a simple decision rule **that** a safer choice **results from**.

= Some consumers may employ a simple decision rule **from which** a safer choice results

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, **of course**, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, **on the other hand**, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough to support a man. **For instance**, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by **sewing** the uppers together. Such skilled workers may have used simple tools, but their specialization did result in more efficient and productive work.

관련이 있는 속담/ 시사하는 바

Jack of all trades, mater of none.

of course, 수동

연결어 빈칸

연결어 빈칸

another vs. other

another vs. the another,

혼동어휘 **sewing** vs. sowing vs. sowing

서술형 필수 암기문장!

작은 마을에서는 똑같은 직공이 의자와 문과 탁자를 만들고, 흔히 바로 그 사람이 집을 짓는다. 그리고 물론 여러 직종에 종사하는 사람이 그 직종 모두에 능숙하기는 불가능하다. 반면에 큰 도시에서는 많은 사람이 각 직종을 필요로 하기 때문에, 직종 하나만으로도, 온전한 직종에 훨씬 미치지 못하는 것으로도 한 사람을 먹고 살게 하기에 충분하다. 예를 들어 어떤 사람은 남성용 신발을 만들고, 다른 사람은 여성용 신발을 만든다. 그리고 어떤 사람은 신발에 바느질만 하고, 다른 사람은 그것을 잘라 내는 것으로, 또 다른 사람은 신발의 윗부분을 꿰매 붙이는 것으로 한 사람이 생계를 꾸리는 경우까지도 있다. 그런 숙련된 직공들은 간단한 도구를 사용했을지도 모르지만, 그들의 전문화는 더 효율적이고 생산적인 작업을 정말 초래했다.

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, **spread their genetic material** in new and more effective ways. **Fast-forward** another billion years to our world, **which** is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle applies. Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, **have** become the earth's **dominant species**.

이 글의 전개방식: **chronological**

evolved vs. were evolved

빈칸에 들어갈 말

서술형 출제 가능 문장, 관계대명사 계속적 용법

문장구조 (동사자리) have vs. having

빈칸에 들어갈 말. dominant vs. dormant

약 40억 년 전에 분자는 서로 결합하여 세포를 형성했다. 약 20억 년 후에는 세포가 결합하여 더 복잡한 세포를 형성했다. 그리고 나서 10억 년 후에는 이 더 복잡한 세포가 결합해서 다세포 생물을 형성했다. 참여한 개체들이 협력함으로써 자신의 유전 물질을 새롭고 더 효과적인 방식으로 퍼뜨릴 수 있었기 때문에, 이 모든 것들이 진화하게 되었다. 또 한 번 10억년을 빨리 앞으로 감아 우리가 사는 세상으로 오면, 개미부터 늑대, 사람에 이르기까지 사회적 동물로 가득하다. 같은 원리가 적용된다. 무리를 지은 개미와 늑대는 한 마리의 개미나 늑대가 전혀 할 수 없는 일을 할 수 있고, 우리 인간은 서로 협력함으로써 지구의 지배적인 종이 되었다.

What do advertising and map-making have in common?
Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's **appealing** and a map must present an image that's clear, but neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or **play down negative aspects** of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can **promote a favorable comparison** with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

글의 순서, 서술형, 내용어 빈칸, 연결어 빈칸 출제가능성 ↑

without doubt = undoubtedly

주제문 서술형 영작! communicate vs. communicate with

clear vs. clearly, 동의어 추가한 변형에 주의!

clear = clearly distinct

빈칸에 들어갈 말

연결어, 빈칸에 들어갈 말

연결어

confusing vs. confused

광고를 하는 것과 지도를 만드는 것은 어떤 공통점이 있는가?
 의심할 바 없이 최고의 대답은 그것들이 제한된 형태의 진실을 전달해야 하는 필요성을 공유하고 있다는 것이다. 광고는 매력적인 이미지를 만들어 내야하고, 지도는 분명한 이미지를 제공해야 하지만, 어느 것도 모든 것을 말하거나 보여 줌으로써 자기 목적을 충족할 수는 없다. 광고는 선전하는 회사나 서비스의 부정적인 측면을 숨기거나 약화시킨다. 이런 식으로, 그것은 자기에게 유리하게 유사한 제품과 비교하는 것을 홍보하거나 제품을 그것의 경쟁 제품과 차별화할 수 있다. 마찬가지로 지도는 혼란스럽게 할 세부 사항을 제거해야 한다.

제목 /or/ 요약문 유형으로 출제될 수도 있음.

selective omission and covering up negative aspects as a way of making advertisements and maps attractive(=appealing)

In negotiation, there often will be issues **that** you do not care **about** — but **that** the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. **For example**, you may not care about **whether** you start your new job in June or July. **But** if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, **that's** a **valuable** piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. **For example**, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. **Similarly**, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in **closing the deal** as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally **offered**, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

문장변형에 주의할 것! that ~ about = about which ~

원래 문제는 글의 순서 유형이었다. 동의어를 활용한 연결어 빈칸유형으로 출제할 수 있다. 연결어 (A): For example

that vs. which, valuable = priceless

연결어 (B) Likewise, By the same token = Similarly

offered vs. offering

협상에서, 여러분은 신경을 쓰지 않지만 상대방에서는 매우 신경을 쓰는 이슈들이 흔히 있을 것이다! 이러한 이슈들을 알아보는 것은 중요하다. (C) 예를 들어, 여러분은 새로운 직장 생활을 6월에 시작하든지 7월에 시작하든지 신경 쓰지 않을 수도 있다. 그러나 장차 여러분의 상사가 될 사람이 가능한 한 빨리 여러분이 일을 시작하기를 강력히 원한다면, 그것은 귀중한 정보이다. (A) 이제 여러분은 (자신에게는 비용이 들지 않지만) 그 사람이 소중하게 생각하는 무언가를 제공하고 그 보답으로 가치 있는 어떤 것을 받을 입장에 있다. 예를 들어, 여러분은 한 달 일찍 일을 시작하고 그렇게 한 것에 대해 더 큰 보너스를 받을 수 있다. (B) 마찬가지로, 내가 집을 구매할 때, 나는 판매자가 가능하면 빨리 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 매우 관심이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다. 그래서 나는 원래 제안된 것보다 한 달 일찍 거래를 매듭짓는 것에 동의했고, 판매자는 더 낮은 가격에 동의했다.

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. “We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together,” said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host’s ***hospitality*** by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side ***brought human and divine anger.***

5형식 difficult vs. difficultly

자동사는 수동태가 될 수 없다.

상관접속사, not A but B

어휘

혼동어휘 hospitality vs. hospitalization

4형식, anger vs. angry

그리스에서는 지형이 인간관계에 영향을 미쳤다. 그 땅이 이동을 매우 어렵게 만들었기 때문에 손님과 주인의 관계는 중요하게 여겨졌다. 어떤 낯선 이가, 가난한 사람이라도, 문 앞에 나타나면 선한 주인이 되어 그에게 거처를 주고 그와 음식을 나누는 것이 의무였다. “우리는 먹기만 하려고 식탁에 앉는 것이 아니라 함께 먹으려고 식탁에 앉는다.”라고 그리스의 작가인 Plutarch가 썼다. 식사를 하는 것은 인간 사회의 표식이고 인간을 짐승과 구별했다. 답례로 손님은 주인에게 의무가 있었다. 이런 의무에는, 보통 사흘을 넘지 않아야 하는데 너무 오래 머물러서 주인의 환대를 악용하지 않는 것이 포함되었다. 어느 편이든 이 관계를 위반하는 것은 인간과 신의 분노를 가져왔다.

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce **its** products to a distributor with good reputation in Germany. **Wanting** to make the best possible impression, the American company sent its most **promising** young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even **remembered to bow** the head slightly **as is the German custom**. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to **set a relaxed atmosphere**. **However**, he felt that his presentation was **not very well received** by the German executives. **Even though** Fred thought he had done **his cultural homework**, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. **It was viewed as too informal and unprofessional** in a German business setting.

이 글의 종류/성격: anecdote(일화), anecdotal (일화의)

its vs. his vs. their

분사구문

단어

remembered to bow vs. remembered bowing

선택적 도치! **문장 변형에 주의! as do the Germans**

빈칸에 들어갈 말! 연결어 However

수동태

빈칸에 들어갈 말

서술형 필수 암기문장!

미국의 큰 하드웨어 제조업체가 독일의 평판이 좋은 배급 업체에 자사의 제품을 소개를 해달라는 초대를 받았다. 가능한 한 가장 좋은 인상을 주고 싶어서 그 미국 회사는 독일어를 유창하게 하는 자사의 가장 유망한 젊은 임원인 Fred Wagner를 보냈다. Fred가 자기를 초대한 독일인들을 처음 만났을 때 그는 굳게 악수를 했고 모두에게 독일어로 인사를 했으며 고개를 약간 숙여 인사하는 것까지도 잊지 않았는데, 그렇게 하는 것이 독일의 풍습이었다. 사람들 앞에서 아주 연설을 잘 하는 Fred는 편안한 분위기를 만들려고 몇 가지 웃기는 농담으로 자기의 발표를 시작했다. 그러나 그는 자기의 발표가 독일의 임원들에게 아주 잘 받아들여지지 않는다고 느꼈다. 비록 Fred는 자기가 문화에 관해서 철저히 대비했다고 생각했지만 그는 한 가지 특정한 실수를 저질렀다. Fred는 몇 가지 농담을 한 것으로는 아무 점수도 얻지 못했다. 독일의 비즈니스 상황에서는 그것이 너무 격식을 차리지 않고 비전문적인 것으로 여겨졌다.

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable power source. **However**, there are a few things about dams that are important to know. To build a hydroelectric dam, a large area must be flooded behind the dam. Whole communities sometimes have to be moved to another place. Entire forests can be drowned. The water released from the dam can be colder than usual and this can affect the ecosystems in the rivers downstream. It can also wash away riverbanks and destroy life on the river bottoms. The worst effect of dams has been observed on salmon that have to travel upstream to lay their eggs. If blocked by a dam, the salmon life cycle cannot be completed.

연결어 (A): **However**

수동태

수동, another vs. the other

released vs. releasing

어휘

연결어 (B): (동의어 활용) **In addition = Besides = Not only that = Moreover = What's more = On top of that = Plus, etc.**

수동태

수력 발전은 깨끗하고 재생 가능한 에너지원이다. 하지만 알아두는 것이 중요한 댐에 관한 몇 가지가 있다. 수력발전 댐을 건설하기 위해서, 댐 뒤의 넓은 지역이 반드시 물에 잠기게 된다. 때때로 지역 사회 전체가 다른 지역으로 이주되어야 한다. 숲 전체가 물에 잠길 수도 있다. 댐에서 방류된 물은 평소보다 더 차서 이것이 하류의 강 생태계에 영향을 미칠 수 있다. 그것은 또한 강기슭을 유실되게 하고 강바닥의 생물을 파괴할 수도 있다. 댐의 가장 나쁜 영향은 알을 낳기 위해 흐름을 거슬러 올라가야 하는 연어에서 관찰되어 왔다. 댐으로 막히면, 연어의 라이프 사이클은 완결될 수 없다.

In most people, emotions are situational. Something in the here and now makes you mad. ***The emotion itself is tied to the situation in which it originates.*** As long as you remain in that emotional situation, you're likely to stay angry. If you leave the situation, the opposite is true. The emotion begins to disappear as soon as you move away from the situation. ***Moving away from the situation prevents it from taking hold of you.*** Counselors often advise clients to get some emotional distance from whatever is bothering them. One easy way to do that is to geographically separate yourself from the source of your anger.

어휘

makes vs. make, 서술형 출제 가능 문장!

as long as

be likely to R = 조동사 likely R (변형주의!)

as soon as = the minute = the moment = upon ~ing

서술형 출제 가능 문장! 지칭하는 대상 it= the situation

내용어 빈칸

to do vs. to doing, 혼동어휘 geographically vs. geologically

대부분의 사람에게 있어 감정은 상황적이다. 현 시점의 뭔가가 여러분을 화나게 한다. 그 감정 자체는 그것이 일어나는 상황과 연결되어 있다. 그 감정의 상황 속에 남아있는 한 여러분은 화가 난 상태에 머물기 쉽다. 여러분이 그 상황을 '떠나면', 정반대가 사실이 된다. 여러분이 그 상황에서 벗어나자마자 그 감정은 사라지기 시작한다. 그 상황에서 벗어나게 되면 그것(상황)은 여러분을 제어하지 못한다. 상담원은 (상담) 의뢰인에게 그들을 괴롭히고 있는 그 어떤 것과도 약간의 감정적 거리를 두라고 자주 충고한다. 그것을 하는 한 가지 쉬운 방법은 여러분의 화의 근원으로부터 여러분 자신을 '지리적으로' 떼어놓는 것이다.

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has channels, and so we're able to process different kinds of data in different parts of our brain. **Therefore**, you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel interference. **But** you're not really focused on both activities. One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background. **If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking.** **Similarly**, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking. You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

이 글의 내용과 관련 있는 속담 / 시사하는 바

You cannot have your cake and eat it too

process vs. progress

연결어 빈칸 (A), at the same time = simultaneously

내용어 빈칸, 연결어 빈칸 (B) But = However,로 바꾸어서...

other vs. another, 가정법 문장 암기할 것!

연결어 빈칸 (C) Similarly = Likewise = By the same token

가정법, 조동사 + likely + 동사원형 vs. be likely to R

우리가 실제로 두 가지 일을 동시에 하고 있을 때 무슨 일이 일어나고 있을까? 그것은 간단하다. 우리의 뇌에는 채널이 있어서 우리는 뇌의 다른 부분에서 다른 종류의 데이터를 처리할 수 있다. 그러므로, 말을 하면서 동시에 걸을 수가 있다. 채널 간섭이 전혀 없다. 하지만 두 가지 활동에 다 진정으로 집중하지는 못한다. 한 가지 활동은 (뇌의) 전면에서 일어나고 있고 또 다른 활동은 (뇌의) 후면에서 일어나고 있다. 복잡한 기계를 작동하는 방법을 휴대전화로 설명하려고 시도하고 있다면 걸음을 멈출 것이다. 마찬가지로, 계곡 위의 밧줄 다리를 건너고 있다면 아마 말하는 것을 멈출 것이다. 두 가지 일을 동시에 할 수는 있지만, 두 가지 일에 동시에 효과적으로 집중할 수는 없다.

The water that is embedded in our food and manufactured products is called “virtual water.” ***For example***, about 265 gallons of water is needed to produce two pounds of wheat. ***So***, the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat is 265 gallons. Virtual water is also present in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines. Every day, humans consume lots of virtual water and the content of virtual water varies according to products. ***For instance***, to produce two pounds of meat requires about ***5 to 10 times as much water as*** to produce two pounds of vegetables.

virtual water: 공산품·농축산물의 제조·재배에 드는 물

글의 순서·연결어·주어-동사 수일치 문제 출제가능성 높아...

주어-동사 수일치, 연결어

주어-동사 수일치

연결어 동의어 활용 so = thus = hence = therefore

어휘

어휘, 서술형 출제 가능 문장! 배수표현 as ~ as

우리의 음식과 제품에 내포된 물은 ‘가상의 물’이라고 불린다. 예를 들어 2파운드의 밀을 생산하기 위해서 약 265갤런의 물이 필요하다. 그래서 이 2파운드의 밀의 가상의 물은 265갤런이다. 가상의 물은 또한 유제품, 수프, 음료, 그리고 액체로 된 약에도 있다. 매일 인간은 다량의 가상의 물을 소비하는데 가상의 물의 함유량은 제품에 따라 다르다. 예를 들어 2파운드의 고기를 생산하려면 2파운드의 채소를 생산하는 것의 약 5배에서 10배의 물이 필요하다.

Food is one of the most important tools you can use as a manager. Having a full stomach makes people feel satisfied and happier. Eating together gives employees time to make connections with each other. Providing an occasional snack or paying for a lunch now and then can help your employees feel appreciated and make the office feel more welcoming. These do not need to be elaborate setups. If you have a small budget, you're not going to want to buy lunch at a restaurant for your entire group. Bringing in some cookies once in a while is enough; you can also encourage employees to bring in food themselves. ***The key to using food effectively is for it not to become a planned event.*** If everyone knows you bring donuts to the Friday morning meeting, it becomes an expectation and not a surprise. To create goodwill, the food must appear to be unexpected. It is also a good idea to praise employees who bring food in without being asked; this creates ***an atmosphere of sharing***.

사역동사 + 목적어 + 원형부정사, satisfied vs. satisfying

now and then 이따금

내용어 빈칸

서술형 출제 가능 문장! 전치사 for vs. of
부정어의 위치에 주의!!

being asking vs. asking, 내용어 빈칸

음식은 경영자로서 여러분이 사용할 수 있는 가장 중요한 수단 중 하나이다. 배가 부르면 사람들은 만족스럽고 더 행복해진다. 함께 먹는 것은 직원들에게 서로 서로 관계를 맺을 시간을 제공한다. 가끔씩 간식을 주고 때때로 점심을 사는 것은 직원들이 인정받고 있다고 느끼게 하고 사무실이 더 따뜻한 느낌이 들게 한다. 이것들은 **공들인 계획**이 될 필요는 없다. 만약 예산이 적으면, 여러분은 전체 직원에게 식당에서 점심을 사기를 원하지는 않을 것이다. 이따금씩 약간의 쿠키를 가지고 오는 것으로 충분하다. 여러분은 또한 직원들에게 그들 스스로 음식을 가지고 오도록 권유할 수도 있다. **음식을 효과적으로 사용하는 비결은 그것이 계획된 행사가 되게 하지 않는 것이다.** 만약 모두가 여러분이 금요일 오전 회의에 도넛을 가지고 오는 것을 안다면, 그것은 예상한 일이 되고 뜻밖의 일이 되지 않는다. 호의를 보이려면 음식은 예기치 않게 나타나야 한다. 요청받지 않고 음식을 가지고 오는 직원을 칭찬하는 것 또한 좋은 생각이다. 이것은 **나눔의 분위기를** 만든다.

Let me give you a piece of **advice** that might change your mind about being courageous. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live and recommended that you do everything you ever wanted to do. What would you do? Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month but been afraid you might be harmed? What difference would it make if you now attempted it? You'd almost certainly live through it and it would enrich the time you had left. Wouldn't it be nice to go out saying you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a death sentence? If it's that important to you, do it now.

불가산 명사 advice vs. advices

빈칸

어법 recommended that you (should) do vs. you would do 문장의 위치!

harmed vs. harming

서술형 문장! (가정법), 앞 부분 you'd는 you would 이다.

live through it vs. live it through

서술형 문장! (가정법)

빈칸

that의 품사(부사: 그렇게)

용기 있는 것에 대해 여러분의 마음을 바꿀 만한 충고를 하나 하겠다. 의사가 당신에게 이제 살 수 있는 날이 6개월뿐이고, 이제껏 하고 싶었던 모든 일을 해보라고 권했다고 가정해 보자. 무엇을 하겠는가? 스카이다이빙이나 절벽 등반을 하거나, 혹은 한 달 동안 숲 속에서 혼자 살아 보기를 늘 원했지만 다 칠까 두려웠는가? 지금 그 일들을 시도한다고 뭐가 달라지겠는가? 거의 틀림없이 그것을 해쳐 나갈 것이고, 그것이 남아 있는 시간을 풍요롭게 해 줄 것이다. 밖으로 나가서 모든 두려움에 용감하게 맞섰노라고 말하는 게 낫지 않겠는가? 왜 사형 선고를 받을 때까지 기다리는가? 그것이 당신에게 그렇게 중요하다면, 지금 하라.

글쓴이의 주장 /or/ 이 글이 시사하는 바

Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today.

문장삽입 출제가능성 ↑

suppose 가정하다

cliff 절벽

harm 다치게 하다

attempt 시도하다

live through ~을 헤쳐 나가다

enrich 풍요롭게 하다

face 맞서다



Music study enriches all the learning — in reading, math, and other subjects — that children do at school. It also helps to develop language and communication skills. As children grow, musical training continues to help them develop the discipline and self-confidence needed to achieve in school. The day-to-day practice in music, along with setting goals and reaching them, develops self-discipline, patience, and responsibility. That discipline carries over to other areas, such as doing homework and other school projects on time and keeping materials organized.

단어
 other vs. the other

 continue to help = continue helping
 develop = to develop, needed vs. needing (x)

 setting vs. set, reaching vs. reaching to (빈출)
 단어
 other vs. the other
 5형식 organized vs. organizing

음악 공부는 아이들이 학교에서 하는 읽기, 수학, 그리고 다른 과목에서의 모든 학습의 질을 높여준다. 그것은 또한 언어와 의사소통 기술을 발달시키는 데 도움이 된다. 아이들이 자라면서 음악 훈련은 아이들이 학교에서 성과를 이루는 데 필요한 자제력과 자신감을 계발하도록 계속 도움을 준다. 목표를 세우고 달성하는 것과 더불어 매일 행해지는 음악 연습은 자기 절제와 인내심, 그리고 책임감을 계발한다. 그러한 자제력은 숙제나 다른 학교 과제를 제시간에 해내고 자료 정리하기와 같은 다른 영역으로 옮겨간다.

enrich 질을 높이다
 self-confidence 자신감
 have a difficult time -ing ~에 어려움을 겪다
 material 자료, 재료
 along with ~와 더불어
 carry over to ~로 옮겨지다
 organize 정리하다, 조직하다

Natural boundaries between states or countries are **found** along rivers, lakes, deserts, and mountain ranges. Among them, river boundaries would seem to be ideal: they provide clear separation, and they are established and recognized physical features. In reality, **however**, river boundaries can change as rivers change course. Following flooding, a river's course may shift, altering the boundary between states or countries. **For example**, the Rio Grande, separating the United States and Mexico, has frequently shifted its course, causing problems in determining the exact location of the international boundary.



A river seems to be **ideal** in **establishing** boundaries, but in fact it isn't, because its course is **changeable**.

혼동어휘 found vs. founded

어휘, 변형가능성에 주의! ideal = **ideally suitable**

빈칸

연결어 (A)

서술형 문장!

분사구문

연결어 (B)

분사구문

in + ~ing

요약문 완성을 다른 문장으로 paraphrasing해서 어법 혹은 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 물어 볼 수도 있다.

ex. It seems that a river is **ideal** in establishing boundaries, but it is far from the truth **because of** its **changeable trait**.

changeable = *alternating, changing, unsteady, variable*
trait = *characteristic = attribute, etc*
because of = *owing to = due to = on account of*

주나 국가 사이의 자연적 경계는 강, 호수, 사막 그리고 산맥을 따라 나타난다. 그것 중에 강을 따라 형성된 경계가 가장 이상적인 것처럼 보인다. 왜냐하면, 그것들이 분명한 구분을 해주고, 그것들은 확립되고 인정된 물리적 특징이기 때문이다. 하지만 실제로 강을 따라 형성된 경계는 강이 경로를 바꿈에 따라 변할 수 있다. 홍수 후에 강의 경로가 변하여 주나 국가 사이의 경계를 바꿀 수 있다. 예를 들어, 미국과 멕시코를 구분 짓는 리오그란데 강은 경로를 빈번하게 바꾸어, 국가 간 경계의 정확한 위치를 결정하는 데 문제를 일으켰다.

mountain range	산맥	ideal	이상적인
separation	구분	establish	확립하다
recognize	인정하다	feature	특징
shift	변화하다, 바꾸다	alter	바꾸다
frequently	빈번하게	determine	결정하다

한가람고 1학년 중간고사대비

모의고사 2015~2017년 3월

고1 모의고사 출제범위 내신최적화 변형문제 143제

시험에 이렇게 나온다!

prepared by 명인학원 박종환

- 출제가 예상되는 문제유형을 모두 한땀 한땀 정성들여 제작하였습니다. 효과적인 학습을 위해 지문별 변형문제를 나란히 실지 않고 효과적으로 배치하였습니다.
- 2016년 → 2015년 → 2017년 모의고사 순서로 변형문제 배치하였습니다.
- 본 학습자료로 공부하고 좋은 결과 있기를 바랍니다. 중간고사 후 자료적중 피드백 환영합니다.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 22번]

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable power source. However, there are a few things about dams that are important to know. To build a hydroelectric dam, a large area must be flooded behind the dam. Whole communities sometimes have to be moved to another place. Entire forests can be drowned. The water released from the dam can be colder than usual and this can affect the ecosystems in the rivers downstream. It can also wash away riverbanks and destroy life on the river bottoms. The worst effect of dams has been observed on salmon that have to travel upstream to lay their eggs. If blocked by a dam, the salmon life cycle cannot be completed.

이 글의 제목으로 적절한 것은?¹⁾

- ① The bright future of hydroelectric power
- ② Several things to know to build energy plants
- ③ The effect of building a hydroelectric dam on economy
- ④ Side-effects of hydroelectric dams on environment
- ⑤ Salmon: victims greatly harmed by a hydroelectric dam

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 29번]

In most people, emotions are situational. Something in the here and now makes you mad. The emotion itself is tied to the situation in which it originates. As long as you remain in that emotional situation, you're likely to stay angry. If you leave the situation, the opposite is true. The emotion begins to disappear as soon as you move away from the situation. Moving away from the situation keeps it from taking hold of you. Counselors often advise clients to get some physical distance from whatever is bothering them. One easy way to do that is to geologically separate yourself from the source of your anger.

어휘의 쓰임이 바르지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.²⁾

_____ → _____
_____ → _____

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has channels, and so we're able to (A) [process/progress] different kinds of data in different parts of our brain. Therefore, you can talk and walk (B) [instantaneously/simultaneously]. There is no channel interference. But you're not really focused on both activities. One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background. If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking. Similarly, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking. You can do two things at once, but you can't focus (C) [effectively/effortlessly] on two things at once.

문맥상 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 적절한 말로 바르게 짝지어진 것을 고르시오.³⁾

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ① process | simultaneously | effectively |
| ② progress | instantaneously | effortlessly |
| ③ process | simultaneously | effortlessly |
| ④ progress | instantaneously | effectively |
| ⑤ process | instantaneously | effectively |

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has channels, and so we're able to process different kinds of data in different parts of our brain. Therefore, you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel interference. But you're not really focused on both activities. One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background. If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking. Similarly, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking. You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

위 글의 내용과 가장 관련이 깊은 것을 고르시오.⁴⁾

- ① Every cloud has its silver lining.
- ② Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
- ③ Do aim above the mark to hit the mark.
- ④ Heaven helps those who help themselves.
- ⑤ You cannot have your cake and eat it too.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has _____,⁵⁾ and so we're able to _____⁶⁾ different kinds of data in different parts of our brain. _____,⁷⁾ you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel _____.⁸⁾ _____,⁹⁾ you're not really focused on both activities. One is happening in the foreground and [another/the other]¹⁰⁾ in the background. If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking. _____,¹¹⁾ if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely [to stop/stop]¹²⁾ talking. You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 39번]

The water _____¹³⁾ our food and manufactured products [is/are]¹⁴⁾ called "virtual water." (A) _____,¹⁵⁾ about 265 gallons of water [is/are]¹⁶⁾ needed to produce two pounds of wheat. (B) _____,¹⁷⁾ the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat [is/are]¹⁸⁾ 265 gallons. Virtual water is also _____¹⁹⁾ in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines. Every day, humans _____²⁰⁾ lots of virtual water and the _____²¹⁾ of virtual water _____²²⁾ according to products. For instance, to produce two pounds of meat requires about 5 to 10 _____²³⁾ to produce two pounds of vegetables.

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 39번]

(A) 우리의 음식과 제품에 내포된 물은 '가상의 물'이라고 불린다. For example, about 265 gallons of water is needed to produce two pounds of wheat. So, the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat is 265 gallons. Virtual water is also present in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines. Every day, humans consume lots of virtual water and the content of virtual water varies according to products. (B) 예를 들어 2파운드의 고기를 생산하려면 2파운드의 채소를 생산하는 것의 약 5배에서 10배의 물이 필요하다.

밑줄 친 (A)의 우리말 문장을 <보기>에 주어진 단어를 어형에 맞게 바꾸고 단어를 추가하여 영작하십시오.²⁴⁾

<보기> water, embed, manufacture, "virtual water"

밑줄 친 (B)에 주어진 단어를 문맥과 어법에 맞게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.²⁵⁾ (단, 주어진 단어를 모두 한 번씩 사용하고 그 외 단어는 사용할 수 없음.)

<보기> as, produce, pounds, 5 to 10, as, vegetables, two, produce, much, requires, water, about, times, of, to, for instance, to, of, meat, two pounds

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 41번~42번]

Food is one of the most important tools you can use as a manager. Having a full stomach makes people [feel/to feel]²⁶⁾ satisfied and happier. Eating together gives employees time to _____²⁷⁾ with each other. Providing an occasional snack or paying for a lunch now and then can help your employees feel _____²⁸⁾ and make the office feel more [welcomed/welcoming].²⁹⁾ These do not need to be ㉠공 들인 계획. If you have a small budget, you're not going to want to buy lunch at a restaurant for your entire group. Bringing in some cookies once in a while is enough; you can also encourage employees to bring in food themselves. The key to [use/using]³⁰⁾ food effectively is [of/for]³¹⁾ it [to not/not to]³²⁾ become a planned event. If everyone knows you bring donuts to the Friday morning meeting, it becomes an expectation and not a surprise. To create _____,³³⁾ the food must be appeared to be unexpected. It is also a good idea to praise employees who bring food in without [asking/being asked];³⁴⁾ this creates _____³⁵⁾

㉠의 우리말을 영어로 바꿔 쓰시오.³⁶⁾

어법상 틀린 것 한 군데를 찾아 바르게 고치시오.³⁷⁾

_____ → _____

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 22번]

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable power source. (㉠) To build a hydroelectric dam, a large area must be flooded behind the dam. (㉡) Whole communities sometimes have to be moved to another place. Entire forests can be drowned. (㉢) The water released from the dam can be colder than usual and this can affect the ecosystems in the rivers downstream. (㉣) It can also wash away riverbanks and destroy life on the river bottoms. (㉤) The worst effect of dams has been observed on salmon that have to travel upstream to lay their eggs. If blocked by a dam, the salmon life cycle cannot be completed.

다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?³⁸⁾

However, there are a few things about dams that are important to know.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 29번]

In most people, emotions are situational. Something in the here and now makes you mad. The emotion itself is tied to the situation in which it originates. (①) As long as you remain in that emotional situation, you're likely to stay angry. (②) If you leave the situation, the opposite is true. (③) The emotion begins to disappear as soon as you move away from the situation. (④) Moving away from the situation keeps it taking hold of you. Counselors often advise clients to get some emotional distance from whatever is bothering them. (⑤) One easy way to do that is to geographically separate yourself from the source of your anger.

글의 흐름으로 보아 어색한 문장을 고르시오.³⁹⁾
(어색한 이유를 우리말로 간략하게 서술할 것.)

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has channels, and so we're able to process different kinds of data in different parts of our brain. ① *Therefore*, you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel interference. ② One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background. ③ If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking. ④ *Similarly*, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking. ⑤ You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁴⁰⁾

However, you're not really focused on both activities.

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 39번]

The water that is embedded in our food and manufactured products is called "virtual water." ① To be more specific, the virtual water notion refers to the total amount of freshwater, either from rainfall or irrigation, used in the production of food commodities, including crops and fodder-fed livestock, or other goods and services — agricultural, industrial or otherwise. ② For your information, about 265 gallons of water is needed to produce two pounds of wheat. ③ So, the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat is 265 gallons. ④ However, the concept of virtual water is ridiculous in some ways. ⑤ Virtual water is also present in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines. Every day, humans consume lots of virtual water and the content of virtual water varies according to products. For instance, to produce two pounds of meat requires about 5 to 10 times as much water as to produce two pounds of vegetables.

밑줄 친 문장 가운데 글의 흐름상 어색한 것은?⁴¹⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 29번]

In most people, emotions are situational. Something in the here and now makes you mad. (A) 그 감정 자체는 그것이 일어나는 상황과 연결되어 있다. As long as you remain in that emotional situation, you may likely [stay/to stay]⁵²⁾ angry. If you leave the situation, the opposite is true. The emotion begins to be disappeared upon you @_____ away from the situation. (B) 그 상황에서 벗어나게 되면 그것은 여러분을 제어하지 못한다. Counselors often advise clients to get some emotional distance from whatever is bothering them. One easy way to do that is to geographically separate [you/yourself]⁵³⁾ from the source of your anger.

(A)의 밑줄 친 우리말 문장으로 영어문장으로 바꾸시오.⁵⁴⁾

빈칸 @에 들어갈 말을 어법에 맞게 쓰시오.⁵⁵⁾

(B)의 밑줄 친 우리말 문장을 영어 문장으로 바꾸시오.⁵⁶⁾

어법상 틀린 곳 한 군데를 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁵⁷⁾

_____ → _____

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. (A) 우리의 뇌에는 채널이 있어서 우리는 뇌의 다른 부분에서 다른 종류의 데이터를 처리할 수 있다. Therefore, you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel interference. But you're not really focused on both activities. One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background. (B) 복잡한 기계를 작동하는 방법을 휴대전화로 설명하려고 시도하고 있다면 걸음을 멈출 것이다. Similarly, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking. You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

밑줄 친 우리말 문장 (A)를 주어진 단어를 사용하여 바르게 완성하십시오.⁵⁸⁾ (어형을 바꾸고 단어추가도 할 것.)

<보기> brain, channel, able, kind, datum, part

밑줄 친 우리말 문장 (B)를 어법과 문맥에 맞게 바르게 영작하십시오.⁵⁹⁾

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 39번]

The water that is embedded in our food and manufactured products is called “virtual water.”

- (1) Virtual water is also present in dairy products, soups, beverages, and liquid medicines.
- (2) For instance, to produce two pounds of meat requires about 5 to 10 times as much water as to produce two pounds of vegetables.
- (3) For example, about 265 gallons of water is needed to produce two pounds of wheat.
- (4) Every day, humans consume lots of virtual water and the content of virtual water varies according to products.
- (5) So, the virtual water of these two pounds of wheat is 265 gallons.

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 완성하십시오.⁶⁰⁾

() — () — () — () — ()

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 29번]

In most people, emotions are _____.⁶¹⁾ Something in the here and now [make/makes]⁶²⁾ you mad. The emotion itself is tied to the situation _____⁶³⁾ it originates. As long as you remain in that emotional situation, you're likely [stay/to stay]⁶⁴⁾ angry. If you leave the situation, the opposite is true. The emotion begins to disappear the minute you move away from the situation. Moving away from the situation prevents it from _____⁶⁵⁾ you. Counselors often advise clients to get _____⁶⁶⁾ from whatever is bothering them. One easy way to [do/doing]⁶⁷⁾ that is to geographically separate yourself from the source of your anger.

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 22번]

Hydroelectric power is a clean and renewable power source. (A) _____,⁶⁸⁾ there are a few things about dams that are important to know. To build a hydroelectric dam, a large area must be flooded behind the dam. Whole communities sometimes have to be moved to another place. Entire forests can be drowned. The water released from the dam can be colder than usual and this can affect the ecosystems in the rivers downstream. (B) _____, it can wash away riverbanks and destroy life on the river bottoms. The worst effect of dams has been observed on salmon that have to travel upstream to lay their eggs. If blocked by a dam, the salmon life cycle cannot be completed.

글의 흐름으로 보아 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 바르게 짝지어진 것은?⁶⁹⁾

- ① For example Besides
- ② In contrast Consequently
- ③ However As a result
- ④ However on top of it
- ⑤ For example In addition

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [2016년 3월 34번]

What's happening when we're actually doing two things at once? It's simple. Our brain has channels, and so we're able to process different kinds of data in different parts of our brain.

- (1) By the same token, if you were crossing a rope bridge over a valley, you'd likely stop talking.
- (2) If you were trying to explain on the cell phone how to operate a complex machine, you'd stop walking.
- (3) However, you're not really focused on both activities.
- (4) One is happening in the foreground and the other in the background.
- (5) Therefore, you can talk and walk at the same time. There is no channel interference.

You can do two things at once, but you can't focus effectively on two things at once.

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 바르게 완성하십시오.⁷⁰⁾
() — () — () — () — ()

모의고사 2015년 3월 예상문제

시험에 이렇게 나온다!

prepared by 명인학원 박종화

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Let me give you _____⁷¹⁾ that might change your mind about being _____⁷²⁾. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live and recommended that you [do/would do]⁷³⁾ everything you ever wanted to do. What would you do? Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month but been afraid you might be harmed? What difference would it make if you now [attempt/attempted]⁷⁴⁾ it? You'd almost certainly _____⁷⁵⁾ it and it would _____⁷⁶⁾ the time you had left. Wouldn't it be nice to go out saying you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a _____⁷⁷⁾ If it's that important to you, do it now.

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Music study _____⁷⁸⁾ all the learning — in reading, math, and [other/the other]⁷⁹⁾ subjects — that children do at school. It also helps to develop language and communication skills. As children grow, musical training continues helping them to develop the _____⁸⁰⁾ and self-confidence [needing/needed]⁸¹⁾ to achieve in school. The day-to-day practice in music, along with [setting/set]⁸²⁾ goals and reaching them, develops self-discipline, patience, and responsibility. That discipline carries over to [other/the other]⁸³⁾ areas, such as doing homework and [other/the other]⁸⁴⁾ school projects on time and [keep/keeping]⁸⁵⁾ materials _____⁸⁶⁾

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Natural boundaries between states or countries are [found/founded]⁸⁷⁾ along rivers, lakes, deserts, and mountain ranges. Among them, river boundaries would seem to be _____⁸⁸⁾ they provide clear segregation, and they are established and recognized physical features. In reality, however, river boundaries can change as rivers change course. Following flooding, a river's course may shift, _____⁸⁹⁾ the boundary between states or countries. For example, the Rio Grande, separating the United States and Mexico, has frequently shifted its course, causing problems _____⁹⁰⁾ the exact location of the international boundary.

빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰고, 괄호 안에서 어법상/문맥상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

어휘가 잘못 쓰인 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.⁹¹⁾

_____ → _____

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Let me give you a piece of advice that might change your mind about being courteous. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live and recommended that you would do everything you ever wanted to do. What would you do? Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month but been afraid you might be [harming/harmed]⁹²⁾ yourself? What difference would it have made if you now attempted it? You'd almost certainly live it through and it would enrich the time you had left. Wouldn't it be nice to go out saying you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a death sentence? If it's that important to you, do it now.

어법상 틀린 것의 개수로 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁹³⁾

- ① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Music study enriches all the learning — in reading, math, and other subjects — that children do at school. It also helps to develop language and communication skills. As children grow, musical training continues to help them develop the discipline and self-confidence needed to achieve in school. The day-to-day practice in music, along with setting goals and reaching to them, develops self-discipline, patience, and responsibility. That discipline carries it over to other areas, such as doing homework and other school projects on time and keeping materials organized.

어법상 틀린 것의 개수로 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁹⁴⁾

- ① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Let me give you a piece of advice that might change your mind about being courageous. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live. (①) Not only that, he recommended that you do everything you ever wanted to do. (②) Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month? (③) But you have never done any of them because you were afraid you might be harmed? (④) What difference would it make if you now attempted it? (⑤) You'd almost certainly live through it and it would enrich the time you had left. Wouldn't it be nice to go out saying you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a death sentence? If it's that important to you, do it now.

글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?95)

What would you do?

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Let me give you a piece of advice that might change your mind about being courageous. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live and recommended that you do everything you ever wanted to do. What would you do? Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month but been afraid you might be harmed? What difference would it make if you now attempted it? You'd almost certainly live through it and (A) it would enrich the time you had left. Wouldn't it be nice to go out saying you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a death sentence? If it's ***that*** important to you, do it now.

(A)의 밑줄 친 문장을 생략된 것을 채워서 다시 쓰고 우리말로 해석하시오.96)

밑줄 친 ***that*** 의 품사와 뜻을 쓰시오.97)

품사: _____ 의미: _____

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Natural boundaries between states or countries are found along rivers, lakes, deserts, and mountain ranges. Among them, river boundaries would seem to be ideal: they provide clear separation, and they are established and recognized physical features. (A)_____,⁹⁸⁾ river boundaries can actually change as rivers change course. Following flooding, a river's course may shift, altering the boundary between states or countries. (B) _____,⁹⁹⁾ the Rio Grande, [separating/separates]¹⁰⁰⁾ the United States and Mexico, has frequently shifted its course, [causes/causing]¹⁰¹⁾ problems in determining the exact location of the international boundary.

(A), (B)의 각 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

위 글을 다음과 같이 요약하고자 할 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.¹⁰²⁾

A river seems to be ㉠_____ in ㉢_____ boundaries, but in fact it isn't, because its course is ㉡_____.

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Let me give you a piece of advice that might change your mind about being courageous. Suppose that your doctor said that you have six months to live and recommended that you do everything you ever wanted to do. What would you do? Have you always wanted to sky dive, or climb cliffs, or maybe live alone in the woods for a month but been afraid you might be harmed? ㉠ 지금 그 일들을 시도한다고 뭐가 달라지겠는가? ㉢ 거의 틀림없이 그것을 헤쳐 나갈 것이고, 그것이 남아 있는 시간을 풍요롭게 해 줄 것이다. Wouldn't it be nice to go out [to say/saying]¹⁰³⁾ you had faced all your fears? Why do you wait till you have a death sentence? If it's that important to you, do it now.

밑줄 친 ㉠, ㉢를 어법과 문맥에 맞게 바르게 영작하십시오.¹⁰⁴⁾

㉠:

㉢:

※ 다음을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Music study enriches all the learning — in reading, math, and other subjects — that children do at school. It also helps to develop language and communication skills. As children grow, musical training continues to help them develop the discipline and self-confidence needed to achieve in school. The day-to-day practice in music, along with setting goals and reaching them, develops self-discipline, patience, and responsibility. (A) 그러한 자제력은 숙제나 다른 학교 과제를 제시간에 해내고 자료 정리하기와 같은 다른 영역으로 옮겨간다.

다음 주어진 단어를 배열하여 문장을 완성하시오.¹⁰⁵⁾ (모든 단어를 한 번씩 쓰고, 필요시 어형을 바꿀 것.)

to / organized / carry / do / school / homework / such / time / area, / over / on / that / keep / other / discipline / other / project / and / as / and / material



모의고사 2017년 3월 예상문제

시험에 이렇게 나온다!

prepared by 명인학원 박종환

20번 (변형문제)

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit information. In these studies, students who successively acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. Keep working on one habit long enough, and not only does it become easier, but so do other things as well. It's [because / why]¹⁰⁶⁾ those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 바르지 않은 것을 고르시오.¹⁰⁷⁾

23번 (변형문제)

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. (A) _____,¹⁰⁸⁾ they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting with an expert. Consumers also reduce uncertainty by buying the same brand that they did the last time, [believe / believing]¹⁰⁹⁾ that the product should be at least as satisfactory as their last purchase, and generally they are quite satisfied with such decision. (B) _____,¹¹⁰⁾ some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that results in a safer choice. (C) _____,¹¹¹⁾ someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief that this brand has higher quality than other brands.

어법상 틀린 곳을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹¹²⁾

(A)~(C)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

32번 (변형문제)

About four billion years ago, molecules joined together to form cells. About two billion years later, cells joined together to form more complex cells. And then a billion years later, these more complex cells joined together to form multicellular organisms. All of these were evolved because the participating individuals could, by working together, [spreading / spread]¹¹³⁾ their genetic material in new and more effective ways. Fast-forward [another / the other]¹¹⁴⁾ billion years to our world, [which / what]¹¹⁵⁾ is full of social animals, from ants to wolves to humans. The same principle [applies / is applied].¹¹⁶⁾ Ants and wolves in groups can do things that no single ant or wolf can do, and we humans, by cooperating with one another, have become the earth's [dormant / dominant]¹¹⁷⁾ species.

어법상 틀린 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹¹⁸⁾

31번 (변형문제)

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make [demands / supplies]¹¹⁹⁾ on each trade, one trade alone —very often even less than a whole trade— is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and [another / the other]¹²⁰⁾ for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, [another / the other]¹²¹⁾ by cutting out them, and another by sawing the uppers together. Such skilled workers may not have used complicated tools, but their specialization did result [in / from]¹²²⁾ simple tools leading to more efficient and productive work.

어법상 틀린 것의 개수로 적절한 것을 고르고 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹²³⁾

- ① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

33번 (변형문제)

What do advertising and map-making have in common? 의심할 바 없이 최고의 대답은 그것들이 제한된 형태의 진실을 전달해야 하는 필요성을 공유하고 있다는 것이다. An advertisement must create an image that's appealing and a map must present an image that's clear. (A) _____,¹²⁴⁾ neither can meet its goal by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote _____¹²⁵⁾ with similar products or _____¹²⁶⁾ a product from its competitors. (B) _____,¹²⁷⁾ the map must remove details that would be confusing.

밑줄 친 우리말 문장을 영작하시오.¹²⁸⁾

(A), (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

35번 (변형문제)

In negotiation, there often will be issues that you do not care about—but that the other side cares about very much! It is important to identify these issues. For example, you may not care about if you start your new job in June or July. But if your potential boss strongly prefers that you start as soon as possible, [which / that]¹²⁹⁾ is a valuable piece of information. Now you are in a position to give her something that she values (at no cost to you) and get something of value in return. For example, you might start a month earlier and receive a larger bonus for doing so. Similarly, when purchasing my home, I discovered that the seller was very interested in closing the deal as soon as possible. So I agreed to close one month earlier than originally offered, and the seller agreed to a lower price.

어법상 틀린 곳 한 군데를 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹³⁰⁾

38번 (변형문제)

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so [difficult / difficultly]¹³¹⁾ feasible, the guest-host relationship was valued. If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, [giving / to give]¹³²⁾ him a shelter and share your food with him. “We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together,” said the Greek author Plutarch. Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. In return, the guest had duties to his host. These included not abusing his host's hospitalization by staying too long, usually not more than three days. A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 바르지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹³³⁾

20번 (변형문제)

Recent studies show some interesting findings about habit formation. In these studies, students who successfully acquired one positive habit reported less stress; less impulsive spending; better dietary habits; decreased caffeine consumption; fewer hours spent watching TV; and even fewer dirty dishes. 계속하여 하나의 습관을 충분히 오래 들이려고 노력해라, 그러면 그 습관이 더 쉬워질 뿐만 아니라 다른 일들 또한 더 쉬워진다. It's why those with the right habits seem to do better than others. They're doing the most important thing regularly and, as a result, everything else is easier.

밑줄 친 우리말 문장을 바르게 영작하시오.¹³⁴⁾

40번 (변형문제)

A large American hardware manufacturer was invited to introduce their products to a contributor with good reputation in Germany. Wanting to make the best possible impression, the American company sent their most promising young executive, Fred Wagner, who spoke fluent German. When Fred first met his German hosts, he shook hands firmly, greeted everyone in German, and even remembered to bow the head slightly as [is / does]¹³⁵⁾ the German custom. Fred, a very effective public speaker, began his presentation with a few humorous jokes to set a relaxed atmosphere. However, he felt that his presentation was not very well received by the German executives. Even though Fred thought he had done his business homework, he made one particular error. Fred did not win any points by telling a few jokes. 독일의 비즈니스 상황에서는 그것이 너무 격식을 차리지 않고 비전문적인 것으로 여겨졌다.

어법/어휘의 쓰임이 바르지 않은 것은 개수는¹³⁶⁾

- ① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

밑줄 친 우리말 문장을 어법상의 오류가 없도록 바르게 영작하시오.¹³⁷⁾

23번 (변형문제)

Consumers are generally uncomfortable with taking high risks. As a result, they are usually motivated to use a lot of strategies to reduce risk. Consumers can collect additional information by conducting online research, reading news articles, talking to friends or consulting an expert. 소비자들은 또한 그 제품이 적어도 자신들의 지난번 구매만큼은 만족스러울 것이라고 믿으면서, 자신들이 지난번에 샀던 바로 그 브랜드를 구매하여 불확실성을 줄인다. In addition, some consumers may employ a simple decision rule that a safer choice results [in / from].¹³⁸⁾ For example, someone might buy the most expensive offering or choose a heavily advertised brand in the belief [which / that]¹³⁹⁾ this brand has higher quality than other brands.

밑줄 친 문장을 영작하시오.¹⁴⁰⁾

31번 (변형문제)

In small towns the same workman makes chairs and doors and tables, and often the same person builds houses. And it is, of course, impossible for a man of many trades to be skilled in all of them. In large cities, on the other hand, because many people make demands on each trade, one trade alone — very often even less than a whole trade — is enough to support a man. For instance, one man makes shoes for men, and another for women. And there are places even where one man earns a living by only stitching shoes, another by cutting them out, and another by sewing the uppers together. 그런 숙련된 직공들은 간단한 도구를 사용했을지도 모르지만, 그들의 전문화는 더 효율적이고 생산적인 작업을 정말 초래했다.

밑줄 친 우리말 문장을 <보기>에 주어진 단어를 참고하여 완성하십시오.¹⁴¹⁾ (필요시 어형을 바꿀 것.)

< 보 기 > skill, tool, specialize, result, efficient

↓

33번 (변형문제)

What do advertising and map-making have in common? Without doubt the best answer is their shared need to communicate a limited version of the truth. An advertisement must create an image that's clear and a map must present an image that's appealing, but neither can meet their goals by telling or showing everything. Ads will cover up or play down negative aspects of the company or service they advertise. In this way, they can promote a favorable comparison with similar products or differentiate a product from its competitors. Likewise, the map must remove details that would be confusing.

글의 흐름상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹⁴²⁾

어법상 틀린 것을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.¹⁴³⁾

