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final 2회차

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윤현빈 영어 · 쉼 파이널 제 2 회

[1~2] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Coral reefs are crucial ecosystems that protect both marine life and people living near the sea. They provide shelter to an abundance of marine life, such as fish and underwater plants. Because of the incredible biodiversity ①located within coral reefs, they are frequently referred to as “the rainforests of the sea.” Nearly one quarter of all known marine species depend on these habitats for survival—they hide themselves from predators, find food, reproduce, and raise their young here.

As far as humans are concerned, over half a billion people rely on coral reefs for safety and survival. When massive waves ②generated by storms rush toward shore, coral reefs serve as natural barriers. The force of the waves is significantly reduced as they hit the coral reefs. Consequently, they act as natural shields that _____. Moreover, reefs are a source of medicine, and many organisms ③found in coral reefs are used to treat diseases like cancer. This is ④how they are sometimes called the “medicine chests of the sea.” These underwater treasures, however, are currently facing a severe threat of ⑤destruction.

1. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 문맥상 가장 적절한 것은? (본문 패러프레이징) [3.2점]

- ① accelerate the destruction of coastal regions
- ② defend coastal areas against severe erosion
- ③ invite marine predators to reproduce safely
- ④ provide valuable cash crops for local farmers
- ⑤ increase the destructive force of the large waves

2. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [3.0점]

- ① located
- ② generated
- ③ found
- ④ how
- ⑤ destruction

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 어색한 것은? (유의어/반의어 변형) [3.0점]

When Dr. Hahn got to Nigeria, he learned that the staple food there was a plant called cassava. Unfortunately, cassava was highly ①vulnerable to viral and bacterial diseases, so it did not produce abundant harvests. Knowing this, he decided to develop stronger cassava varieties with higher ②yields. However, Dr. Hahn faced a significant problem: there was ③scarce information available about cassava. Cassava was ④frequently studied or developed because it was not considered a highly profitable commercial crop. To make matters worse, he had ⑤never seen or eaten cassava before arriving in Africa.

4. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장끼리 바르게 묶인 것은? [3.5점]

- Ⓐ The ancient ruins discovering by the tourists are very mysterious.
- Ⓑ I still clearly remember the day which we went to the beach.
- Ⓒ The secret documents have not been revealed to anyone yet.
- Ⓓ He is known as one of the most inspiring leader in our country.
- Ⓔ Let me explain the reason why she rejected the job offer.
- Ⓕ Many traditional houses have been destroyed by the earthquake.

- ① Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓓ
- ② Ⓐ, Ⓒ, Ⓕ
- ③ Ⓑ, Ⓒ, Ⓓ
- ④ Ⓑ, Ⓓ, Ⓔ
- ⑤ Ⓒ, Ⓔ, Ⓕ

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? [2.5점]

What causes coral reefs to die? There are various causes, like destructive fishing techniques, overpopulation of corals' natural enemies, and careless tourism. However, the leading cause is the rise in water temperature due to global warming. The ideal temperature range for corals to live is 20°C to 28°C. When the water temperature rises above 30°C, coral reefs turn white and eventually die. Another serious cause is plastic waste. Plastic products, such as bottles and fishing lines, have been dumped into the sea. This spreads viruses and diseases, damaging coral reefs and their inhabitants.

- ① 산호초의 백화 현상은 해양 생태계의 자연스러운 자정 작용이다.
- ② 파괴적인 어업 기술이 산호초 멸종의 가장 치명적이고 유일한 원인이다.
- ③ 산호초는 지구 온난화로 인한 수온 상승과 플라스틱 폐기물로 인해 심각하게 훼손되고 있다.
- ④ 플라스틱 폐기물을 수거하기 위한 혁신적인 해양 로봇 기술의 도입이 시급하다.
- ⑤ 해양 관광 산업의 발전을 위해 산호초의 서식 환경을 인위적으로 통제해야 한다.

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3.0점]

[Then, Dr. Hahn traveled to every corner of Nigeria and collected different types of local cassava to see if they were immune to diseases, but they weren't.]

While studying African cassava, Dr. Hahn found out that the Europeans who colonized Brazil had first brought cassava into Africa. (①) He immediately flew to Brazil to study the original cassava. (②) There, he learned about it and went back to Nigeria with Brazilian cassava seeds. (③) Fortunately, he found a plant that was similar to cassava but highly resistant to diseases. (④) He started crossing this plant with the Brazilian cassava. (⑤) After five years of hard work, Dr. Hahn finally succeeded in developing new varieties of cassava that yielded much more and could survive diseases.

7. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결어로 가장 적절하게 짝지어진 것은? [2.5점]

In recent years, advanced technologies have been put in place to save coral reefs by monitoring, protecting, and restoring them in quick and efficient ways. Researchers from Florida introduced a soft jellyfish-like robot to monitor coral reefs without damaging their delicate bodies. ____ (A) ____, an Australian research team invented an intelligent underwater robot to protect coral reefs from a dangerous species of starfish. The robot uses a camera and computerized vision system to scan the reefs and identify this starfish. When it encounters one, the robot uses a foldable arm to inject some toxic salt into the starfish and eliminate it. ____ (B) ____, 3D printing systems have been proposed in Hong Kong as one way to restore coral reef structures. The 3D printer creates artificial support for corals made of mud, allowing corals to attach and grow easily.

- ① (A) However - (B) Therefore
- ② (A) For example - (B) As a result
- ③ (A) In addition - (B) Meanwhile
- ④ (A) Nevertheless - (B) Similarly
- ⑤ (A) In contrast - (B) Thus

8. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 지칭하는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는? [2.5점]

Another obstacle Dr. Hahn faced was distributing the new varieties. Local farmers would not listen to a foreigner. To overcome this problem, ① the agriculturist visited markets, churches, and schools and gave out the new varieties to Nigerian people for free. He went from one house to the next to let farmers know the superiority of these new varieties. Sometimes ② he planted them in the middle of the cassava field without telling the farmers. His colleagues were concerned that ③ the local people might be angry to find different cassava in their fields. However, ④ the Korean researcher insisted that the farmers would think that it was a gift from God. ⑤ He was right, and eventually, more farmers started to cultivate them.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (본문 패러프레이징) [3.2점]

Dr. Hahn spent 23 years developing and distributing the new cassava varieties to the whole continent. Although he left Nigeria in 1994, he is still remembered as one of the greatest scientists who fought against starvation in Africa. Dr. Hahn once said, "If you have faith that what you do will benefit humanity, I believe that you must _____. Even if I were to go back to the past, I would still do the same thing."

- ① pursue enormous financial success
- ② dedicate your own life for the greater good
- ③ respect the cultural boundaries of local tribes
- ④ prioritize theoretical research over field distribution
- ⑤ convince foreign governments to support your mission

10. 다음 중 두 문장을 관계부사를 사용하여 한 문장으로 바르게 연결하지 않은 것은? [3.0점]

- ① Summer is the season. Many families go on vacation in the season.
→ Summer is the season when many families go on vacation.
- ② This is the hospital. My grandmother was treated at the hospital.
→ This is the hospital where my grandmother was treated.
- ③ I cannot understand the reason. She gave up her dream for the reason.
→ I cannot understand the reason why she gave up her dream.
- ④ He explained the way. He solved the complex math problem in the way.
→ He explained the way how he solved the complex math problem.
- ⑤ I still remember the day. We planted the trees together on that day.
→ I still remember the day when we planted the trees together.

11. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.2점]

Here are some simple but effective steps we can take in order to help protect coral reefs. First, you can avoid using beauty products containing tiny pieces of plastic because they pollute the oceans. Also, try not to use sunscreen made with certain chemicals that damage corals. Second, you can volunteer to help clean the beach. Recycling and reducing trash is a huge help in maintaining a clean ocean. Last but not least, make it known that coral reefs are in danger by spreading the word to people around you.

↓

We can contribute to the (A)_____ of coral reefs by making eco-friendly choices in our daily lives and raising public (B)_____ about the threats they face.

- ① preservation – awareness
- ② exploitation – indifference
- ③ restoration – isolation
- ④ destruction – consciousness
- ⑤ modification – ignorance

12. 다음 중 밑줄 친 현재완료 수동태의 쓰임이 어법상 올바른 것은? [2.5점]

- ① The missing documents have finally found by the manager.
- ② A new environmental policy has been implemented by the government.
- ③ The tickets for the concert has been sold out within an hour.
- ④ The classroom have not been cleaned properly since last Friday.
- ⑤ Many damaged houses have been repairing by the volunteers.

13. 다음 중 밑줄 친 부분을 생략할 수 없는 문장은? [3.0점]

- ① Let's go back to the place where you lost your wallet.
- ② Do you know the reason why he was absent today?
- ③ I will never forget the specific moment when the fireworks started.
- ④ This is the year when our school won the national championship.
- ⑤ Please tell me the time when the next train will arrive.

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

[The farmers soon realized the superiority of the new varieties, and more and more farmers started to cultivate them.]

(A) Eventually, Nigeria became the country that produced the greatest amount of cassava in the world. In 1983, the Yoruba, a major tribe of Nigeria, honored Dr. Hahn as a chief with the title "Seriki Agbe" or "the King of Farmers."

(B) In fact, they could even make more money by selling the remaining cassava.

(C) Thanks to the new cassava, fewer people were starving.

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

15. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 가장 어색한 것은? [3.5점]

Dr. Hahn traveled to these countries ①to teach local farmers and scholars how to grow these new varieties. He spent 23 years ②developing and distributing the new cassava varieties to the whole continent. Although he left Nigeria in 1994, he is still ③remembered as one of the greatest ④scientist who ⑤fought against starvation in Africa.

16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [2.5점]

The hunter-gatherer lifestyle, which can be described as "natural" to human beings, appears to have had much to recommend it. Examination of human remains from early hunter-gatherer societies has suggested that our ancestors enjoyed abundant food, obtainable without excessive effort, and suffered very few diseases. If this is true, it is not clear why so many humans settled in permanent villages and developed agriculture, growing crops and domesticating animals: cultivating fields was hard work, and it was in farming villages that

epidemic diseases first took root. Whatever its immediate effect on the lives of humans, the development of settlements and agriculture undoubtedly led to a high increase in population density. This period, known as the New Stone Age, was a major turning point in human development, opening the way to the growth of the first towns and cities, and eventually leading to settled "civilizations."

- ① The Two-Sided Consequences of the Transition to Agricultural Societies
- ② Why Hunter-Gatherer Diets Are Superior to Modern Farming Practices
- ③ The Critical Role of Epidemic Diseases in the Collapse of Early Cities
- ④ Various Techniques for Domesticating Wild Animals in the Stone Age
- ⑤ How High Population Density Effectively Prevents Epidemic Diseases

17. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3.0점]

[However, in some cases the agent does not wait for the envisioned occasion but uses their savings prematurely.]

Many human and non-human animals save commodities or money for future consumption. (①) This behavior seems to reveal a preference of a delayed reward over an immediate one: the agent gives up some immediate pleasure in exchange for a future one. (②) Thus the discounted value of the future reward should be greater than the un-discounted value of the present one. (③) For example, early in the year an employee might set aside money to buy Christmas presents but then spend it on a summer vacation instead. (④) Such cases could be examples of weakness of will. (⑤) That is, the agents may judge or resolve to spend their savings in a certain way for the greatest benefit but then act differently when temptation for immediate pleasure arises.

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 어색한 것은? (어휘 변형 심화) [3.0점]

The costs of interruptions are well-documented. Martin Luther King Jr. lamented them when he described "that lovely poem that didn't get written because someone knocked on the door." Perhaps the most famous literary example happened in 1797 when Samuel Taylor Coleridge started writing his poem Kubla Khan from a dream he had but then was visited by an ① **unexpected** guest. For Coleridge, by coincidence, the ② **untimely** visitor came at a particularly bad time. He forgot his inspiration and left the work ③ **unfinished**. While there are many documented cases of sudden disruptions that have had ④ **significant** consequences for professionals in critical roles such as doctors, nurses, control room operators, stock traders, and pilots, they also impact most of us in our everyday lives, slowing down work productivity and generally ⑤ **alleviating** stress levels.

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (본문 패러프레이징) [3.2점]

There's a lot of scientific evidence demonstrating that focused attention leads to the reshaping of the brain. In animals rewarded for noticing sound (to hunt or to avoid being hunted for example), we find much larger auditory centers in the brain. In animals rewarded for sharp eyesight, the visual areas are larger. Brain scans of violinists provide more evidence, showing dramatic growth and expansion in regions of the cortex that represent the left hand, which has to finger the strings precisely, often at very high speed. Other studies have shown that the hippocampus, which is vital for spatial memory, is enlarged in taxi drivers. The point is that

- ① our emotional stability relies heavily on how we manage our childhood memories
- ② the structural anatomy of our brain is dynamically altered by the specific targets of our focus and repeated actions
- ③ excessive mental concentration often results in severe long-term cognitive fatigue and memory loss

④ genetic inheritance plays a far more decisive role than environmental factors in shaping brain architecture

⑤ humans have inherently superior spatial memory capabilities compared to most other mammalian species

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

[How did the human mind evolve? One possibility is that competition and conflicts with other human tribes caused our brains to evolve the way they did.]

(A) The tribe that could out-think its opponents was more likely to succeed in battle and would then pass on the genes responsible for this mental advantage to its offspring. You and I are the descendants of the winners.

(B) A human tribe that could out-think its enemies, even slightly, possessed a vital advantage. The ability of your tribe to imagine and predict where and when a hostile enemy tribe might strike, and plan accordingly, gives your tribe a significant military advantage.

(C) The human mind became a weapon in the struggle for survival, a weapon far more decisive than any before it. And this mental advantage was applied, over and over, within each succeeding generation.

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

21. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장끼리 바르게 묶인 것은? (구조 변형 심화) [3.5점]

- Ⓐ To find the hidden potential in teams, we're better off shifting to a process calling brainwriting.
 Ⓑ Next, the generated ideas are anonymously shared among the group members.
 Ⓒ This is the reason how the initial steps are carefully conducted in a solo environment.
 Ⓓ By developing and assessing ideas individually, teams can surface possibilities that might not get attention otherwise.
 Ⓔ This is one of the most effective strategy that struggle to achieve collective intelligence.
 Ⓕ All ideas have been successfully brought into the conversation by the participants.

- ① Ⓐ, Ⓑ, Ⓒ
 ② Ⓐ, Ⓒ, Ⓔ
 ③ Ⓑ, Ⓓ, Ⓕ
 ④ Ⓒ, Ⓓ, Ⓔ
 ⑤ Ⓒ, Ⓔ, Ⓕ

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (선지 길이 심화) [3.2점]

Simply giving employees a sense of agency – a feeling that they are in control, that they have genuine decision-making authority – can radically increase how much energy and focus they bring to their jobs. One 2010 study at a manufacturing plant in Ohio, for instance, carefully examined assembly-line workers who were empowered to make small decisions about their schedules and work environment. They designed their own uniforms and had authority over shifts while all the manufacturing processes and pay scales stayed the same. Within two months, productivity at the plant increased by 20 percent, with workers taking shorter breaks and making fewer mistakes. Giving employees a sense of _____ control

- ① thoroughly discouraged them from collaborating with their conservative managers
 ② fostered a significantly higher level of self-regulation and dedication within their workplace

③ eliminated the fundamental necessity of monetary rewards for maximizing productivity

④ caused unnecessary conflicts and competition among the assembly-line workers

⑤ allowed them to completely bypass the established manufacturing processes to save time

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3.0점]

[However, the cost of the Internet and electricity for the environment is neglected.]

As businesses shift some core business activities to digital, such as sales, marketing, or archiving, it is assumed that the impact on the environment will be less negative. However, digital business activities can still threaten the environment. (①) In some cases, the harm of digital businesses can be even more hazardous. (②) A few decades ago, offices used to have much more paper waste since all documents were paper based. (③) When workplaces shifted from paper to digital documents, invoices, and emails, it was a promising step to save trees. (④) A recent Wired report declared that most data centers' energy source is fossil fuels. (⑤) When we store bigger data on clouds, increased carbon emissions make our green clouds gray.

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 어색한 것은? (어휘 변형 심화) [3.0점]

Studies of experts provide insight into what it means to have deep and flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain are people who have deep, richly ① **interconnected** ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who are exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a ② **specific** domain – such as chess, chemistry, or tennis – and are not generalists. However, experts do not just know “a bunch of facts.” In fact, having expertise in a topic means that knowledge is organized into ③ **coherent** frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish which ideas are most ④ **marginal**. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for greater flexibility in learning and ⑤ **facilitates** application across multiple contexts.

25. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

[It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for why those happenings occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions.]

(A) Some people used this “co-occurrence” to argue that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed that immigrants were forced to live in neighborhoods where crime rates were already high:

(B) they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship and thereby construct a faulty belief.

(C) One of these is the ecological fallacy, where an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things merely because they occur together. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods where immigrants were most

numerous.

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

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (본문 패러프레이징) [3.2점]

In everyday life, we use previous experience to predict where we should pay attention. Different environments create different expectations. This was profoundly illustrated by the scientist Jared Diamond in his book *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. He describes an adventure wandering through the New Guinea jungle with native New Guineans. He relates that these natives tend to perform poorly at tasks Westerners have been trained to do since childhood. But they are hardly stupid. They can detect the most subtle changes in the jungle, good for following the tracks of a predator or for finding the way back home. They know which insects to leave alone, know where food exists, can build and tear down shelters with ease. Diamond, who had never spent time in such places, has no ability to pay attention to these things. Were he to be tested on such tasks,

_____.

- ① he would quickly dominate the native residents in traditional hunting skills
- ② he would undoubtedly exhibit a severe lack of situational awareness and capability
- ③ he would perfectly adapt to the new environment without any prior knowledge
- ④ his exceptional academic background would allow him to build better shelters
- ⑤ the natives would eventually have to rely on his modern survival techniques

27. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3.0점]

[While many of them are quick to realize that their initial prices are too high, not all these people are happy or willing to drop their prices to make their products more attractive.]

Most entrepreneurs put in tremendous amounts of time and effort in creating and launching new products and services and then make the mistake of overpricing them. (①) They have created something they care deeply about, it's theirs, and this powerful sense of ownership distorts their perception of value which causes them to overprice their products. (②) And this can be a very costly mistake that may lead to the failure of their new business. (③) When you launch a new product or service, your priority should be to get sufficient market adoption as soon as possible. (④) Therefore, you should be ready to sacrifice your initial prices and profits to achieve this aim. (⑤) Once you have strong sales volumes, you can increase your prices to maximize your profits.

28. 다음 중 어법상 틀린 문장끼리 바르게 묶인 것은? (구조 변형 심화) [3.5점]

- ㉠ Humans are one of a relatively small number of species that evolved a very different strategy.
- ㉡ This is the reason how apes and elephants devote much time and energy to raising them well.
- ㉢ The vast majority of pups giving birth to by a house mouse die young.
- ㉣ A larger percentage of their offspring survive to then reproduce.
- ㉤ An unusual strategy has been successfully developed by certain large mammals.
- ㉥ A chimp is one of the most fascinating animal that does not reproduce until she is at least twelve.

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

29. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

[When scientists make an important new discovery or experimentally prove some hypothesis, they do not, in general, keep that information to themselves so that they alone can consider its meaning and derive additional theories from it.]

(A) The assumption is that society as a whole will end up knowing more if information is spread as widely as possible, rather than being limited to a few people. In a strict sense, every scientist depends on the work of other scientists.

(B) Instead, they publish their results and make their data available for inspection. This makes it possible for other scientists to reconsider their data and possibly refute their conclusions.

(C) More important, though, it makes it possible for other scientists to use that data to construct new hypotheses and perform new experiments.

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

30. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [3.0점]

[Rather, subjects often rewrote similar parts of the stories in their own minds – particularly the parts that made the least sense to them.]

In the 1930s, the British psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett asked people to listen to folktales from other countries and then recall these stories at a later date. (①) As you might guess, unfamiliar stories were not remembered as well as familiar stories. (②) Surprisingly, however, errors in memory were not random. (③) Bartlett concluded that when facing problems, humans draw upon mental schemata, or shelves of stored knowledge in our brains, to fill in any minor gaps in our memories. (④) Therefore, remembering is an imaginative process that involves building upon past experiences. (⑤) This proves that our memory is not a perfect recording device, but an active reconstructive tool.

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.0점]

[History, people often say, repeats itself. And looking at the historical records of the ancient civilizations, some things do seem to happen again and again.]

(A) Those empires never had the chance to collapse as a result of overexpansion. So in the case of civilizations, “history repeats itself” seems to be an oversimplification.

(B) If so, archaeology would be pretty boring: one thing would happen again and again. But that’s not what archaeologists see. Some civilizations end suddenly, like the Aztec and Inca, conquered by invaders in the 1520s AD.

(C) Civilizations expand, get overextended, and then collapse as in the cases of Rome, which went under in 476 AD, and the British Empire, which fell apart more than a thousand years later in the post World War II era. But is this always the case?

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

32. 다음 중 어법상 **틀린** 문장끼리 바르게 묶인 것은? (구조 변형 심화) [3.5점]

㉠ The hunter-gatherer lifestyle is often described as natural to human beings.

㉡ Human remains discovered from early societies suggested abundant food.

㉢ This is the specific period when epidemic diseases first took root in human history.

㉣ A high increase in population density has been clearly observed by archaeologists.

㉤ Cultivating fields was one of the most physically demanding task for ancient people.

㉥ Can you explain the way how so many humans settled in permanent villages?

① ㉠, ㉡, ㉢

② ㉠, ㉣, ㉤

③ ㉡, ㉢, ㉥

④ ㉡, ㉤, ㉥

⑤ ㉣, ㉤, ㉥

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [2.5점]

In most respects, humans are one of a relatively small number of species that evolved a very different strategy of investing more energy to reproduce more slowly. Like apes and elephants, we mature at a leisurely pace, grow large bodies, and have few babies but devote much time and energy to raising them well. This unusual strategy succeeds because while apes and elephants produce fewer babies than mice, a larger percentage of their offspring survive to then reproduce. A house mouse can become a mother when she is just five weeks old, has four to ten pups per litter, and can have a new litter every two months over the course of her approximately twelve-month life. However, the vast majority of her pups die young. In contrast, a chimp or elephant mother does not reproduce until she is at least twelve years old, and she gives birth to only one infant every five or six years over the next thirty or so years. About half of these offspring make it to becoming parents.

- ① The crucial role of rapid reproduction in the survival of small mammals
- ② The evolutionary strategy of investing significant energy into fewer offspring for higher survival rates
- ③ The biological differences in the aging process between apes and mice
- ④ Why human beings are exceptionally vulnerable to natural disasters compared to other animals
- ⑤ How diverse environmental factors dynamically determine the lifespan of various wild species

34. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.2점]

To find the hidden potential in teams, instead of brainstorming, we're better off shifting to a process called brainwriting. The initial steps are solo. You start by asking everyone to generate ideas separately. Next, you pool them and share them anonymously among the group. To preserve independent judgment, each member evaluates them on their own. Only then does the team come together to select and refine the most promising options. By developing and assessing ideas individually before choosing and elaborating

them, teams can surface and advance possibilities that might not get attention otherwise. This brainwriting process makes sure that all ideas are brought to the table and all voices are brought into the conversation. It is especially effective in groups that struggle to achieve collective intelligence.

↓

Brainwriting is a highly effective method for (A) _____ collective intelligence by allowing members to generate and evaluate ideas (B) _____ before discussing them together.

- ① achieving – collaboratively
- ② maximizing – independently
- ③ threatening – anonymously
- ④ measuring – systematically
- ⑤ hindering – separately

35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3.2점]

Studies of experts provide insight into what it means to have deep and flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain are people who have deep, richly interconnected ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who are exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a specific domain – such as chess, chemistry, or tennis – and are not generalists. However, experts do not just know “a bunch of facts.” In fact, having expertise in a topic means that knowledge is organized into coherent frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish which ideas are most central. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for greater flexibility in learning and facilitates application across multiple contexts.

- ① possessing a highly structured and coherent framework of knowledge
- ② understanding the intricate inter-relationships between various concepts
- ③ merely memorizing isolated and random pieces of information without context
- ④ facilitating the flexible application of skills across multiple environments
- ⑤ distinguishing which core ideas are the most central in a specific domain

[서답형 1] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어들을 모두 사용하여 완벽한 영어 문장으로 영작하시오. [6.0점]

(주의: 3과, 4과의 핵심 문법 4가지가 모두 결합된 고난도 문항.)

[우리말]

이곳이 전 세계에서 발견된 가장 희귀한 해양 생물들 중 하나가 오랫동안 보호받아 온 곳이다.

[조건]

1. 「선행사가 생략된 관계부사」, 「과거분사 후치수식」, 「one of the 최상급 복수명사」, 「현재완료 수동태」를 모두 포함할 것.

2. 아래 주어진 15개의 단어를 형태 변화 없이 한 번씩만 모두 배열할 것.

(where / one / of / the / rarest / marine / species / found / in the world / has / been / protected / for a long time / this / is)

정답 : _____

[서답형 2] 다음 문장에서 어법상 틀린 부분 3곳을 찾아 바르게 고치시오. [6.0점]

The new technologies have put in place to save the ocean. Researchers introduced an intelligent robot designing to monitor coral reefs safely. This is the reason how they can protect the delicate bodies of corals. Furthermore, it is one of the most efficient robots ever created.

(1) 틀린 단어 () → 바른 형태 ()

(2) 틀린 단어 () → 바른 형태 ()

(3) 틀린 단어 () → 바른 형태 ()

[서답형 3] 다음 글을 읽고, 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 영어 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. [6.0점]
(단, 필요시 문맥과 어법에 맞게 어형을 변형할 것)

Coral reefs protect both marine life and coastal towns. They provide shelter and a place to reproduce for underwater creatures. Furthermore, when storms occur, the force of the waves is reduced as they hit the coral reefs, preventing the land from washing away. Moreover, they are a rich source of medicine.

↓

[요약문]

Due to their immense biological (A)d_____, coral reefs act as crucial (B)b_____ that protect both marine ecosystems and human communities.

(A) _____

(B) _____

[서답형 4] 다음 주어진 두 문장을 괄호 안의 지시사항에 맞게 하나의 문장으로 완성하시오. [6.0점]

[문장 1] I will never forget the day.

[문장 2] The amazing cassava varieties were distributed on that day.

(지시사항: 관계부사를 활용하되, 전치사+관계대명사(on which) 형태를 사용하지 말고 한 단어의 관계부사를 쓸 것. 선행사는 생략하지 말 것.)

답:

[서답형 5] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 조건에 맞게 영어로 영작하시오. [6.0점]

[우리말]

여러 개의 파괴된 건물들이 자원봉사자들에 의해 복구되어 왔다.

[조건]

1. 「과거분사 전치수식」과 「현재완료 수동태」를 반드시 포함할 것.

2. 아래 주어진 단어들을 모두 한 번씩만 배열할 것 (어형 변화 필요시 변형).

(volunteer / have / restore / several / building / destroy / by / been)

정답 : _____

[정답 및 상세 해설지]

■ 객관식 정답 (1~35번)

정답 및 상세 해설지]

■ 객관식 정답

1. ②
2. ④
3. ④
4. ①
5. ③
6. ③
7. ③
8. ③
9. ②
10. ④
11. ①
12. ②
13. ③
14. ⑤
15. ④
16. ①
17. ③
18. ⑤
19. ②
20. ③
21. ②
22. ②
23. ④
24. ④
25. ④
26. ②
27. ②
28. ②
29. ③
30. ③
31. ⑤
32. ④
33. ②
34. ②
35. ③

■ 객관식 상세 해설

1. [빈칸 추론 - 패러프레이징]

원문 "they prevent the land on the shore from washing away (그것들은 해안의 땅이 씻겨 나가는 것을 막는다)"라는 문장이 패러프레이징된 문제입니다. '씻겨 나가는 것(washing away)'은 '침식(erosion)'으로 바꿀 수 있으므로, "심각한 침식으로부터 해안 지역을 방어한다(defend coastal areas against severe erosion)"가 문맥상 완벽히 일치합니다. 정답 ②.

2. [어법성 판단]

④번의 선행사는 'This is' 문장 바로 뒤에 암묵적으로 The reason이 생략된 형태이거나, 혹은 이것이 산호초가 급증하자라고 불리는 '이유'이므로 관계부사 why가 와야 합니다. how는 '방법'을 나타내므로 문맥상 어색합니다. (정답 ④)
(오답 분석: ① located, ② generated, ③ found 모두 명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 과거분사로 능수동 관계가 올바르게 됩니다. ⑤ 전치사 of의 목적으로 쓰인 명사 destruction도 올바르게 됩니다.)

3. [어휘 추론 - 반의어 변형]

카사바는 환금 작물이 아니었기 때문에 '거의 연구되지 않았다(rarely studied)'가 원문의 내용입니다. 이를 반의어인 frequently(자주, 빈번히)로 변형하였으므로 문맥상 가장 어색합니다. 정답 ④.
(오답 분석: ① defenseless -> vulnerable(취약한)으로 올바르게 유의어 변형. ③ not much -> scarce(부족한, 희귀한)로 올바르게 유의어 변형.)

4. [어법 묶음 찾기 - 구조 변형]

틀린 문장은 ㉠, ㉢, ㉤입니다. (정답 ①)

㉠ discovering -> discovered (관광객들에 의해 '발견된' 유적이므로 과거분사)

㉢ the day which -> the day when (시간의 선행사 뒤 완벽한 절이므로 관계부사 when)

㉤ leader -> leaders (one of the 최상급 뒤에는 반드시 '복수명사')

(오답 분석: ㉡ 현재완료 수동태 부정형 올바름. ㉣ 관계부사 why 올바름. ㉥ 현재완료 수동태 올바름)

5. [요지 파악]

산호초가 파괴되는 다양한 원인들 중 주된 원인인 지구 온난화로 인한 수온 상승과 플라스틱 쓰레기에 의한 훼손을 구체적으로 설명하고 있으므로 ③번이 가장 적절합니다.

6. [문장 삽입]

주어진 문장의 "Then, ... but they weren't (그런 다음, 현지 카사바를 모아 질병에 면역이 있는지 확인했지만 그렇지 않았다)"라는 내용은 한 박사가 브라질에서 원조 씨앗을 가져온 후 나이지리아 전역을 돌아다닌 과정입니다. 이 실패(weren't) 직후에 "Fortunately(다행히도)" 저항성 있는

식물을 발견했다는 내용이 와야 논리적입니다. 따라서 ③번 위치가 정답입니다.

7. [연결어 추론]

(A) 플로리다 연구진의 해파리 로봇 이야기에 '게다가/추가로(In addition)' 호주 연구팀의 로봇 발명 이야기가 이어 집니다.

(B) 수중 로봇 기술들을 설명한 후, '한편(Meanwhile)' 홍콩에서는 3D 프린팅 시스템이 제안되었다며 화제를 전환 하고 있습니다. 정답 ③.

8. [지칭 추론]

① 농학자, ② 그, ④ 한국인 연구자, ⑤ 그는 모두 '한 박사(Dr. Hahn)'를 가리킵니다. 하지만 ③ the local people 은 밭에 다른 카사바가 심어진 것을 보고 화를 낼지도 모른 다고 동료들이 걱정했던 대상인 '현지 농부들(the farmers)'을 지칭합니다. 정답 ③.

9. [빈칸 추론 - 패러프레이징]

원문 "you must sacrifice yourself (스스로를 희생해야 한다)"를 패러프레이징한 문장입니다. "더 큰 선(인류)을 위해 당신 자신의 삶을 바쳐야(헌신해야) 한다(dedicate your own life for the greater good)"라는 ②번이 의미가 일치합니다.

10. [관계부사 결합]

관계부사 how는 선행사 the way와 절대로 함께 쓸 수 없습니다. "the way how"는 어법상 틀린 표현이므로, the way 혹은 how 둘 중 하나만 써야 합니다. 정답 ④.

11. [요약문 완성]

본문은 산호초를 '보호/보존(preservation)'하기 위한 일상적 방법들과, 주변 사람들에게 알려 산호초가 처한 위협에 대한 대중의 '인식(awareness)'을 높여야 한다는 내용입니다. 정답 ①.

12. [현재완료 수동태 어법]

②번은 단수 주어(policy) + has been + p.p.(implemented) 구조로 완벽합니다. (정답 ②)

(오답 분석: ① have finally found → have finally been found (수동태가 아님). ③ The tickets는 복수이므로 has → have. ④ The classroom은 단수이므로 have → has. ⑤ have been repairing → have been repaired (능동 진행형이 쓰여 틀림).)

13. [관계부사 생략 조건]

관계부사 앞의 선행사가 the place, the reason, the year, the time과 같이 '일반적인' 의미일 때는 생략이 가능합니다. 그러나 ③번의 the specific moment (특정한

순간)처럼 구체적이고 한정된 명사가 선행사로 올 경우에는 원칙적으로 생략할 수 없습니다. 정답 ③.

14. [글의 순서]

농부들이 새 품종의 우수성을 깨닫고 재배하기 시작함 → (C) 그 결과 굶주리는 사람이 줄어들 → (B) '사실(In fact)', 그들은 남은 것을 팔아 돈까지 벌 → (A) '결국(Eventually)' 나이지리아는 세계 최대 카사바 생산국이 되고 한 박사는 주장으로 추대됨. 정답 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A).

15. [어법성 판단]

'one of the 최상급 복수명사' 구문에 따라 ④ scientist는 반드시 복수형인 scientists가 되어야 합니다. 정답 ④.

■ 객관식 상세 해설

16. [제목 추론]

수렵 채집 생활에서 농업으로의 전환이 전염병 발병과 고된 노동이라는 단점이 있었으나, 결과적으로 인구 밀도를 높이고 도시와 문명의 성장이라는 긍정적인 발전을 이끌었다는 내용입니다. 따라서 ① '농경 사회로의 전환이 가져온 양면적인(두 가지 측면의) 결과'가 가장 적절한 제목입니다.

17. [문장 삽입]

주어진 문장은 "그러나, 어떤 경우에는 행위자가 계획한 때를 기다리지 않고 저축을 조기에(prematurely) 사용해 버리기도 한다."입니다. 동물이나 인간이 미래를 위해 저축하고 지연된 보상을 선호한다는 일반적인 설명(③번 앞부분)이 끝난 후, 이와 상반되는 '예외적인 조기 소비의 예시(크리스마스 선물을 위해 모은 돈을 여름 휴가에 써버리는 것)'가 이어지므로 ③번 자리에 들어가는 것이 가장 논리적입니다.

18. [어휘 추론 - 반의어 변형]

원문 "increasing stress levels (스트레스 수준을 높인다)"에서 increasing이 반의어인 ⑤ alleviating(완화시키는, 줄이는)으로 변형되어 문맥상 정반대가 되었습니다. 갑작스러운 방해(interruptions)는 일상생활에서 스트레스를 높이는 부정적 결과를 초래하므로 어색합니다.

19. [빈칸 추론 - 패러프레이징]

마지막 문장의 요지는 "우리가 어디에 주의를 기울이고 무엇을 연습하느냐에 따라 뇌의 물리적 구조가 달라진다"입니다. 이를 수준 높은 구문으로 패러프레이징한 ② "우리 뇌의 구조적 해부학은 우리가 초점을 맞추는 특정 대상과 반복적인 행동들에 의해 역동적으로 바뀐다"가 가장 적절한 정답입니다.

20. [글의 순서]

주어진 글: 인간의 정신은 다른 부족과의 갈등과 경쟁 속에

서 진화했다. → (B) 적보다 앞서 생각할 수 있는 능력(out-think)은 군사적 우위를 가져다준다. → (C) 그래서 인간의 정신은 생존 투쟁에서 가장 결정적인 '무기'가 되었고, 세대를 거쳐 반복 적용되었다. → (A) 전투에서 승리한 부족이 그 정신적 우위의 유전자를 후손에게 물려주었으며, 우리가 바로 그 승자의 후손이다. 정답 ③ (B)-(C)-(A).

21. [어법 틀린 문장 찾기 - 구조 변형 심화]

3, 4과 핵심 문법 응용 묶음 문제입니다. 틀린 문장은 ㉠, ㉢, ㉤입니다. (정답 ㉡)

㉠ calling → called (브레인라이팅이라고 '불리는' 과정이므로 수동의 의미를 지닌 과거분사)

㉢ the reason how → the reason why (이유를 나타내는 선행사 the reason 뒤에는 관계부사 why를 써야 함)

㉤ strategy → strategies (one of the 최상급 뒤에는 반드시 '복수명사'가 와야 함)

(오답 분석: ㉠ 익명으로 공유'되는' 수동태 올바른. ㉡ 현재 분사구문 올바른. ㉢ 현재완료 수동태 have been brought 올바른.)

22. [빈칸 추론 - 패러프레이징]

원문 "improved how much self-discipline they brought to their jobs (그들이 직무에 발휘하는 자제력이 얼마나 되는지를 향상시켰다)"를 패러프레이징한 문항입니다. 직원들에게 주도권(통제감)을 주면 ㉡ "그들의 직장 내에서 훨씬 더 높은 수준의 자기 조절(self-regulation)과 헌신을 촉진했다"라는 내용이 원문의 흐름과 가장 완벽하게 일치합니다.

23. [문장 삽입]

주어진 문장 "그러나 인터넷과 전기가 환경에 미치는 비용(대가)은 무시되고 있다."는 종이에서 디지털로의 전환이 나무를 살리는 긍정적인 단계였다는 내용(㉣번 앞부분) 바로 뒤에 등장하여, 글의 흐름을 '디지털의 숨겨진 환경적 위협(데이터 센터의 화석 연료 사용 등)'으로 전환하는 역할을 합니다. 따라서 ㉣번 자리가 가장 적절합니다.

24. [어휘 추론 - 반의어 변형]

전문가들은 어떤 아이디어가 가장 '핵심적인(central)' 것인지 구분할 수 있다는 것이 원문의 논리입니다. ㉣번의 marginal(주변적인, 지엽적인)은 central의 반의어로 쓰여 문맥상 매우 어색합니다. (오답 분석: ㉠ interconnected (상호 연결된), ㉡ specific(특정한), ㉢ coherent(일관성 있는), ㉤ facilitates(촉진하다)는 모두 올바른 어휘입니다.)

25. [글의 순서]

주어진 글: 사건에 대한 잘못된 오해로 인해 종종 잘못된 추론(생태학적 오류)이 발생한다. → (C) 생태학적 오류의 예

시 (단지 함께 일어난다고 인과관계가 있다고 믿는 것). 1950년대 범죄율이 높은 곳에 이민자가 많았다. → (A) 사람들은 이를 '이민자가 범죄의 원인'이라는 주장으로 잘못 사용했다. 하지만 이민자들은 단순히 집값이 싸서 그곳에 몰린 것이다. → (B) 이민자들은 더 안전한 동네의 집을 살 여유가 없었던 것뿐이며, 실제 범죄는 거의 저지르지 않았다. 주의 깊게 분석하지 않으면 잘못된 믿음을 형성하게 된다. 정답 ㉣ (C)-(A)-(B).

26. [빈칸 추론 - 패러프레이징]

정글 환경에 대한 경험이 전혀 없는 Jared Diamond가 원주민들과 같은 과업으로 테스트를 받는다면 "그 또한 과업을 형편없이 수행할 것이다(he also would perform poorly)"가 원문 내용입니다. 이를 고급 어휘로 바꾼 ㉡ "그는 의심할 여지 없이 상황 인식과 대처 능력의 심각한 부족을 드러낼 것이다"가 정답입니다.

27. [문장 삽입]

주어진 문장 "많은 이들이 초기 가격이 너무 높다는 것을 재빨리 깨닫기는 하지만, 제품을 매력적으로 만들기 위해 가격이 가격을 낮추려 하는 것은 아니다."는 기업들이 소유감 때문에 과도하게 높은 가격을 책정한다는 원인 설명(㉡번 앞)과, 이것이 새로운 비즈니스의 실패로 이어지는 값비싼 실수가 된다는 결과 설명(㉡번 뒤)을 자연스럽게 이어주는 연결 고리 역할을 합니다. 정답 ㉡.

28. [어법 틀린 문장 찾기 - 구조 변형 심화]

틀린 문장은 ㉢, ㉤, ㉥입니다. (정답 ㉡)

㉢ the reason how → the reason why (the reason 뒤에는 how를 절대 쓸 수 없음)

㉤ giving → given (줘에 의해 '태어난(낳아진)' 새끼들이므로 수동의 과거분사 given birth to가 와야 함)

㉥ animal → animals (one of the 최상급 다음에는 '복수명사'가 필수적임)

(오답 분석: ㉠, ㉡, ㉣ 모두 어법상 완벽한 문장들입니다.)

29. [글의 순서]

주어진 글: 과학자들은 새로운 발견이나 가설을 입증할 때, 그 정보를 자기들끼리만 비밀로 간주하지 않는다. → (B) 대신에(Instead) 결과를 발표하고 데이터를 점검 가능하게 한다. 이는 타 과학자의 재고와 반박을 가능하게 한다. → (C) 하지만 더 중요한 것은(More important), 타 과학자들이 그 데이터를 사용하여 새로운 가설과 실험을 수행하게 해준다는 점이다. → (A) 이러한 정보 확산이 궁극적으로 사회 전체의 지식을 증진한다는 가정에 근거하며, 모든 과학자는 타인의 연구에 의존한다. 정답 ㉢ (B)-(C)-(A).

30. [문장 삽입]

주어진 문장의 "오히려(Rather), 피험자들은 자신들의 마음 속에서 이야기의 비슷한 부분, 특히 그들에게 가장 이해가

되지 않는 부분을 종종 다시 썼다.”는 기억의 오류가 무작위(random)가 아니라는 부정문(③번 앞)에 대한 구체적인 긍정의 서술입니다. ‘무작위가 아니라, 오히려 ~하게 재구성했다’는 논리적 흐름이므로 ③번 자리에 위치해야 완벽합니다.

31. [글의 순서]

주어진 글: 역사는 반복된다고 하며, 고대 문명에서 같은 일들이 반복해서 일어나는 것 같다. → (C) 예를 들어 로마나 대영제국처럼 팽창하다가 과잉 확장되어 붕괴한다. 하지만 이것이 항상 그러한가? → (B) 만약 그렇다면 고고학은 한 가지 일만 반복되어 지루할 것이다. 그러나 어떤 문명들(아즈텍, 잉카)은 침략자에 의해 갑자기 끝났다. → (A) 그 제국들은 과잉 확장으로 붕괴할 기회조차 없었으므로 “역사는 반복된다”는 지나친 단순화이다. 정답 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A).

32. [어법 틀린 문장 묶기 - 구조 변형 심화]

틀린 문장은 ㉞, ㉟, ㊱입니다. (정답 ㉠)

㉞ discovering → discovered (초기 사회에서 ‘발견된’ 유해들이므로 과거분사)

㉟ task → tasks (one of the 최상급 복수명사 공식 적용)

㊱ the way how → the way 또는 how (방법의 선행사와 관계부사 how는 현대 영어에서 절대 나란히 쓸 수 없음)

33. [주제 파악]

생쥐와 달리 인간, 유인원, 코끼리 같은 큰 포유류는 성숙이 느리고 새끼를 적게 낳지만, 각 새끼에게 많은 시간과 에너지를 투자하여 높은 생존율을 보장하는 전략을 진화시켰다는 내용입니다. 따라서 ② ‘더 높은 생존율을 위해 적은 수의 새끼에 상당한 에너지를 투자하는 진화적 전략’이 주제로 가장 적절합니다.

34. [요약문 완성]

브레인스토밍 대신 도입하는 ‘브레인라이팅’은, 그룹 멤버들이 함께 논의하기 ‘전에’ 아이디어를 각자 ‘독립적(개별적)으로(independently)’ 생성하고 평가하게 함으로써 집단 지성을 (A) ‘극대화(maximizing)’하는 매우 효과적인 방법입니다. 정답 ②.

35. [함축 의미 추론]

전문가들이 단지 “사실들의 무리(a bunch of facts)”만을 아는 것은 아니라는 말은, 그들이 ‘단순히 문맥 없이 고립되고 무작위적인 정보 조각들만을 암기하고 있는 것’이 아님을 의미합니다. (이 글에서 전문가의 진정한 정의는 지식이 상호 연결되고 조직화된 틀을 갖추고 있다는 것입니다). 따라서 밑줄 친 부분이 의미하는 바(전문가에 대한 부정적/단편적 정의)는 ③번이 가장 정확합니다.

■ 서답형 정답

서답형 1. This is where one of the rarest marine species found in the world has been protected for a long time.

서답형 2.

(1) have put → have been put

(2) designing → designed

(3) how → why (또는 the reason how 전체를 how나 the way로 고치는 것도 인정)

서답형 3. (A) diversity (B) barriers

서답형 4. I will never forget the day when the amazing cassava varieties were distributed.

서답형 5. Several destroyed buildings have been restored by volunteers.

■ 서답형 상세 해설

서답형 1.

[출제 의도] 3과, 4과 핵심 문법 4가지 복합 영작 (최고난도).

[해설]

1. 선행사가 생략된 장소 관계부사: This is where ~ (이 곳이 ~하는 곳이다)

2. one of the 최상급 복수명사: one of the rarest marine species

3. 과거분사 후치수식: species found in the world

4. 현재완료 수동태: has been protected for a long time. (주어가 one이므로 단수동사 has)

조합하면: This is where one of the rarest marine species found in the world has been protected for a long time.

서답형 2.

[출제 의도] 태의 일치, 현재분사/과거분사 구별, 관계부사 why 식별.

[해설]

(1) 첨단 기술이 ‘시행된(수동)’ 것이므로 have put을 have been put으로 고칩니다.

(2) 로봇이 ‘설계된(수동)’ 것이므로 현재분사 designing을 명사를 후치 수식하는 과거분사 designed로 고칩니다.

(3) 앞의 선행사가 the reason이므로 관계부사는 how가 아니라 why가 와야 합니다.

서답형 3.

[출제 의도] 본문 핵심 어휘의 파악 및 문맥에 맞는 품사 변형.

[해설] 본문의 “diversity of life(생명의 다양성)”에서 다

양성을 뜻하는 diversity를 (A)에 적고, 폭풍우가 올 때 "natural barriers(자연 방벽)" 역할을 한다는 내용에서 barriers를 (B)에 적습니다.

서답형 4.

[출제 의도] 시간의 관계부사 when 활용.

[해설] 선행사 the day 뒤에 시간의 관계부사 when을 쓰고 나머지 문장을 그대로 연결합니다. (전치사 on that day는 관계부사 when에 포함되어 소거됩니다.)

서답형 5.

[출제 의도] 명사 앞의 과거분사 전치수식과 현재완료 수동태 영작.

[해설] "여러 개의 파괴된 건물들(Several destroyed buildings)"을 주어로 설정합니다. 이 주어가 "복구되어 왔다"이므로 복수형 현재완료 수동태(have been restored)를 쓰고 행위자(by volunteers)를 덧붙입니다.

(어형 변화: destroy → destroyed, restore → restored, volunteer → volunteers)

조합: Several destroyed buildings have been restored by volunteers.