

1강 글의 목적 파악

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road. The state law requires that a pedestrian may not walk along or on an adjacent roadway where a sidewalk is provided. The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of those individuals not walking on the sidewalk. We want all our pedestrians and motorists to be safe. So, please use the sidewalks. Not honoring the above noted law will result in a fine being issued.

⑤ 사람들이 차도로 다니는 불법성을 경고하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road.

=> 날씨가 좋아지기 시작하고 마을에서 산책이나 조깅을 하는 주민의 수가 늘고 있기 때문에 주민 여러분께 도로변의 인도를 이용할 수 있는데도 도로 위를 걸거나 조깅하는 것은 불법이라는 사실을 상기시키고자 합니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 동명사의 의미상 주어 및 의미상 주어와의 태(Voice)

(1) The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of **those individuals not walking on the sidewalk.**

=> 전치사 'of'의 목적어로 'not walking on the sidewalk'의 동명사구가 오고 있으며, 이 동명사구의 의미상주어가 that절의 주어인 they(residents)와 다른 those individuals가 오고 있는 형태의 문장입니다.

(2) Not honoring the above noted law will result in **a fine being issued.**

result in (~라는 결과를 낳다)의 목적어로 동명사구인 being issued가 오고 있으며, 이 때 의미상 주어인 a fine(벌금)과 issue(발행하다, 부과하다)의 관계가 수동이므로 being issued의 동명사의 수동형이 오는 것이 주목해야 합니다.

3. **Transformational Points**

=> 어법

2. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them. Once you build this connection, it's not as important where you teach or how much you charge. Realize your students are unique individuals, and work on the music they want to play. Most people don't want to be a master, they just want to play the guitar. The relationship with a teacher is something a student won't get with a computer. It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that knows what they are doing and has a passion for the guitar.

⑤ 음악 지도자의 마음가짐에 대해 조언하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them.

어떤 일을 하든지 시간과 노력을 필요하지만 음악을 하려면 당신은 더 열심히 노력해야 합니다. 음악을 한다는 것은 단지 오전 9시에서 오후 5시까지의 근무를 의미하지 않습니다. 첫 번째 우선순위는 좋은 선생님이 돼서 제자들에게 당신이 그들에게 실제로 관심이 있고 그들을 신경 쓰고 있다는 것을 알게 하는 것입니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 병렬구조

(1) The first priority is **to be** a good teacher and **to let** your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them.

=> 'is' 뒤의 주격 보어자리에 to 부정사구가 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다.

(2) Once you build this connection, it's not as important **where you teach** or **how much you charge**.

=> 가주어 it에 대한 진주어 자리에 의문사절(간접의문문)이 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다.

(3) It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that **knows** what they are doing and **has** a passion for the guitar.

=> a teacher를 선행사로 하는 주격관계대명사 'that'의 동사 위치에 knows와 has가 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다. ★(출제유형)★

3. **Transformational Points**

=> 어법

3. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your mobile device probably holds sensitive information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, account numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. When getting rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands. First, try to use the factory reset. Many devices allow you to "wipe" your device and clear nearly all the information in its memory. Sometimes, this is called a "hard reset" or "factory reset." Second, remove or erase SIM and SD cards. Even when you "wipe" your device, your SIM card or SD cards may retain information about you. Remove them from your device or delete the data that's stored on them. If you're keeping your phone number, ask your mobile provider about transferring your SIM card to your new device.

* SIM card: 휴대전화 손의 개인 정보 카드

④ 모바일 기기 폐기 시 개인 정보를 삭제하는 방법을 알려 주려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

When getting rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands.

이전에 쓰던 장치를 버릴 때는 이러한 정보가 나쁜 사람들의 손에 들어가지 않도록 하기 위한 조치들을 취하는 것이 중요합니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 분사구문에서 의미를 명확히 하기 위한 접속사의 사용

When **getting** rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands.

=> When you get rid of your old device,

분사구문에서는 일반적으로 접속사를 생략하지만, 의미의 명확성을 위해 남기기도 합니다.

이 문장의 경우 일반주어인 you와 get rid of (제거하다, 없애다)의 관계가 능동이므로 get 을 현재분사 getting으로 전환하고 일반주어인 you는 생략하고 접속사 when만 남아 있는 형태입니다.

3. **Transformational Points**

유사 스펠링 및 대조뇌양스 어휘들을 이용한 어휘추론

(1) Your mobile device probably holds (**sensitive** / sensible) information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, account numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. => 뒤에 따라 붙는 예시들을 통해 유추 가능

(2) Even when you "wipe" your device, your SIM card or SD cards may (retain / eliminate) information about you. => even이나 " "(반어)가 만드는 역접의 문맥을 통해 유추 가능

4. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dr. Ted Estess, founding dean of the University of Houston Honors College, has long emphasized the importance of stories and storytelling, including using a Samuel Beckett quotation: "To have lived is not enough. We have to talk about it." Come hear how Dr. Estess talks about that living. He will read from his new book – The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories. Some of book is devoted to Estess family stories, as well as stories passed down from family and friends. According to a review in The Tylertown Times, these stories "passed down as an Estess family tale would be suited to any other family," especially in the Mississippi area where the Estess family lived. Of course, the book and its stories are not limited to Mississippi and its inhabitants – you might see your own story or family, if you imagine a few details differently.

③ 저자 낭독회 개최를 홍보하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 광고 및 홍보글에서는 명령문을 이용한 자신감에 찬 어조가 특징입니다.

Come hear how Dr. Estess talks about that living. He will read from his new book – The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories.

Dr. Estess가 그러한 삶에 대해 어떻게 이야기 하는지 꼭 와서 들어보시오. 그는 그의 신간인 "The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories" 속 이야기들을 읽어드릴 것입니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 우리말 번역시 능동으로 오해하기 쉬운 수동의 동사구들

① be devoted to ~ : ~을 다루고 있다. ~에 할애되다

Some of book **is devoted to** Estess family stories, as well as stories passed down from family and friends.

② be suited to ~ : ~에 적합하다, ~과 어울리다

According to a review in The Tylertown Times, these stories "passed down as an Estess family tale would **be suited to** any other family," especially in the Mississippi area where the Estess family lived.

③ be limited to ~ : ~에 국한되다. ~까지 제한되다

Of course, the book and its stories **are not limited to** Mississippi and its inhabitants – you might see your own story or family, if you imagine a few details differently.

(2) stories를 꾸미는 과거동사구 "passed down"

=> these stories (which have been) "**passed down** as an Estess family tale 전해 내려오는 이야기

3. **Transformational Points** : N / S

2강 주제 추론

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically.

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

③ 텔레비전 분석의 어려움

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 직관 => 반론 및 주제 => 주제 재진술

(1) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer.

(매체로써의 TV에 대한 일반인들의 직관에 의한 도입문)

매체로써 TV는 시청자들의 많은 노력을 필요로 하지 않는 매우 시청하기 쉬운 대상이다.

(2) However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.

(일반인의 직관에 대한 반론이자 주제문)

하지만 TV를 보기는 쉽지만, TV에 대해 분석적으로 쓰기는 어렵다.

(3) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically. (주제문에 대한 재진술)

엄밀히 말해 TV는 시청이 너무 쉬워서 TV를 분석하고자 하는 우리의 노력을 방해하는 것 같다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 상관구조: either A or B (A 혹은 B)에서 A자리와 B자리는 문법적 병렬

If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either **to write** about a television programme, or **to prepare** and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies.

(2) 목적격 보어 자리에서의 형용사 활용

Most students find this very **difficult** =>this(앞 문장 내용)가 어렵게 느껴짐. 목적어인 this 에 대한 서술이므로 목적격 보어로 형용사가 필요함

3. Transformational Points :

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. (①) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. (②) If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. (③) Most students find this very difficult. (④) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically. (⑤)

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

(2) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★☆☆)

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to _____ our efforts to analyze it critically.

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

- ① facilitate
- ② activate
- ③ resist
- ④ compose
- ⑤ accept

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents. Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages. Good housekeeping procedures are essential. The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can also ensure a reduction in all types of accidents. Many of these measures are valid for a range of workplaces.

*handrail 난간

③ 매장 내 안전사고 예방조치사항

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 이슈제기 => 구체적 방안의 나열

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. 미끄러지고 헛디딤 넘어지는 것은 대형 쇼핑몰에서 고객과 직원 모두에게 큰 문제가 될 수 있다. (이슈제기)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** A, B, C, and(or) D의 병렬구조로 이루어진 주어와 목적어

(1) The provision of non-slip flooring(A), a good standard of lighting(B), and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise(C) are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents.

(2) Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees(A), adequate handrails on stairways(B), the highlighting of any floor level changes(C), and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages(D).

3. **Transformational Points :**

(1) 다음 글에서 흐름과 맞지 않는 문장을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. ①The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents. ②Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages. ③Good housekeeping procedures are essential. ④ Recently Internet-based recruiting agencies provide a lot of information for would-be professional housekeepers. ⑤The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can also ensure a reduction in all types of accidents.

(2) 지문의 구조나 난이도로 볼 때 듣기 3번(담화의 목적)의 Script로도 사용 가능함

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering. Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

① multi-purpose nature of communication

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. (사람이 텔레비전 영화를 보거나 CD를 들을 때 그러한 커뮤니케이션의 주된 목적이 오락임은 분명하다) => 일반적 사실

(2) Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? 텔레비전 뉴스나 신문보도가 진정 형태만 다른 오락일까?
=> 반론의 도입(오락적 목적만이 있는 것은 아니다, 즉 다목적적인 특성이 있다.)

(3) 교통정보를 위한 라디오청취, 비행편 예약을 위한 여행사와의 통화의 예시를 통한 정보 습득 목적의 예시

(4) 친구와의 장시간 장거리 통화의 예시를 통한 오락과 정보교환이 동시에 가능함을 증명

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

동명사가 주어인 문장=> <동사vs준동사>, 주의 일치 주의(동명사가 주어인 경우 단수)

(1) You might argue that **listening** to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions **is** information gathering.

(2) **Calling** a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly **is** an example of using the telephone as an information tool.

(3) But **talking** by telephone for hours with a distant friend **is** an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

3. **Transformational Points** : N / S

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

* malnutrition 영양실조

⑤ reasons that small children may not get enough calories

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. 소아들은 위장이 작다. 그들은 열량은 높지만 양은 적은 농축된 음식을 필요로 한다. 이것이 소아 영양실조의 주요 원인들 중 하나이다. => **주제 진술**

(2) It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. 어른들이 다 먹고 아이들에게는 아무 것도 남기지 않는다고 믿는 것은 착각이다. => **그릇된 통념**

(3) The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. 문제는 많은 경우 가족들이 먹을 수 있는 유일한 음식이 섬유질은 많지만 열량은 낮은 채소와 뿌리라는 점이다. => **문제의 본질**

(4) Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach. 소아의 경우 위장에 충분한 공간이 없어서 아무리 노력해도 필요한 양의 채소를 섭취할 수 없다는 것이다. => **주제 재진술**

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 명사를 수식하는 과거분사

(1) They need **concentrated** foods, high in calories but low in volume.

'음식'과 '농축시키다'의 관계는 => 농축된 음식

(2) Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables **needed** because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

'채소의 양' 과 '필요하다, 요구하다'의 관계는 => 요구되는 채소의 양

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (★★★☆☆)

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need ①plant foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are ②poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would ③happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will ④fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have ⑤enough room in their stomach.

* malnutrition 영양실조

(2) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것은? (★★★)

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition.

(A) They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories.

(B) Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

(C) In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children.

* malnutrition 영양실조

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

(3) 요약문

Small children sometimes suffer from malnutrition because they have so **tiny** stomachs that they cannot eat good amount of **plant-based** meals high in fibre but low in calorie

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

② sports as a means for sustainable development

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. 스포츠가 내재적으로 가지고 있는 건강과 행복과의 연관성과 함께, 스포츠가 가진 보편적인 호소력은 스포츠를 환경에 대한 이상적인 메시지 전달수단으로 만들어 준다. => 주제 진술

(2) Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. 스포츠, 그리고 특히 스포츠 행사 산업은 오늘날 지속 가능한 개발 캠페인의 최전선을 상징한다. => 주제의 재진술

(3) The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash. => 스포츠의 영웅들이 이 "병"을 전파하기 위해 이용될 때 일수록 이 환경 "바이러스"는 보다 전염성이 강해진다 - 주목할 만한 예시로는 은퇴한 윌블던 테니스 챔피언인 Pat Cash에 의해 설립된 호주의 비영리 환경단체인 Planet Ark를 들 수 있다. (비유와 예시를 통해 주제를 뒷받침)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 주어 뒤에 수식어구가 길게 붙어 있을 때의 주의 일치

The universal appeal(주어) of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, **makes(동사)** it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment.

(2) - be used to 동사원형: ~하기 위해 사용되다
- (하이픈)은 접속사(conjunction)가 아니다.

The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes **are used to transmit** the 'disease' - a notable example **being** Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★☆)

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, ①make it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to ②'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is ③attracting the kind of corporate sponsors ④who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example ⑤being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (★★★☆☆)

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ①ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national ②pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for ③sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more ④marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more ⑤perishable when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

⑤ growing awareness of diversity in the U. S. workforce

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

(1) Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. 미국의 사회 문화 내에서 한때는 많은 경영자들에 의해 무시됐던 하위문화의 차이들이 지금은 많은 관심과 배려를 요구하고 있다. (추상적 주제문)

(2) Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. 역사적으로 미국의 노동력은 주로 백인 남성들로 구성되어 왔다. (과거의 사실)

(3) Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. 하지만 오늘날 백인 남성들은 미국의 기업 신규고용에서 50%보다 훨씬 낮은 비율을 차지하고 있는 반면에, 여성과 흑인, 히스패닉, 아시아 계열의 남성들이 미국의 노동력의 점차 큰 비중을 차지하고 있다. (반전에 의한 현재의 사실)

(4) Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. 게다가 미국의 노동인력에서 관리직을 맡고 있는 여성과 소수민족의 숫자가 지난 10년에 걸쳐 25%까지 증가해왔다. (관리직에서도 노동력의 다양화가 이뤄짐을 덧붙임)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 주어 뒤에 수식어구가 길게 붙어 있을 때의 수의 일치

Moreover, in the last ten years **the number(주어)** of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce **has grown(동사)** by over 25 percent.

(2) 우리말 해석 시에 수동의 의미로 해석되지만 능동의 형태를 지닌 동사구

① consist of : ~로 이루어지다, ~로 구성되다

② derive from: ~로부터 파생되다

3. Transformational Points

(1) (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, ___(A)___, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. ___(B)___, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| ① | however | Moreover |
| ② | however | Otherwise |
| ③ | nevertheless | Instead |
| ④ | similarly | For example |
| ⑤ | similarly | Consequently |

(2) (A), (B), (C) 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once (A)(ignored / were ignored) by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce (B)(has / have) grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges (C)(derived / deriving) from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|------|----------|
| ① | ignored | has | derived |
| ② | ignored | have | derived |
| ③ | ignored | has | deriving |
| ④ | were ignored | have | deriving |
| ⑤ | were ignored | has | deriving |

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

② need for controlling variables in experiments

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. 당신이 어떤 브랜드의 전자레인지용 팝콘이 가장 적은 튀겨 지지 않은 알갱이를 남기는가를 결정하고자 한다고 가정하자. (예시의 도입)

(2) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. 만약 당신이 서로 다른 브랜드의 팝콘들과 서로 다른 브랜드의 전자레인지를 사용한다면, 알갱이가 튀겨지지 않는 것은 팝콘에 의해 발생할 수도 있고, 혹은 전자레인지에 의해 발생할 수도 있다. (예시 속의 문제 의식)

(3) To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. 이런 문제를 없애기 위해서 당신은 모든 실험에 같은 전자레인지를 사용해야 한다. (예시 속의 해결책)

(4) In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, **there must be no other variables in the experiment**. 하나의 변수에서의 변화가 다른 특정 변수에서의 변화에 의해 발생했다고 논리적으로 결론을 내리기 위해서는 실험에 다른 변수들이 존재해서는 안 된다. (위에 언급된 예시들을 통해 얻을 수 있는 General Statement => **빈칸추론의 Point**)

(5) By using the same microwave oven, you **control the number of variables in the experiment**. 똑같은 전자레인지를 사용함으로써, 당신은 실험에서의 변수들의 숫자를 통제할 수 있다. (예시의 결론의 재진술 => **빈칸추론의 Point**)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 가정법 과거 => 가정법의 핵심은 조건절과 주절의 시제 맞춤이다; 조건절의 시제가 과거이면, 주절의 시제도 <조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>

If you **used** different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels **could be caused** by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens.

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, _____ . By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

- ① experimenters must gather and obtain empirical evidences
- ② the same experiment could be repeated and replicated by other researchers
- ③ there must be no other variables in the experiment
- ④ various control groups must be set up by experimenters
- ⑤ immediate and visible variables have to be given throughout the whole procedure

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★★☆)

To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test.

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. (①) You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. (②) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. (③) Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. (④) In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. (⑤) By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. This is **because** wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, **in turn, increases** the demand for cars. Increased demand for cars tends to **increase** competition among carmakers and drive down prices, **leading to** still more cars on the road. **Without** regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. Wider roads and cheaper cars also **allow** people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. This **increases** driving time and **puts** more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. **So**, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car **and** more cars end up on the road.

* congest 정체시키다

③ adverse effects of widening roads to reduce congestion

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

통념 => 반론 및 주제진술 => 근거(인과관계의 연속)

(1) If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. 만약 우리가 번잡한 도로에서의 교통혼잡을 줄이고자 계획하고 있다면, 가능한 최선의 방법은 단순히 도로를 넓히는 것이다. (통념/직관)

(2) Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. 하지만 놀랍게도 도로를 넓히면 넓힐수록, 도로는 더 혼잡해 진다. (반론 및 주제)

(3) 인과관계를 만드는 표현들 => 본문의 밑줄 참고

최초원인: wider roads reduce barriers to driving. (넓어진 도로가 운전을 쉽게 해줌)

최종결과: more cars end up on the road. (결국 도로에 차가 더 많아짐)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

전치사 to와 부정사에 붙는 to의 구별법 => 전치사 to는 자신만의 의미를 지닌다.

예를 들어 "장소 및 방향: She went to Seoul.", "한계 및 제한: From nine to five ~"와 같은 전치사 to 본연의 의미와 역할을 하는 자리를 확인하자.

(1) This is because wider roads reduce barriers **to** driving. (~로 가는데 있어서 장애물)

(2) Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading **to** still more cars on the road. (~로 이끌다)

(3) Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move **to** cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. (~로 이주하다)

(4) So, more infrastructure still is devoted **to** the car and more cars end up on the road. (~에 바치다, 헌신하다)

=> 전치사 to 다음에는 **명사/대명사목적격/동명사**가 와야 한다

3. **Transformational Points:** N / S