

“13시간의기적” 하나로 25수능영어도 다 풀었다.

모든 문제는 **색칠이 되어 있는 부분만 제대로 읽어내면 답이 보인다.**

“13시간의기적”을 통해서 문장에 대한 Insight가 생겼다면
모든 문제를 쉽게 해결할 수 있을 것이다.

길고 복잡한 문장을 얼마나 빨리 제대로 해석하고 이해하느냐가 독해 속도를 결정하고 점수를 결정한다. 긴 문장은 의미 덩어리들이 묶여서 만들어지는데 그 의미 덩어리를 학교 문법에서는 구와 절로 표현한다. 하지만, 13시간의 기적에서는 간단하게 “덩어리”로 처리한다.

구 : 여러 단어가 묶인 의미 덩어리인데 그 속에는 주어와 동사를 갖추고 있지 않다.
절 : 여러 단어가 묶인 의미 덩어리인데 그 속에는 주어와 동사를 갖추고 있다.

- 1) **명사적 덩어리 9가지** : 여러 단어가 묶여서 명사 자리, 즉 주어/목적어/보어 자리에 오는 경우를 말한다. 학교 문법으로 말하면 명사구와 명사절에 해당한다.
- 2) **형용사적 덩어리 7공식** : 여러 단어가 묶여서 형용사처럼 명사나 대명사의 우측에서 명사나 대명사를 꾸미는 경우를 말한다. 문장을 길고 복잡하게 만드는 주요인이 형용사적 덩어리이다. 만들어진 원리와 해석하는 방법을 완벽하게 체화시켜야 한다. 학교 문법으로 말하면 형용사구와 형용사절에 해당한다.
- 3) **부사적 덩어리 32가지** : 여러 단어가 묶여서 부사처럼 명사나 대명사를 제외하고 나머지를 꾸미는 경우를 말한다. 부사적 덩어리의 모양과 해석하는 법을 알면 해석이 좀 더 정교해진다. 학교 문법으로 말하면 부사구와 부사절에 해당한다.

덩어리별로 핵심문장 속에 등장한 횟수

명사적 덩어리 35회 형용사적 덩어리 42회 부사적 덩어리 61회

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Rosydale City Marathon Racers,

We are really grateful to all of you who have signed up for the 10th Rosydale City Marathon that was scheduled for this coming Saturday at 10 a.m. Unfortunately, as you may already know, the weather forecast says that there is going to be a downpour throughout the race day. We truly hoped that the race would go smoothly. **However, it is likely that the heavy rain will make the roads too slippery and dangerous for the racers to run safely. As a result, we have decided to cancel the race.** We hope you understand and we promise to hold another race in the near future.

Sincerely,
Martha Kingsley
Race Manager

- ① 마라톤 경기 취소 사실을 공지하려고
- ② 마라톤 경기 사전 행사 참여를 독려하려고
- ③ 마라톤 경기 참가비 환불 절차를 설명하려고
- ④ 마라톤 경기 참여 시 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 마라톤 경기 진행에 따른 도로 통제를 안내하려고

정답 1번

1) However, it is likely that the heavy rain will make the roads too slippery and dangerous for the racers to run safely.

▶해석 : 하지만 폭우로 인해 경기 참가자들이 안전하게 달리기에는 도로가 너무 미끄럽고 위험해질 것 같습니다.

<that ~ safely>는 that이 이끄는 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<make ~ dangerous>는 <make + O + 형>로 문장의 모양 5번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

2) As a result, we have decided to cancel the race.

▶해석 : 그래서 저희는 경기를 취소하기로 했습니다.

<to cancel the race>는 decide의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Peter의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was Valentine's Day on Friday and Peter was certain that his wife, Amy, was going to love his surprise. Peter had spent a long time searching online for an event that would be a new way to spend time with Amy. He had finally found the perfect thing for her. She often told him that she liked to go to places she had never visited before, and he was absolutely sure that she would love going to the new, five-star restaurant downtown. He smiled as he called the restaurant and asked for a reservation for Friday. Unfortunately, his smile quickly disappeared when he was told that the restaurant was fully reserved. "That's too bad," he said quietly. "I thought that I had found the right place."

- ① relaxed → indifferent ② confident → disappointed
③ confused → satisfied ④ jealous → discouraged
⑤ embarrassed → joyful

1) Unfortunately, his smile quickly disappeared when he was told that the restaurant was fully reserved.

▶해석 : 안타깝게도, 그가 그 레스토랑의 예약이 꽉 찼다는 말을 들었을 때 그의 미소는 곧 사라졌다.

<when ~ reserved>는 접속사 when이 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ reserved>는 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) “That’s too bad,” he said quietly. “I thought that I had found the right place.”

▶해석 : 그는 “너무 안타깝네요.”라고 조용히 말했다. “저는 딱 맞는 장소를 찾아냈다고 생각했거든요.”

<that ~ place>는 think의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We almost universally accept that playing video games is at best a pleasant break from a student's learning and more often what prevents a student from accomplishing their goals. Games catch and hold attention in a way that few things can. And yet once they have our focus, they rarely seem to offer anything meaningful to help students grow in their lives outside the games. While this may be true for many games, we are too easily ignoring a valuable tool that could be used to enhance productivity instead of derailing it. Rather, it is desirable that we develop games that connect to the learning outcomes we want for our students. This will enable educators to take advantage of games' attention commanding capacities and allow our students to enjoy their games while learning.

- ① 학습 효과 증진에 활용될 수 있는 게임을 개발해야 한다.
- ② 교육 현장에서 학습과 게임 활동을 적절하게 분배해야 한다.
- ③ 학습 활동에 게임이 초래하는 집중력 저하를 경계해야 한다.
- ④ 여가 시간에 게임을 활용함으로써 학습 효율을 향상해야 한다.
- ⑤ 게임의 부정적 영향을 줄이기 위해 학습 공동체가 노력해야 한다.

1) While this may be true for many games, we are too easily ignoring a valuable tool that could be used to enhance productivity instead of derailing it.

▶해석 : 많은 게임에 대해 이것이 사실일 수도 있지만, 우리는 생산성을 저해하는 대신 생산성을 향상하는 데 사용될 수도 있는 가치 있는 도구를 너무 쉽게 무시하고 있다.

<while ~ games>는 접속사 while이 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ it>는 tool을 꾸며주는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

2) Rather, it is desirable that we develop games that connect to the learning outcomes we want for our students.

▶해석 : 오히려, 우리가 학생들에게 원하는 학습 성과와 연결되는 게임을 개발하는 것이 바람직하다.

it는 가주어, <that we ~ students>는 진주어로 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<that connect ~ students>는 바로 앞에 games를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<we want for our students>는 바로 앞에 <the learning outcomes>를 꾸며주는 형용사적 덩어리

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

21. 밑줄 친 hunting the shadow, not the substance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher and Vitruvius spoke of “so great a profession as this.” Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. **All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously “hunting the shadow, not the substance.”**

- ① seeking abstract knowledge emphasized by architectural tradition
- ② discounting the subjects necessary to achieve architectural goals
- ③ pursuing the ideals of architecture without the practical skills
- ④ prioritizing architecture’s material aspects over its artistic ones
- ⑤ following historical precedents without regard to current standards

1) All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously “hunting the shadow, not the substance.”

▶해석 : 그는 이 모든 학문이 필요하다고 주장했는데, 그 이유는 학문 없이 손기술을 습득하려 한 건축가는 결코 자신의 계획에 상응하는 권위 있는 지위에 도달할 수 없었던 반면, 오로지 이론과 학문에만 의존한 건축가는 분명히 ‘실체가 아닌 그림자를 쫓고 있었기’ 때문이다.

<because ~ substance>는 이유를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<who ~ scholarship>은 architects를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 3번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<while ~ substance>는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<who ~ scholarship>은 바로 앞에 those를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 3번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ability to understand emotions — to have a diverse emotion vocabulary and to understand the causes and consequences of emotion — is particularly relevant in group settings. Individuals who are skilled in this domain are able to express emotions, feelings and moods accurately and thus, may facilitate clear communication between co-workers. Furthermore, they may be more likely to act in ways that accommodate their own needs as well as the needs of others (i.e. cooperate). In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way. He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner. Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

- ① 집단 구성원 간 갈등 해소를 위해 감정 조절이 중요하다.
- ② 감정 이해 능력은 집단 내 원활한 소통과 협력을 촉진한다.
- ③ 타인에 대한 공감 능력은 자신의 감정 표현 능력을 향상한다.
- ④ 감정 관련 어휘에 대한 지식은 공감 능력 발달의 기반이 된다.
- ⑤ 자신의 감정 상태에 대한 이해는 사회성 함양에 필수적 요소이다.

1) In a group conflict situation, for example, a member with a strong ability to understand emotion will be able to express how he feels about the problem and why he feels this way.

▶ 해석 : 예를 들어, 집단 갈등 상황에서 감정을 이해하는 강력한 능력을 지닌 구성원은 문제에 대해 자신이 어떻게 느끼는지 그리고 왜 그렇게 느끼는지를 표현할 수 있을 것이다.

<In ~ situation>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<with ~ emotion>은 member를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<to understand emotion>은 ability를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<how ~ problem>과 <why ~ way>는 express의 목적어로 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) He also should be able to take the perspective of the other group members and understand why they are reacting in a certain manner.

▶ 해석 : 또한 그는 다른 집단 구성원들의 관점을 취하여 그들이 왜 특정한 방식으로 반응하는지 이해할 수 있을 것이다.

<why ~ manner>는 understand의 목적어로 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

3) Appreciation of differences creates an arena for open communication and promotes constructive conflict resolution and improved group functioning.

▶ 해석 : 다름에 대한 이해는 열린 의사소통을 위한 장을 만들고 건설적인 갈등 해결과 집단 기능 향상을 촉진한다.

<of differences>는 앞에 있는 appreciation을 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<for ~ communication>은 앞에 있는 arena를 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The arrival of the Industrial Age changed the relationship among time, labor, and capital. Factories could produce around the clock, and they could do so with greater speed and volume than ever before. A machine that runs twelve hours a day will produce more widgets than one that runs for only eight hours per day — and a machine that runs twenty-four hours per day will produce the most widgets of all. As such, at many factories, the workday is divided into eight-hour shifts, so that there will always be people on hand to keep the widget machines humming. Industrialization raised the potential value of every single work hour — the more hours you worked, the more widgets you produced, and the more money you made — and thus wages became tied to effort and production. Labor, previously guided by harvest cycles, became clock-oriented, and society started to reorganize around new principles of productivity.

* widget: 제품

- ① shift in the work-time paradigm brought about by industrialization
- ② effects of standardizing production procedures on labor markets
- ③ influence of industrialization on the machine-human relationship
- ④ efficient ways to increase the value of time in the Industrial Age
- ⑤ problems that excessive work hours have caused for laborers

1) As such, at many factories, the workday is divided into eight-hour shifts, so that there will always be people on hand to keep the widget machines humming.

▶ 해석 : 따라서 많은 공장에서 작업일은 8시간 근무 교대로 나누어져서, 제품 기계가 쉬지 않고 돌아가도록 언제나 인력이 배치되어 있을 것이다.

<at many factories>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<so that ~ humming>은 결과를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<to keep ~ humming>은 목적을 나타내는 부정사로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) Industrialization raised the potential value of every single work hour — the more hours you worked, the more widgets you produced, and the more money you made — and thus wages became tied to effort and production.

▶ 해석 : 산업화는 모든 개별 근무 시간의 잠재적 가치를 높였는데, 더 많은 시간을 일했을수록, 더 많은 제품을 생산했고, 더 많은 돈을 벌었으며, 이로써 임금은 노력과 생산량에 연계되었다.

<of every ~ hour>는 바로 앞에 value를 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

become다음의 tied는 보어로 온 과거분사로 문장의 모양 2번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

3) Labor, previously guided by harvest cycles, became clock-oriented, and society started to reorganize around new principles of productivity.

▶ 해석 : 이전에는 수확 주기를 따르던 노동이 시계 중심이 되었고, 사회는 새로운 생산성의 원칙을 중심으로 재조직되기 시작했다.

<previously ~ cycles>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<to reorganize ~ productivity>는 start의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The selfie resonates not because it is new, but because it expresses, develops, expands, and intensifies the long history of the self-portrait. The self-portrait showed to others the status of the person depicted. In this sense, what we have come to call our own “image” — the interface of the way we think we look and the way others see us — is the first and fundamental object of global visual culture. **The selfie depicts the drama of our own daily performance of ourselves in tension with our inner emotions that may or may not be expressed as we wish. At each stage of the self-portrait’s expansion, more and more people have been able to depict themselves. Today’s young, urban, networked majority has reworked the history of the self-portrait to make the selfie into the first visual signature of the new era.**

* resonate: 공명(共鳴)하다 ** depict: 그리다

- ① Are Selfies Just a Temporary Trend in Art History?
- ② Fantasy or Reality: Your Selfie Is Not the Real You
- ③ The Selfie: A Symbol of Self-oriented Global Culture
- ④ The End of Self-portraits: How Selfies Are Taking Over
- ⑤ Selfies, the Latest Innovation in Representing Ourselves

1) The selfie depicts the drama of our own daily performance of ourselves in tension with our inner emotions that may or may not be expressed as we wish.

▶ 해석 : 셀피는 우리가 바라는 대로 표현될 수도 있고 그렇지 않을 수도 있는 우리의 내면적 감정과 긴장 관계에 있는, 우리 자신의 일상적 수행의 드라마를 그린다.

<of our ~ wish>는 drama를 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<that may ~ wish>는 emotions를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<as we wish>는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) At each stage of the self-portrait's expansion, more and more people have been able to depict themselves.

▶ 해석 : 자화상 확장의 각 단계에서. 점점 더 많은 사람이 자신을 그릴 수 있게 되었다.

<At each ~ expansion>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

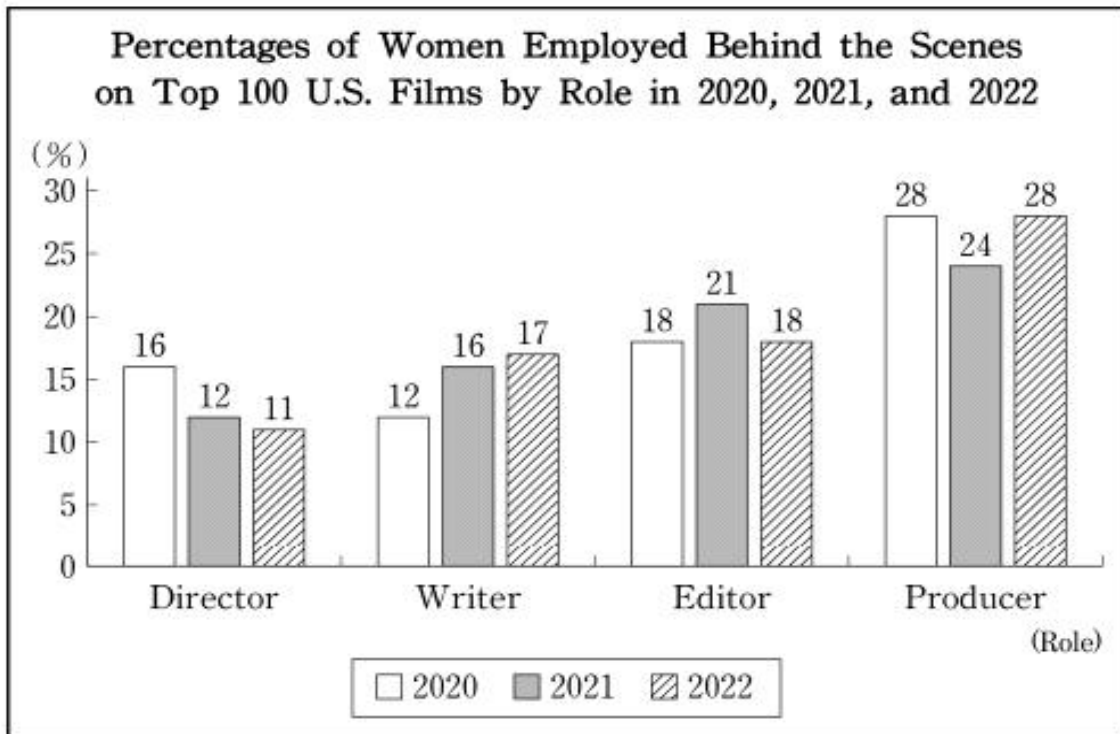
3) Today's young, urban, networked majority has reworked the history of the self-portrait to make the selfie into the first visual signature of the new era.

▶ 해석 : 오늘날의 젊고, 도시에 살며, 네트워크로 연결된 대다수는 셀피를 새로운 시대의 첫 번째 시각적 특징으로 만들기 위해 자화상의 역사를 다시 만들었다.

<of the self-portrait>는 history를 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<to make ~ era>는 목적을 나타내는 부정사로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentages of women employed behind the scenes on the top 100 U.S. films by role in 2020, 2021, and 2022. ① For each of the three years, the percentage of women employed as producers on the top 100 U.S. films was the highest as compared with the percentages of each of the other three roles. ② The percentage of women employed as directors on the top 100 U.S. films in 2021 was lower than in 2020 but higher than in 2022. ③ **The percentage of women employed as writers on the top 100 U.S. films increased by 4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021 and by 1 percentage point from 2021 to 2022.** ④ **The percentage of women employed as editors on the top 100 U.S. films was less than 20% in each of the three years.** ⑤ In 2022, the percentage of women employed as producers on the top 100 U.S. films was the same as that in 2020.

정답 4번

1) The percentage of women employed as writers on the top 100 U.S. films increased by 4 percentage points from 2020 to 2021 and by 1 percentage point from 2021 to 2022.

▶ 해석 : 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 작가로 고용된 여성의 비율은 2020년에서 2021년까지는 4퍼센트 포인트가 증가했고, 2021년에서 2022년까지는 1퍼센트 포인트가 증가했다.

<employed ~ films>는 앞에 women을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<by 4 ~ 2022>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) The percentage of women employed as editors on the top 100 U.S. films was less than 20% in each of the three years.

▶ 해석 : 상위 100개 미국 영화에서 편집자로 고용된 여성의 비율은 세 개 연도에서 각각 20%보다 더 낮았다.

<employed ~ films>는 앞에 women을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<in each ~ years>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

26. Dick Enberg에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dick Enberg was one of America's most beloved sports broadcasters. He was born in Michigan in 1935. In the early 1960s, he became an assistant professor at San Fernando Valley State College, where he also served as a coach of its baseball team. Afterwards, he began a full-time sportscasting career in Los Angeles. In 1973, he became the first U.S. sportscaster ever to visit China. He joined NBC Sports in 1975 and remained with the network for about 25 years, covering such big events as the Olympics. He later worked for other major sports broadcasting stations. He made his last live broadcast in 2016 and died the following year at the age of 82. He served as Chairman of the American Sportscaster Association for more than three decades. Enberg was also a best-selling writer and won Emmy Awards as a sportscaster, a writer, and a producer.

- ① Michigan에서 태어났다.
- ② 대학 야구팀 코치였다.
- ③ 중국을 방문한 첫 미국인 스포츠 캐스터였다.
- ④ 마지막 생방송 후 3년 뒤에 사망하였다.
- ⑤ Emmy Awards를 수상하였다.


1) He made his last live broadcast in 2016 and died the following year at the age of 82.

▶해석 : 그는 2016년에 자신의 마지막 생방송을 했고 그 다음 해에 82세의 나이로 사망했다.


<He ~ broadcast>는 <S + 타V + O>로 된 문장의 모양 3번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

<at the ~ 82>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

27. Adenville City Pass Card에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



Adenville City Pass Card



The Adenville City Pass Card is a public transportation card for tourists visiting Adenville.

Service Range

- Adenville-based subway lines
- Adenville-licensed buses
- ※ This card cannot be used for city tour buses.

Card Type

	Price	Additional Benefit
1-Day	\$10	10% off admission for major tourist attractions
3-Day	\$25	
5-Day	\$40	

※ Unused cards are refundable within 30 days of the purchase date.

Purchase Information

- Physical cards can be purchased at subway stations.
- Mobile cards can be purchased on the A-Transit app.

- ① 관광객을 위한 대중교통 카드이다.
- ② 시티 투어 버스에는 사용할 수 없다.
- ③ 5일 패스 카드에만 주요 관광지 입장료 할인 혜택이 제공된다.
- ④ 미사용 카드는 구입일로부터 30일 이내에 환불이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 모바일 카드는 A-Transit 앱에서 구입할 수 있다.

1) This card cannot be used for city tour buses.

▶해석 : 이 카드는 시티 투어 버스에 사용될 수 없습니다.

<be used>는 <be + p.p>로 수동태 **[파운데이션 수동태]**

<for ~ buses>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 **[13시간의기적 5장]**

2) Unused cards are refundable within 30 days of the purchase date.

▶해석 : 미사용 카드는 구입일 30일 이내에 환불이 가능합니다.

<within ~ date>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 **[13시간의기적 5장]**

3) Mobile cards can be purchased on the A-Transit app.

▶해석 : 모바일 카드는 A-Transit 앱에서 구입할 수 있습니다.

<be purchased>는 <be + p.p>로 수동태 **[파운데이션 수동태]**

<on ~ app>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 **[13시간의기적 5장]**

28. Luckwood Snow Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Luckwood Snow Festival

We're happy to announce the 15th annual Luckwood Snow Festival. Come to the festival to enjoy winter activities.

When & Where

- January 24th – 30th (7 days), from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Luckwood Park

Special Activities

- Snow Sculpture Contest: 11 teams will participate.
- Fun in the Snow: Kids can enjoy snow tunnels and snow slides.

Transportation

- Parking is not available (Use public transportation and/or shuttle bus service).
- The shuttle bus runs between Luckwood Subway Station and Luckwood Park (One-way fare: \$1, cash only).

※ For more information, please visit www.lwsnow.org.

- ① 2년에 한 번 열린다.
- ② 열흘 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 눈 조각 경연에는 11개 팀이 참가할 것이다.
- ④ 주차가 가능하다.
- ⑤ 셔틀버스 이용은 무료이다.

1) The shuttle bus runs between Luckwood Subway Station and Luckwood Park (One-way fare: \$1, cash only).

▶해석 : 셔틀버스는 Luckwood 지하철역과 Luckwood 공원 사이를 운행합니다(편도 요금: 1달러, 현금만 받음).

<between ~ Park>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [13시간의기적 5장]

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Think of yourself. When you decide to get up and get a drink of water, for example, you don't consciously organize or consider the host of steps involved. Imagine if we ① had to consider every single muscle that needed to be contracted or relaxed just to stand up and walk. **It would be tiresome and very slow — as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system ② knows. The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, ③ freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs. It is the older parts of our brain ④ that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills.** More recently evolved abilities like talking, reading, and writing are far less automated. So, most of the time, ⑤ what you are perceiving, feeling, or thinking is based on a very crude and fast analysis that happens completely without your awareness.

* crude: 투박한

1) It would be tiresome and very slow – as patients recovering from a brain injury affecting the motor system knows.

▶ 해석 : 그것은 성가시고 아주 느릴 것인데, 운동계에 영향을 미치는 뇌 손상에서 회복 중인 환자들이 알고 있는 것처럼 말이다.

<recovering ~ system>은 patients를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<affecting ~ system>은 <brain injury>를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

2) The autopilot parts of our brain do it for us automatically, freeing up our conscious mind for more important jobs.

▶ 해석 : 우리 뇌의 자동 조종 부위가 우리를 위해 자동으로 그것을 해서, 우리의 의식적 마음을 더 중요한 일에 사용할 수 있게 해 준다.

<freeing ~ jobs>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

3) It is the older parts of our brain that support these automatic processes that allow us to move, hear, see, and use many of our social skills.

▶ 해석 : 우리가 움직이고, 듣고, 보고, 우리의 많은 사회적 기술을 사용할 수 있게 해 주는 이러한 자동적 과정을 지원하는 것은 우리 뇌의 오래된 부위들이다.

<It is ~ that ~>은 사이에 낀 <the older ~ brain>을 강조하는 강조구문 [\[고난도GST\]](#)

<that allow ~ skills>는 <these automatic processes>를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Studies in psychology have reported cases in which competitive incentives resulted in lower task effort, and their focus was on the psychological underpinnings of the reduction in motivation. For example, competition presents an inevitable conflict between the motivation to achieve one's personal goal and the ① desire to maintain good relationships with others. When the maintenance of interpersonal relationships is important, with their counterparts in particular or with others generally, competitors experience an ② internal conflict that can harm their desire to achieve their goal and taint the good feeling brought about by winning. Exline and Lobel found that the perception of oneself as a target for upward social comparison often makes people ③ uncomfortable. When they believe that others are making envious comparisons with them, people feel uneasiness, distress, or sorrow. Feelings of guilt, an emotion generally associated with high motivation for goal-achievement, lead to ④ stronger motivation and performance in the pursuit of competitive goals. Consequences of this emotional state include lower task motivation in a competition and preferences for more cooperative and altruistic outcomes, such as ⑤ diminishing the significance of the outcome or sharing the winner's reward.

* taint: 더럽히다 ** altruistic: 이타주의의

정답 4번

1) Exline and Lobel found that the perception of oneself as a target for upward social comparison often makes people uncomfortable.

▶ 해석 : Exline과 Lobel은 상향적 사회 비교의 대상으로 자신을 인식하는 것이 흔히 사람들을 불편하게 만든다는 것을 발견했다.

<that ~ uncomfortable>은 find의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<makes ~ uncomfortable>은 <make + O + 형> 구조로 문장의 모양 5번째 패턴

[\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

2) When they believe that others are making envious comparisons with them, people feel uneasiness, distress, or sorrow.

▶ 해석 : 사람들은 다른 사람들이 시기하며 자신과 비교하고 있다고 생각하면, 불안, 괴로움, 혹은 슬픔을 느낀다.

<when ~ them>은 때를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ them>은 believe의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

3) Feelings of guilt, an emotion generally associated with high motivation for goal-achievement, lead to weaker motivation and performance in the pursuit of competitive goals.

▶ 해석 : 일반적으로 목표 달성에 대한 높은 동기와 연관된 감정인 죄책감은 경쟁적 목표를 추구할 때의 동기와 성과를 더 약하게 만든다.

<generally ~ goal-achievement>는 emotion을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<in the ~ goals>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

31. Literature can be helpful in the language learning process because of the _____ it fosters in readers. Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system. Very often, the process of learning is essentially analytic, piecemeal, and, at the level of the personality, fairly superficial. Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system. When a novel, play or short story is explored over a period of time, the result is that the reader begins to ‘inhabit’ the text. He or she is drawn into the book. Pinpointing what individual words or phrases may mean becomes less important than pursuing the development of the story. The reader is eager to find out what happens as events unfold; he or she feels close to certain characters and shares their emotional responses. The language becomes ‘transparent’ — the fiction draws the whole person into its own world.

* sociosemantic: 사회의미론적인 ** transparent: 투명한

- ① linguistic insight
- ② artistic imagination
- ③ literary sensibility
- ④ alternative perspective
- ⑤ personal involvement

1) Literature can be helpful in the language learning process because of the personal involvement it fosters in readers.

▶해석 : 문학은 그것이 독자에게 길러 주는 개인적 몰입 때문에 언어 학습 과정에 도움이 될 수 있다.

<in the ~ process>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<because ~ readers>는 이유를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<it ~ readers>는 <the personal involvement>를 꾸며주는 형용사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

2) Core language teaching materials must concentrate on how a language operates both as a rule-based system and as a sociosemantic system.

▶해석 : 핵심 언어 교육 자료는 언어가 규칙 기반 체계이자 사회의미론적인 체계로서 어떻게 작동하는지에 중점을 두어야 한다.

<how ~ operates>는 전치사 on의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<as ~ system>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

3) Very often, the process of learning is essentially analytic, piecemeal, and, at the level of the personality, fairly superficial.

▶해석 : 매우 흔히, 학습 과정은 본질적으로 분석적이고 단편적이며, 개인의 수준에서는 상당히 피상적이다.

[at the ~ personality>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

4) Engaging imaginatively with literature enables learners to shift the focus of their attention beyond the more mechanical aspects of the foreign language system.

▶해석 : 상상력을 발휘하여 문학에 몰입함으로써 학습자는 주의의 초점을 외국어 체계의 더 기계적인 측면 너머로 전환할 수 있게 된다.

<Engaging ~ literature>는 명사적 덩어리 주어 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<enables ~ shift>는 <enable + O + to V> 구조로 문장의 모양 5번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

<beyond ~ system>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

32. Education, at its best, teaches more than just knowledge. It teaches critical thinking: the ability to stop and think before acting, to avoid succumbing to emotional pressures. This is not thought control. It is the very reverse: mental liberation. Even the most advanced intellectual will be imperfect at this skill. But even imperfect possession of it _____ of being ‘stimulus-driven’, constantly reacting to the immediate environment, the brightest colours or loudest sounds. Being driven by heuristic responses, living by instinct and emotion all the time, is a very easy way to live, in many ways: thought is effortful, especially for the inexperienced. But emotions are also exhausting, and short-term reactions may not, in the long term, be the most beneficial for health and survival. Just as we reach for burgers for the sake of convenience, storing up the arterial fat which may one day kill us, so our reliance on feelings can do us great harm.

* succumb: 굴복하다 ** arterial: 동맥의

- ① intensifies people’s danger
- ② enhances our understanding
- ③ frees a person from the burden
- ④ allows us to accept the inevitability
- ⑤ requires one to have the experience

1) Education, at its best, teaches more than just knowledge. It teaches **critical thinking: the ability to stop and think before acting, to avoid succumbing to emotional pressures.**

▶해석 : 교육은 최고의 모습에서는 단순한 지식 이상을 가르친다. 그것은 비판적 사고, 즉 행동하기 전에 멈추어 생각할 수 있는, 감정적 압박에 굴복하는 것을 피할 수 있는 능력을 가르친다.

<to stop ~ pressures>는 ability를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

2) This is not thought control. It is the very reverse: mental liberation. **Even the most advanced intellectual will be imperfect at this skill.**

▶해석 : 이것은 사고 통제가 아니다. 그것은 바로 정반대인 정신적 해방이다. 심지어 가장 지적으로 발달한 사람조차도 이 기능은 불완전할 것이다.

<the most ~ imperfect>는 <주어 + be + 형용사> 구조로 문장의 모양 2번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

3) But even imperfect possession of it frees a person **from the burden of being 'stimulus-driven', constantly reacting to the immediate environment, the brightest colours or loudest sounds.**

▶해석 : 하지만 불완전하게라도 그것을 소유하는 것은 인접한 주변 환경, 가장 밝은색이나 가장 큰 소리에 끊임없이 반응하면서 '자극에 의해 추동'되는 것에 대한 부담에서 사람을 벗어나게 해 준다.

<from the ~ stimulus-driven>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<constantly ~ sounds>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

33. We are famously living in the era of the attention economy, where the largest and most profitable businesses in the world are those that *consume* my attention. The advertising industry is literally dedicated to capturing the conscious hours of my life and selling them to someone else. It might seem magical that so many exciting and useful software systems are available to use for free, but it is now conventional wisdom that if you can't see who is paying for something that appears to be free, then _____.

Our creative engagement with other people is mediated by AI-based recommendation systems that are designed to trap our attention through the process that Nick Seaver calls *captology*, keeping us attending to work sold by one company rather than another, replacing the freedom of personal exploration with algorithm-generated playlists or even algorithm-generated art. [3점]

- ① all of your attention has already been spent
- ② the real product being sold is you
- ③ your privacy is being violated
- ④ the public may be sponsoring you
- ⑤ you owe the benefits to your friend AI

1) **The advertising industry is literally dedicated to capturing the conscious hours of my life and selling them to someone else.**

▶ 해석 : 광고 산업은 말 그대로 내 삶의 의식적인 시간을 포착하여 다른 누군가에게 그것을 판매하는데 전념한다.

<capturing ~ life>는 전치사 to의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<selling ~ else>는 전치사 to의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) **It might seem magical that so many exciting and useful software systems are available to use for free, but it is now conventional wisdom that if you can't see who is paying for something that appears to be free, then the real product being sold is you.**

▶ 해석 : 너무나 많은 흥미롭고 유용한 소프트웨어 시스템을 무료로 사용할 수 있다는 것이 아주 멋지게 보일 수도 있지만, 무료인 것처럼 보이는 것에 대해 누가 비용을 지불하고 있는지 알 수 없다면, 그렇다면 팔리고 있는 진짜 제품은 바로 여러분이라는 것은 이제 일반 통념이다.

It는 주어, <that so ~ free>는 that이 이끄는 진주어로 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

It는 주어, <that if ~ you>는 that이 이끄는 진주어로 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<if ~ free>는 접속사 if가 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that appears ~ free>는 something을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<being sold>는 product를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

34. Centralized, formal rules can _____.

The rules of baseball don't just regulate the behavior of the players; they determine the behavior that constitutes playing the game. Rules do not prevent people from playing baseball; they create the very practice that allows people to play baseball. A score of music imposes rules, but it also creates a pattern of conduct that enables people to produce music. Legal rules that enable the formation of corporations, that enable the use of wills and trusts, that create negotiable instruments, and that establish the practice of contracting all make practices that create new opportunities for individuals. And we have legal rules that establish roles individuals play within the legal system, such as judges, trustees, partners, and guardians. True, the legal rules that establish these roles constrain the behavior of individuals who occupy them, but rules also create the roles themselves. Without them an individual would not have the opportunity to occupy the role. [3점]

* constrain: 속박하다

- ① categorize one's patterns of conduct in legal and productive ways
- ② lead people to reevaluate their roles and practices in a society
- ③ encourage new ways of thinking which promote creative ideas
- ④ reinforce one's behavior within legal and established contexts
- ⑤ facilitate productive activity by establishing roles and practices

1) Centralized, formal rules can facilitate productive activity by establishing roles and practices.

▶해석 : 중앙 집중화된, 공식적인 규칙은 역할과 관행을 확립함으로써 생산적인 활동을 촉진할 수 있다.

<establishing ~practices>는 전치사 by의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) The rules of baseball don't just regulate the behavior of the players; they determine the behavior that constitutes playing the game.

▶해석 : 야구 규칙은 그저 선수들의 행동을 규제하는 것만이 아니라, 경기하는 것을 구성하는 행동을 결정한다.

<that ~ game>은 behavior를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

3) Rules do not prevent people from playing baseball; they create the very practice that allows people to play baseball.

▶해석 : 규칙은 사람들이 야구를 하지 못하게 막는 게 아니라, 사람들이 야구를 할 수 있게 하는 바로 그 관행을 만들어 낸다.

<from ~ baseball>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ baseball>은 practice를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

4) A score of music imposes rules, but it also creates a pattern of conduct that enables people to produce music.

▶해석 : 악보는 규칙을 부과하지만, 그것은 또한 사람들이 음악을 만들어 낼 수 있게 하는 행동 양식을 만들어 내기도 한다.

<that ~ music>은 <a pattern of conduct>를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The expansion of sports tourism in the twentieth century has been influenced by further developments in transportation. Just as the railways revolutionized travel in the nineteenth century, so the automobile produced even more dramatic changes in the twentieth. ① The significance of the car in the development of sport and tourism generally has attracted considerable coverage and it has had no less an impact on sports tourism specifically. ② Although originally invented towards the end of the nineteenth century, it started to become a mass form of transport in the 1920s in the USA and rather later in Britain. ③ Apart from its convenience and flexibility, the car has the additional advantages of affording access to many areas not served by public transport, as well as allowing the easy transport of luggage and equipment. ④ The expansion of reasonably priced, good quality accommodation associated with tourism growth has also facilitated the growth of locally based restaurants. ⑤ As a result, it was invaluable for the development of many forms of sports tourism but especially those which require the transportation of people and equipment to relatively remote locations.

정답 4번

1) Although originally invented towards the end of the nineteenth century, it started to become a mass form of transport in the 1920s in the USA and rather later in Britain.

▶해석 : 자동차는 원래 19세기 말에 접어들면서 발명되었지만, 1920년대에 미국에서, 그리고 상당히 더 늦게 영국에서 대중적인 교통수단이 되기 시작했다.

<Although ~ century>는 접속사 Although가 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<to become ~ Britain>은 start의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) Apart from its convenience and flexibility, the car has the additional advantages of affording access to many areas not served by public transport, as well as allowing the easy transport of luggage and equipment.

▶해석 : 자동차는 편리함과 유연성 외에도 짐과 장비를 쉽게 운송해 준다는 것과 더불어 대중교통이 제공되지 않는 많은 지역에 접근하게 해 준다는 추가적인 장점이 있다.

<Apart ~ flexibility>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<affording ~ transport>와 <allowing ~ equipment>는 전치사 of의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

3) The expansion of reasonably priced, good quality accommodation associated with tourism growth has also facilitated the growth of locally based restaurants.

▶해석 : (관광업 성장과 연관된 가격이 합리적이고 질이 좋은 숙박 시설의 확대는 또한 현지에 기반을 둔 식당의 성장을 촉진했다.)

<of ~ growth>는 전명구로 expansion을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<associated ~ tourism>은 accommodation을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<of locally ~ restaurants>는 전명구로 growth를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

36.

The potential for market enforcement is greater when contracting parties have developed reputational capital that can be devalued when contracts are violated.

- (A) Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems. Accurate assessments of farmer and landowner behavior will be made over time, and those farmers and landowners who attempt to gain at each other's expense will find that others may refuse to deal with them in the future.
- (B) Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop.
- (C) Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known.

* ditch: 개천 ** irrigation: 물을 댐

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

정답 5번

1) Farmers and landowners develop reputations for honesty, fairness, producing high yields, and consistently demonstrating that they are good at what they do. In small, close-knit farming communities, reputations are well known.

▶해석 : 농부와 지주는 높은 수확량을 생산하고, 자신이 하는 일을 잘한다는 것을 지속적으로 입증하면서 강직함과 공정함에 대한 평판을 쌓아 나간다. 소규모의 긴밀히 맺어진 농업 공동체에서는 평판이 잘 알려져 있다.

<producing ~ do>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ do>는 demonstrate의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<In ~ communities>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) Over time landowners indirectly monitor farmers by observing the reported output, the general quality of the soil, and any unusual or extreme behavior. Farmer and landowner reputations act as a bond. In any growing season a farmer can reduce effort, overuse soil, or underreport the crop.

▶해석 : 시간이 지나면서 지주들은 보고된 생산량, 토양의 전반적인 질, 어떤 보기 드물거나 극단적인 행동을 관찰함으로써 농부들을 간접적으로 감시한다. 농부와 지주의 평판은 계약의 역할을 한다. 어떤 한 재배 철에 농부는 노력을 줄이거나 토양을 과도하게 사용하거나 작물을 축소 보고할 수 있다.

<observing ~ behavior>는 전치사 by의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<In ~ season>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

3) Similarly, a landowner can undermaintain fences, ditches, and irrigation systems.

▶해석 : 마찬가지로, 지주는 울타리, 도랑, 관개 시스템을 제대로 관리하지 않을 수 있다.

<a landowner ~ systems>는 <주어 + 타동사 + 목적어> 구조로 문장의 모양 3번째 패턴

[\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

37.

Watch the birds in your backyard. If one bird startles and flies off, others will follow, not waiting around to assess whether the threat is real. They have been infected by emotional contagion.

- (A) Marc wondered whether the birds in line were more fearful because they didn't know what their flockmates were doing. Emotional contagion would have been impossible for individual grosbeaks in the linear array except with their nearest neighbors.
- (B) In a long-term research project that Marc did with some of his students on patterns of antipredatory scanning by western evening grosbeaks, they found that birds in a circle showed more coordination in scanning than did birds who were feeding in a line.
- (C) The birds in a line, who could only see their nearest neighbor, not only were less coordinated when scanning, but also were more nervous, changing their body and head positions significantly more than grosbeaks in a circle, where it was possible for each grosbeak to see every other grosbeak. [3점]

* grosbeak: 콩새류(類) ** array: 정렬

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

정답 3번

1) Watch the birds in your backyard. If one bird startles and flies off, others will follow, not waiting around to assess whether the threat is real. They have been infected by emotional contagion.

▶ 해석 : 뒷마당의 새를 관찰해 보라. 새 한 마리가 놀라 날아오르면 다른 새들도 위협의 진위를 판단하기 위해 기다리지 않고 뒤따를 것이다. 그것들은 감정 전염에 감염되었다.

<If ~ off>는 조건을 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<not ~ real>은 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<whether ~ real>은 assess의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) In a long-term research project that Marc did with some of his students on patterns of antipredatory scanning by western evening grosbeaks, they found that birds in a circle showed more coordination in scanning than did birds who were feeding in a line.

▶ 해석 : Marc가 자신의 학생 몇 명과 함께 진행한 서양 콩새류의 포식자 회피 관찰 패턴에 관한 장기 연구 프로젝트에서, 그들은 일렬로 먹이를 먹고 있는 새보다 원을 그리고 있는 새들이 관찰에 더 많은 조정력을 보인다는 사실을 발견했다.

<In ~ grosbeaks>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that Marc ~ students>는 research project를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<that ~ line>은 find의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<who were ~ line>은 birds를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 3번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

3) The birds in a line, who could only see their nearest neighbor, not only were less coordinated when scanning, but also were more nervous, changing their body and head positions significantly more than grosbeaks in a circle, where it was possible for each grosbeak to see every other grosbeak.

▶해석 : 일렬로 늘 어선 새들은, 가장 가까운 이웃만 볼 수 있어서, 관찰할 때 조정력이 떨어졌을 뿐만 아니라 더 긴장한 상태였고 원을 그리고 있는 콩새들보다 몸과 머리 위치를 훨씬 더 많이 바꾸었는데, 원을 그린 상태에서는 각각의 콩새가 다른 모든 콩새를 볼 수 있었다.

- # <who ~ neighbor>은 앞에 있는 birds를 who가 주어로 받아서 설명해주는 형용사적 3번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)
- # <changing ~ circle>은 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)
- # <where ~ grosbeak>는 where가 앞에 있는 장소를 받아서 설명해주는 형용사적 덩어리 6번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)
- # it는 가주어, <for each ~ grosbeak>는 진주어로 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

4) Marc wondered whether the birds in line were more fearful because they didn't know what their flockmates were doing.

▶해석 : Marc는 줄을 선 새들이 자기 무리가 무엇을 하는지 모르기 때문에 더 두려워하는 것은 아닌지 궁금해했다.

- # <whether ~ fearful>은 wonder의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)
- # <because ~ doing>은 이유를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)
- # <what ~ doing>은 know의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

38.

Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will disclose the proprietary information.

Trade secret law aims to promote innovation, although it accomplishes this objective in a very different manner than patent protection. (①) Notwithstanding the advantages of obtaining a patent, many innovators prefer to protect their innovation through secrecy. (②) They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit. (③) They might also believe that the invention can best be utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow. (④) Once the idea is released, it will be “free as the air” under the background norms of a free market economy. (⑤) Such a predicament would lead any inventor seeking to rely upon secrecy to spend an inordinate amount of resources building high and impassable fences around their research facilities and greatly limiting the number of people with access to the proprietary information. [3점]

* patent: 특허 ** predicament: 곤경

정답 4번

1) Without any special legal protection for trade secrets, however, the secretive inventor risks that an employee or contractor will disclose the proprietary information.

▶해석 : 그러나 영업상의 비밀에 대한 어떤 특별한 법적 보호가 없다면, 비밀주의의 발명가는 직원이나 계약자가 독점 정보를 드러낼 위험을 감수하게 된다.

<Without ~ secrets>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that ~ information>은 risk의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

2) They may believe that the cost and delay of seeking a patent are too great or that secrecy better protects their investment and increases their profit.

▶해석 : 그들은 특허를 따는 데 있어서의 비용과 지연이 너무 크거나 비밀 유지가 투자를 더 잘 보호하고 수익을 증가시킨다고 믿을 수도 있다.

<that the ~ great>는 believe의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<that secrecy ~ profit>는 believe의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

3) They might also believe that the invention can best be utilized over a longer period of time than a patent would allow.

▶해석 : 그들은 또한 그 발명품이 특허가 허용할 것보다 더 오랜 기간 최고로 활용될 수 있다고 믿을 수도 있다.

<that the ~ allow>는 believe의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

4) Once the idea is released, it will be “free as the air” under the background norms of a free market economy.

▶해석 : 일단 그 아이디어가 공개되면, 그것은 자유 시장 경제의 이면 규범에 따라 ‘공기처럼 자유롭게’ 유출될 것이다.

<Once ~ released>는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<under ~ economy>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

39.

In reality, objects do not conform to a linear lifecycle model; instead, they undergo breakdowns, await repairs, are stored away, or find themselves relegated to the basement, only to be rediscovered and repurposed later.

By their very nature, the concepts of maintenance and repair are predominantly examined from a process-oriented perspective. (①) The focus in related scholarly discourse often revolves around the lifespan or lifecycle of objects and technologies. (②) In this context, maintenance and repair are considered practices that have the potential to prolong the existence of objects, ensuring their sustained utilization over an extended period. (③) Krebs and Weber critically engage with anthropomorphic metaphors that imply a biography of things, appropriately highlighting that conventional understanding of the lifecycle of a technology, from its acquisition to its disposal from the household, provides an incomplete definition. (④) Additionally, objects may enter recycling or second-hand cycles, leading to a dynamic afterlife marked by diverse applications. (⑤) As such, the life of an object exhibits a far more complicated and adaptive path than a simplistic linear progression.

* relegate: 추방하다 ** anthropomorphic: 의인화된

정답 4번

1) In reality, objects do not conform to a linear lifecycle model; instead, they undergo breakdowns, await repairs, are stored away, or find themselves relegated to the basement, only to be rediscovered and repurposed later.

▶해석 : 실제로 물건은 선형적인 수명 주기 모형을 따르지 않고, 대신에 고장을 겪거나, 수리를 기다리거나, 사용되지 않고 보관되거나, 지하실로 추방되거나 했다가, 결국 나중에 다시 발견되어 용도가 변경되기도 한다.

<find themselves relegated>는 <find + O + 과거분사> 구조로 문장의 모양 5번째 패턴

[\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

<only to ~ later>는 결과적 의미를 나타내는 부정사로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) Krebs and Weber critically engage with anthropomorphic metaphors that imply a biography of things, appropriately highlighting that conventional understanding of the lifecycle of a technology, from its acquisition to its disposal from the household, provides an incomplete definition.

▶해석 : Krebs와 Weber는 물건의 일대기를 암시하는 의인화된 은유를 비판적으로 사용하여, 기술의 생애 주기에 대한 관례적인 이해가, 기술의 획득부터 가정에서 그것의 폐기에 이르기까지, 불완전한 정의를 제공한다는 점을 적절히 강조한다.

<that ~ things>는 metaphors를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<appropriately ~ definition>은 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that conventional ~ definition>은 highlight의 목적어로 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<from ~ household>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

3) Additionally, objects may enter recycling or second-hand cycles, leading to a dynamic afterlife marked by diverse applications.

▶해석 : 게다가, 물건은 재활용 또는 중고품 순환 과정으로 들어갈 수도 있어서 다양한 용도로 활용되는 역동적인 사후 생애를 맞이하기도 한다.

<leading ~ applications>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<marked ~ applications>는 afterlife를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 2번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People often assume that synthetic food ingredients are more harmful than natural ones, but this is not always the case. Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity. On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary appreciably in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored. These variations can make testing their safety extremely difficult — one is never sure about the potential toxicity of minor components that may vary from time to time. In some cases, a natural food component has been consumed for hundreds or thousands of years without causing any obvious health problems and can, therefore, be assumed to be safe. However, one must still be very careful.

* synthetic: 합성의



The (A) of the production process for synthetic food ingredients and the variability of natural food ingredients may (B) people's commonly held assumption that the natural ingredients are more secure.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① controllability | …… challenge | ② predictability | …… support |
| ③ manageability | …… intensify | ④ affordability | …… reverse |
| ⑤ accessibility | …… question | | |

정답 1번

1) Typically, synthetic ingredients can be made in a precisely controlled fashion and have well-defined compositions and properties, allowing careful evaluation of their potential toxicity.

▶해석 : 일반적으로 합성 성분은 정밀하게 통제된 방식으로 만들어질 수 있으며, 성분의 조합과 특성이 잘 정의되어 있어 잠재적인 독성을 주의 깊게 평가할 수 있다.

<in a ~ fashion>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<allowing ~ toxicity>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) On the other hand, natural ingredients often vary appreciably in their composition and properties depending on their origin, the time of year they were harvested, the climate they experienced throughout their lifetime, the soil quality, and how they were isolated and stored.

▶해석 : 반면에 천연 성분은 원산지, 수확된 시기, 생애 동안 경험한 기후, 토양의 질, 분리되고 저장된 방식에 따라 성분의 조합과 특성이 상당히 차이를 보이는 경우가 많다.

<in their ~ properties>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<depending ~ stored>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<they ~ lifetime>은 climate을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

3) The controllability of the production process for synthetic food ingredients and the variability of natural food ingredients may challenge people's commonly held assumption that the natural ingredients are more secure.

▶해석 : 합성 식품 성분 생산 과정의 통제 가능성과 천연 식품 성분의 변동성은 천연 성분이 더 안전하다는 사람들의 일반적인 가정에 이의를 제기할 수도 있다.

<of the ~ ingredients>는 controllability를 꾸미는 전명구로 형용사적 덩어리 1번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<that ~ secure>는 assumption을 구체적으로 설명해주는 형용사적 덩어리 7번 공식

[\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Imagine grabbing a piece of paper between your thumb and index finger. Maybe you already are, as you turn this page. We use this type of forceful, pad-to-pad precision gripping without thinking about it, and literally in a snap. Yet it was a breakthrough in human evolution. Other primates exhibit some kinds of precision grips in the handling and use of objects, but not with the kind of (a) efficient opposition that our hand anatomy allows. In a single hand, humans can easily hold and manipulate objects, even small and delicate ones, while adjusting our fingers to their shape and reorienting them with (b) displacements of our fingertip pads. Our relatively long, powerful thumb and other anatomical attributes, including our flat nails (which nearly all primates possess), make this (c) possible. Just picture trying — and failing — to dog-ear this page with pointy, curved claws.

With a unique combination of traits, the human hand shaped our history. No question, stone tools couldn't have become a keystone of human technology and subsistence (d) without hands that could do the job, along with a nervous system that could regulate and coordinate the necessary signals. Anybody who's ever attempted to make a spear tip or arrowhead from a rock knows that it (e) excludes strong grips, constant rotation and repositioning, and forceful, careful strikes with another hard object. And even with a fair amount of know-how, it can be a bloody business.

* primate: 영장류 ** anatomy: 해부학 *** subsistence: 생계

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Anatomical Distance Between Humans and Other Primates
- ② Human Hands: A Decisive Leap in the Evolutionary Path
- ③ Our Hands: An Unexpected Outcome of Evolution
- ④ Human Grip: The Dilemma of Human Survival
- ⑤ Hidden Power of the Daily Use of Tools

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

1) With a unique combination of traits, the human hand shaped our history.

▶ 해석 : 고유한 특성의 조합으로, 인간의 손은 인류의 역사를 이루었다.

<with ~ traits>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) No question, stone tools couldn't have become a keystone of human technology and subsistence without hands that could do the job, along with a nervous system that could regulate and coordinate the necessary signals.

▶ 해석 : 의심할 여지 없이, 필요한 신호를 조절하고 조정할 수 있는 신경계와 함께 그 일을 할 수 있는 손이 없었다면 석기는 인간 기술과 생계의 핵심이 될 수 없었을 것이다.

<that can ~ job>은 hands를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<along with ~ signals>는 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<that could ~ signals>는 nervous system을 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 5번 공식 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

3) Anybody who's ever attempted to make a spear tip or arrowhead from a rock knows that it requires strong grips, constant rotation and repositioning, and forceful, careful strikes with another hard object.

▶ 해석 : 돌로 창촉이나 화살촉을 만들어 보려 한 사람이라면 누구라도 그것이 강하게 쥐는, 지속적인 회전과 재배치, 그리고 또 다른 단단한 물체로 강하고 주의 깊게 두드리는 것을 요구한다는 것을 안다.

<who ~ rock>은 anybody를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

<that it ~ object>는 knows의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

“Do you remember when Sean used to tell me that I was the best dad in the world?” Ethan asked his wife, Grace. “Yes, I do. I always envied your relationship with Sean,” she replied. Ethan then shared how things had changed since (a) his son started middle school. Grace had noticed Ethan often pushing Sean to study harder. “Maybe he isn’t that into school right now. How about going hiking, just the two of you?” she suggested. He agreed, and realizing that both his and Sean’s hiking jackets were still at the laundry, he asked his wife to go and pick them up with him.

(B)

Ethan and Grace came back home with the jackets and checked if Sean had everything else he needed for hiking. Luckily, in his drawers they found his hat, shoes, sunglasses, and hiking sticks. When Sean returned from school, Ethan softly said, “Sean, let’s go hiking this Saturday, just the two of us.” Though Sean thanked (b) him for the suggestion, he said he had to go to the library. Grace stepped in, “You know, the weather this weekend will be the best of the year. Why not enjoy it?” After a moment’s hesitation, (c) he agreed.

(C)

“When did you bring the jackets in?” the clerk at the laundry asked. “Maybe two weeks ago,” Ethan replied. Then, Grace quickly reminded (d) him, “Honey, we actually left them here a month ago.” The clerk went into the storage area to look for the clothes. Finally, he returned with the jackets and handed them to Ethan. The clerk politely said, “I am sorry, but please collect your items earlier next time. Our storage is too full.” Ethan felt embarrassed for the late collection and apologized.

(D)

The weather was perfect. Ethan and Sean set off hiking along the valley by Aicken Mountain. They walked in silence until Sean fell over a rock and twisted his ankle. Realizing he couldn't walk, Ethan carried his son down on his back. He felt Sean's heartbeat, something he hadn't felt since Sean was a baby. Suddenly, Sean said, “Dad, I'm sorry. At some point, I started to become afraid of disappointing (e) you. But you are still the best dad.” Energized, he felt no weight on his back and replied, “You are the best son, no matter what.”

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Grace는 Ethan과 Sean의 관계를 부러워했다고 말했다.
- ② Grace는 Ethan에게 Sean과 둘이서 하이킹할 것을 권했다.
- ③ Sean의 선글라스가 서랍장 안에 있었다.
- ④ Ethan은 혼자서 세탁소에 하이킹 재킷을 찾으러 갔다.
- ⑤ Sean은 하이킹하는 도중 돌에 걸려 넘어졌다.

1) “Do you remember when Sean used to tell me that I was the best dad in the world?” Ethan asked his wife, Grace. “Yes, I do. I always envied your relationship with Sean,” she replied. Ethan then shared how things had changed since his son started middle school.

▶해석 : “Sean이 나에게 내가 세상에서 최고의 아빠라고 말하곤 했던 거 기억나요?” Ethan이 아내 Grace에게 물었다. “네, 기억해요. 항상 나는 당신과 Sean의 관계를 부러워했어요.”라고 그녀가 대답했다. 그런 다음 Ethan은 자신의 아들 Sean이 중학교에 다니기 시작한 이후로 상황이 어떻게 변했는지 이야기했다.

<when ~ world>는 remember의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<how ~ changed>는 share의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<since ~ school>은 때를 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

2) “How about going hiking, just the two of you?” she suggested. He agreed, and realizing that both his and Sean’s hiking jackets were still at the laundry, he asked his wife to go and pick them up with him.

▶해석 : “당신과 Sean 단둘이서 하이킹하러 가는 건 어때요?”라고 그녀가 제안했다. 그는 동의했고, 자신과 Sean의 하이킹 재킷이 여 전히 세탁소에 있다는 것을 깨닫고는 아내에게 자신과 함께 가서 그것을 찾아오자고 부탁했다.

<realizing ~ laundry>는 분사구문으로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<asked ~ up>은 <ask + O + to V> 구조의 문장의 모양 5번째 패턴 [\[13시간의기적 1장\]](#)

3) “When did you bring the jackets in?” the clerk at the laundry asked. “Maybe two weeks ago,” Ethan replied. Then, Grace quickly reminded him, “Honey, we actually left them here a month ago.” The clerk went into the storage area to look for the clothes.

▶해석 : “언제 재킷을 맡기셨나요?”라고 세탁소 점원이 물었다. “아마 2주 전쯤예요.”라고 Ethan은 대답했다. 그러자 “여보, 사실은 그것을 한 달 전에 여기에 두고 갔어요.”라고 Grace가 재빨리 그에게 상기시켰다. 점원은 보관 구역으로 들어가 그 옷들을 찾아보았다.

<to look ~ clothes>는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

4) Ethan and Grace came back home with the jackets and checked if Sean had everything else he needed for hiking.

▶해석 : Ethan과 Grace는 재킷을 들고 집으로 돌아와 Sean이 하이킹에 필요한 그 외의 모든 것을 갖고 있는지 확인했다.

<if Sean ~ hiking>은 check의 목적어 자리에 온 명사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 2장\]](#)

<he ~ hiking>는 something else를 꾸미는 형용사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 3장\]](#)

5) When Sean returned from school, Ethan softly said, “Sean, let’s go hiking this Saturday, just the two of us.” Though Sean thanked him for the suggestion, he said he had to go to the library. Grace stepped in, “You know, the weather this weekend will be the best of the year. Why not enjoy it?” After a moment’s hesitation, he agreed.

▶해석 : Sean이 학교에서 돌아오자 Ethan은 부드럽게 말했다. “Sean, 이번 주 토요일에 우리 단둘이서 하이킹하러 가자.” Sean은 그에게 제안해 줘서 고맙다고 했지만, 도서관에 가야 한다고 말했다. Grace가 끼어들었다. “있잖아, 이번 주말 날씨가 올해 최고일 거야. 즐기지 않을래?” 잠시 망설인 후 그는 동의했다.

<When ~ school>은 접속사 When이 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<Though ~ suggestion>은 접속사 Though가 이끄는 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)

<After ~ hesitation>은 전명구로 부사적 덩어리 [\[13시간의기적 5장\]](#)