

고등 내신 1등급을 위한 기출문제집

100발100중

고등 기출
문제집

공통
영어 | 1상

1학기·중간

능률

민병천

내신에 날개를 달아 주는 100발100중!





Lesson

01



Getting to Know Yourself



Communicative Functions

- 선호 표현하기
I prefer finding restaurants to finding a place to stay.
- 예시 들기
For example, don't just say, "I want to be a writer."



Grammar

- 주격 관계대명사 that[who]
In your brain, there is *a part* **that** is responsible for solving problems.
- 가주어(it)-진주어(to부정사)
It is natural **to feel** angry from time to time.



1등급

필수 단어



word	meaning	collocation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> adolescent	형 청년기의; 젊은; 미숙한 명 청소년	adolescent anger 청소년기의 분노
<input type="checkbox"/> affect	동 영향을 미치다; ~(인) 체하다	affects your mood 여러분의 기분에 영향을 미친다
<input type="checkbox"/> aggressive	형 공격적인; 적극적인, 활동적인	turn into aggressive behavior 공격적인 행동으로 바뀌다
<input type="checkbox"/> appropriate	형 적절한 동 사용하다	a socially appropriate way 사회적으로 적절한 방식
<input type="checkbox"/> attitude	명 태도, 사고방식; 자세, 몸가짐	bad attitude 나쁜 태도
<input type="checkbox"/> clench	동 (주먹 등을) 꽉 쥐다, (입을) 악물다	the clenching of your fists 여러분의 주먹을 꽉 쥐는 것
<input type="checkbox"/> combination	명 조합, 결합; 연합, 제휴	the combination of these factors 이러한 요인의 조합
<input type="checkbox"/> conflict	명 갈등; 충돌; 싸움, 분쟁	a conflict between friends 친구 사이의 갈등
<input type="checkbox"/> cope	동 잘 대처하다, 잘 처리하다	proper coping skills 적절한 대처 기술
<input type="checkbox"/> draw	동 (선으로) 그리다; 끌다; 인출하다 명 제비(뽑기); 비기기, 동점	drawing a picture 그림 그리기
<input type="checkbox"/> direct	동 향하게 하다; 지시하다; 안내하다; 지도하다; 감독하다 형 직접적인, 직접의	directed at anyone 누군가에게 향하는
<input type="checkbox"/> drill	명 훈련, 연습; 송곳, 드릴	a fire drill 소방 훈련
<input type="checkbox"/> encourage	동 권하다, 격려하다; 장려하다	encourage you to express yourself 자신을 표현하도록 격려하다
<input type="checkbox"/> engagement	명 참여; 약속; 약혼; 고용	social engagement 사회적 참여
<input type="checkbox"/> enthusiastic	형 열중[몰두]해 있는, 열심[열광적]인	feel the most enthusiastic about ~에 가장 열정을 느끼다
<input type="checkbox"/> explore	동 연구[탐색, 조사]하다; 탐험[답사]하다	explore various strategies 다양한 전략을 탐색하다
<input type="checkbox"/> factor	명 요인, 요소; 인수	the combination of these factors 이러한 요인의 조합
<input type="checkbox"/> fist	명 주먹; 움켜쥔, 파악 동 (주먹을) 쥐다	the clenching of your fists 여러분의 주먹을 꽉 쥐는 것
<input type="checkbox"/> flush	동 붉어지게 하다; 물로 씻어 내리다	a flushed face 붉어진 얼굴
<input type="checkbox"/> independence	명 독립, 자립, 독립 생활	lead you toward independence 독립성을 향해 여러분을 이끌다
<input type="checkbox"/> inspire	동 영감을 주다; 고무[격려]하다	inspire people 사람들에게 영감을 주다
<input type="checkbox"/> intensify	동 강화하다; 격렬해지다	intensify your strong emotions 여러분의 강한 감정을 강화하다
<input type="checkbox"/> manage	동 관리하다; 용케 해내다; 운영하다	manage your anger 여러분의 분노를 관리하다
<input type="checkbox"/> mention	동 언급하다 명 (짧은) 언급, 진술	the strategies mentioned above 위에서 언급한 전략
<input type="checkbox"/> organize	동 정리하다, 체계화하다; 준비하다	organize your thoughts 여러분의 생각을 정리하다
<input type="checkbox"/> physical	형 신체의, 신체[육체]적인; 물질(계)의	physical signs of anger 분노의 신체적 징후
<input type="checkbox"/> productive	형 생산적인; 생산력이 있는, (토지가) 비옥한	a productive way 생산적인 방식
<input type="checkbox"/> recognize	동 알아보다, 분간하다; 인정하다	recognize the physical signs 신체적 징후를 알아보다
<input type="checkbox"/> resolve	동 해결하다; 결심하다; 분해하다	resolve a conflict 갈등을 해결하다
<input type="checkbox"/> responsible	형 책임이 있는; 원인이 되는	responsible for solving problems 문제 해결을 담당하는
<input type="checkbox"/> sensitive	형 예민한; 민감한; 감상적인, 섬세한	sensitive to unfairness 불공평함에 예민한
<input type="checkbox"/> significantly	부 상당히[크게]; 의미가 있게	significantly affect our mood 우리 기분에 상당히 영향을 미치다
<input type="checkbox"/> slam	동 광[탕] 닫다; 내던지다	slam doors 문을 광 닫다
<input type="checkbox"/> strategy	명 전략, 전술; (신중한) 계획, 방책	explore various strategies 다양한 전략을 탐색하다
<input type="checkbox"/> tip	명 조언, 경고, 암시, 비결; 팁, 사례금	some tips for taking good photos 좋은 사진을 찍기 위한 몇 가지 조언
<input type="checkbox"/> unfairness	명 불공평; 부정	sensitive to unfairness 불공평함에 예민한
<input type="checkbox"/> verbally	부 말로[에 관해서], 구두로	verbally aggressive 말로 공격적인
<input type="checkbox"/> violent	형 폭력적인, 난폭한; 격렬한, 맹렬한	turn into violent behavior 폭력적인 행동으로 바뀌다

1등급

완전 정복



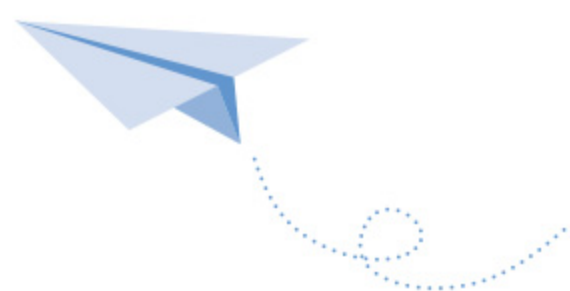
word	meaning	= 유의어 / ↔ 반의어 / → 파생어
<input type="checkbox"/> aggressive	㉸ 공격적인 ㉸ 적극적인	= offensive ㉸ 공격적인 / ↔ defensive ㉸ 방어[수비]적인 = proactive ㉸ 적극적인 / ↔ passive ㉸ 수동[소극]적인
<input type="checkbox"/> appropriate	㉸ 적절한	= proper, suitable ㉸ 적합한 ↔ inappropriate, improper, unsuitable ㉸ 부적절한
<input type="checkbox"/> conflict	㉸ 갈등; 충돌	= disagreement, discord ㉸ 불일치 / = clash, collision ㉸ 충돌 ↔ harmony ㉸ 조화, 일치
<input type="checkbox"/> draw	㉢ (선으로) 그리다; 끌다 ㉢ 비기기, 동점	= portray, sketch ㉢ 스케치하다 / = attract ㉢ 끌다, 끌어당기다 = tie ㉢ 동점(의 경기)
<input type="checkbox"/> direct	㉢ 향하게 하다; 지시하다 ㉢ 직접적인, 직접적	→ direction ㉢ 방향, 방위; 명령, 지시 ↔ indirect ㉢ 간접적인
<input type="checkbox"/> explore	㉢ 연구[탐색, 조사]하다; 탐험 [답사]하다	= study, examine, investigate ㉢ 검사[조사]하다 → exploration ㉢ 조사, 연구, 탐구; 답사, 탐험 ↔ dependence ㉢ 의존; 종속 → independent ㉢ 자주성 있는, 독립적인
<input type="checkbox"/> intensify	㉢ 강화하다	= reinforce, enhance ㉢ 강화하다 → intense ㉢ 강렬[격렬]한 / → intensive ㉢ 격렬[강렬]한, 집중적인
<input type="checkbox"/> organize	㉢ 정리하다; 준비하다	= arrange, order ㉢ 정리하다 / = arrange, prepare ㉢ 준비하다 ↔ distract ㉢ 산만하게 하다 / → organization ㉢ 조직, 기구
<input type="checkbox"/> productive	㉢ 생산적인; (토지가) 비옥한	= fruitful ㉢ 생산적인 / = fertile ㉢ (토양이) 비옥한 ↔ unproductive, counterproductive ㉢ 비생산적인 / ↔ infertile ㉢ (땅이) 불모의
<input type="checkbox"/> sensitive	㉢ 예민한; 민감한	↔ responsive ㉢ 예민한 / ↔ obtuse ㉢ 둔한 → sensitivity ㉢ 민감함, 예민함
<input type="checkbox"/> unfairness	㉢ 불공평; 부정	= injustice, inequity ㉢ 불공평 ↔ fairness ㉢ 공평, 공정
<input type="checkbox"/> violent	㉢ 폭력적인, 난폭한; 격렬[맹렬]한	↔ peaceful ㉢ 평화적인 nonviolent ㉢ 비폭력(주의)의 → violence ㉢ 폭력; 격렬[맹렬]함

1등급

필수 표현



phrase	meaning	sentence
<input type="checkbox"/> aim for	~을 목표로 하여 나아가다	If you simply aim for a job, what happens?
<input type="checkbox"/> at the same time	동시에	At the same time , you may feel confused about who you are.
<input type="checkbox"/> calm down	~을 진정시키다; 진정하다	First Aid to Calm Yourself Down
<input type="checkbox"/> come to (one's) mind	(갑자기) 생각이 떠오르다	Write down things that come to your mind .
<input type="checkbox"/> deal with	~을 다루다, ~을 처리하다 (= handle)	You need to learn how to deal with anger.
<input type="checkbox"/> focus on	~에 초점을 맞추다, ~에 집중하다	It was difficult to focus on the conversation.
<input type="checkbox"/> from time to time	때때로, 가끔 (= sometimes)	It is natural to feel angry from time to time .
<input type="checkbox"/> in advance	미리, 사전에 (= beforehand)	It is possible to recognize those signs in advance .
<input type="checkbox"/> in particular	특히 (= especially)	Is my anger directed at anyone or anything in particular ?
<input type="checkbox"/> roll one's eyes at	~에게 눈을 흘기다 (= glare at)	You're rolling your eyes at your parents.
<input type="checkbox"/> stop + 목적어 + from + 동명사	~가 ...하지 못하게 하다	You should stop yourself from feeling angry.
<input type="checkbox"/> take action	조치를 취하다 (= take measures)	When these things happen, take action to reduce your anger.
<input type="checkbox"/> the other way around	반대로, 거꾸로	You can be the boss of your feelings, not the other way around .
<input type="checkbox"/> turn into	~로 바뀌다, ~로 되다	It does not turn into aggressive or violent behavior.



1등급

필수 영영 풀이



word	meaning	English meaning
<input type="checkbox"/> adolescent	청년기의	in or relating to the progress of developing from a child into an adult
<input type="checkbox"/> affect	영향을 미치다	to do something that produces an effect or change in something or in someone's situation
<input type="checkbox"/> aggressive	공격적인	behaving in an angry threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone
<input type="checkbox"/> appropriate	적절한	correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose
<input type="checkbox"/> attitude	태도, 사고방식	the opinions and feelings that you usually have about something, especially when this is shown in your behaviour
<input type="checkbox"/> clench	(주먹 등을) 꼭 쥐다, (입을) 악물다	to hold something tightly in your hand or between your teeth
<input type="checkbox"/> combination	조합, 결합	two or more different things that exist together or are used or put together
<input type="checkbox"/> conflict	갈등	a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> cope	잘 대처하다, 잘 처리하다	to succeed in dealing with a difficult problem or situation
<input type="checkbox"/> direct	향하게 하다	to aim something in a particular direction or at a particular person, group, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> engagement	참여	involvement with something or someone
<input type="checkbox"/> explore	연구[탐색, 조사]하다	to discuss or think about something carefully
<input type="checkbox"/> factor	요인, 요소	one of several things that influence or cause a situation
<input type="checkbox"/> flush	붉어지게 하다	to make someone's face become red
<input type="checkbox"/> independence	독립, 자립	the freedom and ability to make your own decisions in life, without having to ask other people for permission, help, or money
<input type="checkbox"/> intensify	강화하다	to make something increase in degree or strength
<input type="checkbox"/> manage	관리하다	to control or handle something effectively
<input type="checkbox"/> mention	언급하다	to talk or write about something or someone, usually quickly and without saying very much or giving details
<input type="checkbox"/> organize	정리하다, 체계화하다	to arrange something so that it is more ordered or happens in a more sensible way
<input type="checkbox"/> physical	신체의, 신체[육체]적인	related to someone's body rather than their mind or emotions
<input type="checkbox"/> productive	생산적인	effective and useful in creating or accomplishing something
<input type="checkbox"/> recognize	알아보다, 분간하다	to know who someone is or what something is, because you have seen, heard, experienced, or learned about them in the past
<input type="checkbox"/> resolve	해결하다	to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty
<input type="checkbox"/> sensitive	예민한	easily upset or offended by events or things that people say
<input type="checkbox"/> slam	광[탕] 닫다	to shut a door with a loud noise
<input type="checkbox"/> strategy	전략, 전술	a planned series of actions for achieving something
<input type="checkbox"/> unfairness	불공평	being not right or fair, especially because not everyone has an equal opportunity
<input type="checkbox"/> verbally	말로[에 관해서], 구두로	by using spoken words instead of written words
<input type="checkbox"/> violent	폭력적인, 난폭한	showing very strong angry emotions or opinions

01 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오.

보기

aggressive

conflict

intensify

sensitive

strategy

- (1) _____ : a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries, etc.
- (2) _____ : easily upset or offended by events or things that people say
- (3) _____ : to make something increase in degree or strength
- (4) _____ : behaving in an angry threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone
- (5) _____ : a planned series of actions for achieving something

02 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 쓰시오.

- (1) 나는 Irene이 나를 피하고 있다고 생각했지만, 사실은 그 반대였다.

I assumed that Irene was avoiding me, but it was _____.

- (2) 한솔이는 모든 종류의 게임을 즐기지만, 특히 보드게임을 정말 좋아한다.

Hansol enjoys all kinds of games, but she loves board games _____.

- (3) Crystal은 때때로 주말에 일해야만 했다.

Crystal had to work at weekends _____.

03 다음 <보기>의 밑줄 친 direct와 같은 의미로 쓰인 것은?

보기

Jonas directed the flow of water toward his garden.

- ① David directed his coworkers to keep the secret.
- ② John wanted to direct them to his high school.
- ③ Professor Charles will direct your graduate work.
- ④ This movie was directed by a famous Korean director.
- ⑤ The spotlight was directed at the student giving a presentation.

04 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오. (필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓸 것.)

보기

calm down

in advance

take action

turn into

- (1) As he practiced more, his nervousness _____ confidence.
- (2) After the argument with Wendy, Jenny needed a few minutes to _____.
- (3) To go on vacation, you need to submit a vacation request form _____.
- (4) It's time to _____ to protect the marine environment.



1 선호 표현하기

STUDY POINT

I prefer A to B는 '나는 A를 B보다 선호한다'라는 의미로, 둘 중 어느 하나를 더 좋아할 때 쓰는 표현이다. 이때 to는 전치사이므로 뒤에는 명사나 동명사가 와야 한다.

B: Are you ready to plan our vacation to Jeonju for Mom's birthday?

be ready + to부정사: ~할 준비가 되었다

G: Yep! First, let's decide who will find a place to stay and who will find some good restaurants.

의문사

a place 수식

의문사 (의문사절이 병렬구조로 이어짐)

B: Well, I prefer finding restaurants to finding a place to stay.

글쎄, 음 prefer A to B: A를 B보다 선호하다 (동명사구가 병렬구조로 이어짐)

G: I'll find a good place to stay, then.

그러면

B: Perfect! Mom's going to have so much fun. She'll want pictures of everything.

be going + to부정사: ~할 것이다

G: Would you take photos for her?

B: Sure, I can take some. I'll find some tips for taking good photos.

= some pictures[photos]

전치사 + 동명사
(실용적인) 조언, 팁

G: Great!

소년: 엄마 생신에 맞춰 전주 여행 계획을 세울 준비가 됐니?

소녀: 응! 먼저 누가 머물 곳을 찾고 누가 괜찮은 식당을 찾을지 정하자.

소년: 글쎄, 난 머물 곳을 찾는 것보다 식당을 찾는 게 더 좋아.

소녀: 그럼 내가 머물기 좋은 장소를 찾아 볼게.

소년: 완벽해! 엄마가 정말 즐거워하실 거야. 모든 걸 사진 찍고 싶어 하실 걸.

소녀: 네가 엄마를 위해 사진을 찍어 줄래?

소년: 그럼, 내가 찍을 수 있어. 사진을 잘 찍을 수 있는 조언을 찾아봐야겠다.

소녀: 좋아!

STUDY MORE

(1) 선호를 나타내는 표현

- I'd prefer to have strawberries with cream. (나는 딸기를 크림에 발라 먹는 게 좋겠어.)
- I think staying at home is better than[preferable to] going on a picnic. (나는 집에 있는 게 소풍을 가는 것보다 좋은 것 같아.)
- I'd rather go for a walk than take a nap. (나는 낮잠을 자는 것보다 차라리 산책을 가겠다.)
- He likes tea better than coffee. (그는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아한다.)

(2) 선호를 묻는 표현

- Which do you prefer, walking or riding a bike? (너는 산책과 자전거 타는 것 중에서 어느 것을 더 좋아하니?)
- Which movie do you prefer to see? (너는 어떤 영화를 더 보고 싶니?)
- Do you like mountains better[more] than the sea? (너는 바다보다 산을 더 좋아하니?)

Q1 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Do you prefer aerobic exercise to weight training?

B: _____

- ① I need to do some exercise.
- ② I like weight training better than aerobic exercise.
- ③ I think regular exercise is important.
- ④ I prefer to eat less when losing weight.
- ⑤ I'd rather exercise indoors than outdoors.



Let's Talk

A: Why don't we take a one-day art class?

~하는 게 어때? (= Shall we ~?) (제안)

B: Okay. But we need to choose a class.

→ prefer A to B: A를 B보다 선호하다 (동명사구가 병렬구조로 이어짐)

A: I prefer drawing plants to taking photos.

주제가 감정을 유발하므로 능동 의미의 현재분사가 쓰임
(cf. 감정을 느끼면 수동 의미의 과거분사 interested)

B: Drawing plants sounds interesting.

동명사구 주어는 단수 취급함 → sound + 주격보어(형용사/분사): ~하게 들리다

A: Great! I'll sign up for the class.

~에 등록하다

A: 우리 1일 미술 수업을 듣는 게 어때?

B: 좋아. 하지만 수업을 선택해야 해.

A: 나는 식물 그리는 것을 사진 찍는 것보다 선호해.

B: 식물 그리기가 재미있게 들리네.

A: 좋아! 내가 수업에 등록할게.

Q1

A and B have the same preference for drawing plants.

T ☐ F ☐



Lesson Review

B: Hello, Ms. Smith. Do you have time to talk with me?

W: Sure, I don't have a class at the moment. What's wrong?

지금[마침], 바로 지금 무슨 일이니? (= What's the matter?)

B: I can't decide whether I should take a music class or a computer class.

~인지 아닌지 (= if)

W: Which one are you more interested in?

= class → be interested in: ~에 관심이 있다

B: I prefer music to computers.

prefer A to B: A를 B보다 선호하다

W: Then why can't you decide?

B: I think the computer class will be helpful for my future career.

명사절 접속사 that 생략됨 ~에 도움이 되다

W: Well, I think you should take the music class. You will learn more if you enjoy

종교 표현 (= I recommend you should ~)

조건의 부사절에서는 현재 시제가 미래 시제를 대신함

the class.

B: I think you're right. Thanks, Ms. Smith!

소년: 안녕하세요, Smith 선생님. 저와 이야기
기할 시간 있으세요?

여자: 물론이지, 마침 수업이 없어. 무슨 일
이니?

소년: 음악 수업을 들어야 할지 컴퓨터 수업
을 들어야 할지 결정을 못하겠어요.

여자: 어느 수업에 더 관심이 있니?

소년: 저는 음악을 컴퓨터보다 선호해요.

여자: 그럼 왜 결정을 못 하니?

소년: 컴퓨터 수업이 앞으로의 제 진로에 도
움이 될 것 같아서요.

여자: 그럼, 음악 수업을 들어야 할 것 같아.
수업을 즐기면 더 많은 것을 배울 수
있을 거야.

소년: 선생님 말씀이 맞는 것 같아요. 감사합
니다, Smith 선생님!

Q2

Ms. Smith is suggesting the boy take the music class for his future career.

T ☐ F ☐



1 주격 관계대명사 that[who]

- In your brain, there is *a part* **that** is responsible for solving problems.
선행사 a part를 수식
- Who will be *the person* **that[who]** takes the first step on Mars?
선행사 the person을 수식

여러분의 뇌에는 문제 해결을 담당하는 부분이 있습니다.

화성에 첫발을 내딛는 사람은 누구일까요?

STUDY POINT

관계대명사는 「접속사 + 대명사」의 역할을 하면서 앞에 있는 명사인 선행사를 수식하는 형용사절을 이끈다. 이때 관계사절의 선행사가 사람이면 who나 that을, 선행사가 사물이나 동물이면 which나 that을 쓴다.

STUDY MORE

(1) 관계대명사의 종류

선행사	주격	목적격	소유격
사람	who	who(m)	whose
사물, 동물	which	which	whose

(2) 관계대명사 who(m)와 which는 관계대명사 that으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있고, 목적격 관계대명사 who(m), which, that은 생략할 수 있다.

- Is he the man **that[who]** contacted her by email? (그 남자가 전자 우편으로 그녀에게 연락한 사람이니?)
- I liked the pop music (**which[that]**) you told me to listen to. (나는 네가 나에게 들으라고 했던 대중음악이 마음에 들었다.)

(3) 주격 관계대명사절의 동사는 선행사의 인칭과 수에 일치시킨다.

- He's a blogger. + He shares food recipes. (그는 블로거이다. 그는 요리법을 공유한다.)
→ He's a blogger **who shares** food recipes. (그는 요리법을 공유하는 블로거이다.)
- Ms. Firth is my favorite teacher. + She teaches biology.
(Firth 선생님은 내가 가장 좋아하는 선생님이다. 그녀는 생물을 가르친다.)
→ Ms. Firth is my favorite teacher **who teaches** biology.
(Firth 선생님은 생물을 가르치시는 내가 가장 좋아하는 선생님이다.)

(4) 관계대명사 who나 that 앞에는 전치사를 쓸 수 없다.

- She is the writer about **that[who]** we are talking. (×)
→ She is the writer **that[who]** we are talking about. (그녀가 우리가 이야기하고 있는 작가이다.)

Q1 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kevin is the man _____ makes stringed instruments.

- ① what ② which ③ who ④ whom ⑤ whose

01 다음 두 문장을 한 문장으로 바꿔 쓰시오.

(1) The woman is my grandmother. She is walking with her dog.

→ _____

(2) This movie is about a woman. She falls in love with a beast.

→ _____

(3) Do you know the boy? He won first prize in the cooking contest.

→ _____

(4) Ms. Olsen introduced me to the other participants. They arrived at the same time.

→ _____

02 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 괄호 안의 말을 이용해 문장을 완성하시오.
(필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓰고 중복 사용 가능.)

(1) 스카이다이빙을 하고 있는 저 여자 좀 봐!

(woman / skydive / be / that)

→ Take a look at _____!

(2) 런던에서 자란 그 학생은 영어를 완벽하게 구사하는 것 같다.

(London / seem / grow up / in / speak)

→ The student _____ perfect English.

(3) 이제 그들은 Andy가 묘사한 집들을 지나고 있었다.

(describe / houses)

→ Now they were driving by _____.

03 다음 밑줄 친 부분이 어법상 바르면 ○표를 하고, 틀리면 바르게 고쳐 다시 쓰시오.

(1) They closed down their restaurant that they had run for more than ten years.

→ _____

(2) Ms. Watson is the person about who I was curious to know.

→ _____

04 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말이 나머지와 다른 것을 2개 고르면? (단, that은 제외할 것.)

① The police caught the men _____ robbed the bank.

② I interviewed the girl _____ won the math contest.

③ Catherine is a woman _____ has beautiful handwriting.

④ Brown enjoys talking about movies _____ are directed by women.

⑤ Ms. Paulson is a CEO _____ leadership is admired by many young women.



Word Preview

다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 찾아 쓰시오.



- (1) _____ : one of several things that influence or cause a situation
- (2) _____ : effective and useful in creating or accomplishing something
- (3) _____ : involvement with something or someone
- (4) _____ : the opinions and feelings that you usually have about something, especially when this is shown in your behaviour
- (5) _____ : to arrange something so that it is more ordered or happens in a more sensible way

Topic Preview

다음 질문에 알맞은 대답을 연결하십시오.

Q1

What kind of emotions do you feel when your neighbor keeps making noise at night?

1

Open conversation can be helpful to manage my anger and reduce stress.

Q2

What situations make you feel angry if you are sensitive and consider social rules important?

2

I feel annoyed and sometimes become angry.

Q3

How can you calm yourself down when your friend always disagrees with your opinions?

3

Someone cut in line in front of me at a restaurant.



Don't Let Anger Be Your Boss

화가 주도권을 갖게 하지 마라

출제 포인트

01 Do you ever find / yourself suddenly feeling angry?

→ 재귀대명사 (주어와 목적어가 동일인)

find + 목적어 + 목적격보어(현재분사): ~을 ...이라고 알아차리다[깨닫다] (목적어와 목적격보어가 능동 관계이므로 현재분사가 쓰임)

당신은 알아차린 적이 있나 / 자신이 갑자기 화를 내고 있다고?

02 One moment you're fine, / and the next moment you're slamming doors / or rolling your eyes at your parents.

현재분사 1

→ roll one's eyes at:
~에게 눈을 흘기다 (= glare at)
현재분사 2 (병렬구조)

한순간은 괜찮았는데 / 다음 순간에는 문을 팡 닫거나 / 부모님에게 눈을 흘기기도 한다.

03 Some people may think [you just have a bad attitude or are getting too upset about a small problem].

명사절 접속사 that 생략됨

동사 1

태도 (= stance) 동사 2 (병렬구조)

→ get + 주격보어(형용사): ~하게 되다

어떤 사람들은 생각할 수도 있다 / 당신이 그저 태도가 나쁘거나 사소한 문제에 너무 화가 났다고.

04 However, / these feelings don't simply come / from stress about everyday life.

하지만 (연결어)

하지만 / 이러한 감정은 단순히 비롯된 것이 아니다 / 일상생활에 대한 스트레스에서.

Where does adolescent anger come from?

청소년기의 화는 어디에서 생겨나나?

05 As a teen, / you may feel like an adult, / but your brain is still growing.

→ feel like + 명사: ~처럼 느끼다

접 ~일 때 (뒤에 you are가 생략됨); 전 ~로서

십 대 시절에 / 당신은 어른인 것처럼 느낄지도 모른다 / 하지만 당신의 뇌는 여전히 자라고 있다.

06 In your brain, / there is a part [that is responsible for solving problems and controlling your emotions].

→ be responsible for: ~을 담당하다 (= be in charge of)

주격 관계대명사 (= which) 선행사의 수에 일치시킴

동명사 1

동명사 2 (병렬구조)

당신의 뇌에는 / 부분이 있다 / 문제 해결과 감정 조절을 담당하는.

07 In your teen years, / this part is still in development.

당신의 십 대 시절에 / 이 부분은 여전히 발달 단계에 있다.

08 The changes in your brain lead you / toward independence, social engagement, and creativity.

lead A to(ward) B: A를 B로 이끌다[향하게 하다]

참여 (= participation)

당신의 뇌의 변화는 당신을 이끈다 / 독립성, 사회적 참여, 창의성으로.

09 At the same time, however, / you may feel confused / about [who you are].

→ 의문사절 (의문사 + 주어 + 동사)

동시에 (= simultaneously)

feel + 주격보어 (주체가 감정을 느끼므로 수동 의미의 과거분사가 쓰임)

하지만 동시에 / 당신은 혼란을 느낄지도 모른다 / 자신이 누구인지에 대해.

10 You may also be more sensitive to unfairness.

~에 예민한

불공평(함)

당신은 또한 불공정에 더 예민할 수도 있다.

11 Furthermore, / your body is flowing with hormones.

→ flow with: ~으로 넘치다[풍부하다]

게다가, 더욱이 (= moreover, in addition) (연결어)

게다가 / 당신의 신체는 호르몬으로 넘쳐나고 있다.

- (1) 제목
- (2) 어법
- (3) 문장 삽입
- (4) 연결어
- (5) 내용 일치
- (6) 어휘
- (7) 빈칸 추론
- (8) 글의 흐름

▶ 서술형 출제

▶ 서술형 출제



※ 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰거나, 괄호 안의 단어를 올바른 형태로 바꿔 쓰시오.



Don't Let Anger Be Your Boss

화가 주도권을 갖게 하지 마라

Do you ever find 01 (you) suddenly 02 (feel) angry? One moment you're fine, and the next moment you're slamming doors or 03 (roll) your eyes at your parents. Some people may think you just have a bad attitude or are getting too upset about a small problem. 04 _____, these feelings don't simply come from stress about everyday life.

Where does adolescent anger come from?

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part 05 _____ is 06 담당하는 for solving problems and 07 (control) your emotions. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you 08 _____ independence, social engagement, and creativity. 09 동시에, however, you may feel 10 (confuse) about 11 당신이 누구인지. You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. 12 게다가, your body is flowing with hormones. This significantly affects your mood. The combination of these factors 13 강화한다 your strong emotions.

Getting to Know Your Anger

It is natural 14 (feel) angry 15 때때로; it doesn't mean 16 _____ there is something wrong with you. Anger can sometimes be a useful tool. 17 예를 들어, an angry but open conversation can resolve a 18 갈등 between friends. The important thing is to 19 관리하다 your anger 20 ~하기 위해 it does not 21 ~로 바뀌다 aggressive or violent behavior. This does not mean that you should stop yourself from 22 (feel) angry. 23 오히려, you should express it in a 24 생산적인 way. Ask 25 (you) some questions about your angry feelings. This can help you better 26 (understand) your anger.

Questions to Ask Yourself

- ✓ How often do I feel angry?
- ✓ What situations make me 27 (feel) the most intense anger?



Step 1 Ready for Writing

자기소개서 쓰기에 관한 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

Writing Guide

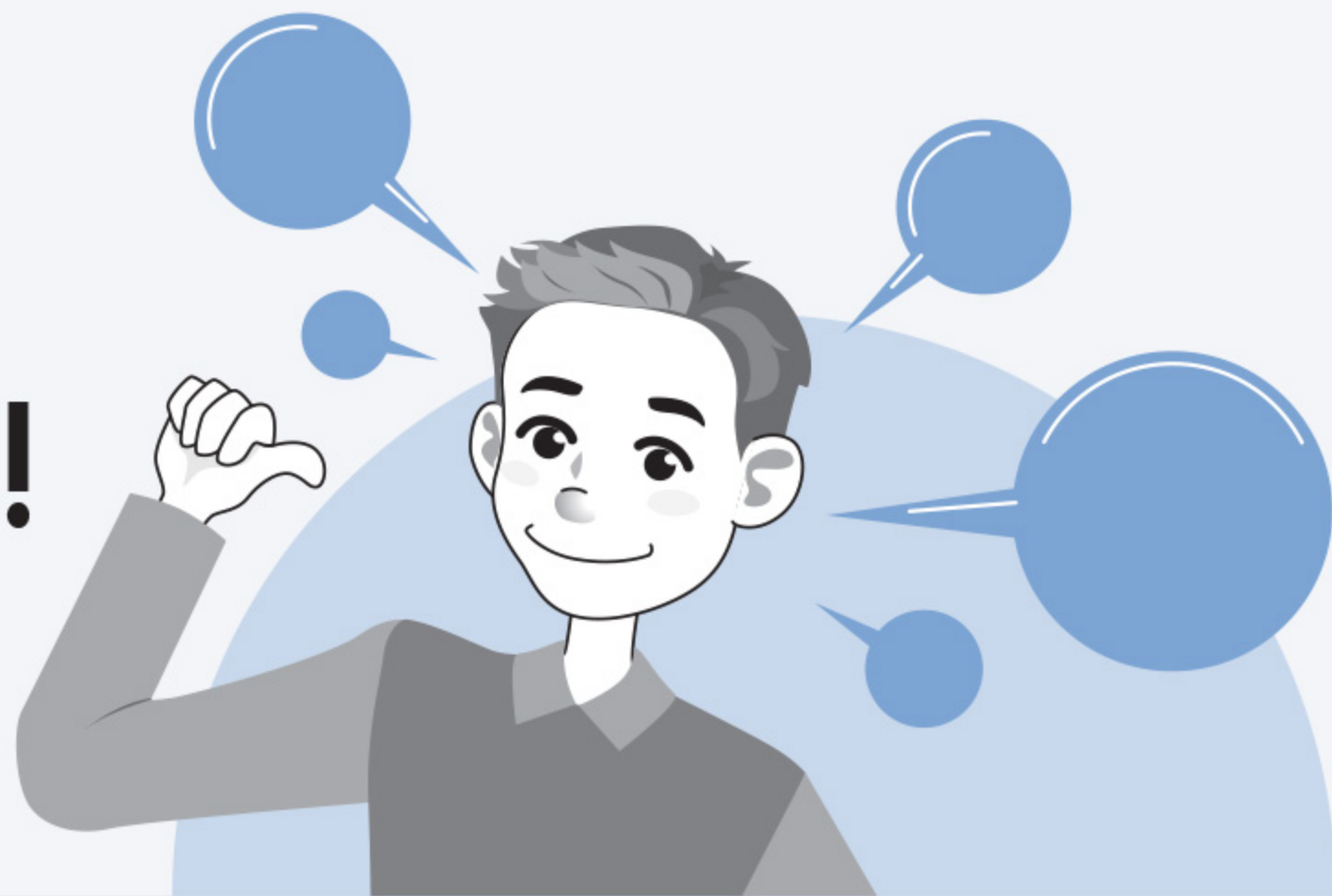
How to Write S _____ -I _____

의문사 how + to부정사: ~하는 방법 (= how I can write ~)

– It should make the writer u _____.

– It usually includes the writer's i _____, daily h _____, and t _____.

ABOUT ME!



자기소개서를 작성하는 방법

– 자기소개서는 작성자를 특별하게 만들어야 한다.

– 자기소개서는 보통 작성자의 관심사, 일상 습관, 그리고 재능을 포함한다.

WHAT
MAKES
YOU
UNIQUE?

Step 2 Writing Practice

Step 1의 정보를 토대로 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 쓰시오.

What Makes Me Unique

There are a few things that make me unique. Firstly, my interests make me unique.

make + 목적어 + 목적격보어(형용사): ~을 ...하게 만들다

주격 관계대명사 (= which) 맨 먼저, 첫째로 관심사

I'm _____ in music, and I sometimes compose songs for my friends. My _____ also make me unique.

작곡하다

_____, I write

about my feelings in a journal every evening. This helps me reduce my stress.

help + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형, to부정사): ~가 ...하는 걸 돕다[...하는 데 도움이 되다]

Lastly, I have a special _____ that makes me unique. I am _____ at

마지막으로

주격 관계대명사 (= which)

telling jokes. I can always make my classmates laugh.

make(사역동사) + 목적어 + 목적격보어(동사원형): ~가 ...하게 하다[만들다]

나를 특별하게 만드는 것

저를 특별하게 만드는 것이 몇 가지 있습니다. 첫째로, 저의 관심사는 저를 특별하게 만듭니다. 저는 음악에 관심이 있고 가끔 친구들을 위해 노래를 작곡합니다. 저의 일상 습관 또한 저를 특별하게 만듭니다. 예를 들어, 저는 매일 저녁 일기에 제 감정에 대해 적습니다. 이것은 제 스트레스를 줄이는 데 도움이 됩니다. 마지막으로, 저는 저를 특별하게 만드는 특별한 재능이 있습니다. 저는 농담을 잘합니다. 저는 항상 우리 반 친구들을 웃게 만들 수 있습니다.

Q1 Keeping a journal every evening makes the writer unique. T ☐ F ☐

Q2 The writer's classmates bring joy to the writer by making jokes. T ☐ F ☐



Embracing Yourself

M: I've been an ^{영감을 주는} inspirational speaker for many years. I've learned that teenagers ^{명사절 접속사 (생략 가능)} often ^{재귀대명사 (주어와 동일인)} compare themselves to others and are ^{(성격 등의) 결점, 결함; (물건의) 흠} ashamed of their flaws. Do you ^{compare A to B: A를 B와 비교하다} have the same problems? If so, you need to practice self-love. Self-love ^{= If you have the same problems} means loving yourself just like you love your friends or family. It also means ^{mean + 동명사: ~을 의미하다 (cf. mean + to부정사: ~할 작정이다)} that you put your happiness first. Here's ^{명사절 접속사 (생략 가능)} how to love yourself more. First, ^{put ~ first: ~을 가장 중시하다} think about your skills and talents. Write down ^{= the way} whatever comes to mind. For ^{come to mind: (갑자기) 생각이 떠오르다} example, you might be good at playing sports. You'll probably be surprised ^{복합관계대명사 (= anything that) 예를 들어 (= for instance)} at how long the list is. Next, celebrate yourself for your achievements. They ^{의문사 + 주어 + 동사} can even be small ones, like not being late for school this morning. This will ^{다음에(는)} increase your self-confidence and ^{재귀대명사 (생략된 주어 You와 동일인)} inspire you to try new things. So, love yourself as you are right now. ^{= achievements 동명사의 부정} ^{inspire + 목적어 + 목적격보어(to부정사): ~가 ...하도록 영감을 주다} ^{as + 주어 + be동사(현재 시제): 주어의 모습 그대로}

남자: 저는 수년간 동기 부여 강연자였습니다. 저는 십 대들이 자주 그들 스스로를 다른 사람들과 비교하고 그들의 결점을 부끄러워한다는 것을 알게 되었습니다. 여러분도 같은 문제를 가지고 있나요? 만약 그렇다면, 여러분은 자기애를 연습할 필요가 있습니다. 자기애는 여러분이 여러분의 친구나 가족들을 사랑하는 것과 같이 여러분 스스로를 사랑하는 것을 의미합니다. 그것은 또한 여러분의 행복을 1순위로 두는 것을 의미합니다. 여러분 스스로를 더 사랑하는 방법을 알려 드리고자 합니다. 첫 번째로, 여러분의 기술과 재능에 대해 생각해 보세요. 마음에 떠오르는 것이 무엇이든 적어 보세요. 예를 들어, 여러분은 스포츠에 능할지도 모릅니다. 여러분은 아마도 그 목록이 얼마나 긴지 보면 놀랄 것입니다. 다음으로, 여러분의 성취에 대해 여러분 스스로를 축하해 주세요. 그것들은 오늘 아침 학교에 늦지 않은 것과 같이 작은 것들조차 가능합니다. 이것은 여러분의 자신감을 높여 주고 여러분이 새로운 일을 시도하도록 영감을 줄 것입니다. 그러니까, 바로 지금의 여러분 모습 그대로를 사랑하세요.

Q1 Recognizing and writing down your strengths can help increase your self-esteem. T ☐ F ☐



Lesson Review

What Makes Me Happy

There are a few things that make me happy. First, my cat makes me happy. ^{주격 관계대명사 (= which)} When my cat sleeps on my lap, I can feel his love for me. Eating delicious food ^{시간을 나타내는 부사절 접속사 (~할 때)} also makes me happy. I especially like eating my grandma's food. Finally, my ^{love + 동명사[to부정사]: ~하는 것을 좋아하다} hobby makes me happy. I love making miniatures, and I'm happy when I ^{love + 동명사[to부정사]: ~하는 것을 정말 좋아하다} give my miniatures to my friends as gifts. ^{give + 직접목적어 + 전치사 to + 간접목적어 ~로서}

나를 행복하게 하는 것

저를 행복하게 만드는 것이 몇 가지 있습니다. 첫 번째로, 제 고양이는 저를 행복하게 합니다. 제 고양이가 제 무릎 위에서 잠을 잘 때 저는 저에 대한 고양이의 사랑을 느낄 수 있습니다. 맛있는 음식을 먹는 것도 저를 행복하게 합니다. 저는 특히 할머니의 음식을 먹는 것을 좋아합니다. 마지막으로 저의 취미가 저를 행복하게 합니다. 저는 미니어처 만들기를 정말 좋아하고, 제 친구들에게 미니어처를 선물할 때 행복합니다.

Q2 The writer's cooking with his/her grandma's recipes makes him/her happy. T ☐ F ☐



※ 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 단어를 올바른 형태로 쓰시오.

Do you ever find yourself suddenly feeling angry? One moment you're fine, and the next moment you're slamming doors or 01 r_____ (= glaring) at your parents. Some people may think you just have a bad 02 a_____ (= stance) or are getting too 03 u_____ (= angry) about a small problem. 04 H_____ (↔ Therefore), these feelings don't simply come from stress about everyday life.

당신은 갑자기 화가 나는 경우가 있는가? 한순간 당신은 괜찮다가 다음 순간에 문을 광 닫거나 부모님께 눈을 흘긴다. 어떤 사람들은 당신이 그저 태도가 나쁘거나 사소한 문제에 너무 화를 낸다고 생각할지도 모른다. 하지만 이러한 감정은 단순히 일상생활에 대한 스트레스에서 비롯된 것이 아니다.

Where does adolescent anger come from?

청소년기의 화는 어디에서 비롯되나?

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part that is 05 r_____ for(= in charge of) solving problems and controlling your emotions. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you toward 06 i_____ (↔ dependence), social 07 e_____ (= participation), and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel 08 c_____ (↔ certain) about who you are. You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. 09 F_____ (= Moreover), your body is flowing with hormones. This 10 s_____ (= notably) 11 a_____ (= influences) your mood. The combination of these factors 12 i_____ (= reinforces) your strong emotions.

십 대로서 당신은 어른인 것처럼 느낄지도 모르지만 당신의 뇌는 여전히 자라고 있다. 당신의 뇌에는 문제 해결과 감정 조절을 담당하는 부분이 있다. 당신의 십 대 시절에 이 부분은 여전히 발달하고 있다. 당신의 뇌의 변화는 당신을 독립성, 사회적 참여, 그리고 창의성으로 이끈다. 하지만 동시에 당신은 당신이 누구인지에 대해 혼란스럽게 느낄지도 모른다. 당신은 또한 불공정에 더 예민할 수도 있다. 게다가 당신의 신체는 호르몬으로 넘쳐나고 있다. 이것은 당신의 기분에 상당히 영향을 미친다. 이러한 요인의 조합은 당신의 강한 감정을 강화한다.

Getting to Know Your Anger

당신의 화를 알아보기

It is natural to feel angry 13 f_____ (= occasionally); it doesn't mean there is something 14 w_____ (↔ right) with you. Anger can sometimes be a 15 u_____ (= helpful) tool. For example, an angry but open conversation can resolve a 16 c_____ (↔ harmony) between friends. The important thing is to 17 m_____ (= handle) your anger so that it does not turn into 18 a_____ (↔ defensive) or violent behavior. This does not mean that you should 19 s_____ (= prevent) yourself from feeling angry. 20 R_____ (= Instead), you should express it in a 21 p_____ (= fruitful) way. Ask yourself some questions about your angry feelings. This can help you to better understand your anger.

때때로 화가 나는 것은 자연스러우며 그것은 당신에게 문제가 있다는 것을 의미하지 않는다. 화는 가끔 쓸모 있는 도구가 될 수 있다. 예를 들어, 격앙되지만 진솔한 대화는 친구 사이의 갈등을 해결할 수 있다. 중요한 것은 당신의 화가 공격적이거나 폭력적인 행동으로 변하지 않도록 조절하는 것이다. 이는 당신이 화를 내지 말아야 한다는 것을 의미하지 않는다. 오히려 당신은 화를 생산적인 방식으로 표현해야 한다. 당신의 성난 감정에 대해 스스로에게 몇 가지 질문을 해 보라. 이는 당신의 화를 더 잘 이해하는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.

Questions to Ask Yourself

스스로에게 물어볼 질문

- ✓ How often do I feel angry?
- ✓ What situations make me feel the most 22 i_____ (= violent) anger?
- ✓ Is my anger 23 d_____ (= aimed) at anyone or anything in particular?
- ✓ Do I 24 f_____ (= concentrate) on the causes of my anger 25 i_____ of(= rather than) solutions?



※ 다음 괄호 안에서 어법상 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Do you ever find 01 you / yourself suddenly 02 felt / feeling angry? One moment you're fine, and the next moment you're slamming doors or 03 roll / rolling your eyes at your parents. Some people may think you just have a bad attitude or are getting too upset about a small problem. However, these feelings don't simply come from stress about everyday life.

Where does adolescent anger come from?

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part 04 that / what is responsible for solving problems and 05 controls / controlling your emotions. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel 06 confusing / confused about who 07 you are / are you. You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. Furthermore, your body is flowing with hormones. This significantly affects your mood. The combination of these factors 08 intensify / intensifies your strong emotions.

Getting to Know Your Anger

It is natural 09 feel / to feel angry from time to time; it doesn't mean 10 that / what there is something wrong with you. Anger can sometimes be a useful tool. For example, an angry but open conversation can resolve a conflict between friends. The important thing is to manage your anger 11 so as / so that it does not turn into aggressive or violent behavior. This does not mean that you should stop yourself 12 from feeling / to feel angry. Rather, you should express it in a productive way. Ask 13 you / yourself some questions about your angry feelings. This can help you to better 14 understand / understanding your anger.

Questions to Ask Yourself

- ✓ How often do I feel angry?
- ✓ What situations make me 15 feel / to feel the most intense anger?
- ✓ Is my anger 16 directing / directed at anyone or anything in particular?
- ✓ Do I focus on the causes of my anger instead of solutions?



01~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Replaced Words

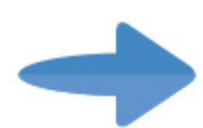
40%

60%

80%

Where does adolescent anger come from?

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part that is responsible for solving problems and controlling your emotions. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel confused about who you are. You may also respond sensitively to unfairness. Furthermore, your body is flowing with hormones. This significantly affects your mood. The combination of these factors intensifies your strong emotions.



Where does adolescent anger come from?

As a teen, you may feel (A) mature / immature, but your brain is still growing. There is a part of your brain ① which handles problem-solving and emotional control. This area is still in development ② during your teenage years. While these changes in your brain (B) hinder / promote independence, social engagement, and creativity, ③ they can also leave you feeling uncertain about your identity. You may also become more ④ sensitively to unfairness. Additionally, the hormones ⑤ flowing through your body (C) greatly / hardly impact your mood. The interaction of these factors amplifies your intense emotions.

01 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

어휘

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| ① mature | ..... | hinder | ..... | greatly |
| ② mature | ..... | promote | ..... | greatly |
| ③ mature | ..... | promote | ..... | hardly |
| ④ immature | ..... | hinder | ..... | hardly |
| ⑤ immature | ..... | promote | ..... | greatly |

02 이 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

어법

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

(서술형)

03 이 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (a), (b)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 지문에서 찾아 각각 1단어로 쓰시오.

요약문

Teenage brain (a)_____ and hormonal changes lead to intense emotions and (b)_____ exploration.

(a) _____

(b) _____

01 다음 짝지어진 단어의 관계가 나머지와 다른 것은?

- ① appropriate : proper ② explore : study
 ③ intensify : reinforce ④ conflict : harmony
 ⑤ organize : arrange

어휘

02 다음 중 단어의 영영 풀이가 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① attitude: the opinions and feelings that you usually have about something, especially when this is shown in your behaviour
 ② aggressive: to make something increase in degree or strength
 ③ affect: to do something that produces an effect or change in something or in someone's situation
 ④ engagement: involvement with something or someone
 ⑤ resolve: to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty

어휘



03 다음 밑줄 친 단어의 영영 풀이로 가장 적절한 것은?

A rosy blush flushed her cheeks.

- ① to make someone's face become red
 ② to shut a door with a loud noise
 ③ to control or handle something effectively
 ④ to succeed in dealing with a difficult problem or situation
 ⑤ to hold something tightly in your hand or between your teeth

어휘



서술형 01

04 다음 빈칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 <보기>에서 골라 쓰시오.

보기 verbally sensitive productive direct violent

- She found that her most (A)_____ time of day was early in the morning, before the office became busy.
- His skin is extremely (B)_____ to sunlight, so he always wears sunscreen and protective clothing when going outside.
- The protest started peacefully and didn't turn (C)_____ even when the police tried to disperse the crowd.

(A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

어휘





01 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you ever find yourself suddenly (A) feeling / to feel angry? One moment you're fine, and the next moment you're slamming doors or (B) roll / rolling your eyes at your parents. Some people may think that you just have a bad attitude or (C) that / what you are getting too upset about a small problem. However, these feelings don't simply come from stress about everyday life.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|------|
| ① | feeling | roll | that |
| ② | feeling | rolling | that |
| ③ | feeling | rolling | what |
| ④ | to feel | roll | that |
| ⑤ | to feel | rolling | what |

02~05 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part (A) which / what is responsible for _____. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel (B) confusing / confused about who you are. ①You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. ②Furthermore, your body is flowing with hormones. ③The brain's plasticity, or ability to change and adapt, is especially high during your teen years, making (C) it / them easier to learn new skills. ④This significantly affects your mood. ⑤The combination of these factors intensifies your strong emotions.

*plasticity: 가소성(可塑性)

02 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-----------|------|
| ① | which | confusing | it |
| ② | which | confused | it |
| ③ | which | confused | them |
| ④ | what | confused | them |
| ⑤ | what | confusing | it |

03 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① avoiding conflicts and suppressing your emotions
- ② developing ideas and exploring your thoughts
- ③ forming opinions and sharing your ideas
- ④ managing challenges and regulating your feelings
- ⑤ seeking attention and expressing your thoughts





01 다음 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

빈칸 추론



B: Are you ready to plan our vacation to Jeonju for Mom's birthday?
 G: Yep! First, let's decide who will find a place to stay and who will find some good restaurants.
 B: Well, I prefer finding restaurants to finding a place to stay.
 G: I'll find a good place to stay, then.
 B: Perfect! Mom's going to have so much fun. She'll want pictures of everything.
 G: Would you take photos for her?
 B: Sure, I can take some. I'll _____.
 G: Great!

- ① be pleased to take your pictures
- ② find some photos taken a few years ago
- ③ make sure to capture all the best moments
- ④ take some pictures of us together
- ⑤ try to teach her how to take a selfie

02~03 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

What would you like to do in the future? Maybe you want to become a writer. But if you simply aim for a job, what happens when you achieve your goal? (①) Once you become a writer, you may no longer feel inspired. (②) For example, don't just say, "I want to be a writer." (③) Say something like, "I want to inspire people by telling interesting stories." (④) That way, you will always _____. (⑤) One day, you could write children's stories. Another day, you could give inspirational lectures. So, what do you dream about doing?

02 이 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

문장 삽입



Therefore, you should dream of actions, not just jobs.

- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

03 이 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

빈칸 추론



- ① feel satisfied with your job
- ② focus only on becoming successful
- ③ have something to work towards
- ④ lose interest in your goals
- ⑤ stop dreaming about your future



01~02 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

I've been an inspirational speaker for many years. I've learned that teenagers often compare themselves to others and are ashamed of their flaws. Do you have the same problems? If so, you need to practice self-love. Self-love means loving yourself just like you love your friends or family. It also means that you put your happiness first. Here's how to love yourself more. First, think about your skills and talents. Write down whatever comes to mind. For example, you might be good at playing sports. You'll probably be surprised at how long the list is. Next, celebrate yourself for your achievements. They can even be small ones, like not being late for school this morning. This will increase your self-confidence and inspire you to try new things. So, love yourself as you are right now.

01 이 글에서 다음 영영 풀이에 해당하는 단어를 찾아 원형으로 쓰시오.

- a weakness in a person's character, something that detracts from their abilities or moral standing
- a defect or imperfection in an object or system that prevents it from functioning properly or makes it less effective

→ _____

02 이 글에 제시된 스스로를 더 사랑하는 방법 두 가지를 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

03~06 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, 문제 해결과 감정 조절을 담당하는 부분이 있다. In your teen years, this part is still in (A)_____. The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel (B)_____ about who you are. You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. Furthermore, your body is flowing with hormones. This significantly affects your mood. The combination of these factors (C)_____ your strong emotions.

어휘



내용 일치





01~02 다음 대화를 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

B: Are you ready to plan our vacation to Jeonju for Mom's birthday?
G: Yep! First, let's decide who will find a place to stay and who will find some good restaurants.
B: Well, I 식당을 찾는 것을 숙소를 찾는 것보다 선호해.
G: I'll find a good place to stay, then.
B: Perfect! Mom's going to have so much fun. She'll want pictures of everything.
G: Would you take photos for her?
B: Sure, I can take some. I'll find some _____ for taking good photos.
G: Great!

01 이 대화의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <조건>에 맞게 바르게 영작하십시오.

조건

1. find, prefer를 이용할 것.
2. 필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓰고 중복 사용할 것.
3. 총 9단어로 쓸 것.

→ _____

02 이 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 다음 영영 풀이를 참고해 1단어로 쓰시오.
(필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓸 것.)

- a helpful piece of advice
- a small amount of additional money that you give to someone such as a waiter or a taxi driver

→ _____

어법



빈칸 추론



03~04 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

What would you like to do in the future? Maybe you want to become a writer. But if you simply aim for a job, what happens when you achieve your goal? Once you become a writer, you may no longer feel (A)_____. (a)_____, you should dream of actions, not just jobs. (b)_____, don't just say, "I want to be a writer." Say something like, "I want to inspire people by telling interesting stories." That way, you will always have something to work towards. One day, you could write children's stories. Another day, you could give (B)_____ lectures. So, what do you dream about doing?

03 이 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 지문에서 찾아 각각 1단어로 쓰시오.
(필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓸 것.)

(A) _____

(B) _____

빈칸 추론





Lesson

01~02

모의고사

Extensive Test

Lesson 01 확장형 모의고사

Lesson 02 확장형 모의고사

Actual Test

Lesson 01 적중 모의고사

Lesson 02 적중 모의고사

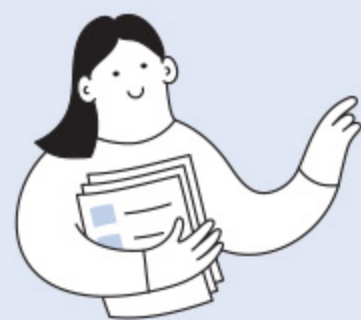
Lesson 01~02 적중 모의고사

01

성취기준 10공영1-01-01 말이나 글에 포함된 세부 정보를 파악한다.

평가요소 글을 읽고 글의 세부 내용을 이해하고 설명할 수 있다.

과업



※ 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 지문에서 찾아 쓰시오. (필요시 어형을 바꿔 쓸 것.)

Do you ever find yourself suddenly feeling angry? One moment you're fine, and the next moment you're slamming doors or rolling your eyes at your parents. Some people may think you just have a bad attitude or are getting too upset about a small problem. However, these feelings don't simply come from stress about everyday life.

Where does adolescent anger come from?

As a teen, you may feel like an adult, but your brain is still growing. In your brain, there is a part that is responsible for solving problems and controlling your emotions. In your teen years, this part is still in development. The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. At the same time, however, you may feel confused about who you are. You may also be more sensitive to unfairness. Furthermore, your body is flowing with hormones. This significantly affects your mood. The combination of these factors intensifies your strong emotions.

A: Do you ever find yourself suddenly feeling angry?

B: Yeah, it happens to me sometimes. But why do I feel that way? Is it just a bad attitude?

A: No! It's quite a natural phenomenon, because those feelings don't simply derive from _____. Have you ever thought about where adolescent anger comes from?

B: Not really. I mean, I feel like an adult, but I'm still a teen. What's going on in my brain?

A: Good question! There's a part of your brain that handles problem-solving and _____. During your teenage years, that part is still _____.

B: So, is that why I am often faced with _____ about _____?

A: Exactly! The changes in your brain lead you toward independence, social engagement, and creativity. But at the same time, you might be more sensitive to unfairness.

B: That makes sense! And I guess the _____ in my body play a role too, right?

A: Yes! Your body is flowing with them, and they significantly affect your mood. Your strong emotions are _____ when all these factors are _____.

B: Wow, I didn't realize there was so much going on!



위 대화의 내용을 바탕으로 청소년기에 갑자기 화가 나는 이유에 관한 글을 쓸 때, 빈칸 (1)~(3)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 <조건>에 맞게 쓰시오.

조건

- (1) 주어-진주어 구문으로 쓰되, important와 know를 이용하고 대화에서 5단어로 된 표현을 찾아 쓸 것.
- (2) 대화에서 5단어로 된 표현을 찾아 쓰되 대명사를 적절히 바꿔 쓸 것.
- (3) 관계사절로 쓰되, 대화에서 3단어로 된 표현을 찾아 쓸 것.



Smart Prompt

영어 사전이나 웹 참고 가능

✓ 청소년기의 화는 어디에서 비롯되는 건지 설명해 줘.

✓ 단어의 품사를 구분하고 대화의 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 파생어를 알려 줘.

✓ 빈칸 (1)~(3)에 들어갈 적절한 표현을 대화에서 찾아 줘.

✓ 문법, 어휘, 철자를 점검해 줘.

on my own

Rough Draft

- [1~4] 다음 질문에 대한 알맞은 대답을 쓸 때, 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말을 지문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
1. Q: Why is it natural for teenagers to find themselves suddenly feeling angry?

A: Because feeling angry doesn't _____.
2. Q: What is happening in a part of teenagers' brain that is responsible for solving problems and controlling emotions?

A: It _____.
3. Q: What effect do the changes in teenagers' brain have on their identity?

A: The changes in teenagers' brain make teenagers _____.
4. Q: What role do the brain changes and the hormonal changes play in teenagers' strong emotions?

A: It is the _____ of both changes that _____ teenagers' strong emotions.

Final Draft

⇒ (1) _____ . It doesn't comes from stress about teenagers' _____

_____ everyday life. (2) _____ because of the combination of two factors; one is a _____

_____ part of their brain (3) _____ and the other is the hormonal changes in their body.

01 다음 중 단어의 영영 풀이가 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① aggressive: behaving in an angry threatening way, as if you want to fight or attack someone
- ② appropriate: correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose
- ③ physical: related to someone's body rather than their mind or emotions
- ④ sensitive: reasonable, practical, and showing good judgment
- ⑤ violent: showing very strong angry emotions or opinions

어휘

★★☆

02 다음 밑줄 친 부분에 해당하는 단어로 가장 적절한 것은?

Admission is free to all ticket holders and there is no need to book in advance.

- ① afterwards ② beforehand ③ consequently
- ④ progressively ⑤ randomly

어휘

★★☆

서술형 01

03 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 적절한 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하는 1단어로 쓰시오.

- You may need a lawyer to resolve a serious _____ between neighbours.
- The military _____ between the two nations led to widespread destruction.

→ c _____

어휘

★★☆

04 다음 밑줄 친 aim for의 영영 풀이로 가장 적절한 것은?

We're aiming for a 10% increase in sales.

- ① to be fully responsible for something
- ② to formally request or put in an application for something
- ③ to make up a portion of something
- ④ to search or look for something actively
- ⑤ to strive or direct efforts towards something

어휘

★★☆

05~06 다음 대화를 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

B: Are you ready to plan our vacation to Jeonju for Mom's birthday?

G: Yep! First, let's decide who will find a place to stay and who will find some good restaurants.

B: Well, I _____.

G: I'll find a good place to stay, then.

B: Perfect! Mom's going to have so much fun. She'll want pictures of everything.

G: Would you take photos for her?

B: Sure, I can take some. I'll find some tips for taking good photos.

G: Great!

01 다음 중 단어의 영영 풀이가 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① application: a formal, usually written, request for something such as a job, place at university, or permission to do something
- ② fulfill: to do or provide what is necessary or needed
- ③ adoption: the process of changing something to make it suitable for a new situation
- ④ progress: slow or steady movement somewhere
- ⑤ track: to follow the progress or development of someone or something

어휘

★★☆

02 다음 짝지어진 단어 중 반의어 관계인 것의 개수는?

- Ⓐ abandonment : adoption Ⓑ approximately : exactly
- Ⓒ promotion : marketing Ⓓ launch : finish
- Ⓔ spread : gather Ⓕ thrilled : excited

- ① 2개 ② 3개 ③ 4개 ④ 5개 ⑤ 6개

어휘

★★☆

서술형 01

03 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 적절한 말을 1단어로 쓰시오.

- A flea market was held to _____ donations for the homeless.
- The national flag was _____ (e)d in front of City Hall.
- Abraham _____ (e)s cows and pigs on his farm.

→ _____

어휘

★★☆

04 다음 중 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- The award should be enough to _____ her tuition fees.
- It's not a bad place to sip coffee and _____ out at the North Sea.
- What _____ (e)d me most to the job was the chance to travel.
- Would you _____ out this form, please?

- ① attract ② figure ③ fill
- ④ stare ⑤ cover

어휘

★★☆

01 다음 중 단어의 영영 풀이가 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① advantageous: unfavourable and likely to cause problems for you
 ② appropriate: correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose
 ③ potential: likely to develop into a particular type of person or thing in the future
 ④ promotion: an activity intended to help sell a product, or the product that is being promoted
 ⑤ request: a polite or formal demand for something

서술형 01

02 다음 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 빈칸 (1)~(5)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 각각 주어진 철자로 시작하는 2단어로 쓰시오.

현재의 문제가 해결할 수 없는 것으로 바뀌기 전에 미리 여러분의 현재 문제를 다른 방법을 반드시 알아내야 한다.

(1)_____ to (2)_____ how to (3)_____ your current problems (4)_____ before they (5)_____ something unsolvable.

(1) B_____ (2) f_____ (3) d_____
 (4) i_____ (5) t_____

03 다음 짝지어진 단어 중 반의어 관계인 것의 개수는?

- Ⓐ adoption : abandonment Ⓑ aggressive : defensive Ⓒ conflict : harmony
 Ⓓ intensify : reinforce Ⓔ launch : initiate Ⓕ fulfill : satisfy

① 1개 ② 2개 ③ 3개 ④ 4개 ⑤ 5개

서술형 02

04 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 적절한 말을 주어진 철자로 시작하는 1단어로 쓰시오.

- Yejin made significant _____ on her research.
- Repair work has _____ed more quickly than expected.

→ p_____

05 다음 담화의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

W: What would you like to do in the future? Maybe you want to become a writer. But if you simply aim for a job, what happens when you achieve your goal? Once you become a writer, you may no longer feel inspired. Therefore, you should _____, not just jobs. For example, don't just say, "I want to be a writer." Say something like, "I want to inspire people by telling interesting stories." That way, you will always have something to work towards. One day, you could write children's stories. Another day, you could give inspirational lectures. So, what do you dream about doing?

- ① seek professional advice ② dream of actions
 ③ focus on pursuing your dreams ④ explore career options
 ⑤ develop specific skills

어휘

★★☆

어휘

★★★

어휘

★★☆

어휘

★★☆

대화

★★☆