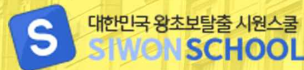




핵심적인 문제만 탄탄하게!  
필수문법+모의고사 문제140제

# 위캔영어 140제

서울대공신 영어비법노트  
2주마스터 프리미엄



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WE CAN CAMP

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이 작은 자료집이 자라나는 학생들로 하여금 진로직업, 꿈을 향한 목표에 한걸음 더 다가갈 수 있는 기회가 되길 바랍니다. 누군가에게 도움이 될 수 있는 삶을 살기위해 노력합니다.

열정과 꿈이 있는 기업, 젊은 교육기업,  
저희 한국진로개발원을 지켜봐 주시길 바랍니다.

한국진로개발원  
대표이사 이원석





## [필수문법]

수동태 / 사역동사 .....	P01
현재완료 / 현재완료진행형 .....	P02
가정법과거 / 과거완료 .....	P03
주격관계대명사 / 목적격관계대명사 .....	P04
관계대명사 계속적용법 / 관계대명사 What .....	P05
관계부사 / The + 비교급 ~ .....	P06
명사절을 이끄는 접속사 / 간접의문문 .....	P07
명사절 If / 접속사 Though .....	P08
가주어 진주어 / It that 강조구문 .....	P09
분사구분 / 조동사 Have p.p .....	P10

## [모의고사]

주제, 제목, 주장, 요지 .....	P11 ~ P12
순서배열 .....	P12 ~ P13
어법찾기 .....	P13 ~ P14
어휘일치 .....	P14 ~ P15
빈칸추론(단어) .....	P15 ~ P16
빈칸추론(문장) .....	P17 ~ P18
문장삽입 .....	P18 ~ P19
내용일치 .....	P19 ~ P20
주어진 글 요약 .....	P20 ~ P21
장문독해 .....	P22 ~ P22

▣ [01 ~ 05] 다음 문장을 능동태는 수동태로, 수동태는 능동태로 바꾸시오.

01.

Minji didn't write this novel

→

This novel ----- her.

---

02.

Many trees will be planted by people in May.

→

People ----- in May.

---

03.

Did he clean the room after school ?

→

----- after school ?

---

04.

Mina was introduced to them by her friend.

→

----- ?

---

05.

My father didn't fix my new bike.

→

----- ?

▣ [06 ~ 08] 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

06.

I'll let you to go when it is finished.

----- → -----

---

07.

Jun helped me carrying the heavy bag.

----- → -----

---

08.

She had me stays with her baby

----- → -----

---

▣ [09 ~ 10] 괄호 안의 단어들을 배열하십시오.

09.

나는 그녀가 설거지를 하게 했다.  
(her, dishes, I, the, wash, made)

-----

---

10.

그의 이야기는 우리를 웃게 만든다.  
(makes, story, laugh, us, his).

-----

▣ [11 ~ 13] 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

11.

she [bought / have bought / has bought] a bag, but she doesn't have it now.

12.

I [have been to / have gone to / has been to] Japan twice.

13.

James [goes / went / has gone] to New York last year.

▣ [14 ~ 15] 다음 문장에서 어법상 어색한 부분을 찾아 바르게 고치시오.

14.

I have bought this car in 2013.

----- → -----

15.

She learned Korean since 2014.

----- → -----

▣ [16 ~ 18] 괄호 안에 주어진 동사를 이용하여 현재완료진행 시제 문장을 완성하십시오.

16.

She -----(study) English for 7 years.

17.

She -----(memorize) vocabulary for the test.

18.

It -----(rain) since last night.

▣ [19 ~ 20] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 주어진 단어들을 활용하여 영작하십시오.

19.

그는 한 시간 동안 요리를 하고 있는 중이다.  
(for, cook, food)

→ -----

20.

나는 작년부터 너를 만나기를 고대해 왔어.  
(forward, look, meet, since)

→ -----

▣ [21 ~ 23] 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

21.

If I (am / was / were) you, I wouldn't go there.

22.

If I (have / had) enough money, I could visit New York.

23.

If I knew his address, I would (send / sent / sends) the parcel.

▣ [24 ~ 25] 다음 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 알맞은 형태로 바꾸어 빈칸에 쓰시오.

24.

If She \_\_\_\_\_ sick, he could go mountain climbing. (not, be)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

25.

If \_\_\_\_\_, we would go to the amusement park. (the weather, good)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [26 ~ 28] 동사를 이용하여 빈칸을 과거시제 또는 과거완료시제 중 알맞은 것으로 채우시오.

26.

I couldn't buy a gift for my brother because I \_\_\_\_\_(spend) all my money.

27.

My sister had a stomachache after he \_\_\_\_\_(eat) too much.

28.

Mina couldn't work because she \_\_\_\_\_(lose) her contact lenses.

▣ [29 ~ 30] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

29.

Jaden didn't want to see the movie because he already see it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

30.

When I met her at the park, she wasn't wearing the necklace. I thought she lose it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [31 ~ 33] 다음 두 문장을 관계대명사를 사용하여 한 문장으로 만드시오.

31.

• I have three books.  
• The books have many beautiful pictures.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

32.

• Sujin is a girl.  
• She comes from England.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

33.

• Do you know the man?  
• He is wearing a glasses.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

▣ [34 ~ 35] 다음 우리말에 맞도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어들을 바르게 배열하십시오.

34.

그는 일본에서 온 내 친구이다.  
(from, my friend, Japan, he, is, who, is)

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

35.

밖에 주차되어 있는 자전거는 나의 것이다.  
(belongs to, outside, me, is parked, which, the bike)

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

▣ [36 ~ 38] 다음 두 문장을 관계대명사를 사용하여 한 문장으로 만드시오.

36.

• I have lost the watch.  
• My father bought it for me.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

37.

• Jane is reading the book.  
• You gave her the book.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

38.

• The refrigerator isn't working.  
• I bought it.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

▣ [39 ~ 40] 다음 문장에서 생략해도 되는 부분을 찾아 적으시오.

39.

I didn't lose anything that Mina gave me.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

40.

The boy whom I met yesterday was John's bother..

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_



▣ [41 ~ 43] 다음 관계대명사의 계속적 용법을 이용하여 두 문장을 한 문장으로 바꾸서 쓰시오.

41.

• My mother bought me this book.  
• It has influenced me a lot.

→ -----

42.

• An old lady gave me some waffle that she had made.  
• She lives next door.

→ -----

43.

• He made many cartoons and movies.  
• They have been loved by children.

→ -----

▣ [44 ~ 45] 다음 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 빈 칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

44.

He has two sons, who are teachers.  
= He has two sons, \_\_\_ \_\_\_ are teachers.

→ -----, -----

45.

I met the girl, but She said nothing.  
= I met the girl, ----- said nothing.

→ -----

▣ [46 ~ 48] 다음 괄호 안에서 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

46.

I can't believe [what / which] he said.

→ -----

47.

I gave Matthew a watch [what / which] he liked very much.

→ -----

48.

She believed [that / what] he told us a lie.

→ -----

▣ [49 ~ 50] 다음 우리말에 맞게 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

49.

나는 그녀에게 내가 만든 것을 보여주었다.  
(showed, what, I, her, I, made)

→ -----

50.

Minho는 그의 주머니 안에 갖고 있는 것을 나에게 주었다.  
(Minho, me, what, had, pocket, gave, he, his, in)

→ -----

▣ [51 ~ 53] 다음 두 문장을 관계부사를 사용하여 한 문장으로 바꾸시오.

51.

• August is the month.  
• The weather is usually the hottest in that month.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

52.

• Tokyo is the city.  
• I have studied there for 10 years.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

53.

• I will tell you the reason.  
• He left early for that reason.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [54 ~ 55] 다음 우리말에 맞게 단어를 배열하십시오. (단 알맞은 관계부사를 추가할 것)

54.

나는 그가 일하는 건물에 갔었다.  
(I, to, went, the, she, building, worked)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

55.

나는 처음으로 차를 탄 날을 기억한다.  
(a, car, time, first, I, day, I, for, the, remember, the, drove)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [56 ~ 58] 다음 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안의 단어를 알맞게 사용해 빈칸을 완성하십시오.

56.

티비는 두께가 얇아질수록, 가격이 더 비싸진다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ a TV is, \_\_\_\_\_ it is. (expensive, thin)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

57.

더 많은 사람이 동아리에 올수록, 더 재미있을 것이다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ people come to the club, \_\_\_\_\_ it will be. (many, interesting)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

58.

더 열심히 공부할수록, 나는 더 많이 배울 것이다.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ I will learn. (hard, much)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [59 ~ 60] 'The 비교급, The 비교급' 을 사용하여 다음 대화문을 완성하십시오.

59.

A: When should They leave?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_(soon) they leave, \_\_\_\_\_(good) it is.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

60.

A: I want to speak English very well.  
What should I do?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_(many) drama you watching,  
\_\_\_\_\_ (well) you can speak English.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [61 ~ 63] 우리말과 일치하도록 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 바르게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오.

61.

그는 그것이 멋진 건물이라고 생각한다.  
he thinks / (is, that, it, nice, building, a)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

62.

그는 우리가 이틀 동안 거기에 머물 것을 알고 있다.  
he knows / (we, there, that, stay, will, for, two, days)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

63.

나는 그 책이 재미있다고 생각하지 않는다.  
I / (interesting, doesn't, the, is, think, book, that)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

64. 다음 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말을 쓰시오.

• I met \_\_\_\_ boy last week.  
• I believe \_\_\_\_ he will be able to win the game.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

65. 밑줄 친 that을 생략할 수 있는 것은?

- ① Who is that girl ?
- ② That's your hat, right?
- ③ That's right.
- ④ she thinks that you're right.
- ⑤ he knows that girl over there.

▣ [66 ~ 68] 다음 직접의문문을 간접의문문으로 바꾸어 쓰시오.

66.

Where did Sora go?  
→ I wonder \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

67.

How can I get to the bank?  
→ Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

68.

When does the movie start?  
→ Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [69 ~ 70] 다음 주어진 두 문장을 한 문장으로 연결하십시오.

69.

Can you tell me + What does Junsu want?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

70.

Please tell me + Why did she leave here?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [71 ~ 73] 다음 우리말에 맞게 괄호 안의 단어를 바르게 배열하십시오.

71.

나는 그녀가 회복될 수 있을지 알고 싶어.  
I want to know / (if, or, will, she, recover, not)

→ -----

72.

그녀는 내가 동물원에 가길 원하는지 물었다.  
She asked me / (wanted, if, the, go, I, to, zoo, to)

→ -----

73.

나는 한국 야구팀이 이번 경기를 이길지 궁금하다.  
I'm wondering / (Korean, team, win, if, game, baseball, will, the)

→ -----

▣ [74 ~ 75] 다음 두 문장을 바르게 해석하십시오.

74.

She wonders if he will come.

→ -----

75.

We will go hiking if he comes.

→ -----

▣ [76 ~ 78] 다음 괄호 안의 단어 중 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

76.

[Despite / Though] he had no qualifications, he got the job.

→ -----

77.

She finished my project on time [though / because] She had a lot of other works to do.

→ -----

78.

[Despite / Though] the bad weather, they went on a picnic.

→ -----

▣ [79 ~ 80] 다음 주어진 두 문장을 접속사를 사용하여 알맞은 문장을 완성하십시오.

79.

· Jane enjoys eating kimchi very much.  
· She is not a Korean.

→ Jane enjoys eating kimchi very much

-----

80.

· I could still see children playing in the street.  
· It was snowing outside.

→ -----

▣ [81 ~ 83] 다음 문장을 it을 주어로 하여 다시 쓰시오.

81.

To cheat on the history exam was not helpful.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

82.

To believe the rumor was stupid.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

83.

To drink over 2 liters of water everyday is necessary.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

▣ [84 ~ 85] 다음 두 문장이 같은 의미가 되도록 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 넣으시오.

84.

It is interesting to play a new game.  
= ----- a new game -----.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

85.

To learn Chinese is important.  
= ----- is ----- Chinese.

→ -----

▣ [86 ~ 88] 다음 조건에 따라 it ~ that ... 구문을 사용하여 주어진 문장을 바꾸어 쓰시오.

86. 주어 강조

Sara has been waiting for her boyfriend in front of the library for two hours.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

87. 장소 강조

Sara has been waiting for her boyfriend in front of the library for two hours.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

88. 목적어 강조

Sara has been waiting for her boyfriend in front of the library for two hours.

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

▣ [89 ~ 90] 다음 우리말 뜻과 같도록 주어진 단어를 배열하시오.

89.

그가 내게 보냈던 것은 바로 몇 장의 사진이었다.  
(pictures, it, to, she, that, was, me, some, sent)

→ -----  
\_\_\_\_\_

90.

생일에 나에게 이 노트북을 사 주신 분은 바로 어머니.  
(bought, was, my, that, it, this, for, laptop, birthday, my, on, me, mother )

→ -----

▣ [91 ~ 93] 다음 문장을 분사구문으로 바꿀 때, 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

91.

Although I know it's his mistake, I won't blame him.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, I won't blame him.

92.

After he told me his plans, he went into his room.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, he went into his room.

93.

If you open the door, you will find something surprising.

→ \_\_\_\_\_,  
you will find something surprising.

▣ [94 ~ 95] 짝지어진 두 문장의 의미가 같도록 분사구문을 이용하여 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 쓰시오.

94.

As She studied hard, she passed the exam.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ hard, she passed the exam.

95.

After I pushed a girl by mistake, I said, "I'm sorry."

→ \_\_\_\_\_ a girl by mistake,  
I said, "I'm sorry."

▣ [96 ~ 98] 다음 주어진 우리말의 의미가 같도록 괄호 안에서 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

96.

그가 탁자 위에 이것을 두었음이 틀림없다.  
= he [has to / must] have put this on the table.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

97.

나는 부모님의 말씀을 들었어야 했다.  
= I [must / should] have listened to my parents.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

98.

그녀는 지갑을 잃어버렸을지도 모른다.  
= She [may / should] have lost her purse.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

▣ [99 ~ 100] 우리말과 같은 의미가 되도록 괄호 안에 단어를 이용하여 문장을 완성하시오.

99.

그녀가 그 소식을 들었음이 틀림없다. (hear)  
→ She \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

100.

그녀는 운전면허 시험에서 떨어졌음이 틀림없다. (fail)  
→ She \_\_\_\_\_ the driving test.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

101. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way we communicate influences our ability to build strong and healthy communities. Traditional ways of building communities have emphasized debate and argument. For instance, the United States has a strong tradition of using town hall meetings to deliberate important issues within communities. In these settings, advocates for each side of the issue present arguments for their positions, and public issues have been discussed in such public forums. Yet for debate and argument to work well, people need to come to such forums with similar assumptions and values. The shared assumptions and values serve as a foundation for the discussion. However, as society becomes more diverse, the likelihood that people share assumptions and values diminishes. As a result, forms of communication such as argument and debate become polarized, which may drive communities apart as opposed to bringing them together.

- ① Communication at the social level is really important in building healthy communities.
- ② Diverse social opinions make communities strong.
- ③ Countries that have upheld debate and argument have prospered in history.
- ④ Social diversity may result in social polarization.
- ⑤ Sharing similar assumptions and values is vital to the harmony of a community.

102. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine in your mind one of your favorite paintings, drawings, cartoon characters or something equally complex. Now, with that picture in your mind, try to draw what your mind sees. If you are not unusually gifted, your drawing will look completely different from what you are seeing with your mind's eye.

However, if you tried to copy the original rather than your imaginary drawing, you might find your drawing now was a little better. Moreover, if you copied the picture many times, you would find that each time your drawing would get a little better, a little more accurate. Practice makes perfect. This is because you are developing the skills of coordinating what your mind perceives with the movement of your body parts.

- ① 보이는 그대로 그리는 그림이 가장 좋다
- ② 선천적인 재능이 없어도 연습을 통하여 그림을 잘 그릴 수 있다.
- ③ 원작을 따라서 그리는 것이 상상 해서 그리는 것보다 더 좋지 않다.
- ④ 원작을 똑같이 그리는 연습을 하면 더 좋은 그림을 그릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 그림에 대한 재능을 꾸준한 연습을 통해서 키워라.

103. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Technology has doubtful advantages. We must balance too much information versus using only the right information and keeping the decision making process simple. The Internet has made so much free information available on any issue that we think we have to consider all of it so as to make a decision. So we keep searching for answers on the Internet. This makes us information blinded, like deer in headlights, when trying to make personal, business, or other decisions. To be successful in anything today, we have to keep in mind that in the land of the blind, a one eyed person can accomplish the seemingly impossible. The one eyed person understands the power of keeping any analysis simple and will be the decision maker when he uses his one eye of intuition.

- ① 기술의 진보에 따른 이점
- ② 정보의 창구로서 인터넷의 효용성
- ③ 인터넷을 사용한 정보접근의 문제점
- ④ 장애인의 인터넷 접근성
- ⑤ 의사결정에 있어서 직관의 필요성

104. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

How does a leader make people feel important? First, by listening to them. Let them know you respect their thinking, and let them voice their opinions. As an added bonus, you might learn something! A friend of mine once told me about the CEO of a large company who told one of his managers, "There's nothing you could possibly tell me that I haven't already thought about before. Don't ever tell me what you think unless I ask you. Is that understood?" Imagine the loss of self esteem that manager must have felt. It must have discouraged him and negatively affected his performance. Whereas, when you make a person feel a great sense of importance, he or she will feel on top of the world—and the level of energy will increase rapidly.

- ① 듣는 것이 가장 중요한 덕목이다.
- ② 듣기만 하면 자존감이 떨어질 수 있다.
- ③ 이미 알고 있는 것에 대해 이야기 하는 것은 시간낭비 일 뿐이다.
- ④ 큰 회사 일수록 수직적 명령체계가 필요하다.
- ⑤ 어떤 사람에게 있어 그가 필요하다는 인식을 주는 것은 중요하다.

■ [105 ~ 108] 다음 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

105.

It is very difficult to know how to determine whether one culture is better than another.

(A) Our children would be horrified if they were told they had to go back to the culture of their grandparents. Our parents would be horrified if they were told they had to participate in the culture of their grandchildren. Humans tend to like what they have grown up in and gotten used to.

(B) After a certain age, anxieties arise when sudden cultural changes are coming. Our culture is part of who we are and where we stand, and we don't like to think that who we are and where we stand are short lived.

(C) What is the cultural rank order of rock, jazz, and classical music? When it comes to public opinion polls about whether cultural changes are for the better or the worse, looking forward would lead to one answer and looking backward would lead to a very different answer.

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

106.

Collaboration is the basis for most of the foundational arts and sciences.

(A) Similarly, Marie Curie's husband stopped his original research and joined Marie in hers. They went on to collaboratively discover radium, which overturned old ideas in physics and chemistry.

(B) It is often believed that Shakespeare, like most playwrights of his period, did not always write alone, and many of his plays are considered collaborative or were rewritten after their original composition. Leonardo Da Vinci made his sketches individually, but he collaborated with other people to add the finer details.

(C) For instance, his sketches of human anatomy were a collaboration with Marcantonio della Torre, an anatomist from the University of Pavia. Their collaboration is important because it marries the artist with the scientist.

\*anatomy: 해부학적 구조

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



107.

Clothing doesn't have to be expensive to provide comfort during exercise.

(A) In comparison, it is best to face cold environments with layers so you can adjust your body temperature to avoid sweating and remain comfortable.

(B) Select clothing appropriate for the temperature and environmental conditions in which you will be doing exercise.

(C) Clothing that is appropriate for exercise and the season can improve your exercise experience. In warm environments, clothes that have a wicking capacity are helpful in dissipating heat from the body.

\*wick: (모세관 작용으로) 수분을 흡수하거나 배출하다  
\*\*dissipate: (열을) 발산하다

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

108.

All mammals need to leave their parents and set up on their own at some point.

(A) Subsequently, when you live independently, away from them, you can start to love them again because you won't need to be fighting to get away from them. And you can come back sometimes for a home cooked meal.

(B) If teenagers didn't build up a fairly major disrespect for and conflict with their parents or carers, they'd never want to leave. In fact, falling out of love with the adults who look after you is probably a necessary part of growing up.

(C) But human adults generally provide a comfortable existence—enough food arrives on the table, money is given at regular intervals, the bills get paid and the electricity for the TV doesn't usually run out.

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

■ [109 ~ 112] 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

109.

When meeting someone in person, body language experts say that smiling can portray confidence and warmth. But Online smiley faces could be doing some serious ①damage to your career. In a new study, researchers found that using smiley faces makes you look ②incompetent. The study says, "③contrary to actual smiles, smileys do not increase perceptions of warmth and actually decrease perceptions of competence." The report also explains, "Perceptions of low competence, in turn, ④lessened information sharing." Chances are, if you are including a smiley face in an email for work, the last thing you want is for your coworkers to think that you are so ⑤adequate that they chose not to share information with you.

110.

It might seem that praising your child's intelligence or talent ①would boost his self-esteem and motivate him. But it turns out ②that this sort of praise backfires. Carol Dweck and her colleagues have demonstrated the effect in a series of experimental studies: "When we praise kids for their ability, kids become more cautious. They avoid challenges." It's ③as if they are afraid to do anything that might make them fail and lose your high appraisal. children might also get the message ④which intelligence or talent is something that people either have or don't have. This leaves kids ⑤feeling helpless when they make mistakes. What's the point of trying to improve if your mistakes indicate that you lack intelligence?

111.

Fast fashion refers to trendy clothes designed, created, and ①sold to consumers as quickly as possible at extremely low prices. Fast fashion items may not cost you much at the cash register, however they come with a serious price: tens of millions of people in developing countries, some just children, ②working long hours in dangerous conditions to make them, in the kinds of factories often labeled sweatshops. Most garment workers are paid ③barely enough to survive. Fast fashion also hurts the environment. Garments are manufactured using toxic chemicals and then transported around the globe, ④making the fashion industry the world's second-largest polluter, after the oil industry. And millions of tons of discarded clothing ⑤piles up in landfills each year.

112.

One CEO in one of Silicon Valley's most innovative companies has ①what would seem like a boring, creativity-killing routine. He holds a three-hour meeting that starts at 8:00 A.M. one day a week. It is never missed or rescheduled at a different time. It is mandatory—so much so that even in this global firm all the executives know never ②to schedule any travel that will conflict with the meeting. At first glance there is ③nothing particularly unique about this. But what is unique is the quality of ideas ④which come out of the regular meetings. Because the CEO has eliminated the mental cost ⑤involving in planning the meeting or thinking about who will or won't be there, people can focus on creative problem solving.

113.

When we read a number, we are more influenced by the leftmost digit than by the rightmost, since that is the order in which we read, and process, them. The number 799 feels significantly less than 800 because we see the former as 7-something and the latter as 8-something, on the other hand 798 feels pretty much like 799. Since the nineteenth century, shopkeepers have (A)**[taken advantage/been ignorant]** of this trick by choosing prices ending in a 9, to give the impression that a product is cheaper than it is. Surveys show that around a third to two-thirds of all retail prices now (B)**[start with/end in]** a 9. Though we are all experienced shoppers, we are still fooled. In 2008, researchers at the University of Southern Brittany monitored a local pizza restaurant that was serving five types of pizza at €8.00 each. When one of the pizzas was reduced in price to €7.99, its share of sales (C)**[fell/rose]** from a third of the total to a half.

- |   | (A)             | (B)        | (C)  |
|---|-----------------|------------|------|
| ① | taken advantage | start with | fell |
| ② | taken advantage | end in     | rose |
| ③ | taken advantage | start with | rose |
| ④ | been ignorant   | start with | rose |
| ⑤ | been ignorant   | end in     | fell |

114.

The belief that humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break. Many people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to (A)**[embrace/deny]** morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior. The historical tendency, framed in the outdated dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people (B)**[stick to/revise]** the status quo.

■ [113 ~ 116] (A),(B),(C) 각 괄호 안에 알맞은 단어로 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(C)[Acceptance/Denial] of who animals are conveniently allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly a major paradigm shift is needed, because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how animals are understood and treated.

- |   | (A)     | (B)      | (C)        |
|---|---------|----------|------------|
| ① | embrace | stick to | Acceptance |
| ② | embrace | revise   | Denial     |
| ③ | deny    | stick to | Acceptance |
| ④ | deny    | revise   | Acceptance |
| ⑤ | deny    | stick to | Denial     |

115.

From an (A)[cultural/economic] perspective, a short-lived event can become an innovative event if it generates goods and services that can be sold to people, in particular to those from outside the locality. The remarkable growth of art exhibitions, cultural festivals and sports competitions, for example, can be analysed in this light. They are (B)[temporary/long-lasting] activities that can attract large numbers of outsiders to a locality, bringing in new sources of income. But even here, there is a two-way interaction between the event and the context. The existence of an infrastructure, a reputation, a history of an activity for an area may have important effects on the economic success or failure of an event. In other words, events do not take place in a vacuum. They count on an (C)[newly established/existing] context which has been in the making for a long time. The short-lived event, therefore, would be performed in relation to this long-term context.

- |   | (A)      | (B)          | (C)               |
|---|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| ① | cultural | temporary    | newly established |
| ② | cultural | long-lasting | existing          |
| ③ | economic | temporary    | newly established |
| ④ | economic | long-lasting | newly established |
| ⑤ | economic | temporary    | existing          |

116.

Interestingly, in nature, the more powerful species have a (A)[narrower/wider] field of vision. The distinction between predator and prey offers a clarifying example of this. The key feature that distinguishes predator species from prey species isn't the presence of claws or any other feature related to biological weaponry. The key feature is the position of their eyes. Predators evolved with eyes facing (B)[forward/outward]—which allows for binocular vision that offers accurate depth perception when pursuing prey. Prey, whereas, often have eyes facing outward, maximizing peripheral vision, which allows the hunted to detect danger that may be approaching from any angle. Consistent with our place at the top of the food chain, humans have eyes that face forward. We have the ability to gauge depth and pursue our goals, but we can also (C)[capture/miss] important action on our periphery.

- |   | (A)      | (B)     | (C)     |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| ① | narrower | forward | miss    |
| ② | narrower | outward | capture |
| ③ | narrower | forward | capture |
| ④ | wider    | forward | capture |
| ⑤ | wider    | outward | miss    |

■ [117 ~ 124] 다음 빈 칸에 들어갈 가장 알맞은 말을 고르시오.

117.

I asked Kenichi Ohmae, a global management consultant, if he could sense whether a company was going to be successful. Was there something he could smell or sense when he was in an organization that suggested this company was going to be a winner? He said, "Yes," and added "Unless a company is afraid to ask questions, if everyone asks questions from the CEO down to the office boy, if they ask questions like 'Why do we do it this way?' then this company will succeed." So the ----- is an essential ingredient for future success.

- ① seed money
- ② inquisitive mind
- ③ financial stability
- ④ international competitiveness
- ⑤ organizational innovation

118.

“If a company is not afraid to ask questions, if everyone asks questions from the CEO down to the office boy, if they ask questions like ‘Why do we do it this way?’ then this company will succeed,” said a renowned global management consultant. So the inquisitive mind is an essential ingredient for future success. This is echoed by Susan Greenfield, a British scientist. She confirmed the need to \_\_\_\_\_. She wanted to deliver the message to budding young scientists that searching for the new possibilities with the inquisitive mind would be essential to be successful. And she said, “Never take anything for granted: always question everything. Always question old practices. Look at the evidence and if you are not satisfied with it, you can see an alternative. You have to question the out-of-date ideas.”

- ① avoid facing the future challenge.
- ② prevent any questions from being asked.
- ③ take anything for granted
- ④ gather more evidence if a company survives in a global market.
- ⑤ challenge old practices.

119.

Parents may often claim that they spend many time with their children. Actually, what they mean is not with but in proximity of their children. That is, they may be in the same room as their child but watching TV, reading, on the phone, reviewing emails, or conversing with other guests. What is needed is \_\_\_\_\_.

This implies reading together, playing sports and games together, solving puzzles together, cooking and eating together, discussing things together, joking together, shopping together, building blocks together, and washing dishes together. In other words, it is not simply being in a child’s company while simultaneously leaving the child alone but it means being an active participant and partner in activities with the child.

\*proximity: 가까움

- ① dependent lifestyle
- ② active parental supervision
- ③ consideration for others
- ④ active engagement with children.
- ⑤ Emotional understanding

120.

Impressionist paintings are probably most popular; it is an easily understood art which does not ask the viewer to work hard to understand the imagery. Impressionism is ‘comfortable’ to look at, with its summer scenes and bright colours appealing to the eye. but It is important to remember that this new way of painting was \_\_\_\_\_ to its public not only in the way that it was made but also in what was shown. They had never seen such ‘informal’ paintings before. The edge of the canvas cut off the scene in an arbitrary way, as if snapped with a camera. The subject matter included modernization of the landscape; railways and factories. Never before had these subjects been considered appropriate for artists.

- ① accustomed
- ② simple
- ③ comfortable
- ④ challenging
- ⑤ complex

121.

Shopping for new gadgets, clothes, or just random junk can turn into a hobby in itself. If you'd rather save your money, try finding pleasure in \_\_\_\_\_ .

We get the same kind of satisfaction from making things that we do from buying things. If you draw something you're proud of or write something you enjoy, you've now got a new thing in your life that makes you happy. Buying a new gadget might give you a similar rush, but it's also probably more temporary. Of course, our recommendation can cost money, too. But, when you can't spend money, you can always learn more about your craft online or practice with what you already have. Even if you end up spending money making things yourself, you're at least building a skill rather than a collection of stuff that's quickly decreasing in value.

- ① purchasing more luxurious items online.
- ② buying things rather than making things yourself.
- ③ collecting antique stuff rather than building a skill.
- ④ creating things rather than buying things.
- ⑤ experiencing new things around your neighborhood.

122.

Overprotective parents spare kids from all natural consequences. Unfortunately, their kids often lack a clear understanding of the reasons behind their parents' rules. They never learn how to bounce back from failure or how to recover from mistakes because their parents prevented them from making poor choices. Rather than learning, "I should wear a jacket because it's cold outside," a child may conclude, "I should wear a jacket because my mom makes me." Without an opportunity to experience real-world consequences, kids don't always understand \_\_\_\_\_. Natural consequences prepare children for adulthood by helping them think about the potential consequences of their choices.

- ① why they have to face a failure
- ② why their parents make certain rules.
- ③ how to interact with other peer groups.
- ④ how to communicate with their parents.
- ⑤ the way to attain their goal successfully.

123.

Overprotective parents spare kids from all natural consequences. Unfortunately, their kids often lack a clear understanding of the reasons behind their parents' rules. They never learn how to bounce back from failure or how to recover from mistakes because \_\_\_\_\_. Rather than learning, "I should wear a jacket because it's cold outside," a child may conclude, "I have to wear a jacket because my mom makes me." Without an opportunity to experience real-world consequences, kids don't always understand why their parents make certain rules. Natural consequences prepare children for adulthood by helping them think about the potential consequences of their choices.

- ① their parents never gave them any hand.
- ② their parents prevented them from making poor choices.
- ③ their parents encouraged them to think positively.
- ④ they are taught to make decisions accordingly.
- ⑤ they don't know how to play basketball.

124.

In perceiving changes, we tend to regard the most recent ones as the most revolutionary. This is often inconsistent with the facts. Recent progress in telecommunications technologies is not more revolutionary than what happened in the late nineteenth century in relative terms. Furthermore, in terms of the consequent economic and social changes, the Internet revolution has not been as important as the washing machine and other household appliances.

These things, by vastly reducing the amount of work needed for household chores, allowed women to enter the labor market and virtually got rid of professions like domestic service. We should not “put the telescope backward” when we look into the past and ----- . This leads us to make all sorts of wrong decisions about national economic policy, corporate policies, and our own careers.

- ① underestimate the old and overestimate the new.
- ② overestimate the old and underestimate the new.
- ③ progress the new-technology for the better.
- ④ make the wrong decision for the human rights.
- ⑤ learn from what we've been taught by forefathers.

■ [125 ~ 128] 다음 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

125.

This is her first job as a coach, and she is going to start working from next week.

Dear Parents,

① As you know, Sandy Brown, our after-school swimming coach for seven years, retired from coaching last month. ② So, Virginia Smith, who swam for Bredard Community College and has won several awards in national competitions, has been named the school's new swimming coach. ③ She will teach her class in the afternoons, and continue with our summer program. ④By promoting the health benefits of swimming, she hopes that more students will get healthy through her instruction.⑤ Sincerely, Fred Wilson Principal, Riverband High School

126.

But, the play must be owned by the children.

①Language play is good for children's language learning and development, and therefore we should strongly encourage, and even join in their language play. ②If it becomes another educational tool for adults to use to produce outcomes, it loses its very essence. ③Children need to be able to delight in creative and immediate language play, to say silly things and make themselves laugh, and to have control over the pace, timing, direction, and flow. ④When children are allowed to develop their language play, a range of benefits result from it.⑤

127.

The exact same concept applies to many areas of our lives, including happiness.

If you walk into a room that smells of freshly baked bread, you quickly detect the rather pleasant smell. ① But, stay in the room for a few minutes, and the smell will seem to disappear. ②In fact, the only way to reawaken it is to walk out of the room and come back in again. ③Everyone has something to be happy about. Perhaps they have a loving partner, good health, a satisfying job, a roof over their heads, or enough food to eat. ④As time passes, however, they get used to what they have and, just like the smell of fresh bread, these wonderful assets disappear from their consciousness. ⑤As the old proverb goes, you never miss the water till the well runs dry.

128.

But, the dog's tail helps to prevent this.

Have you ever wondered why a dog doesn't fall over when he changes directions while running? ①When a dog is running and has to turn quickly, he throws the front part of his body in the direction he wants to go.

②His back then bends, but his hind part will still continue in the original direction. ③ Naturally, this turning movement might result in the dog's hind part swinging wide. ④And this could greatly slow his rate of movement or even cause the dog to fall over as he tries to make a high-speed turn. ⑤Throwing his tail in the same direction that his body is turning serves to reduce the tendency to spin off course.

\*hind: 뒤쪽의

■ [129 ~ 132] 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

129.

With thousands of websites, television channels, text messages, and phone calls, it is easy to become drowned in a flood of media. We sometimes try to absorb too much in too many ways, to enjoy music while at the same time e-mailing someone on our laptops and being interrupted by constant messages on our mobile phones. Is there any one thing I have learned to help me survive? Yes. Try to stick to one type of media at a time. To a large extent we have a very limited ability to focus. If we try to absorb too many things at once, they often conflict. Just the action of talking takes up much of our working memory. Trying to talk about complex subjects and drive well at the same time pushes our abilities to their limits. This is one of the reasons why people still go to cinemas for good films: it is a full experience because all mobile phones are switched off. Many forms of communication are only really enjoyed one at a time.

- ① 오늘날 다양한 소통수단이 넘쳐나고 있다.
- ② 소통방식의 다양성 때문에 한 가지 방식에 집중하기 힘들다.
- ③ 인간의 집중력에는 한계가 존재하지 않는다.
- ④ 영화관에서 관람하는 이유도 집중할 수 있기 때문이다.
- ⑤ 한 번에 한 가지 방식을 선택함으로써 다양한 소통방식을 즐길 수 있다.

130.

Dear Parents,  
As you know, Sandy Brown, our after-school swimming coach for six years, retired from coaching last month. So, Virginia Smith, who swam for Bredard Community College and has won several awards in national competitions, has been named the school's new swimming coach. This is her first job as a coach, and she is going to start working from next week. She will teach her class in the afternoons, and continue with our summer program. By promoting the health benefits of swimming, she hopes that more students will get healthy through her instruction.

Sincerely,  
Fred Wilson  
Principal, Riverband High School

- ① Sandy Brown retired a month ago.
- ② Virginia Smith will start her job in a week.
- ③ A new swimming coach will begin her teaching job for the first time.
- ④ A new swimming coach is responsible for a paid seasonal education program.
- ⑤ She believes that students will be healthy through her teaching.

131.

Language play is good for children's language learning and development, and therefore we should strongly encourage, and even join in their language play. But, the play must be owned by the children. If it becomes another educational tool for adults to use to produce outcomes, it loses its very essence. Children need to be able to delight in creative and immediate language play, to say silly things and make themselves laugh, and to have control over the pace, timing, direction, and flow. When children are allowed to develop their language play, a range of benefits result from it.

- ① 언어놀이는 어린이 언어학습과 발달에 유익하다.
- ② 언어놀이에 동참하되 주도권은 아이에게 맡겨라.
- ③ 어린이는 창의적 언어놀이를 통해 기뻐할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 어설픈 말을 하고 스스로 놀림감이 되게 할 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 어린이가 스스로 언어놀이를 개발하게 하면 다양한 장점을 얻을 수 있다.

132.

Music appeals powerfully to young children. Watch preschoolers' faces and bodies when they hear rhythm and sound – they light up and move eagerly and enthusiastically. They communicate comfortably, express themselves creatively, and let out all sorts of thoughts and emotions as they interact with music. In a word, young children think that music is a lot of fun, so do all you can to make the most of the situation. Throw away your own hesitation and forget all your concerns about whether you are musically talented or whether you can sing or play an instrument. They don't matter when you are enjoying music with your child. Just follow his or her lead, have fun, sing songs together, listen to different kinds of music, move, dance, and enjoy.

- ① 어린이에게 음악은 재미의 대상이다.
- ② 음악적 재능과 무관하게 어린이와 함께 음악을 즐겨라
- ③ 음악과 교감할 때 망설일 필요도 걱정할 필요도 없다.
- ④ 교사의 지도에 따라 함께 즐기고 노래하라.
- ⑤ 음악은 어린이에게 매력적인 대상이다.

▣ [133 ~ 136] 다음 글을 보기와 같이 요약하고자 할 때 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

133.

The basic difference between an AI robot and a normal robot is the ability of the robot and its software to make decisions, and learn and adapt to its environment based on data from its sensors. To be a bit more specific, the normal robot shows deterministic behaviors.

That is, for a set of inputs, the robot will always produce the same output. For example, if faced with the same situation, such as running into an obstacle, then the robot will always do the same thing, such as go around the obstacle to the left. An AI robot, however, can do two things the normal robot cannot: make decisions and learn from experience. It will adapt to circumstances, and may do something different each time a situation is faced. The AI robot may try to push the obstacle out of the way, or make up a new route, or change goals.

=> While a normal robot makes (A) output based on data, an AI robot can make decisions and (B) to situations by itself

- ① different - adopt
- ② vivid - attempt
- ③ same - adapt
- ④ similar - measure
- ⑤ productive - get over

134.

Most of us have hired many people based on human resources criteria along with some technical and personal information that the boss thought was important. I have found that most people like to hire people just like themselves. This may have worked in the past, but today, with interconnected team processes, we don't want all people who are the same. In a team, some need to be leaders, some need to be doers, some need to provide creative strengths, some need to be inspirers, some need to provide imagination, and so on. That is to say, we are looking for a diversified team where members complement one another. When putting together a new team or hiring team members, we need to look at each individual and how he or she fits into the whole of our team objective. The bigger the team, the more possibilities exist for diversity.



=> Most people prefer to work with someone who is (A) to them, but things go better with a (B) of people.

- ① opposite - variety
- ② similar - variety
- ③ opposite - excellent
- ④ excellent - more
- ⑤ similar - more

135.

Feeling a tap on his shoulder while giving away food and supplies to people, eighteen-year-old Toby Long turned around to find an Ethiopian boy standing behind him. The young boy looked first at his own worn shirt, then at Toby's clothes. Next, he asked if he could have Toby's shirt. Toby had traveled to Africa to volunteer for two-and-a-half weeks with an international charity. Toby didn't know what to say to the little boy other than, "I need it, too." When Toby returned to camp that evening he couldn't stop thinking about the little boy with the big sad eyes. Hunger wasn't the only problem in this area where poverty was everywhere. Most people had only one or two ragged pieces of clothing. Thinking of the boy and his own refusal to give him his shirt, Toby cried about the decision he'd made. But not for long, Toby vowed not to forget the boy he had refused to give his shirt to. When Toby returned home to Michigan, he tried to keep his promise to make a difference in the lives of the people he had seen: He organized a T-shirt drive in his community! Called "Give the Shirt Off Your Back," Toby's campaign soon collected over ten thousand T-shirts. His next challenge was as great or even greater than the T-shirts. It was to find an organization to pay the shipping costs for getting all those shirts to Ethiopia. It was as difficult as the first challenge, too. He found SOS (Supporters of Sub-Saharan Africa).

The organization agreed to transport the T-shirts on their next trip to Africa. "I think we can all make a difference," said Toby. "I wonder if that little boy I met will get one of the ten thousand shirts, and I don't know the answer. But I can pray that he does or that someone who receives one will give it to him."

=> After Toby refused (A) his T-shirt to an Ethiopian boy, he regretted not (B) him. Since he came back home, he decided to help him by making charity organization.

- ① giving - help
- ② to give - help
- ③ to give - helping
- ④ giving - to help
- ⑤ giving - helping

136.

Simply providing students with complex texts is not enough for learning to happen. Assigning students to independently read, think about, and then write about a complex text is not enough, either. Quality questions are one way that teachers can check students' understanding of the text. Questions can also promote students' search for evidence and their need to return to the text to deepen their understanding. Teachers take an active role in developing and deepening students' comprehension by asking questions that cause them to read the text again, resulting in multiple readings of the same text. In other words, these textbased questions provide students with a purpose for rereading, which is critical for understanding complex texts.

=> Appropriate questions from teachers (A) students to read the text again and consequently have a greater (B).

- ① trigger - multiplicity
- ② suppress - comprehension
- ③ prompt - grasp
- ④ deter - understanding
- ⑤ stimulate - ambiguity

■ [137 ~ 140] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Olivia had been feeling very depressed. She had just broken up with her boyfriend. She had even been in the hospital with a knee injury for several days, and the time alone certainly was not helping. Her misery made (a) her disappointment at herself worse. She could not stop crying all the time.

Early one morning, Olivia received a phone call with some terrible news: the younger brother of her best friend, Mary, had been killed in a car accident. Olivia had known them her entire life, and she was extremely sad. However, Olivia quickly pulled herself together, got in the car, and drove to her friend's house to be there with (e) her.

Over the course of the funeral, Olivia was 100 percent present for Mary. (c) She held her close while Mary cried endless tears. And she slept next to her to make sure she did not wake up alone in the middle of the night. At that time, she hardly felt any pain in her knee and none of the depression (d) she had been experiencing.

Several weeks later, her life began to return to normal. Olivia came to realize that her great support for Mary made her forget her own pain and sadness in her dark time. (b) She learned the lesson that when she supported others, she was also, in fact, supporting herself.

137. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 하나는?  
 ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ ©    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)
138. 위 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?  
 ① 욕심을 부리면 모든 것을 잃는다.  
 ② 말하기는 쉽지만 실천하기는 어렵다.  
 ③ 남을 돕는 것이 자신을 돕는 것이다.  
 ④ 친한 사이일수록 예의를 지켜야 한다.  
 ⑤ 상처를 치유하는 데는 시간이 필요하다.

For several years, my students have certainly gotten people shocked and impressed when we are on field trips. Most people, when they see a huge group of kids entering their buildings, expect the lack of order, but we often take people by surprise by getting all the way into a building before they even realize we are there. It's because I always tell my students that others expect them to behave politely, and that we should creep in there like mice.

One day, I took my class to see a play near Times Square in New York. There were about twenty other classes lined up outside waiting to get in. I told my students to stay in a line in order not to disturb other people. Soon people started to file into the theater, and it was very disorganized. There was a lady trying to organize the groups, but students were everywhere.

I said to my students, "Look at the lady. What does she want us to do? Yes, she wants us to listen to her." And then, my class, following her instruction, walked in without a sound in a line. The lady noticed us, and she asked where the teacher was for our group, and I raised my hand. She said, "How nice your students are! Come this way."

We were led into the theater, first, and we were given front-row seats. My students figured out that if they ----- others we will be most appreciated and recognized.

139. Which is correct according to creep in there like mice?  
 ① 무료로 관람하다  
 ② 신속하게 대피하다  
 ③ 각자 따로따로 이동하다  
 ④ 구석진 곳에 몰래 숨다  
 ⑤ 질서를 지키며 들어가다
140. Choose the best answer for the blank.  
 ① trust                      ② respect              ③ teach  
 ④ remember              ⑤ outnumber