





※ (26-27) 글의 내용과 가장 잘 부합하는 것은? (각 2.9점)

26. Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water. Tectonic earthquakes are a particular kind of earthquake that are associated with the Earth's crustal deformation; when these earthquakes occur beneath the sea, the water above the deformed area is displaced from its equilibrium position. More specifically, a tsunami can be generated when thrust faults associated with convergent or destructive plate boundaries move abruptly, resulting in water displacement, owing to the vertical component of movement involved. Movement on normal faults can also cause displacement of the seabed, but only the largest of such events cause enough displacement to give rise to a significant tsunami, such as the 1977 Sumba and 1933 Sanriku events.

- ① Tectonic earthquakes can deform the Earth's crust.
- ② Tectonic earthquakes happen only beneath the sea.
- ③ Tsunamis are initiated from deformed land surfaces.
- ④ Abrupt water displacement causes fault movement.
- ⑤ Displacement of the seabed is always destructive.

27. Twenty years ago, Nancy was a teacher of English at Saint Andrew's School in Malawi, one of the smallest and poorest countries in Africa. The school occupied a large estate set back from the road leading from the city of Blantyre to Ndirande, a huddled township squeezed between the flanks of a mountain. The school buildings were solid and modern, the sports facilities were spacious and featured a large swimming pool. The students were the children of expatriates. Malawian children were educated, if at all, in villages, in the shade of baobab trees.

- ① Nancy tried to improve the quality of education in Malawi.
- ② Nancy helped to build new school facilities in Malawi.
- ③ Nancy's school was located in a quiet mountainous town.
- ④ Nancy was in Malawi to teach English at a school.
- ⑤ Nancy had classes under the trees in the school yard.

28. 밑줄 친 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 위치는? (2.9점)

(1) An overwhelming majority of Indians, with their consent, have their marriages arranged by their parents or other family elders. (2) The divorce rate is extremely low, with less than one in a thousand marriages ending in divorce. Child marriages are common, especially in rural areas. (3) Many women wed before reaching 18, which is their legal marriageable age. (4) Furthermore, female infanticide has created skewed gender ratios: the number of missing women in the country quadrupled from 15 million to 63 million in the 50-year period ending in 2014. It is faster than the population growth during the same period. (5)

Marriage is thought to be for life.

- ① (1)
- ② (2)
- ③ (3)
- ④ (4)
- ⑤ (5)

※ (29-30) 글의 내용과 부합하지 않는 것은? (각 2.9점)

29. By the end of 1939, Soviet troops had forced their way into garrisons in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. In 1940 the Soviets forcibly annexed the three Baltic states into the Soviet Union. But in 1941 Hitler double-crossed Stalin: he launched an attack on the Soviet Union. The Baltic nations were caught in the middle of the treachery. In 1945, when the war ended, Estonia remained occupied by the Soviets.

- ① The Baltic states were involved in Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union in 1941.
- ② The three Baltic nations remained occupied by the Soviet Union after the war.
- ③ The Soviets invaded the three Baltic states with their armed forces in 1939.
- ④ The three Baltic states were involuntarily annexed by the Soviets in 1940.
- ⑤ Hitler betrayed Stalin by invading the Soviet Union in 1941.

30. The devices responsible—the cell phone, computer, and microwave—are just a few of the technologies that have been invented over the past 40 years. Often, it has taken a while for these inventions to catch on. The first cell phone call was placed on April 3, 1973; however, cell phones did not become mainstream until 2003. Personal computers were also created in the 1970s, but did not command a mass market until the early 1990s. While microwave ovens were first available to the public in the mid-1950s, it was not until the late 1970s that they became widely used.

- ① Personal computers were available for some users at some point in the 1970s.
- ② It was the year of 2003 when cell phones started to be popular.
- ③ Some technologies needed many years to be widely introduced to the public.
- ④ Personal computers became popular among people in the early 1990s.
- ⑤ Using microwave ovens at home was quite common during the 1960s.

<다음장 계속>



(36-37) Biodiversity is a crucial factor for the planet's health. It refers to the number and variety of species, the genetic variety within a species, and the variety of ecosystems in which species live. Earth's air and water, its oceans and forests, all (A)\_\_\_\_\_ healthy ecosystems (ecological systems). These, in turn, depend on a vast web of interacting species. As species are eliminated, the entire system weakens. Many of the greatest threats to the planet's rich biodiversity can be (B)\_\_\_\_\_ human activity.

Species' habitats are destroyed by deforestation, as people cut down forests for wood, fuel, and land. Pollution and climate change also lead to environmental instability, which generates additional pressure on species numbers. "Within our lifetime, hundreds of species could be lost as a result of our own actions," says Julia Marton, Director for the Conversation of Nature. Scientists from many nations are working to understand and catalog the world's wealth of species, in order to plan for their—and our own—survival.

36. (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 쌍은? (3.1점)

- ① depend on                      attributed to
- ② take up                          reflected on
- ③ care for                         generated from
- ④ succeed in                      collided with
- ⑤ figure out                       searched for

37. 글의 내용과 부합하지 않는 것은? (3.7점)

- ① Sufficient amounts and various kinds of living species must co-exist to maintain rich biodiversity.
- ② Biodiversity cannot be rich unless the nature keeps up with healthy ecosystems.
- ③ Interaction between different species must be carried out to make ecosystems more stable.
- ④ Pollution and climate changes can also be threats to the planet's rich biodiversity.
- ⑤ Scientists seem to believe that many species will disappear crucially due to humans' actions.

(38-40) The dark and the sea are full of dangers to the fishermen of Norway. A whale may come and destroy the floating chain of corks that edge the nets, break it, and carry it off. Or a storm may come suddenly, unexpectedly, out of the night. The sea seems to turn somersaults. It opens and closes immense caverns with terrible clashes, chasing boats and men who must flee from their nets and the expected catch. Then the men may lift their nets as empty as they set them. At other times the herring may come in such masses that the lines break from the weight when lifted, and the men must return home empty-handed, without lines, nets, or the herring.

But often the nets are full of herring that shine and glisten like silver. Once in a while, a couple of men will venture in their boats along the net lines to see whether the herring are coming, and when the corks begin to bob and jerk, as if something were hitting the nets to which they are attached, then they know that the herring are there. The nets are being filled, and all the men sit in quiet excitement. They dare only to whisper to each other, afraid to disturb, and quite overcome by the overwhelming generosity of the sea. Eyes shine in happy anticipation; hands are folded in thanks. Then muscles strain with power. \_\_\_\_\_. They can work day and night without a thought of weariness. They need neither food nor rest; the thought of success keeps their vigor up almost endlessly. They will take food and rest when it is all over.

38. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (3.1점)

- ① Hard Work of Fishermen
- ② Norway's Seafood Industry
- ③ Whaling in Norway
- ④ The Generosity of the Sea
- ⑤ The Perils and Rewards of Fishing

39. 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은? (3.7점)

- ① The sea is rough with large waves
- ② They're ready to fight for their rights
- ③ It is as though the strength of the body doubled
- ④ They are masters of their own destinies
- ⑤ It is indeed a challenging moment

40. 글의 내용과 부합하지 않는 것은? (3.7점)

- ① The fishermen's difficulties include interference by sudden changes of the sea.
- ② Some fishermen are worried about theft of the nets by other boats.
- ③ The fishermen are described as patient, brave, and cautious.
- ④ The fishermen sometimes have to go back home with nothing in their hands.
- ⑤ The weight of a lot of herring may break net lines during fishing.

<끝>

# 튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제풀이 후, 파트별 해설

금요일 - **실제시험지 크기 + OMR + 실제시험시간** -> 문풀 후, 해설

## 튜나 기출풀이 정규과정의 목표

1) 해당학교의 문항별 특색을 익히고, 문제접근방법을 익혀 오답률을 줄여나가는 과정

2) 문항별 시간배분방법, 실전감각까지 모두 가져가기

	해설강의 (60분 + @)	문제풀이 및 해설 (150분 + @)	과제
9월 15일		성균관대 2011	성균관대 2012 오전
9월 19일	성균관대 2012오전	성균관대 2012오후	성균관대 2013 오전
9월 22일	성균관대 2013 오전	성균관대 2013 오후	성균관대 2014
9월 26일	성균관대 2014	성균관대 2015	성균관대 2016
9월 30일	성균관대 2016	성균관대 2017	성균관대 2018
10월 3일	성균관대 2018	성균관대 2019	성균관대 2020
10월 6일	성균관대 2020	성균관대 2021	성균관대 2022
10월 10일	성균관대 2022	성균관대 2023	한국외대 19A
10월 13일	한국외대 19A	한국외대 19C	한국외대 20A
10월 17일	한국외대 20A	한국외대 20C	한국외대 21 T1
10월 20일	한국외대 2 T1	한국외대 21 T2	한국외대 21 T3
10월 24일	한국외대 21 T3	한국외대 22 T1	한국외대 22 T2
10월 27일	한국외대 22 T2	한국외대 23 T1	한국외대 23 T3
10월 31일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 3일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 7일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 10일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 14일		중앙대 17A,C	중앙대 18A,C
11월 17일	중앙대 18A,C	중앙대 19A,C	중앙대 20,21
11월 21일	중앙대 22,23	이화여대 텐블랭크 12년~16년	이화여대 17,18
11월 24일	이화여대 17,18	이화여대 19	이화여대 20,21
11월 28일	이화여대 20,21	이화여대 22	이화여대 23
12월 1일	이화여대 23	한양대 2014, 2015	한양대 16,17
12월 5일	한양대 16,17	한양대 17,18	한양대 19,20
12월 8일	한양대 19,20	한양대 21,22	한양대 23
12월 12일	한양대 23	서강대 13,14	서강대 15,16
12월 15일	서강대 15,16	서강대 17,18	서강대 19,20
12월 19일	서강대 19,20	서강대 21,22	서강대 23
12월 22일	서강대 23	기출 리와인드 및 앞으로의 방향성 질의응답 마무리	

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