

2019년 6월 강사평가

170회차

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 래 형 T

1. [미적분-2]

$ab < 0$ 인 상수 a, b 에 대하여 함수 $f(x)$ 는 $f(x) = (ax+b)e^{-\frac{x}{2}}$ 이고 함수 $g(x)$ 는 $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 이다. 실수 $k (k > 0)$ 에 대하여 부등식 $g(x) - k \geq xf(x)$ 를 만족시키는 양의 실수 x 가 존재할 때, 이 x 의 값 중 최솟값을 $h(k)$ 라 하자. 함수 $g(x)$ 와 $h(k)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킬 때, $100(a^2 + b^2)$ 의 값을 구하시오. (단, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$)

(가) 함수 $g(x)$ 는 극댓값 α 를 갖고 $h(\alpha) = 2$ 이다.

(나) $h(k)$ 의 값이 존재하는 k 의 최댓값은 $8e^{-2}$ 이다.

2. [기하와 벡터]

중심이 O 이고 반지름의 길이가 3인 구 S 가 있다. 구 S 와 만나지 않는 평면 α 에 대하여 점 O 에서 평면 α 에 내린 수선의 발을 H 라 하고, 평면 α 위의 점 H 가 아닌 점 A 에서 구 S 에 그은 접선의 접점들로 이루어진 도형을 C 라 하자. 도형 C 위의 점 P 가 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

(가) $\angle PAH$ 의 최댓값을 θ_1 , 최솟값을 θ_2 라 하면 $\theta_1 = 3\theta_2$ 이다.

(나) 구 S 위의 점 Q 에 대하여 $\overrightarrow{AP} \cdot \overrightarrow{AQ}$ 의 최댓값은 28이다.

도형 C 의 평면 α 위로의 정사영의 넓이가 $k \times \left(\frac{12}{25}\right)^2 \pi$ 일 때, k 의 값을 구하시오.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김수현 T

1. [확률과 통계]

집합 $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ 에 대하여 X 에서 X 로의 함수 $f(x)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킬 때, 함수 $f(x)$ 의 개수를 구하시오.

(가) 함수 $f(x)$ 는 일대일 대응이다.

(나) $1 \leq n \leq 2$ 일 때, $f(2n) < f(n) < f(3n)$ 이다.

2. [기하와 벡터]

좌표공간의 구 $(x+2)^2 + (y-m)^2 + (z-n)^2 = 70$ 이 xy 평면, yz 평면, zx 평면에 의해 6개의 조각으로 나누어진다. 두 자연수 m, n 의 모든 순서쌍 (m, n) 의 개수는?
(단, 6개의 조각에서 xy 평면, yz 평면, zx 평면 위의 점들은 제외한다.)

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

박 현 수 T

1. [중3수학-상]

이차함수 $y = x^2 + 2kx + 4k - 5$ 의 그래프가 x 축을 잘라내는 선분의 길이의 최솟값을 구하시오.

2. [고등수학-상]

좌표평면에서 세 직선 $3x + 4y - 16 = 0$, $3x - 4y + 10 = 0$, $y = 0$ 으로 둘러싸인 삼각형의 내부에 속하는 점 중에서 삼각형의 세 변과의 거리가 모두 자연수인 점의 개수는?

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

유 미 현 T

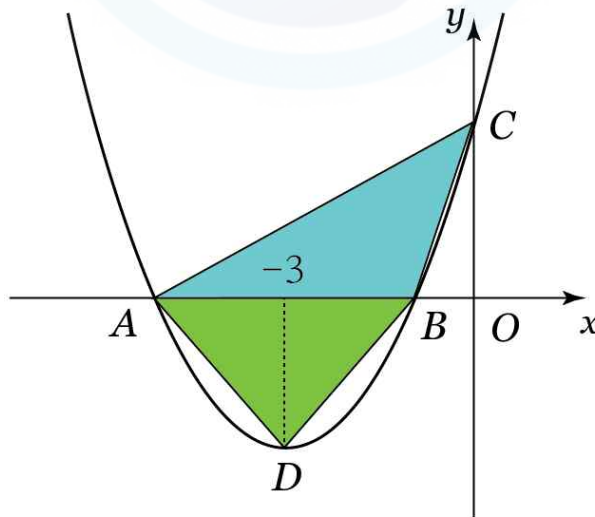
1. [중2수학-상]

다음의 세 직선이 삼각형을 이루지 않도록 하는 a 값들을 구하시오.

$$x - 2y = 2, \quad 3x - y = -4, \quad y = ax - 4$$

2. [중3수학-상]

이차함수 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - bx + c$ 의 그래프와 x 축의 교점을 각각 A, B 라 하고, y 축의 교점을 C , 이 그래프의 꼭짓점을 D 라 하자. $\triangle ACB$ 와 $\triangle ADB$ 의 넓이의 비가 4:5일 때, $b+c$ 의 값을 구하시오.



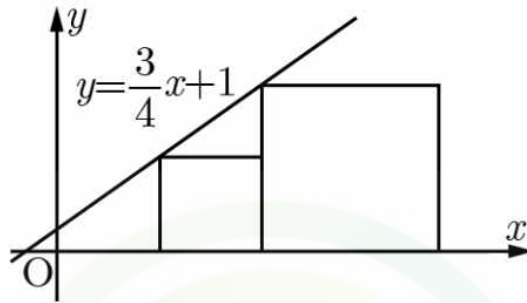
2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

윤혜령 T

1. [중2수학-상]

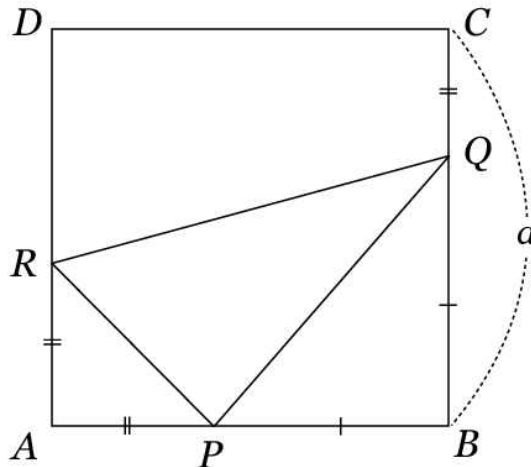
일차함수 $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 1$ 의 그래프와 x 축 사이에 두 개의 정사각형이 놓여 있다.

두 정사각형 각각의 둘레의 길이의 합이 88일 때, 작은 정사각형의 넓이를 구하시오



2. [중3수학-상]

한 변의 길이가 a 인 정사각형 $ABCD$ 가 있다. 아래 그림과 같이 세변 AB, BC, AD 위에 세 점 P, Q, R 을 잡고 $\overline{AP} = \overline{AR}$, $\overline{BP} = \overline{BQ}$ 가 되도록 세 점이 각 변의 위를 따라 움직일 때, $\triangle PQR$ 의 최대 넓이를 S 라 하고 그 때의 \overline{AP} 의 길이를 l 이라 하자. $S-l$ 의 최솟값은?



2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이준규 T

1. [확률과 통계]

어떤 시행에서 나올 수 있는 모든 결과의 집합을 S 라 하자. S 의 부분집합인 세 사건 A, B, C 가 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

$$(가) A \cup B \cup C = S$$

(나) A, B, C 중 어느 두 사건도 동시에 일어나지 않는다.

$$(다) P(A) = 2P(B) = 4P(C)$$

S 의 부분집합인 사건 D 에 대하여 $P(D|A) = \frac{1}{10}$, $P(D|B) = \frac{1}{5}$,

$P(D|C) = \frac{3}{10}$ 일 때, $P(D)$ 의 값은?

2. [기하와 벡터]

좌표공간에서 x 축을 포함하고 xy 평면과 이루는 각의 크기가 θ ($0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$)인 평면을

α 라 하자. 평면 α 가 구 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 과 만나서 생기는 도형의 xy 평면 위로의 정사영이 영역 $\{(x, y, 0) | x + 3y - 2 \leq 0\}$ 에 포함되도록 하는 θ 에 대하여 $\cos\theta$ 의 최댓값을 M 이라 하자. $60M^2$ 의 값을 구하시오.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

장 원 흥 T

1. [고등수학-상]

x 에 대한 삼차방정식 $ax^3 + 2bx^2 + 4bx + 8a = 0$ 이 서로 다른 세 정수를 근으로 갖는다. 두 정수 a, b 가 $|a| \leq 50, |b| \leq 50$ 일 때, (a, b) 의 개수를 구하시오.

2. [미적분-1]

함수 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + ax + b & (x < 1) \\ x^2 + cx + d & (x \geq 1) \end{cases}$ 이 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

- (가) 함수 $f(x)$ 는 $x = 1$ 에서 미분가능하다.
- (나) 함수 $|f(x)|$ 는 $x = p (p < 1)$ 에서만 미분가능하지 않다.
- (다) 함수 $||f(x)| - f(1)|$ 은 $x = 1$ 에서 미분가능하다.

$f(1)$ 의 값이 최소일 때, $f'(a - c + p)$ 의 값은? (단, a, b, c, d 는 정수이다.)

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

장준혁 T

1. [고등수학-상]

원 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$ 위의 점 P가 있다. 점 P를 y 축의 방향으로 -1 만큼 평행이동한 후 y 축에 대하여 대칭이동한 점을 Q라 하자. 두 점 $A(1, -\sqrt{3})$, $B(3, \sqrt{3})$ 에 대하여 $\triangle ABQ$ 의 넓이가 최대일 때, 점 P의 y 좌표는?

2. [고2-수1]

모든 항이 자연수인 수열 $\{a_n\}$ 에 대하여 $a_1 = 5$ 이고,

$$a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{2} & (a_n \text{이 짝수}) \\ \frac{a_n + p}{2} & (a_n \text{이 홀수}) \end{cases} \quad \text{가 성립한다. } a_k = 5 \text{를 만족시키는 } 100 \text{이하의 자연}$$

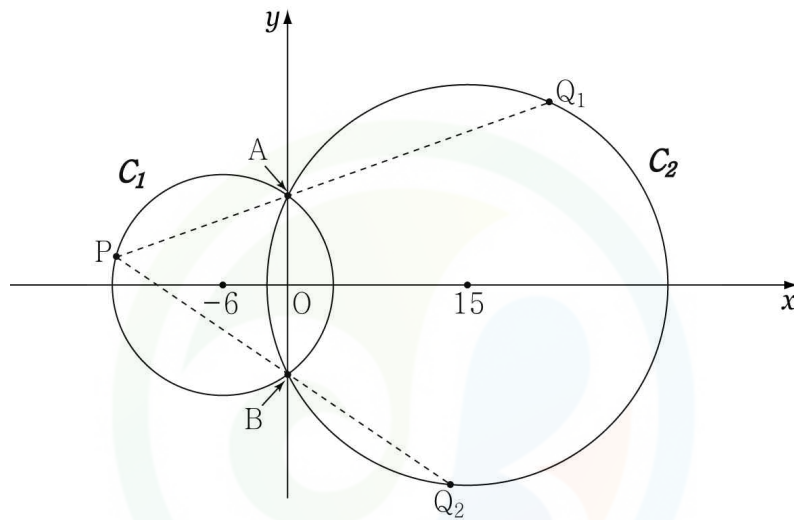
수 k 의 개수가 34가 되도록 하는 모든 상수 p 의 값의 합은?

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

정성진 T

1. [고등수학-상]

두 원 $C_1 : (x+6)^2 + y^2 = 10^2$, $C_2 : (x-15)^2 + y^2 = 17^2$ 이 y 축 위의 두 점 A, B 에서 만난다. 점 A, B 가 아닌 원 C_1 위의 어떤 점 P 에 대하여 직선 PA 가 원 C_2 와 만나는 점 중 A 가 아닌 점을 Q_1 , 직선 PB 가 원 C_2 와 만나는 점 중 B 가 아닌 점을 Q_2 라 하자.



옳은 것만을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고르면?

< 보 기 >

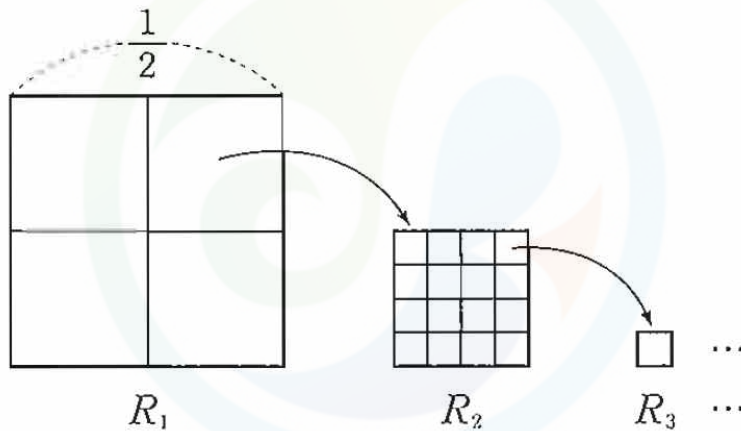
- ㄱ. $\overline{AB} = 16$
- ㄴ. $\triangle PAQ_2 \sim \triangle PBQ_1$
- ㄷ. $\overline{PQ_1}$ 의 최댓값은 42이다.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

정성진 T

2. [고2-수1]

한 변의 길이가 $\frac{1}{2}$ 인 정사각형 R_1 에 대하여 R_1 의 각 변을 이등분한 점을 변과 평행하게 연결하여 만든 4개의 정사각형 중 하나를 R_2 라 하자. 또 R_2 의 각 변을 4등분한 점을 각 변과 평행하게 연결하여 만든 16개의 정사각형 중 하나를 R_3 이라 하자. 이와 같이 만들어진 정사각형 R_n 의 한 변의 길이를 a_n 이라 할 때, R_n 의 각 변을 $\frac{1}{4}$ 등분한 점을 각 변과 평행하게 연결하면 한 변의 길이가 a_{n+1} 인 정사각형 R_{n+1} 이 만들어진다. 옳은 것만을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고르면? (단, n 은 자연수이다.)



< 보 기 >

ㄱ. $a_5 = \frac{1}{2^{16}}$

ㄴ. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = \frac{a_2}{a_1} + \frac{a_3}{a_2} + \frac{a_4}{a_3} + \frac{a_5}{a_4} + \frac{a_6}{a_5}$

ㄷ. 수열 $\left\{ \log_2 \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right\}$ 의 첫째항부터 제 10 항까지의 합은 511이다.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

최민근 T

1. [미적분2]

수직선 위를 움직이는 점 P의 시각 t 에서의 속도 $v(t)$ 가 $v(t) = t^2 - 4t + 3$ 이고, 시각 $t=0$ 에서의 점 P의 위치는 원점이다. 임의의 양수 x 에 대하여 시각 $t=x$ 에서의 점 P의 위치를 $f(x)$ 라 하고, 시각 $t=0$ 에서 $t=x$ 까지 점 P가 움직인 거리를 $g(x)$ 라 할 때, $h(x) = g(x) - f(x)$ 라 하자.

<보기>에서 옳은 것만을 있는 대로 고르면?

< 보 기 >

ㄱ. $h(2) = \frac{4}{3}$

ㄴ. $\int_1^3 h(x)dx = \int_3^4 h(x)dx$

ㄷ. 함수 $h(x)$ 는 $x=1$ 에서 미분가능하다.

2. [기하와 벡터]

$\overline{AB} = 2$, $\overline{AC} = 3$, $\overline{BC} = \sqrt{7}$ 인 $\triangle ABC$ 의 외심을 O 라 할 때, 벡터 \overrightarrow{AO} 는 $\overrightarrow{AO} = a\overrightarrow{AB} + b\overrightarrow{AC}$ 와 같이 나타내어진다. 두 실수 a, b 의 합 $a+b$ 의 값을 구하시오.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 한 빛 T

1. [고3-고2 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

[고3]

Many improvising actors talk about both ①the high they get from a good improvisation, and the terror they feel when a performance isn't going well. The unpredictability of group creativity can be frightening because failure is public. If a painter fails, he or she can paint over the canvas; a writer can crumple up the paper and throw it away. But imagine if writers had to publish every single one of their manuscripts — that's the situation improv actors find themselves in every night. Mark Gordon, a director of and actor in The Compass Players, said, "It always felt to me like taking your pants off in front of an audience. A little terrifying." Ted Flicker, director of the first St. Louis Compass and founder of the New York group The Premise, said "Unless you've actually tasted what improvising in front of an audience feels like, you can't imagine the horror of it."

[고2]

(A) Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, ②it was so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

(B) Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things ③that you are a high-cost provider. This would translate into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging appointments, it is generally in their interest to hire someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they could have spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be high. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and manage their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the provision of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be lower and joint output ④larger than will otherwise be achievable.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

조 세 미 T

1. [중3 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

(A) In 1924, Robert Coleman, a songbook editor, included the sisters' song in his songbook without their permission. He had even changed the lyrics to "Happy birthday to you." Over the following years, the song became very popular, and Coleman made a lot of money from it. The Hill Sisters became upset when they heard their song ①whose the lyrics had been changed. They decided to take Coleman to court. After many years, the court finally ordered Coleman to pay royalties to the sisters. The court decided that the original creators owned the song's copyright.

(B) Our message to you is brief, but important: Your subscription to Winston Magazine will end soon and we haven't heard from you about renewing it. We're sure you won't want to miss even one upcoming issue. Renew now to make sure that the service will continue. You'll get continued delivery of the excellent stories and news that make Winston Magazine the fastest growing magazine in America. ②To make it easy possible for you to act now, we've sent a reply card for you to complete. Simply send back the card today and you'll continue to receive your monthly issue of Winston Magazine.

(C) Although two weeks may not seem like a long time, I had the chance to make new friends, learn about a different culture, and, most importantly, do something that makes the lives of others better. I am so glad that this family now has a safe place where they can lay their heads. I believe everyone deserves a decent home. Right now, there are still many people around the world ③without a place to live. They are the reason why ordinary people like me want to go out there and help put a roof over their head.

(D) [Enter the Caliph, the boy, Ali, Lasid, and an olive merchant.]

CALIPH: (to the boy) Now, judge this case in front of all these people as you did yesterday.

BOY: (to Lasid) ④Is this the olive jar that you kept for 7 years until Ali returned?

LASID: Yes, and I never opened it. I swear.

Boy: Is that so? (to the olive merchant) Taste this olive.

OLIVE MERCHANT: It's very fresh. I'm quite sure that it is from this year's harvest.

Boy: Ali said that he had put the olives into the jar more than 7 years ago. It is Lasid that is lying!

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

정지영 T

1. [고3-고2 응용어법]

다음 밑줄 친 부분들의 체크포인트를 설명하고, 어법 혹은 문맥상으로 에러를 찾아 수정하십시오

[고3]

(A) Dr. Zajonc's drive theory claims that the mere presence of an audience is arousing, and that this increases the tendency to produce dominant responses. If the dominant responses are appropriate or correct in relation to the task, performance will be enhanced, but if inappropriate, performance will be impaired compared to when the person performs the task alone. This means that tasks we are skilled at, which are well learned and ①whose we have a long history of experience are likely to be enhanced in front of an audience. In contrast, tasks at which we are not skilled or those in the early stages of learning will be performed even more poorly in front of an audience.

(B) The green movement is sometimes criticized for downplaying the cost of going green. Just as food movements have sometimes acted unaware of the difficulty of a working-class family negotiating not only its food budget but also the effect on that budget of the time constraints of working parents, ②so too did the early environmentalism movement sometimes pay too little attention to the financial effect of environmentally responsible behavior. Recycling was an easy win because wartime rationing had conditioned people for it, and the gains were obvious and short-term. Switching to energy-saving lightbulbs is fairly easy to convince people to do, because of their longevity and the obvious long-term savings. Reducing water usage is more difficult, ③particularly giving how low water bills tend to be relative to other utilities — a change in behavior may amount to only a few dollars a month, and those few dollars may seem like a more-than-reasonable price for longer showers and a well-watered lawn. Even water conservation is only asking for a behavioral change, however, and perhaps the expense of a low-pressure showerhead. Asking people to spend money on going green has historically been difficult.

[고2]

Some people view old age as inevitably depressing. They assume that the older you get, the greater the deterioration in quality of life. Of course it's true that the longer you live, the more opportunity you have of experiencing negative as well as positive events. And certain illnesses, aches, pains, and disabilities do become more likely with increasing age, ④so do losses of family, friends, and social support. Therefore, some sadness is to be expected. Nonetheless, depression is absolutely not an inevitable consequence of old age. Most symptoms of depression in the elderly are identical to those in people of all ages. However, the elderly are more likely to focus on the physical, and talk about their aches and pains rather than their feelings of despair. Furthermore, elderly people commonly express regret and remorse about past events in their lives.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 약 선 T

1. [고2-고1 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

[고2]

- (A) Without money, people could only barter. Many of us barter to a small extent, when we return favors. A man might offer to mend his neighbor's broken door in return for a few hours of babysitting, for instance. Yet it is hard to imagine these personal exchanges working on a larger scale. What would happen if you wanted a loaf of bread and all you had to trade was your new car? Barter depends on the double coincidence of wants, ①where not only the other person happens to have what I want, but I also have what he wants. Money solves all these problems. There is no need to find someone who wants what you have to trade; you simply pay for your goods with money. The seller can then take the money and buy from someone else. Money is transferable and deferrable – the seller can hold on to it and buy when the time is right.
- (B) If you are feeling overwhelmed by the amount of responsibility that you have to deal with in your own life or your own home, you are going to have to figure out a way that you can balance out these responsibilities. For example, is there somebody that you can turn to to tell them that you have too much on your plate and you are feeling too overwhelmed by these responsibilities? If you can find somebody and divide up the labor so that you don't feel so overwhelmed by everything that you are doing, all you have to do sometimes ②is asking for help and your life will feel that much better. Many times people will surprise you with their willingness to help you out, so never assume that other people don't care about your stress. Let them know honestly ③what you are feeling and allow yourself some opportunities to avoid responsibility and give yourself a chance to relax.

[고1]

Whenever you say what you can't do, say what you can do. This ends a sentence on a positive note and has a much lower tendency to cause someone to challenge it. Consider this situation – a colleague comes up to you and asks you to look over some figures with them before a meeting they are having tomorrow. You simply say, 'No, I can't deal with this now.' This may then lead to them insisting how important your input is, increasing the pressure on you to give in. Instead of that, say to them, 'I can't deal with that now but what I can do is I can ask Brian to give you a hand and he should be able to explain them.' Or, 'I can't deal with that now but I can find you in about half an hour when I have finished.' ④Either of these types of responses are better than ending it with a negative.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

박 승 배 T

1. [고1 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

- (A) Words like ‘near’ and ‘far’ can mean different things depending on where you are and what you are doing. If you were at a zoo, then you might say ①you were ‘near’ an animal if you could reach out and touch it through the bars of its cage. Here the word ‘near’ means an arm’s length away. If you were telling someone how to get to your local shop, you might call it ‘near’ ②if it was a five - minute walk away. Now the word ‘near’ means much longer than an arm’s length away. Words like ‘near’, ‘far’, ‘small’, ‘big’, ‘hot’, and ‘cold’ all mean different things to different people at different times.
- (B) The mind is essentially a survival machine. Attack and defense against other minds, gathering, storing, and analyzing information – this is what it is good at, but it is not at all creative. All true artists create from a place of no - mind, from inner stillness. Even great scientists have reported that their creative breakthroughs came at a time of mental quietude. The surprising result of a nationwide inquiry among America’s most famous mathematicians, including Einstein, to find out their working methods, was that thinking “plays only a subordinate part in the brief, decisive phase of the creative act itself.” So I would say that the simple reason why the majority of scientists are not creative is ③not just because they don’t know how to think, but because they don’t know how to stop thinking!
- (C) The volunteers and I got to meet the family that would be moving into the home we were going to build the day after we arrived in Karjat, India. This family of five was living in a one-room hut. It was quite clear that this place was not big enough to house all the family members. In addition to that, there were jars everywhere to catch all the rainwater dripping from the roof. With all these jars on the floor, there was hardly any space to sit, ④let alone lay down. It was shocking to see how they were living. After meeting them, I felt even more determined to build them a beautiful home.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 병 철 T

1. [고2-고1 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

[고2]

There are times when having a pessimistic view is beneficial. For example, if you are driving in thick fog, it might be good to be focused on the fact that a car could be coming in the opposite direction! Many studies have found that pessimists were more accurate in their assessments than optimists. For example, in one test researchers asked the participants to predict how much they could control over a certain task that was given for the test. The result was that optimists thought they had a high degree of control over the task even when they had no control over it. However, pessimists accurately predicted how much or little control they had over the task. So in business it can be good ①to have some pessimists to attach to your team, as they will have a stronger control over reality often than the optimists.

[고1]

(A) Bad lighting can increase stress on your eyes, ②either can light that is too bright, or light that shines directly into your eyes. Fluorescent lighting can also be tiring. What you may not appreciate is that the quality of light may also be important. Most people are happiest in bright sunshine – this may cause a release of chemicals in the body that bring a feeling of emotional well-being. Artificial light, ③as typically contains only a few wavelengths of light, does not seem to have the same effect on mood that sunlight has. Try experimenting with working by a window or using full spectrum bulbs in your desk lamp. You will probably find that this improves the quality of your working environment.

(B) For the first year of sound film, it seemed that audiences would see any film that “talked.” When audience attendance dropped by 20 percent in the early part of 1929, however, film producers had to reexamine their product. Sound ④had made almost useless the techniques that directors had acquired through years of silent films. In effect, sound undermined the motion of the motion picture. For example, because the noise of the camera could be picked up by the sound system, the camera had to be encased in a large heavy soundproof box, which made the camera stationary. In addition, the actors had to use the microphones hidden on the set (in telephones, flower vases, etc.); they could never move away from the microphones. They often appeared rather odd as they stood speaking into a vase of flower.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 윤 희 T

1. [중3 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

- (A) My friend, Ian Brown from Virginia, was on his way to Niagara Falls with his family. He was driving about 75 miles/hour ①as he usually is in the U.S.A. Soon after the family entered Canada, a police car began to follow them. The police officer gave Ian the sign to stop. Then he asked Ian for his ID, and gave him a speeding ticket. Ian said to the officer, "I didn't go over the speed limit! It's 100, and I was driving at the speed of 75." The officer said, "No. You were driving 120 kilometers/hour, not 75." The officer pointed to a sign and said, "Do you see that sign? You are in Canada now. The speed limit here is 100 kilometers/hour. That is the same as 60 miles/hour."
- (B) Sangmin decided not to say anything about his feelings. Instead, he decided to check ②that Juwon was still his best friend. The next day, Sangmin made up a story and told Juwon that he was going to move to another school. As Sangmin told the story, Juwon wasn't really listening again. Juwon seemed to be thinking about something else. This time Sangmin got very angry. After school, Sangmin didn't wait for Juwon and went home alone. This went on for a few weeks. Sangmin never found out why Juwon hadn't listened to his problems. They are still friends, but their friendship ③is not as strong as was.
- (C) Near an honesty box, in which people placed coffee fund contributions, researchers at Newcastle University in the UK alternately displayed images of eyes and of flowers. Each image was displayed for a week at a time. During all the weeks in which eyes were displayed, bigger contributions were made than during the weeks when flowers were displayed. Over the ten weeks of the study, contributions during the 'eyes weeks' were almost three times higher ④than that made during the 'flowers weeks.' It was suggested that 'the evolved psychology of cooperation is highly sensitive to subtle cues of being watched,' and that the findings may have implications for how to provide effective nudges toward socially beneficial outcomes.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

송수연 T

1. [고1-중3 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

[고1]

Houston Airport executives faced plenty of complaints regarding baggage claim time, so they increased the number of baggage handlers. Although it reduced the average wait time to eight minutes, complaints didn't stop. It took about a minute to get from the arrival gate to baggage claim, so the passengers spent seven more minutes waiting for their bags. The solution was to move the arrival gates away from the baggage claim so it took passengers about seven minutes to walk there. It resulted in complaints ①reduced to almost zero. Research shows occupied time feels shorter than unoccupied time. People usually exaggerate about the time they waited, and ②what they find most bothersome is time spent unoccupying. Thus, occupying the passengers' time by making them walk longer gave them the idea they didn't have to wait as long.

[중3]

(A) Last summer my family traveled to Jeju Island, a place where lots of people go. We chose to sleep at a farmer's house in a small village. Sujin, the farmer's daughter, kindly volunteered to be our guide. She showed us around and even hiked with us in the mountains. She told us about the local customs. For example, there is a special week in January when people on the island usually move. They believe that people are free of bad spirits only during this week. She also told us that ③there would be a special gate called a jeongnang. It was made of wooden bars. People put the bars up or down to let visitors know when they would be home. Fair travel was a really nice way to know about the unique culture of Jeju.

(B) Before walking up to the top, our teacher told us to look at the plants and flowers on the way, and take notes about them. There were many kinds of wild flowers between the rock walls. I especially liked the milkweeds, which are quite common in Korea. However, when I tried to pick one, the teacher told me ④that I was not supposed to do. She advised me to keep the environment as beautiful as possible. I understood that Dokdo was a special place where we could see the beauty of untouched nature. I learned to appreciate the environment and felt great love for my country at the same time.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가 재평가

박 승 배 T

1. [중3 응용어법]

다음 글의 흐름상 밑줄 친 곳에 문맥상 혹은 어법상 어색한 부분이 있는 것을 골라 수정하십시오.

(A) Perhaps the biggest mistake that most investors make when they first begin investing is getting into a panic over losses. This is a major obstacle ①to make a strong and long - lasting plan. We work hard for our money, and we want to see it grow and work hard for us. But what most beginning investors don't understand is that investing in the stock market is a risk, and that with risk, you sometimes take losses. Although an investment may be falling in price, it doesn't mean you have to abandon it in a rush. The point is, as investors, we should not focus on short - term losses, but rather on long - term growth. Therefore, be patient when it comes to ②not your stock portfolio but to personal investments as well.

(B) How soon is too soon to start kids on a computer? If your baby is less than a year old, the answer is clear . That is because a baby's vision has not developed enough to focus on the screen, and they can't even sit up on their own. But after their first birthday, people have different answers to the question. Some people disagree with the idea of exposing three - year - olds to computers. They insist that parents stimulate their children in the traditional ways through reading, sports, and play - instead of computers. Others argue that early exposure to computers is helpful in adapting to our digital world. They believe the earlier kids start to use computers, ③the more they will have familiarity when using other digital devices.

(C) *Nancy:* I don't agree with Aram. I believe that people should have the right to choose what they want to wear. However, I think wearing a school uniform is good for students. It helps us build group spirit. By wearing the same clothes, we feel we have closer ties to one another. It seems that we are in the same boat.

Ella: ④My opinion is similar to Aram. I think we can learn a lot by wearing what we choose. I believe that there are many ways to learn about the world. Having an interest in fashion is surely one of them. I don't think we have to spend all our time only on schoolwork. An interest in fashion, as well as in schoolwork, can help us to grow.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

[고3 국어]

어린 말은 땅아지, 어린 소는 송아지, 어린 개는 강아지라고 한다. 이들은 모두 사람들이 친숙하게 기르는 가축이라는 공통점이 있으며, 새끼를 나타내는 단어가 모두 ‘-아지’로 끝난다는 점이 흥미롭다. 그런데 돼지도 흔한 가축인데, 현대 국어에서 어린 돼지를 가리키는 고유어 단어는 따로 없다. ‘가축과 그 새끼’를 나타내는 고유어 어휘 체계에서 ‘어린 돼지’의 자리는 빈자리로 남아 있는 것이다. 그렇다고 해서 어린 돼지를 사람들이 인식하지 못하는 것은 아니다. 다만 어린 돼지를 가리키는 고유어 단어가 없을 뿐인데, 이렇게 한 언어의 어휘 체계 내에서 개념은 존재하지만 실제 단어가 존재하지 않는 경우를 ‘어휘적 빈자리’라고 한다.

어휘적 빈자리는 계속 존재하기도 하지만, 다양한 방식으로 채워지기도 한다. 그렇다면 **어휘적 빈자리가 채워지는 방식**에는 어떤 것들이 있을까? 첫 번째 방식은 단어가 아닌 구를 만들어 빈자리를 채우는 방식이다. 어떤 언어에는 ‘사촌, 고종사촌, 이종사촌’에 해당하는 각각의 단어는 존재하지만, 외사촌을 지시하는 단어는 없다. 그래서 그 언어에서 외사촌을 지시할 때에는 ‘외삼촌의 자식’이라고 말한다고 한다. 현대 국어에서 어린 돼지를 가리킬 때 ‘아기 돼지, 새끼 돼지’ 등으로 말하는 것도 이러한 방식에 해당된다.

두 번째 방식은 한자어나 외래어를 이용하여 빈자리를 채우는 방식이다. 무지개의 색채를 나타내는 현대 국어의 어휘 체계는 ‘빨강-주황-노랑-초록-파랑...’인데 이 중 ‘빨강, 노랑, 파랑’은 고유어이지만 ‘빨강과 노랑의 중간색’, ‘풀의 빛깔과 같이 푸른빛을 약간 띤 녹색’ 등을 나타내는 고유어는 없기 때문에 한자어 ‘주황(朱黃)’과 ‘초록(草綠)’ 등이 쓰이고 있다.

세 번째 방식은 상의어로 하의어의 빈자리를 채우는 방식이다. ‘누이’는 원래 손위와 손아래를 모두 가리키는 단어인데, 손위를 의미하는 ‘누나’라는 단어는 따로 있으나 ‘손아래’만을 의미하는 단어는 없어서 상의어인 ‘누이’가 그대로 빈자리에 들어가게 되었다. 이후 의미 구별을 위해 손아래를 의미하는 ‘누이동생’이 생겨나기는 했지만, 여전히 ‘누이’는 상의어로도 쓰이고, 하의어로도 쓰인다.

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

1-1. 윗글을 바탕으로 <보기>에 대해 이해한 내용으로 적절한 것은?

<보 기>

지금의 ‘돼지’를 의미하는 말이 예전에는 ‘돌’이었고, ‘돌’에 ‘-아지’가 붙어 ‘돌의 새끼’를 의미하는 ‘도야지’가 쓰였다. 그런데 현대 국어의 표준어에서는 ‘돌’이 사라지고, ‘돌’의 자리를 ‘도야지’의 형태가 바뀐 ‘돼지’가 차지하게 되었다

- ① ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’에 해당하는 개념이 지금은 사라졌다.
- ② ‘예전’의 ‘돌’은 ‘도야지’의 하의어로, 의미가 더 한정적이다.
- ③ 지금의 ‘돼지’와 ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’가 나타내는 개념은 다르다.
- ④ 지금의 ‘어린 돼지’에 해당하는 어휘적 빈자리는 ‘예전’부터 있었다.
- ⑤ ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’의 개념을 나타내기 위해 지금은 하나의 고유어 단어가 사용된다.

1-2. 윗글의 어휘적 빈자리가 채워지는 방식 이 적용된 사례만을 <보기>에서 있는 대로 고른 것은?

<보 기>

- ㄱ. 학생 1은 할머니 휴대 전화에 번호를 저장해 드리면서 할머니의 첫 번째, 네 번째 사위는 각각 ‘맏사위’, ‘막냇사위’ 라고 입력했지만, 두 번째, 세 번째 사위를 구별하여 가리키는 단어가 없어 ‘둘째 사위’, ‘셋째 사위’라고 입력하였다.
- ㄴ. 학생 2는 ‘핑’에 대한 보고서를 작성할 때 핑의 하의어로 수핑에 해당하는 ‘장끼’와 암핑에 해당하는 ‘까투리’는 알고 있었지만, 핑의 새끼를 나타내는 단어를 몰라 국어사전에서 고유어 ‘꺼병이’를 찾아 사용하였다.
- ㄷ. 학생 3은 태양계의 행성을 가리키는 어휘 체계인 ‘수성-금성-지구-화성...’을 조사하면서 ‘금성’의 고유어로 ‘셋별’과 ‘개밥바라기’가 있음을 알았는데, ‘개밥바라기’라는 단어는 생소하여 ‘셋별’만을 기록하였다.

- ① ㄱ
- ② ㄱ, ㄴ
- ③ ㄱ, ㄷ
- ④ ㄴ, ㄷ
- ⑤ ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ

2019년 6월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

1-1. [정답] ③

어휘의 변화 유형 파악

정답해설 : ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’는 돼지의 새끼를 나타내는 개념이고, 지금의 ‘돼지’는 돼지 전체를 나타내는 개념이다.

[오답피하기]

- ① ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’에 해당하는 개념은 ‘돌(돼지)의 새끼’인데, 이 개념은 지금도 존재한다.
- ② ‘예전’의 ‘돌’은 돼지이고, ‘도야지’는 돼지의 새끼이기 때문에 ‘돌’이 ‘도야지’의 하의어라는 진술은 적절하지 않다.
- ④ ‘예전’에는 ‘돌’, ‘도야지’가 모두 쓰였기 때문에 지금의 ‘어린 돼지’에 해당하는 어휘적 빈자리가 없었다.
- ⑤ ‘예전’의 ‘도야지’의 개념은 돼지의 새끼인데, 지금은 이를 나타내기 위해 ‘아기 돼지, 새끼 돼지’처럼 단어가 아닌 구를 사용한다.

1-2. [정답] ①

어휘의 변화 유형 파악

정답해설 : ㄱ에서 학생 1이 두 번째, 세 번째 사위를 구별하여 가리키는 단어가 없어 이들을 ‘둘째 사위, 셋째 사위’라고 입력하는 것은 단어가 아닌 구를 만들어 어휘적 빈자리를 채우는 첫 번째 방식의 사례로 적절하다. ㄴ에는 ‘꿍’의 새끼를 나타내는 단어로 ‘꺼병이’가 존재하므로 이는 어휘적 빈자리가 존재하는 경우로 적절하지 않다.

한편 ㄷ은 ‘금성’의 고유어인 ‘개밥바라기’와 ‘셋별’ 중 ‘셋별’을 택하는 내용으로, 이 역시 어휘적 빈자리를 보여주는 예로 적절하지 않다.