

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김래형 T

1. [미적분]

최고차항의 계수가 양수인 삼차함수 $f(x)$ 가 모든 실수 x 에 대하여 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ 를 만족시킨다. 서로 다른 두 양수 α, β ($\alpha < \beta$)에 대하여 함수 $f(\ln x)$ 는 $x = \alpha, x = \beta$ 에서 극값을 갖고 $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = e^{2\sqrt{3}}$ 이다. 함수 $f(x)$ 에 대하여 다음 조건을 만족시키는 실수 p 와 일차함수 $g(x)$ 가 존재할 때, $f(6)$ 의 값을 구하면?

$$(가) \quad g'(p) = \frac{f'(\ln p)}{p} = -2$$

(나) 모든 양의 실수 x 에 대하여 $(x-p)\{f(\ln x) - g(x)\} \geq 0$ 이 성립한다.

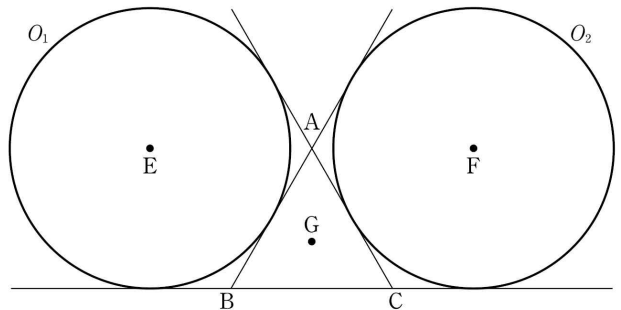
2. [기하]

한 변의 길이가 $2\sqrt{3}$ 인 정삼각형 ABC가 있다. 선분 AB와 두 직선 AC, BC에 동시에 접하면서 중심이 정삼각형 ABC의 외부에 있는 원을 O_1 이라 하고, 원 O_1 의 중심을 E라 하자. 또, 선분 AC와 두 직선 AB, BC에 동시에 접하면서 중심이 정삼각형 ABC의 외부에 있는 원을 O_2 라 하고, 원 O_2 의 중심을 F라 하자. 삼각형 ABC의 무게중심 G와 세 점 P, Q, R가 다음 조건을 만족시킨다.

$$(가) \quad |\overrightarrow{EP}| = |\overrightarrow{FQ}| = |\overrightarrow{FR}| = 3$$

$$(나) \quad (\overrightarrow{GF} - 4\overrightarrow{GQ}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{GF} - 4\overrightarrow{GR}) = 0$$

$\overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GQ} + \overrightarrow{GP} \cdot \overrightarrow{GR}$ 의 값이 최대가 되는 점 P를 P_M , 최소가 되는 점 P를 P_m 이라 할 때, 두 벡터 $\overrightarrow{GP_M}$ 과 $\overrightarrow{GP_m}$ 이 이루는 각 θ 에 대하여 $\cos \theta$ 의 값을 구하시오.



2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김수현 T

1. [고등수학-상]

두 점 $A(0, a)$, $B(3, 0)$ 과 제 1사분면 위의 점 C 에 대하여 $\triangle ABC$ 가 $\angle C = 90^\circ$ 인 직각이등변삼각형일 때, 원점 O 와 점 C 사이의 거리의 최댓값과 최솟값을 각각 구하시오. (단, $-1 \leq a \leq 2$)

2. [수학1]

등차수열 $\{a_n\}$ 에 대하여 $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$,

$T_n = |a_1| + |a_2| + |a_3| + \dots + |a_n|$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)이라 하자.

S_n 과 T_n 이 다음 조건을 만족시킬 때, a_{10} 의 값은?

(가) $S_{10} = a_{10}$

(나) $n \geq 4$ 일 때, $T_n = S_n + 80$

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 창 수 T

1. [중2수학-상]

일차방정식 $ax + 2y - 6 = 0$ 의 그래프와 x 축, y 축으로 둘러싸인 삼각형의 넓이가 18일 때, a 의 값을 구하시오.

2. [중3수학-상]

세 점 $A(0,3)$, $B(-4,0)$, $C(0,0)$ 를 꼭짓점으로 하는 삼각형 ABC 가 있다. 삼각형 ABC 의 내심의 좌표를 꼭짓점으로 하고 삼각형 ABC 의 외심을 지나는 이차함수의 식을 구하시오.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김현정 T

1. [중2수학-상]

두 자리의 자연수 m 이 있다. 이 수의 일의 자리의 숫자와 십의 자리의 숫자를 바꾼 수를 n 이라 하면, $m+n$ 이 어떤 자연수의 제곱이 된다고 한다. 이때 m 의 일의 자리의 숫자와 십의 자리의 숫자의 합을 a 라 하고 m 의 가짓수를 b 라 할 때, $a+b$ 의 값을 구하시오.

2. [중3수학-상]

주사위를 세 번 던져서 나오는 눈의 수를 각각 a, b, c 라고 할 때, 이차함수 $y = ax^2 + bx - c$ 중에서 축의 방정식이 $x = -1$ 이고, 점 $(1, 1)$ 을 지나는 이차함수들의 최솟값들 중에서 가장 작은 것을 구하시오.

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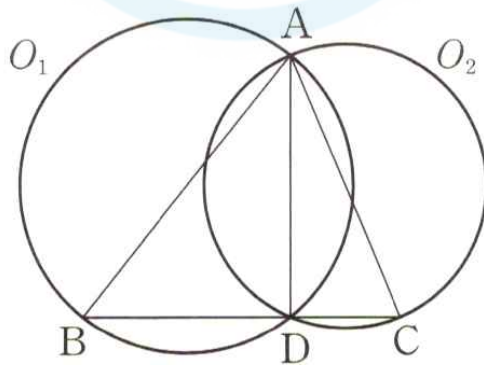
노진모 T

1. [중3수학-상]

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

2. [고등수학-상]

삼각형 ABC의 변 AB와 변 AC를 각각 지름으로 하는 두 원 O_1, O_2 가 두 점 A, D에서 만난다. $\overline{AD}, \overline{AC}, \overline{BC}, \overline{AB}$ 가 이 순서대로 네 개의 연속된 짝수일 때, 두 원 O_1, O_2 의 넓이의 합을 구하시오



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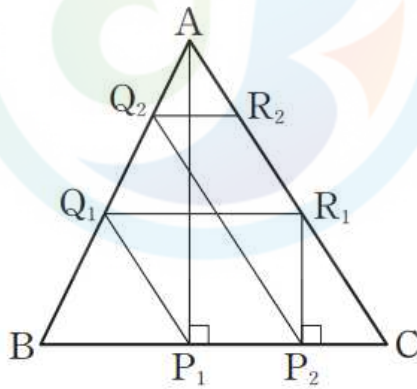
오 정 석 T

1. [고등수학-상]

원 $(x+5)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 8$ 과 직선 $y = x + 10$ 은 두 점에서 만난다. 원과 직선의 두 교점 및 원의 중심을 꼭짓점으로 하는 삼각형을 $f(x, y) = 0$ 이라 할 때, 도형 $f(x, y) = 0$ 의 내부와 도형 $f(y-9, x+9) = 0$ 의 내부의 공통부분의 넓이는?

2. [수학1]

예각삼각형 ABC 의 꼭짓점 A 에서 선분 BC 에 내린 수선의 발을 P_1 이라 할 때, $\overline{AP_1} = 1$ 이고, P_1 은 선분 BC 를 3:4로 내분하는 점이다. 자연수 n 에 대하여 세 점 Q_n, R_n, P_{n+1} 을 다음 규칙에 따라 정할 때, 선분 $R_{10}P_{11}$ 의 길이를 구하시오.



- (가) 선분 BC 위의 점 P_n 을 지나고 직선 AC 에 평행한 직선이 선분 AB 와 만나는 점을 Q_n 이라 한다.
- (나) 선분 AB 위의 점 Q_n 을 지나고 직선 BC 에 평행한 직선이 선분 AC 와 만나는 점을 R_n 이라 한다.
- (다) 점 R_n 에서 선분 BC 에 내린 수선의 발을 P_{n+1} 이라 한다.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 재 호 T

1. [수학1]

임의의 실수 k, t 와 점 $P\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ 에 대하여

두 점 $A\left(\frac{-2t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t^2+2t+2}{1+t^2}\right), B(k, -k+3+\sqrt{2})$ 사이의 거리가 최소가 될 때

의 $\angle APB$ 를 θ 라고 할 때, $\cos\theta$ 의 값은?

2. [미적분]

실수 전체의 집합에서 미분 가능한 함수 $f(x)$ 가 역함수 $g(x)$ 를 갖고,

$f(1) = 2, f(2) = 4, \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \frac{8}{3}$ 을 만족시킨다. 함수 $f(e^x - 1)$ 의 역함수를

$h(x)$ 라 할 때, $\int_2^4 \frac{g'(x)}{h'(x)}dx$ 의 값을 구하시오.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

장 원 흥 T

1. [고등수학-상]

x 에 대한 사차방정식 $x^4 - 3x^2 + k = 0$ 의 네 근 중 두 근의 합이 1이 된다고 한다. 가장 큰 근과 가장 작은 근의 차를 구하시오. (단, k 는 실수이다.)

2. [수학1]

$0 \leq t \leq 3$ 인 실수 t 와 상수 k 에 대하여 $t \leq x \leq t+1$ 에서 방정식 $\sin \frac{\pi}{2}x = k$ 의 모든 해의 개수를 $f(t)$ 라 하자.

함수 $f(t)$ 가 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (0 \leq t < a \text{ 또는 } a < t \leq b) \\ 2 & (t = a) \\ 0 & (b < t \leq 3) \end{cases}$ 일 때, $a^2 + b^2 + k^2$ 의 값

은? (단, a, b 는 $0 < a < b < 3$ 인 상수이다.)

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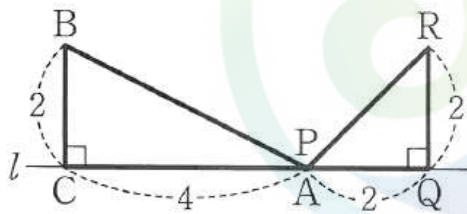
정 성 진 T

1. [고등수학-상]

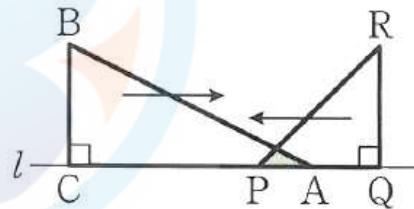
직선 l 위를 움직이는 네 점 A, C, P, Q 와 직선 l 의 위쪽에서 움직이는 두 점 B, R 가 있다.

이때, 세 점 A, B, C 는 $\overline{AC} = 4, \overline{BC} = 2, \angle ACB = 90^\circ$ 인 직각삼각형을, 세 점 P, Q, R 는 $\overline{PQ} = \overline{QR} = 2, \angle PQR = 90^\circ$ 인 직각삼각형을 만든 상태를 유지하면서 움직인다.

[그림 1]과 같이 두 직각삼각형의 꼭짓점 A 와 P 가 일치한 상태에서 출발하여 직각삼각형 ABC 는 오른쪽으로, 직각삼각형 PQR 는 왼쪽으로 각각 직선 l 을 따라 매초 1의 속력으로 움직인다. 시각 t ($t > 0$)에 대하여 [그림 2]와 같이 두 삼각형이 겹쳐지는 부분의 넓이를 $S(t)$ 라 하면 $2 \leq t \leq 3$ 에서 $S(t)$ 는 $t = a$ 일 때 최댓값 M 을 갖는다. $a + M$ 의 값을 구하시오.



[그림 1]



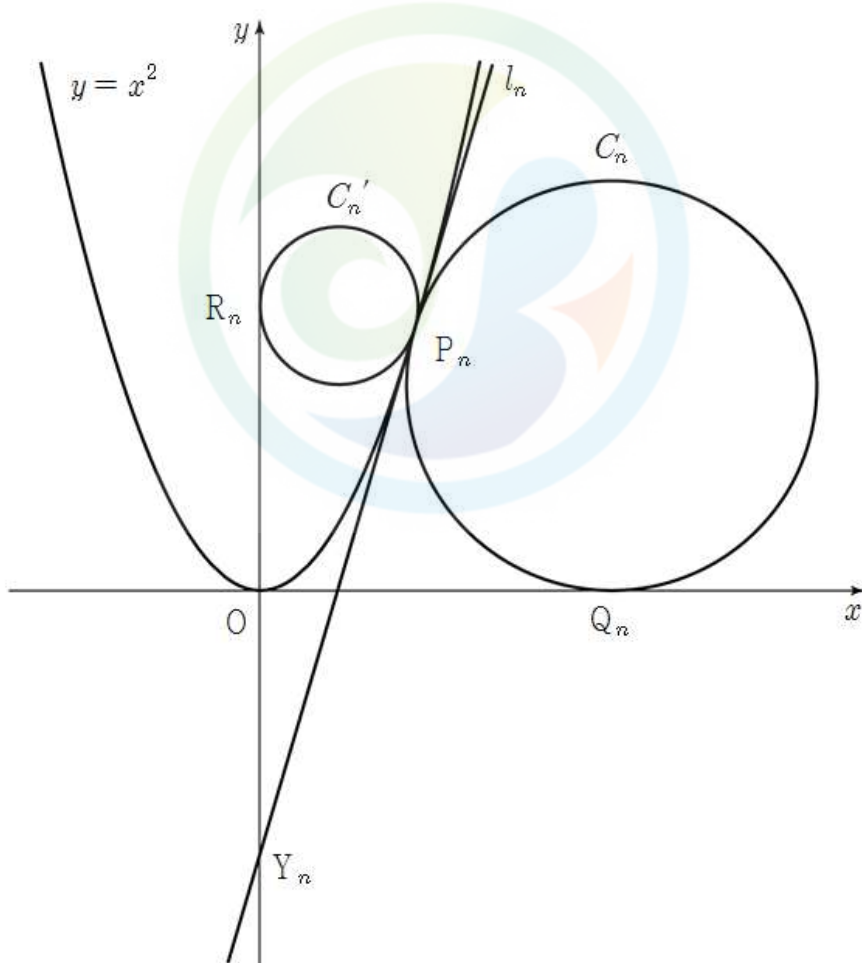
[그림 2]

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

정 성 진 T

2. [수학2]

자연수 n 에 대하여 곡선 $y = x^2$ 위의 점 $P_n(n, n^2)$ 에서의 접선을 l_n 이라 하고, 직선 l_n 이 y 축과 만나는 점을 Y_n 이라 하자. x 축에 접하고 점 P_n 에서 직선 l_n 에 접하는 원을 C_n , y 축에 접하고 점 P_n 에서 직선 l_n 에 접하는 원을 C'_n 이라 할 때, 원 C_n 과 x 축과의 교점을 Q_n , 원 C'_n 과 y 축과의 교점을 R_n 이라 하자. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{OQ_n}}{\overline{Y_nR_n}}$ 의 값을 구하시오. (단, O 는 원점이고, 점 Q_n 의 x 좌표와 점 R_n 의 y 좌표는 양수이다.)



2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

최혜림 T

1. [확률과 통계]

자연수 n 에 대하여 0부터 n 까지 정수가 하나씩 적힌 $(n+1)$ 개의 공이 들어 있는 상자가 있다. 이 상자에서 한 개의 공을 꺼내어 공에 적힌 수를 확인하고 다시 넣는 과정을 5번 반복할 때, 확인한 5개의 수가 다음 조건을 만족시키는 경우의 수를 a_n 이라 하자.

(가) 꺼낸 공에 적힌 수는 먼저 꺼낸 공에 적힌 수보다 작지 않다.

(나) 세 번째 꺼낸 공에 적힌 수는 첫 번째 꺼낸 공에 적힌 수보다 1이 더 크다.

$\sum_{n=1}^{18} \frac{a_n}{n+2}$ 의 값을 구하시오.

2. [미적분]

두 연속함수 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 가 다음 조건을 만족시킬 때, $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(x)+g(x)}{1+e^x} dx$ 의 값을 구하시오.

(가) 모든 실수 x 에 대하여 $f(-x) = f(x)$, $g(-x) = -g(x)$ 이다.

(나) $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \frac{5}{7}$

(다) $\int_0^1 \frac{g(x)(1-e^x)}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{3}{7}$

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 약 선 T

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

1. [고3 응용어법]

(A) A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised ①artists discovering their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain’s visual strategies are ②projecting images from within the mind out onto the world.

2. [고2 응용어법]

(B) In the movie *The Martian*, the hero Mark Watney is an astronaut struggling to stay live on Mars. In order to survive, he grows potatoes in the Martian soil. Could it really be possible to grow plants in space on Mars or on the moon? The answer is partly no, because we ③have not had the opportunity to try to grow any plants on Mars or on the moon. But the answer is also yes, because we have been growing plants in space in the confined environments of various spacecraft for several years. In the early days of space travel, plants were grown on spacecraft primarily for research purposes—to better understand how they functioned and how they grew under different conditions, such as in microgravity and closed environments. In recent years, however, NASA has seriously started ④investigating the potential of space-growing plants as a food source for astronauts.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 윤 희 T

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

1. [중3 응용어법]

(A) Like anything else involving effort, compassion takes practice. We have to work at getting into the habit of standing with others in their time of need. Sometimes offering help is a simple matter ①what does not take us far out of our way – remembering to speak a kind word to someone who is down, or spending an occasional Saturday morning volunteering for a favorite cause. At other times, helping involves some real sacrifice. “A bone to the dog is not charity,” Jack London observed. “Charity is the bone shared with the dog, when you are just as hungry as the dog.” ②If we practice to take the many small opportunities to help others, we’ll be in shape to act when those requiring real, hard sacrifice come along.

2. [중2 응용어법]

(B) There is no place like Gangwon-do for beautiful nature. First, we went to Baengnyong Cave. This 1.8-kilometer-long cave is still in good condition. ③It was so amazed to see its natural beauty. Near the end of our cave tour, the guide turned off the lights in the cave for a minute. Everything became very dark, so we were able to focus on the sounds there. It was the most amazing experience of the tour! Our next stop was Donggang. We went rafting! It was exciting to ride on the rough water ④or enjoy the view at the same time.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

박 승 배 T

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

1. [고2 응용어법]

(A) Industrial robots, ①though making fast progress since then, are not yet thinking machines which can act independently. They are more like advanced clockworks, although far more precisely operated. Now, industrial robots can be seen to do hard labor everywhere around us, especially in factories and laboratories. They perform repetitive and dangerous tasks, lift heavy objects, conduct tests in severe environments, or help medical doctors with difficult operations. Products are manufactured infinitely faster and cheaper than before, thanks to them. They are sent deep into the sea, into volcanoes, and even to other planets ②where they subject to extreme conditions, doing what humans might be supposed to do at the risk of their lives. Modern industrial robots have significantly contributed to comfort and safety in work environments.

2. [고1 응용어법]

(B) Every event that causes you to smile makes you feel happy ③and to produce feel-good chemicals in your brain. Force your face to smile even when you are stressed or feel unhappy. The facial muscular pattern produced by the smile is linked to all the “happy networks” in your brain and will in turn naturally calm you down and change your brain chemistry by releasing the same feel-good chemicals. Researchers studied the effects of a genuine and forced smile on individuals during a stressful event. The researchers had participants perform stressful tasks ④during not smiling, smiling, or holding chopsticks crossways in their mouths (to force the face to form a smile). The results of the study showed that smiling, forced or genuine, during stressful events reduced the intensity of the stress response in the body and lowered heart rate levels after recovering from the stress.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

송 지 영 T

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

1. [중3 응용어법]

(A) In 1946, a strange man visited me and asked, "Are you Mr. Kim Yonghwan's daughter?" For me, this was an odd question because ①I was more used to be called the daughter of a *parakho*. "I'm your father's friend. You may wonder if it is true, but your father..." the man said. At that moment, I was expecting disappointing news since I did not have good memories of my father. Back in the 1920's, whenever people saw me in the village, they would say, "There goes the *parakho's* daughter." My father was a son from a very rich family. Instead of living the life of a *seonbi*, he was always at the gambling house. ②That is because he was called a *parakho*, which means someone who ruins his family's fortune.

2. [중2 응용어법]

(B) Do you like traditional markets? Then go to Gukje Market in Busan. It is one of the most famous markets in Busan. Do you know ③what it is famous? It is famous for selling a variety of goods from different countries. It was interesting to see all the international goods there. We also ate ④many kinds of street food, such as *Gimbap*, fish cake, and *Hotteok*. Then we walked to Bosu-dong Book Street. Many bookstores there sell used books. We were really excited because we found some old comic books! It was nice to relax in a café and read them.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 가 램 T

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

1. [고2 응용어법]

(A) Every farmer knows that the hard part is getting the field prepared. Inserting seeds and watching them grow is easy. In the case of science and industry, the community prepares the field, yet society tends to give all the credit to the individual who happens to plant a successful seed. Planting a seed does not necessarily require overwhelming intelligence; ①creating an environment that allows seeds to prosper is. We need to give more credit to the community in science, politics, business, and daily life. Martin Luther King Jr. was a great man. Perhaps his greatest strength was his ability to inspire people to work together to achieve, against all odds, revolutionary changes in society's perception of race and in the fairness of the law. ②But to really understand what he accomplished it requires looking beyond the man. Instead of treating him as the manifestation of everything great, we should appreciate his role in allowing America to show that it can be great.

2. [고1 응용어법]

(B) When reading another scientist's findings, think critically about the experiment. Ask yourself: Were observations recorded during or after the experiment? Do the conclusions make sense? Can the results be repeated? Are the sources of information reliable? You should also ask ③that the scientist or group conducting the experiment was unbiased. Being unbiased means that you have no special interest in the outcome of the experiment. For example, if a drug company pays for an experiment to test how well one of its new products works, there is a special interest involved: The drug company profits if the experiment shows that its product is effective. ④Therefore, the experimenters aren't subjective. They might ensure the conclusion is positive and benefits the drug company. When assessing results, think about any biases that may be present!

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 동 혁 T

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

1. [고1 응용어법]

(A) Until 1966, no one knew that the Mugujeonggwang Daedaranigyeong, the world's oldest printed document, ①lies inside a container at Bulguksa Temple in Gyeongju, Korea. Experts around the world were shocked that a document printed more than 1,200 years ago could still be around. They were even more surprised when the paper was removed from the container. Although the document was printed before 751 CE, it was still in perfect condition. This discovery proved that the paper-making technology of the Unified Silla Kingdom era (676-935) was ②more advanced than either Japan or China, both of which also had highly developed paper-making technology. How could this paper last for more than 1,000 years without breaking down or becoming damaged? The secret lies in *hanji's* amazing physical properties. *Hanji* is traditionally made from the bark of the mulberry tree. Through a number of complex processes, the tree bark is made into a paper that is very durable and hard to tear.

2. [중3 응용어법]

(B) I had gone to Denver in December for a ski trip. When I got there, my friend Tom ③had arrived to the resort already. We skied together for three days. On our last day there we met some interesting people. They moved to Denver two years before. They said they were really enjoying their lives there. They took us to the Cherry Tree Shopping Center that night. ④We went some shopping at the mall and had dinner together. We returned to the hotel by taxi because the last bus had already left. Anyway, Tom and I had a lot of fun in Denver. We are planning to go there again next year.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 선 경 T

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

1. [고2 응용어법]

(A) When Perseus grew up to be a strong, handsome youth, Danae was still remarkably beautiful. They had been living peacefully enough when King Polydectes, ruler of the island, fell in love with Danae. Hoping to take Danae as his wife, the evil king ①resolved sending Perseus on a fatal enterprise that would be sure to get him killed. The king lied to Perseus, “I am getting married to a princess, and it is customary to give the royal bride a special present. If you are as brave as people say you are, you can bring me the head of the Gorgon Medusa.” The Gorgons were the most terrible monsters the world had ever seen, and Medusa was one of them. The Gorgons were three sisters, with only a remote resemblance to women. They were, in fact, frightful dragons. Instead of hair, a hundred snakes grew on their heads! While the monsters were a spectacle, people never looked at them. If a mortal saw one of their faces, he or she was certain, ②that very instant, being changed into lifeless stone!

2. [고1 응용어법]

(B) Have you noticed that some coaches get the most out of their athletes while others don't? A poor coach will tell you what you did wrong and then tell you not to do it again: “Don't drop the ball!” What happens next? The images you see in your head ③are images of you to drop the ball! Naturally, your mind recreates what it just “saw” based on what it's been told. Not surprisingly, you walk on the court and drop the ball. What does the good coach do? He or she points out what could be improved, but will then tell you how you could or should perform: “④I know you'll catch the ball perfect this time.” Sure enough, the next image in your mind is you catching the ball and scoring a goal. Once again, your mind makes your last thoughts part of reality — but this time, that “reality” is positive, not negative.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

이 하 연 T

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

1. [고3 응용어법]

(A) Whereas nineteenth-century dietary reformers worried that we'd stopped baking our own bread, today's food evangelists worry that we've stopped cooking altogether. It's true that families eat out more than in the past. And women ① spend less time cooking than they did it a few generations ago. But oversimplified comparisons of today's families with those of previous generations fail to acknowledge the fact that Americans have long depended on the labor of others to get dinner on the table. Poor white women and women of color prepared many people's meals a century ago, just as they do today. The difference is that these women previously worked inside the home, as domestic laborers, rather than in restaurants. At the peak, almost two million domestic workers were employed in American households. Anthropologist Amy Trubek notes that idealized visions of home cooking persistently neglect "the ② many generations of paid cooks who first worked in homes and then in commercial settings to make these meals possible."

2. [고2 응용어법]

(B) When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, ③ which means that the seed's hull has been hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. ④ That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

정지영 T

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

1. [고3 응용어법]

(A) Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically ①adjusts what it considers body including the tool. We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as “our” screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. ②The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become themselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car’s hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive.

2. [고2 응용어법]

(B) Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning ③and thus understanding the relationship between both have become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The “biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis” by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton’s time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches ④but the increased probability of competitors that prevents invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

조 세 미 T

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

1. [중3 응용어법]

(A) I regularly volunteer to work at a community center. In early summer, one of the staff members at the center told me about a volunteer camp in the Philippines. ① The idea of volunteering abroad excited myself, so I decided to go there for a week. On my first day, I had a traditional Filipino dish called *tinolang manok*. It was chicken ginger soup with vegetables. It had a strong ginger smell, but it tasted good. After dinner, my team members and I talked about our expectations for the camp. We were half worried and half excited about it, so it was a little difficult to fall asleep. Our volunteer work finally started on the second day. The first job for my team was ② paint the walls of the elementary school on an island near Cebu. When I first saw the school building, it looked old and worn. Walking inside, we met a group of students studying. When they saw us, they welcomed us.

2. [중2 응용어법]

(B) Jihye is a big data specialist. She works on many projects. For example, last year, she made bus routes. To find the best night routes, ③ she needed collecting smartphone use data and taxi use patterns from late-night travelers. Then she analyzed this information to create the most useful routes. Now Jihye is working with an online shopping mall. She is collecting data from customers to find out the best styles for them. She knows ④ big data allow us to learn more about our daily lives. If you want to become a big data specialist, you should develop your math and problem-solving skills! Think about yourself and prepare for your future. If you keep looking ahead and dreaming big, your future will be bright.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

천 해 연 T

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

1. [중1 응용어법]

(A) Have you ever heard of migrating birds? Every year migrating birds move back and forth from one place to another, looking for better climate or resources. Mr and Mrs Gibson are a goose couple. Why don't we go talk to them ①to listen what they have to say. "Hello! What do you do when you're on migration?" "We stay till summer here. In late fall, however, it gets cold and we move to a warmer country. We fly ②so high as the clouds. We follow a leader and fly in a "V" shape. The leader has to guide us, and it's not an easy job. So we take turns in the lead to save energy. This way, we can travel very far." "Take turns, huh? That's interesting."

2. [초6 응용어법]

(B) For the Chinese, ③some color have a special meaning. It's well known that they think of red as good luck, but what about the other colors? The Chinese believed that black was the color of the heavens, because they noticed that they northern sky was often strangely black. This old belief became a saying: "heaven and earth of mysterious black." Red was the color of good fortune and joy. Therefore, ④they were seen everywhere during celebrations such as weddings, birthdays, and the New Year. People gave money as gifts in red envelopes as well.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

최 지 선 T

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

1. [고2 응용어법]

(A) From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent is ①his belief misguided that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. “I’ll keep criticizing you until your attitude and motivation improve!” In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager’s feelings and discourages him/her from wanting to hear what the father has to say and from doing what the father wants him/her to do. The paternal criticism is offensive, not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father contaminates his connection with his teenager by provoking his/her increased resentment and dislike. “Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, ②that is all he really cares about!” As a performance coach, a father would be far better served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of dissatisfaction will cause improvement.

2. [고1 응용어법]

(B) Our brains are constantly solving problems. Every time we learn, or remember, or make sense of something, we solve a problem. Some psychologists have characterized all infant language-learning as problem-solving, ③extended to children such scientific procedures as “learning by experiment,” or “hypothesis-testing.” Grown-ups rarely explain the meaning of new words to children, let alone how grammatical rules work. Instead they use the words or the rules in conversation and leave it to children to figure out what is going on. In order to learn language, an infant must make sense ④of the contexts of which language occurs; problems must be solved. We have all been solving problems of this kind since childhood, usually without awareness of what we are doing.

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

[고등국어 기출] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(가) 우리들과는 달리 오직 '신발 한 켤레의 토지'에 서서 이처럼 우람할 수 있다는 것이 충격적이고 경이였습니다. 생각하면 소나무보다 훨씬 더 많은 것을 소비하면서도 무엇 하나 변변히 이루어 내지 못하고 있는 나에게 소광리의 솔숲은 마치 회초리를 들고 기다리는 엄한 스승 같았습니다.

<중략>

우리가 생각 없이 잘라내고 있는 것이 어찌 소나무만이겠습니까. 없어도 되는 물건을 만들기 위하여 없어서는 안 될 것들을 마구 잘라내고 있는가 하면 아예 사람을 잘라내는 일마저 서슴지 않는 것이 우리의 현실이기 때문입니다.

<중략>

나는 문득 **당신**이 진정 사랑하는 것이 소나무가 아니라 소나무 같은 '사람'이라는 생각이 들었습니다. 메마른 땅을 지키고 있는 수많은 사람들이라는 생각이 들었습니다. 문득 지금쯤 서울 거리의 자동차 속에 앉아 있을 당신을 생각했습니다. 그리고 외딴섬에 갇혀 목말라하는 남산의 소나무들을 생각했습니다.

남산의 소나무가 이제는 더 이상 살아 남기를 포기하고 자손들이나 기르겠다는 체념으로 무수한 솔방울을 달고 있다는 당신의 이야기는 우리를 슬프게 합니다.

<중략>

나는 마치 꾸중 듣고 집 나오는 아이처럼 산을 나왔습니다. 솔방울 한 개를 주워 들고 내려오면서 생각하였습니다. 거인에게 잡아먹힌 소년이 솔방울을 손에 쥐고 있었기 때문에 다시 소생했다는 신화를 생각하였습니다. 당신이 나무를 사랑한다면 **솔방울**도 사랑해야 합니다. 무수한 솔방울들의 끈질긴 저력을 신뢰해야 합니다.

언젠가 붓글씨로 써 드렸던 글귀를 엮서 끝에 적습니다.

"처음으로 쇠가 만들어졌을 때 세상의 모든 나무들이 두려움에 떨었다. 그러나 어느 생각 깊은 나무가 말했다. 두려워할 것 없다. 우리들이 자루가 되어 주지 않는 한 쇠는 결코 우리를 해칠 수 없는 법이다."

- 신영복 <당신이 나무를 더 사랑하는 까닭>

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

1-(1). (가)의 솔방울 의 함축적 의미와 가장 유사한 시어는?

① 훨훨 나는 저 피꼬리
암수 정답게 노니는데
외로울사 이 내 몸은
늬와 함께 돌아갈꼬?

- 유리왕, <황조가>

② 성북동 산에 번지가 새로 생기면서
본래 살던 성북동 비둘기만이 번지가 없어졌다.
새벽부터 돌 깨는 산울림에 떨다가
가슴에 글이 갔다.

- 김광섭, <성북동 비둘기>

③ 부르는 소리는 비껴가지만
하늘과 땅 사이가 너무 넓구나
선채로 이 자리에 돌이 되어도
부르다 내가 죽을 이름이여

- 김소월, <초혼>

④ 들하 노피곰 도드샤
어기야 머리곰 비취오시라
어기야 어강도리 / 아으 다룽디리
저재 녀러신고요.
어기야 즌 딕를 드딕올세라
어기야 어강도리 / 아으 다룽디리

- <정음사>

⑤ 가문 섬진강을 따라가며 보라
퍼 가도 퍼 가도 전라도 싹뺏줄 같은
개울물들이 끊기지 않고 모여 흐르며
해 저물면 저무는 강변에 / 쌀밥 같은 토끼풀꽃,
숯불 같은 자운영꽃 머리에 이어 주며
지도에도 없는 동네 강변
식물도감에도 없는 풀에/어둠을 끌어다 죽이며
그을린 이마 흰하게 / 꽃등도 달아 준다

- 김용택, <섬진강1>

2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가

김 호 범 T

1-(2). (가)의 '당신'에 대한 설명으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 글쓴이와 가까운 특정인이거나 이 글을 읽는 모두가 될 수도 있다.
- ② 편지글 형식과 경어체 어투와 더불어 독자로 하여금 친근감을 느끼게 한다.
- ③ 작가와 독자 간의 거리를 좁힘으로써 독자가 내용을 쉽게 이해하게 하는 효과가 있다.
- ④ '당신'의 말을 인용하는 형식으로 쓰기가 독자와 소통하는 사회적 상호 작용임을 보여주고 있다
- ⑥ 인간 스스로가 문명의 폭력을 휘두르는 '자루' 즉 도구가 되지 않으면 '쇠'로 상징되는 문명의 폭력이 인간을 해칠 수 없음을 알려주는 '엄한 스승'이다.



2020년 7월 강사시험 및 강의평가 (재평가)

이 동 혁 T

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

1. [고1 응용어법]

(A) The king was not pleased with any of the answers. Still wishing to find the best answers of his questions, the king decided to visit an old hermit who was famous for his wisdom. The hermit ①lived in a forest and met only ordinary folks, so the king disguised himself as a simple peasant. He ordered his bodyguards to stay behind while he went on alone to seek out the hermit. Reaching the hermit's hut, the king found the old man digging in his garden. The hermit greeted the king and continued digging. The king said, "I have come here to ask you three questions. How can I learn the right time to do everything? ②Whom do I most need to pay attention? Finally, what is the most important thing to do?" The hermit listened carefully but declined to respond.

2. [중3 응용어법]

(B) In life, they say that too much of anything is not good for you. In fact, too much of certain things in life can kill you. For example, they say that water has no enemy, because water is essential to all life. But if you take in too much water, ③like he who is drowning, it could kill you. Education is the exception to this rule. You can never have too much education or knowledge. The reality is that most people will never have enough education in their lifetime. I am yet to find that one person who has been hurt in life by too much education. Rather, we see lots of casualties every day, worldwide, ④resulting in the lack of education. You must keep in mind that education is a long - term investment of time, money, and effort into humans.