

2026년 1학기 기말고사

경희고 1학년

마더텅 6강, 7강



이름:

1. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?) [06강 02번]

Nearly everything has to go through your mouth to get to the rest of you, from food and air to bacteria and viruses. ㉠A healthy mouth can help your body get what it needs and prevent it from harm — with adequate space for air to travel to your lungs, and healthy teeth and gums that prevent harmful microorganisms from entering your bloodstream. ㉡From the moment you are created, oral health affects every aspect of your life. ㉢What happens in the mouth is usually just the tip of the iceberg and a reflection of what is happening in other parts of the body. ㉣Like other areas of the body, the mouth is full of germs, which are mostly harmless. ㉤Poor oral health can be a cause of a disease that affects the entire body. The microorganisms in an unhealthy mouth can enter the bloodstream and travel anywhere in the body, posing serious health risks.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

2. 다음 Whales에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?2) [07강 03번]

Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage. When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO₂ a year. From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon — leading some scientists to call them the "engineers of marine ecosystems." In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD. They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a "nature-based solution" to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

- ① 고래는 죽을 때 평균 30톤의 이산화탄소를 격리한다.
② 한 마리 고래는 기후의 관점에서 수천 그루의 나무와 동등하다.
③ 고래가 바다로 방출하는 배설물은 결과적으로 식물성 플랑크톤 개체를 감소시킨다.
④ IMF의 경제학자들은 각 고래가 제공하는 생태계 서비스의 가치를 200만 달러(USD) 이상으로 추정했다.
⑤ 기후 변화를 늦추기 위해 세계적인 고래 복원 프로그램에 대한 요구가 현재 진행되고 있다.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾ [07강 04번]

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.

- (A) Rather, we see lots of casualties every day, worldwide, resulting from the lack of education. You must keep in mind that education is a long-term investment of time, money, and effort into humans.
- (B) 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 in their lifetime. I am yet to find that one person who has been hurt in life by too much education.
- (C) For example, they say that water has no enemy, because water is essential to all life. But if you take in too much water, like one who is drowning, it could kill you.

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

4. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁴⁾ [07강 05번]

AI could help create new human jobs in another way.

- The loss of many traditional jobs in everything from art to healthcare will partly be offset by the creation of new human jobs. (A) Primary care doctors who focus on diagnosing known diseases and giving familiar treatments will probably be replaced by AI doctors. (B) But precisely because of that, there will be much more money to pay human doctors and lab assistants to do groundbreaking research and develop new medicines or surgical procedures. (C) Instead of humans competing with AI, they could focus on servicing and using AI. (D) For example, the replacement of human pilots by drones has eliminated some jobs but created many new opportunities in maintenance, remote control, data analysis, and cyber security. (E)

- ① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾ [07강 06번]

Chewing leads to smaller particles for swallowing, and more exposed surface area for digestive enzymes to act on. (A)_____, it means the extraction of more fuel and raw materials from a mouthful of food. This is especially important for mammals because the heat their bodies from within. Chewing gives mammals the energy needed to be active not only during the day but also the cool night, and to live in colder climates or places with changing temperatures. It allows them to sustain higher levels of activity and travel speeds to cover larger distances, avoid predators, capture prey, and make and care for their young. (B)_____, mammals are able to live in an incredible variety of habitats, from Arctic tundra to Antarctic pack ice, deep open waters to high-altitude mountaintops, and rainforests to deserts, in no small measure because of their teeth.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In other words | Accordingly |
| ② In comparison | Thereby |
| ③ On the contrary | Otherwise |
| ④ Simultaneously | For instance |
| ⑤ Furthermore | As a consequence |

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁶⁾ [07강 11번]

Few people will be surprised to hear that poverty tends to create stress: a 2006 study published in the American journal *Psychosomatic Medicine*, for example, noted that a lower socioeconomic status was associated with @higher levels of stress hormones in the body. However, richer economies have their own @unique stresses. The key issue is time pressure. A 1999 study of 31 countries by American psychologist Robert Levine and Canadian psychologist Ara Norenzayan found that wealthier, more industrialized nations had a faster pace of life. This faster pace of life led to a higher standard of living, but also @left the population feeling a constant sense of urgency. Additionally, the study discovered that people in these nations were more @likely to heart disease. In effect, fast-paced productivity creates @poverty, but it also leads people to feel time-poor when they lack the time to relax and enjoy themselves.*

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ① a | ② b | ③ c | ④ d | ⑤ e |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

7. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁷⁾ [07강 12번]

Our ability to accurately recognize and label emotions is often referred to as *emotional granularity*. In the words of Harvard psychologist Susan David, "Learning to label emotions with a more nuanced vocabulary can be absolutely transformative." David explains that if we don't have a rich emotional vocabulary, it is difficult to communicate our needs and to get the support that we need from others. But those who are able to distinguish between a range of various emotions "do much, much better at _____ than those who see everything in black and white." In fact, research shows that the process of labeling emotional experience is related to greater emotion regulation and psychosocial well-being.

- ① understanding others' feelings
- ② dealing with emotions effectively
- ③ losing control of their emotions
- ④ making the most of their potential
- ⑤ helping others manage the ups and downs of life

8. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 연결사로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁸⁾ [07강 18번]

Have you ever brought up an idea or suggestion to someone and heard them immediately say "No, that won't work."? You may have thought, "He/She didn't even give it a chance. How do they know it won't work?" When you are right about something, you close off the possibility of another viewpoint or opportunity. Being right about something means that "it is the way it is, period." You may be correct. Your particular way of seeing it maybe true with the facts. (A)_____, considering the other option or the other person's point of view can be beneficial. If you see their side, you will see something new and have a broader view. (B)_____, you can make a better decision or judgment from a more diverse perspective. Why would you think everyone sees and experiences life the way you do? Besides how boring that would be, it would eliminate all new opportunities, ideas, invention, and creativity.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① As a result | In addition |
| ② Nevertheless | In brief |
| ③ Above all | For example |
| ④ Furthermore | Likewise |
| ⑤ However | Moreover |

9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 That's where story comes in이
다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?9) [07강
19번]

In a competitive environment, such as a college admissions process or a job application situation, almost everyone has strong qualifications. Almost everyone has facts in their favor. But how valuable are facts alone? Think back to the most recent lecture or presentation you attended. How many facts do you remember from it? If you're like most people, you can't recall many, if any. Chances are good, however, that you remember stories, anecdotes, and examples from the event, even if you can't think of their exact context. The average person today is flooded with facts and data, and we let most of this pass through our brains with minimal retention or reaction—unless something makes the information stand out in a meaningful way. That's where story comes in.

* retention: 기억

- ① Storytelling can keep your brain lazy.
- ② We can improve our skill by reading stories.
- ③ Making story needs more facts than we have.
- ④ Story can enhance your ability to use accurate terms.
- ⑤ Story can help us make up for the deficiency of facts.

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉤중, 어법상 어색한 것은?10)
[07강 20번]

The often-used phrase "pay attention" is insightful: you dispose of a limited budget of attention that you can allocate to activities, and if you try ㉠to go beyond your budget, you will fail. It is the mark of effortful activities that they interfere with each other, ㉡which is why it is difficult or impossible to conduct several at once. You could not compute the product of 17x24 while making a left turn into dense traffic, and you certainly should not try. You can do several things at once, but ㉢only if they are easy and undemanding. You are probably safe ㉣carried on a conversation with a passenger while driving on an empty highway. And many parents have discovered, perhaps with some guilt, ㉤that they can read a story to a child while thinking of something else.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?¹¹⁾ [07
강 21번]

The evolution of AI is often associated with the concept of singularity. Singularity refers to the point @at which AI exceeds human intelligence. After that point, it is predicted that AI will repeatedly improve itself and evolve at an accelerated pace. When AI becomes self-aware and pursues its own goals, it will be a conscious being, not just a machine. AI and human consciousness will then begin @evolving together. Our consciousness will evolve to new dimensions through our interactions with AI, @where will provide us with intellectual stimulation and inspire new insights and creativity. Conversely, our consciousness also has a significant impact on the evolution of AI. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on @what values and ethics we incorporate into AI. We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and @supporting the evolution of its consciousness.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?¹²⁾
[07강 22번]

Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) @have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas associated with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which @strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower. This leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Reading aloud is also a good way @to develop your public speaking skills. It makes you @pronouncing each and every word — something people don't often do when reading quickly, or silently. In particular, children ought to be encouraged to read aloud because the brain is wired for learning through connections @which are created by positive stimulation, such as singing, touching, and reading aloud.

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

13. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?¹³⁾ [07강 23번]

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational and therefore accurate in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will agree with us and see what we see. But the opposite is the case. Every human brain is different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. ㉠You might think you're being realistic; that is, that your ideas match reality, but that's impossible. ㉡It's only your interpretation of reality, which will always be different from someone else's. ㉢When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country criticize the referees for missing all the infractions that the other team commits. ㉣The World Cup fans are accustomed to enjoying soccer no matter which country they support. ㉤Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees are biased against their team.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?¹⁴⁾ [07강 24번]

Many opponents of animal experimentation argue that not only is modern medicine not the only cause for the decline in mortality, many medical advances that ㉠**benefited** human health were not the result of animal experimentation. Defenders of research have claimed that since there is a strong correlation between the practice of animal experimentation and medical advancement, the former caused the latter. Opponents of research reject this inference. After all, we have ㉡**indistinctive** reasons to expect these phenomena to be correlated. Since the law prescribes that all new drugs, prosthetic devices, and surgical techniques be tried on animals before they are used in humans, we will subsequently find that all medical advances are correlated with experimentation on animals that ㉢**preceded** them. Consequently, the correlation between animal experimentation and medical discovery is the ㉣**manifestation** of legal necessity, not evidence that animal experimentation led to medical advances. Moreover, several influential physicians have offered historical evidence that animal experimentation has not been as ㉤**instrumental** in biomedical discovery as defenders suggest. They claim that clinical discoveries played a more substantial role than animal researchers have led us to believe.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

15. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? ¹⁵⁾ [2과]

Some people love this ham and pineapple pizza, while others can't seem to stand it. The man who created the Hawaiian pizza was neither Italian nor Hawaiian. A Greek immigrant from Canada, Sam Panopoulos didn't want to stick to the usual ingredients on pizzas, like pepperoni and mushrooms. He spread canned pineapples, and sliced ham on to a pizza and called it "the Hawaiian" because that's what was written on the pineapple can. Little did he know that he had created a classic combination. Even now, in the U. S. and U. K., no pizza menu seems complete without it. In Italy, however, most people find pineapple on pizza distasteful.

The combination of the Hawaiian pizza is not that odd. Pineapple and ham is not the only fruit and meat pairing in kitchens around the world. In France, duck is paired with a sweet orange sauce, and American Thanksgiving turkey dinner would not be complete without cranberry sauce. Many people enjoy salty and sweet flavor combinations, whereas some others prefer to keep those tastes as far from each other as possible.

- ① The creator of the Hawaiian pizza did not want to follow the usual ingredients on pizzas.
- ② The creator named the pizza "the Hawaiian " because it was written on the pineapple can.
- ③ Most Italian think pineapple on pizza tastes good.
- ④ The pairing of fruit and meat can be found in kitchens of France and America.
- ⑤ Some others dislikes mixing salty and sweet flavors at all.

16. According to the passage, which of the following best illustrates the author's view on the relationship between sensation and perception? ¹⁶⁾ [학교프린트]

Fiona Macpherson argues that sensation is not merely the reception of physical stimuli but a complex process closely tied to perception. Perception involves more than passively receiving information – it includes interpreting and making sense of what we experience. For instance, when two people look at the same abstract painting, one might see a peaceful landscape while the other sees chaos, showing that perception is shaped by interpretation. This means that sensory experiences are not purely objective but influenced by our prior knowledge, emotions, and context. The brain plays an active role in organizing raw sensory data into meaningful experiences. Therefore, understanding sensation requires us to consider how the mind processes and assigns significance to stimuli. Macpherson emphasizes that perception and sensation cannot be completely separated; they work together to form our conscious experience. Her view encourages a more holistic understanding of the senses, going beyond the traditional view of them as simple input channels.

- ① A robot detects light intensity and displays the level on a screen.
- ② Someone touches a hot stove and reflexively pulls their hand away.
- ③ A student memorizes a list of words without thinking about their meaning.
- ④ A person feels cold air and immediately assumes the room's temperature has dropped.
- ⑤ Two people hear the same song, but one finds it uplifting, while the other feels nostalgic.

17. Which of the following is NOT an example of “shadow work” as described in the passage?¹⁷⁾
[학교프릭트]

The promise of a computerized society, we were told, was that it would pass to machines all of the repetitive and boring work, allowing us humans to pursue higher purposes and to have more leisure time. However, instead of experiencing increased leisure, many individuals find themselves with less free time as tasks once handled by professionals are now passed on to consumers. This change has led to a situation called “shadow work,” where unpaid tasks, such as using self-checkout machines or making travel bookings online, take up our time and energy. Daniel J. Levitin points out that our brains are not built to deal with the constant flow of information and added responsibilities without feeling stressed. Having to manage so many things at once can hurt our ability to make good decisions and get things done. To deal with this, it's helpful to use tools like to-do lists and organized folders to keep track of what we need to remember. This helps take the pressure off our minds so we can focus better on what really matters. In the end, while technology brings many benefits, we need to take care of how we use our minds in order to truly enjoy those benefits.

- ① Making a to-do list to stay organized
- ② Assembling furniture you bought online
- ③ Printing your own concert tickets at home
- ④ Refilling drinks at a self-service beverage station
- ⑤ Entering your own personal information at a hospital kiosk

18. 다음 글을 읽고 추론할 수 없는 것은?¹⁸⁾ [3과]

I returned to the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, where I had spent my childhood, after over 20 years of movie-making. I went diving in the cold sea off the coast of the Cape, and it was among the dense seaweed forests where I met an octopus.

I saw a fish peacefully swimming near a heap of shells. Suddenly, an octopus sprang from the heap and grabbed the fish. Amazed at the cleverness of the octopus, I swam a little closer, but it disappeared. In fact, it had lifted a piece of seaweed, wrapped it around itself, and was staring at me out of a little gap. What an extraordinary creature! I wondered what would happen if I kept watching it. To see the world from the octopus's perspective, I left a camera near the den and started visiting regularly. I even mapped the environment around the den. Expecting some drama to come, I waited.

- ① I had spent my early years of life in South Africa.
- ② I encountered an octopus while diving in the sea.
- ③ I was amazed at the octopus's clever strategy of popping out from the heap to catch a fish.
- ④ I wasn't surprised at all when the octopus hid itself using seaweed and stared at me through a gap.
- ⑤ Creating a map of the area around the octopus's den reflected my deep interest and anticipation.

19. 다음 글을 읽고, 화자가 문어와 교감하는 과정을 순서대로 나열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁹⁾ [3과]

The octopus became less scared as I visited more often. After about a month, it came near me. I put my hand out, and it reached out to me. After another week, it started to wave like a human friend saying, "Hi, I'm excited to see you." I kept still, and it covered my whole hand. Since I had to take a breath, I swam toward the surface. To my surprise, it rode on my hand all the way to the top. There I was, just staring into the eyes of this incredible creature. It sparked my curiosity in a way that I had not experienced before. Had I gained its trust? I started reading books about octopuses, but I wanted to learn more about this marvelous creature. The first thing I learned was that "it" was a "she."

〈보기〉

- a. While looking into the octopus's eyes and feeling amazed, the author asked himself if he had earned its trust.
- b. The octopus waved like a human friend and then covered the author's hand.
- c. When the author held out his hand as the octopus approached him, it also reached out to him.
- d. The author was surprised that the octopus stayed on his hand as he swam all the way to the surface.

- ① a-b-c-d ② a-c-d-b ③ b-a-c-d
- ④ c-a-b-d ⑤ c-b-d-a

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [3과]

Danger in the form of pyjama sharks, the area's biggest predators, came with @little warning in the sea. The octopus was moving around near the edge of the seaweed forest, and I saw a shark tracking her. In an instant, she swam into a crack to escape, but the shark was @faster.

The shark @having taken a bite of one of her arms and was waiting for her. I wanted to save my friend, but in this environment, I could only observe. She managed to get deeper into the crack, but she was bleeding. After a while, the shark lost interest, and the octopus used the opportunity @to get back to her den, without one of her arms. She was in serious danger because her arms function like the hands, legs, nose, and eyes of humans.

The next day, I was relieved to see that she had survived. She was weak, and her colors were not as bright. I checked on her every day, wondering @if that day would be the last. It was emotionally painful to witness these things happening to her.

20. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?²⁰⁾

- ① @ ② @ ③ @ ④ @ ⑤ @

21. 밑줄에서 화자의 감정으로 보기 어려운 것은?²¹⁾

- ① excited ② sad ③ worried
- ④ helpless ⑤ relieved

22. 다음 글을 읽고 추론할 수 없는 것은?²²⁾ [3과]

A short while later, I saw that the wound had healed. To my amazement, a little arm started to grow back, and she started to become active again. I started to compare my life to life in the unforgiving sea. I thought of what was valuable in life. I began to spend more time with my family and friends, and I even started to dive with my young son. He became just as interested in her as I was. As the octopus's arm became more functional, I felt things in my life were improving too.

An octopus's average life is about a year, which ends after reproducing. One day, eight months after meeting her, I found her with another octopus. It was bittersweet knowing her final days were approaching even though she would bear young.

After mating, she didn't come out of her den. There would be no feeding or hunting. She was timing her final moments for the hatching of her eggs. After the eggs hatched, she died. A few months later, my son found a little octopus. We believe her story continues on.

- ① The author was amazed at how long the wound had taken to heal, feeling frustrated that the recovery took too much time.
- ② Observing the harsh life in the sea and reflecting on his life, the author valued his family and friends more.
- ③ The author identified himself with the octopus, and felt his life was recovering like her arm was.
- ④ The author experienced mixed feelings because laying eggs meant she would soon die.
- ⑤ The author and his son think new octopus's birth indicates that the circle of life in nature goes on.

❖ 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오. [3과]

I fell in love with an octopus and the amazing @wildness she represented. I built a relationship with her and witnessed her life up to the final moments. I saw her from a perspective that I @could not have without this experience. She was smart, sensitive, and strong, often going through rough and tough days just like humans @do. Eventually, she committed @herself to protecting the birth of her young before she died. As a human being, I found something noble in that sacrifice. She was not @simply an octopus: she was a part of this world just as I am a part of it now. In that sense, we all have our own stories to tell.

23. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?²³⁾

- ① ㉠ ② ㉡ ③ ㉢ ④ ㉣ ⑤ ㉤

24. 밑줄의 밑줄 친 we all have our own stories to tell 이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁴⁾

- ① The octopus's devotion to her young should be praised.
- ② Humans are superior to animals although they undergo hardship in nature.
- ③ All sacrifice matters and finding noble things in nature is what humans need to do.
- ④ Everyone has their own story, but only those who experience wildlife closely understand life.
- ⑤ Humans need to recognize the bond with wildlife and respect meanings of their own life as they are.

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고른 것은?²⁵⁾ [3과]

Most food packaging is coated with plastic, making @it nearly impossible to recycle. Believe it or not, your hamburger could soon be wrapped in seaweed. A team of researchers

has invented an alternative material from seaweed ①natively to South Australia. The new coating material works almost like plastic, helping ②prevent food from sticking to paper, while also breaking down more easily than plastic. The material can be made into thin films ③what can be coated on various surfaces, such as paper or fabric. The fast-food industry is welcoming the news, with major restaurant brands planning ④to choose greener packaging by 2025.

- ① ㉠, ㉡ ② ㉢, ㉣ ③ ㉤, ㉥
④ ㉦, ㉧ ⑤ ㉨, ㉩

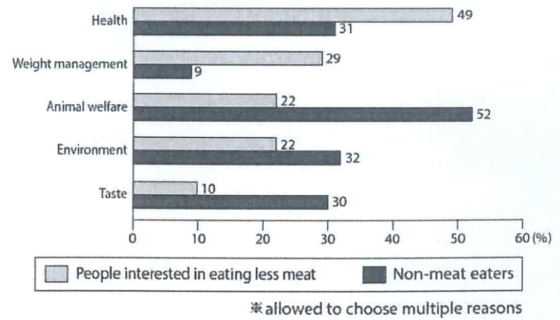
26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²⁶⁾ [3과]

What is made of leather? Bags, shoes, clothes, car seats, and the list goes on. Oil-based leathers, which ①account for the majority of artificial leathers, require a lot of energy to produce and a long time to break down. So companies have been trying to find more ②sustainable options. The first success came in the 1990s, when a company made leather from pineapple leaves. To many customers' relief, since then, many other eco-friendly ingredients have been tested, and some have been ③unsuitable to make alternative leathers. Grape waste from the wine industry and a mushroom grown from farming waste have been successfully ④transformed into leather-like sheets. As consumer demand for eco-friendly products continues to grow, more will be invented and used. The market for eco-friendly leather alternatives is ⑤growing rapidly. In 2022, the market was valued at \$725 million and is expected to reach \$1.2 billion by 2030.

- ① ㉠ ② ㉢ ③ ㉣ ④ ㉤ ⑤ ㉥

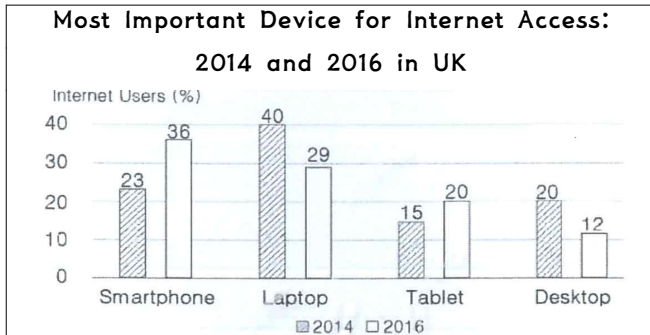
27. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?²⁷⁾ [22년 11월 25번]

Reasons for People Interested in Eating Less Meat and Non-meat Eaters in the UK (2018)



- ① Three times as many non-meat eaters as people interested in eating less meat cited taste as a reason.
② More than half of non-meat eaters cited animal welfare as a reason.
③ Health is the most common reason among people interested in eating less meat.
④ The percentage of people who cited the environment as a reason is the same for both groups.
⑤ A higher percentage of people interested in eating less meat cited weight management than non-meat eaters did.

28. Which TWO of the following statements are NOT consistent with the information shown in the chart about the most important device for internet access in the UK (2014 and 2016)?²⁸⁾
[20년 6월 25번]



- A. Desktop computers experienced 18-percentage-point decline in preference among all four devices.
- B. Although laptop usage declined in 2016, it was still more commonly preferred than tablets or desktops.
- C. The combined percentage of users who preferred either laptops or desktops decreased noticeably from 2014 to 2016.
- D. The increase in the use of tablets between 2014 and 2016 was greater than the increase in the use of smartphones.
- E. Smartphones became more important for internet access than laptops by 2016, reversing their relative positions from 2014.

- ① A, B ② A, D ③ B, E
④ C, D ⑤ C, E

정답

- 1) ④
- 2) ③
- 3) ⑤
- 4) ③
- 5) ①
- 6) ⑤
- 7) ②
- 8) ⑤
- 9) ⑤
- 10) ④
- 11) ③
- 12) ④
- 13) ④
- 14) ②
- 15) ③
- 16) ⑤
- 17) ①
- 18) ④
- 19) ⑤
- 20) ③
- 21) ①
- 22) ①
- 23) ②
- 24) ⑤
- 25) ②
- 26) ③
- 27) ④
- 28) ②