

## English II (능력) 5과 기출모음

### 1. Stephen 의 심경변화로 알맞은 것은? 5과 1)

Recently, I spent some time with a former student of mine, Stephen. He worked for a large bank and had been devoting himself to an important project. He'd been working hard on a big presentation. He had researched data, created attractive, appealing visual aids and spent many late nights at the office. Proud of the outcome of all his hard work, Stephen sent the final presentation to his boss.

- ① doubtful→ surprised
- ② worried → relieved
- ③ nervous→ angry
- ④ moved→ ashamed
- ⑤ hopeful→ frustrated

### 2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 알맞은 것은? 5과 2)

Almost all of the rats in Jensen's study —about 200 —chose to neglect the free food.

(A) They all chose to earn their food rather than get it without any effort.

(B) Instead, they returned to the bar and pressed it again!

(A) Similar to the rats, Jensen later discovered that many animals such as fish, birds, monkeys, and chimpanzees favored working for their food more than doing nothing for it.

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

### 3. 밑줄친 ①~⑤중 가리키는 바가 다른것은? 5과3)

In his experiment, a rat was set in a cage and trained to press a bar. When ①it did, ②it would receive food. The rat pressed the bar again for more food and ate merrily. But then, the light in the lab would go off and food would not come out anymore. The rat realized that food would not be released when the light was not on. Then the researcher opened the cage and placed a cup of food in ③it.

At first, the rat appeared uninterested in the cup, expecting that pressing the bar would bring food again. But its wish would not come true. Walking around the cage in frustration, the rat finally noticed the cup of food. When ④it went over to it, the light suddenly came back on. At this point, the rat had to make a choice. ⑤It could lazily eat the food in the cup, or work to acquire food by pressing the bar. Which option do you think the rat found appealing?

- ①      ②      ③      ④      ⑤

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4. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 5과4)

The results from Jensen’s studies seemed to contradict the accepted theories of economists at the time. According to them, individuals always pursue the greatest reward with the least effort. For animals like Jensen’s rats, spending any energy is a form of cost. So why would they spend more energy when they didn’t have to? Why did the rats work when they could have had the same food for free?

The case of the rats suggests \_\_\_\_\_ to us. We set objectives for ourselves in our work. We expect a rewarding result and we hope that our efforts will be recognized upon completion. Doing work we find worthwhile, we not only fulfill our material desires, but also earn a sense of pride, well-being, and a feeling of accomplishment

- ①the value of life
- ②the meaning of labor
- ③the value of rewards
- ④the meaning of making money
- ⑤ the various nature of animals

5. 무엇이 직장에서 사람들에게 동기를 부여하는가? 에 관한 설문 조사의 결과에 대한 다음 도표의 설명으로 맞지 않는 것은? 5과5)

Rank	Feeling Good	Feeling Bad
1	achievement	negative experience with colleagues
2	working with others	lack of recognition
3	recognition	politics
4	helping others	failure
5	varied & interesting work	stress
6	financial reward	boring work
7	good working atmosphere	barriers to good performance
8	having authority	lack of support
9	solving problems	bad boss
10	physical environment	lack of direction

- ① Achievement is ranked first in the list of positive things.
- ② Making less money is not listed in the top 10 negative things
- ③ Financial reward is ranked sixth in the list of negative things
- ④ At the top of the list of good things are more emotional aspects
- ⑤ Physical environment is only ranked tenth as something that made feel good at work.

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6. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은?6) [능력Ⅱ\_5과]

Great Motivations at Work		
Rank	Feeling Good	Feeling Bad
1	achievement	negative experience with colleagues
2	working with others	lack of recognition
3	recognition	politics
4	helping others	failure
5	varied & interesting work	stress
6	financial reward	boring work
7	good working atmosphere	barriers to good performance
8	having authority	lack of support
9	solving problems	bad boss
10	physical environment	lack of direction

- ① Earning less income was included in the top 10 negative things.
- ② Simply changing the workplace is unlikely to motivate employees.
- ③ It seems that organizations need to inspire employees in ways beyond financial compensation.
- ④ Emotional factors at work are more related to making people feel happy than physical environment.
- ⑤ Treating employees with respect and consideration seems to be th an effective way to make them happy.

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 , 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오.7) (고1 능력 영어II 5과)

Recently, I spent some time with a former student of mine, Stephen. He worked for a large bank and had been devoting himself to an important project. He'd been working hard on a big presentation. He had researched data, created attractive, appealing visual aids and spent many late nights at the office. ①Proud of the outcome of all his hard work, Stephen sent the final presentation to his boss. However, just a few hours later, Stephen got a ②disappointing email from his boss. The email read, "I'm very sorry, but I've just heard that the project is going to be canceled. Anyway, this presentation is very impressive. I know you worked hard, and you did a good job." Stephen said that wasn't the first time ③that his employer had done something like that. Stephen knew that although his hard work was ultimately useless, it was not his fault. His work had impressed the boss, and he had received praise for his efforts. However, he couldn't help but ④feeling frustrated. The experience of working so hard without any apparent outcome had changed the way he felt about his job. He quickly went from feeling happy and useful to feeling ⑤dissatisfied and useless.

[8-9] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (5과)

Recently, I spent some time with ①a former student of mine, Stephen. He worked for a large

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bank and ⑥had been devoting himself to an important project. He'd been working hard on a big presentation. He had researched data, created attractive, appealing visual aids and spent many late nights at the office. Proud of the outcome of all his hard work, Stephen sent the final presentation to his boss.

However, just a few hours later, Stephen ③got a disappointing email from his boss. The email read, "I'm very sorry, but I've just heard (A)that the project is going to be canceled. Anyway, this presentation is very impressive. I know you worked hard, and you did a good job." Stephen said ①that wasn't the first time ②that his employer had done something like ③that.

Stephen knew ④that although his hard work was ultimately useless, it was not his fault. His work had impressed the boss, and he had received praise for his efforts. However, he ④couldn't help but feeling frustrated. The experience of working so hard without any apparent outcome had changed the way ⑤that he felt about his job. He quickly went from feeling happy and useful ⑥to feel dissatisfied and useless.

8. 위 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중에서, 어법상 틀린 것으로 짝지어진 것은? 8)

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

9. 위 글에서 ㉠~㉥ 중 (A)의 that과 문법적인 쓰임이 같은 것은? 9)

10. [서술형] 어법상 바른 문장이 되도록 (A)와 (B)의 괄호 안의 단어를 알맞게 바꾸어 쓰시오. 10)

Listening to Stephen made me reflect on a story about my sister Devra. As a book editor, she finished editing a magazine. She enjoyed the work and got paid for it. She sent her finished work to the publishing house, but the head editor decided not to print the book for some reason. My sister was frustrated, (A)[know] that no one would ever read the book she had worked hard on. She regretted (B)[put] so much time into it. These stories about Stephen and Devra made me think about the meaning of labor.

(A)

(B)

11. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은? 11) (5과)

Recently, I spent some time with a former student of mine, Stephen. He worked for a large bank and had been devoting himself to an important project. He'd been working hard on a big presentation. He had researched data, created attractive, appealing visual aids and spent many late nights at the office. Proud of the outcome of all his hard work, Stephen sent the final presentation to his boss.

However, just a few hours later, Stephen got a disappointing email from his boss. The email read, "I'm very sorry, but I've just heard that the project is going to be canceled. Anyway, this

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presentation is very impressive. I know you worked hard, and you did a good job." Stephen said that wasn't the first time that his employer had done something like that.

- ① Stephen was doing his best for a crucial project.
- ② Stephen was satisfied with what he'd done for the project.
- ③ His boss had been impressed by his work.
- ④ Unaware of his efforts, his boss had dumped his work.
- ⑤ Stephen had already undergone some similar reactions from his employer.

12. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 어색한 것은?12) (5과)

Listening to Stephen made me ①reflect on a story about my sister Devra. As a book editor, she finished editing a magazine. She enjoyed the work and ②got paid for it. She sent her finished work to the publishing house, but the head editor decided ③not to print the book for some reason. My sister was frustrated, ④knowing that no one would ever read the book she had worked hard on. She ⑤regretted to have put so much time into it. These stories about Stephen and Devra made me think about the meaning of labor.

13. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어갈 가장 적절한 곳은?13) (5과)

Obviously, I should be happy, but I can't shake the feeling that my work is basically meaningless.

The experience of working so hard without any apparent outcome had changed the way he felt about his job. ① He quickly went from feeling happy and useful to feeling dissatisfied and useless. ② Stephen said, "It's bizarre. I worked hard and created really eye-catching slides. ③ My boss gave me compliments, saying that he was satisfied with my work. ④ I know that I will receive a great review and probably get a raise at the end of the year. ⑤ What if the project I'm working on next gets canceled, too?"

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 대화의 순서로 알맞은 것은?14) (5과)

W: Thanks for allowing us to interview you.

M: You're welcome. It's my pleasure.

(A) I see. By the way, as the youngest lead vocalist in the country, I believe you might have some tips for young singers out there. How do you practice to improve your singing?

(B) You have been the lead vocalist in the popular band the American Hawks for the last two years. What is it like living as a musician?

(C) Well, it's great. We've had tour concerts across the country. I feel so excited whenever I hear the fans cheer for our songs!

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(D) That's impressive! Lastly, could you tell us what you want to be in the future?

(E) Well, I often watch videos of other singers to learn their skills. There are so many things I can still learn to improve my singing.

M: I want to be a singer to inspire people with my voice. That's the biggest goal I always have in my mind.

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

15. [서술형] 다음 대화의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것을 세 개를 찾아서 바르게 고치시오.15) (5과)

M: Ms. Yuna Han, could you introduce ①you briefly?

W: Yes, my name is Yuna Han. I majored in social welfare at my university, and I want to be a social worker ②to help senior citizens.

M: I see. What motivated you ③want to work with senior citizens?

W: Last year, I worked in a nursing home as a volunteer. ④Spend many hours with senior citizens who were in need of help, I discovered a passion for helping them.

M: Well, that's impressive. Can you tell me what kind of work you did for them specifically?

W: I did many things, such as ⑤doing the laundry and housekeeping, and bathing them. I also helped take them to the doctor.

M: I see. What do you want to accomplish in your career?

W: By becoming a professional caregiver, I wish to make a positive change in people's lives.

- (1) : \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) : \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) : \_\_\_\_\_

[16-17] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (5과)

Thinking about this subject led me to wonder how animals consider work. When I started researching, I encountered the concept of "contrafreeloading." Animal psychologist Glen Jensen created the term to describe how many animals prefer to "earn" a meal rather than simply eat freely accessible food. Through his research in the 1960s, he learned about animals' interest in work.

In his experiment, a rat was set in a cage and trained to press a bar. When ①it did, it would

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receive food. The rat pressed the bar again for more food and ate merrily. But then, the light in the lab would go off and food would not come out anymore. The rat realized that food would not be released when the light was not on. Then the researcher opened the cage and placed a cup of food in ②it. At first, the rat appeared uninterested in the cup, expecting that pressing the bar would bring food again. But ③its wish would not come true. Walking around the cage in frustration, the rat finally noticed the cup of food. When ④it went over to it, the light suddenly came back on. At this point, the rat had to make a choice. ⑤It could lazily eat the food in the cup, or work to acquire food by pressing the bar.

16. 윗글에서 밑줄 친 ①~⑤중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?16)

17. 윗글의 내용과 일치하지 않은 것은?17)

- ① The Glen Jensen's research was conducted in the 20th century to find out animals' interest in work.
- ② The rat seemed to be uninterested in pressing the bar, favoring the food in the cup.
- ③ The rat found out that there would be no food coming out if the light in the lab was turned off.
- ④ To learn how the rat would react, the researcher added the process of turning off the lab's light.
- ⑤ After the rat was trained by the researcher, it came to know the achievement of labor.

18. [서술형] 다음 글에서 우리가 가치 있다고 여기는 일을 통해서 이룰 수 있는 것 네 가지 중 두 가지를 우리말로 서술하십시오.18) (5과)

The results from Jensen's studies seemed to contradict the accepted theories of economists at the time. According to them, individuals always pursue the greatest reward with the least effort. For animals like Jensen's rats, spending any energy is a form of cost. So why would they spend more energy when they didn't have to? Why did the rats work when they could have had the same food for free?

The case of the rats suggests the meaning of labor to us. We set objectives for ourselves in our work. We expect a rewarding result and we hope that our efforts will be recognized upon completion. Doing work we find worthwhile, we not only fulfill our material desires, but also earn a sense of pride, well-being, and a feeling of accomplishment.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_

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English II (능력) 5과 기출모음

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- 1) 5
- 2) 4
- 3) 3
- 4) 2
- 5) 3
- 6) 1
- 7) 4
- 8) ⑤ couldn't help but **feel** frustrated  
to **feeling** dissatisfied and useless
- 9) ④
- 10) (A)knowing (B)having put
- 11) ④
- 12) ⑤
- 13) ⑤
- 14) ①
- 15) [서술형]  
① yourself  
③ to want  
④ spending
- 16) ②
- 17) ②
- 18) [서술형]  
(1) 물질적인 욕구 충족  
(2) 자부심(행복감, 성취감)을 얻는다