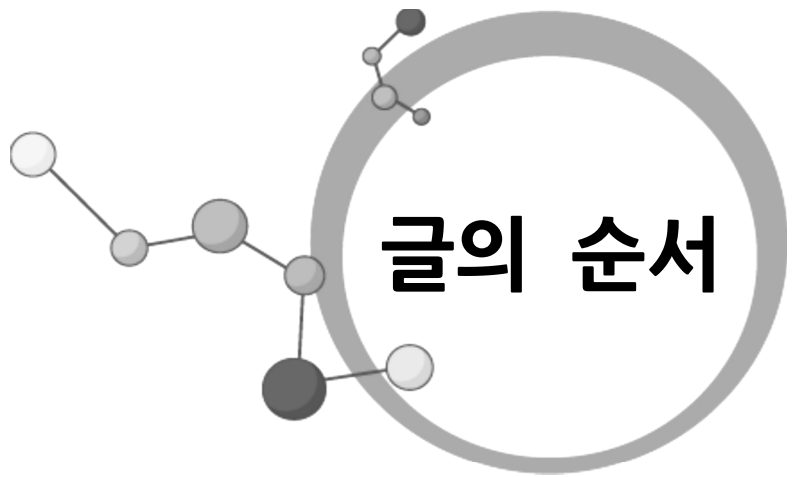




CONTENTS

1. 글의 순서	5
2. 문단 요약	37
3. 문맥상 어휘 추론	69
4. 빈칸 추론	101
5. 주어진 문장 넣기	133
6. 어법성 판단	165
7. 주제 및 제목 추론	189
8. 무관한 문장 고르기	221
9. 정답 및 해설 〈글의 순서〉	243
10. 정답 및 해설 〈문단 요약〉	248
11. 정답 및 해설 〈문맥상 어휘 추론〉	252
12. 정답 및 해설 〈빈칸 추론〉	257
13. 정답 및 해설 〈주어진 문장 넣기〉	261
14. 정답 및 해설 〈어법성 판단〉	265
15. 정답 및 해설 〈주제 및 제목 추론〉	269
16. 정답 및 해설 〈무관한 문장 고르기〉	273

이 책의 저작권은 광주광역시교육청에 있습니다. 광주광역시교육청의 허가없이 무단 배포, 복제, 출판 등 저작권을 침해하는 일체의 행위를 금합니다.



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1

글의 순서

【1】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 22강 4번)

Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors).

- (A) Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.
- (B) Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons.
- (C) The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember: uncertainties always exist in measured quantities.

*calibrate (계기 등에) 눈금을 매기다 **census 인구 조사

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

【2】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 12강 1번)

Cultural messages shape many communication behaviors, and listening is no exception. In particular, listening behavior appears to be affected by how people in a given culture think about the importance of time.

- (A) In contrast, collectivistic cultures such as Korea emphasize social harmony over efficiency. As part of their listening behavior, people in these cultures often pay close attention to nonverbal behaviors and contextual cues to determine the meaning of a speaker's message.
- (B) People in such cultures typically place a high value on efficiency, and they expect others to do the same. They value direct, straightforward communication, and listeners become impatient with speakers who don't "get to the point."
- (C) In individualistic cultures, people often think of time as a resource. Americans, for instance, commonly say that "time is money," and they think of time as a commodity that can be saved, spent, and wasted.

*collectivistic 집단[집산]주의적인

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

【3】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 6강 2번)

Traditional medical and public health approaches to illness and health are among the successes of modern science.

- (A) In addition, people with disabilities and chronic illness demand a transition from institutional care to care in society. These problems encourage thinking about alternative ways to prevent disease and promote health.
- (B) However, society today is faced with the increasing incidence of various forms of poor health related to modern lifestyles. Contributing factors include a large sedentary population, high levels of psychological stress related to urban living, and contemporary work practices.
- (C) Lack of physical activity and stress have led to increased occurrence of certain diseases where medication is perhaps only reducing the symptoms rather than combating the true causes of illness. Efforts to promote public health and well-being have thus become increasingly complex.

*sedentary 앉아서 일하는

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

【4】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 12번)

Although first impressions are powerful, they aren't necessarily permanent.

- (A) As a result, he seemed distant and uninterested while he cut her hair. His behavior made a poor impression on Suzette, and she decided to switch to another stylist at the same salon after that.
- (B) As she continued to see Trey on her subsequent visits, however, he would always greet her warmly and ask her about her family. Over time, Suzette began to realize that her initial negative impression of Trey was inaccurate and that he is actually a nice, caring person.
- (C) For example, when Suzette first met her hairstylist, Trey, she didn't like him at all. At the time, he had just come from a contentious visit with the manager of his salon, and he was in a bad mood when Suzette sat down in his chair.

*contentious 논쟁하는, 논쟁적인

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

【5】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 7강 1번)

Horses and mules learn through many small steps, and your ability to follow through successfully with the small steps will help you refine your animal to whatever level you desire.

- (A) Push the ball down so the water comes to the surface and splash your hand in it. Remember, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. You will probably have to repeat this process more than once.
- (B) The horse will not know to push on the ball unless taught. You can teach him to push the ball by first familiarizing him with the waterer. Then bounce the ball up and down; the animal may startle at first, but will soon recognize the ball as harmless.
- (C) Introducing a new watering device or some other barn feature will give you an opportunity to help the animal to learn. Let's say that the waterer is an automatic one with a ball to push to access the water reservoir.

*mule 노새

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

【6】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 6번)

When a ball is thrown at an angle, two components make up the motion of the object. There is a vertical component, which causes the ball to move up and down, and a horizontal component, which causes it to move forward.

- (A) That means that the ball will only stay in the air a short time. To get a ball to travel farther, you need to trade off time in the air (vertical component) for speed of the ball (horizontal component). This is usually at about a 45-degree angle.
- (B) If a ball is thrown at a high angle, it has a large vertical component, which will make it stay in the air longer. However, it will have a small horizontal component, so it will not travel as far. If a ball is thrown at a low angle, it will have a large horizontal component but a small vertical component.
- (C) Nevertheless, not every throw should be at 45 degrees. There are several other factors that influence the best angle to throw for distance. For example, if air resistance is a factor, such as on a windy day, you should throw the ball lower.

*vertical component 연직 분력 **horizontal component 수평 분력

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

【7】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 28강 4번)

People differ in the number of attributes, memories, and self-schemas that are part of their self-concept. Some people have highly complex selves and others much less complex.

- (A) If her latest artistic efforts meet unfavorable reviews, this woman's sense of self is buffered by the fact that there is much more to her than being an artist.
- (B) Self-complexity is important in influencing how people react to the good and bad events in life. Someone who is, say, an engineer, an opera lover, a mother, and an artist can absorb a blow to one of her selves without much damage to her overall self-concept.
- (C) She is still a mother, an engineer, an opera lover, and much more. People who are low in self-complexity may be deeply shocked by negative events, because there is little else to act as a buffer.

*self-schema 자기도식(自己圖式) **buffer 보호하다; 완충제

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

【8】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 11번)

It is important to note that in the middle of the last century, it was common for doctors to withhold bad news from patients.

- (A) In the 1960s, 90 percent of physicians who were afraid that the patients would collapse emotionally, even physically, believed it was incorrect to tell a patient of a fatal diagnosis. Today, of course, we know that to be not so.
- (B) Indeed, there have been patients who, after receiving news of an incurable cancer, have thanked their doctor, showing more concern for the doctor than themselves, saying, "It must have been hard for you tell me this."
- (C) Surveys have shown that 90 percent of patients wish to know what the future holds for them, and almost all physicians feel that patients should be told. Patients trust their physicians to be empathetic and supportive, yet direct and honest.

*empathetic 공감할 수 있는

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

【9】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 17번)

In the past, government involvement in sports was grounded in the belief that fitness and physical abilities are related to economic productivity.

- (A) This is not to say that neither governments nor corporations should provide sport participation opportunities for people. Instead, it emphasizes that sport provision does not replace the need to provide overall working conditions that are safe, fair, and responsive to the lives of workers.
- (B) However, many are discovering that productivity and worker satisfaction are related to the overall quality of working conditions and workers' autonomy, not to employee fitness or opportunities to participate in sports.
- (C) Although this relationship is hard to prove, some private corporations in countries with market economies fund their own fitness centers and sport programs, thinking that it will make their employees more productive while improving employee health and controlling insurance costs.

*autonomy 자율성

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

【10】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 1. 22번)

During World War II, the Danes saved many Jews by sailing them from Denmark to Sweden. The Nazis realized that the Danes' fishing boats must have hidden compartments, so they began using specially trained dogs to sniff out the Jews.

- (A) Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews. They created a powder made of dried rabbit blood and cocaine. The dried blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed it, the cocaine dulled their sense of smell.
- (B) These dogs were so gifted that they could smell the Jews even after they had been hidden and a load of fish had been dumped over the entrance to their hiding place.
- (C) Danish fishermen began to carry handkerchiefs contaminated with the powder. When the Nazis came around with their dogs, the fishermen would find a way to let the dogs sniff their handkerchiefs, perhaps by “accidentally” dropping them on the ground.

*sniff out ~을 냄새로 찾아내다 **cocaine 코카인(coca의 앞에서 채취하는 마취제, 마약)

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

【11】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 9번)

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses.

- (A) Linguists, on the other hand, test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.
- (B) This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. This is where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments.
- (C) For example, a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize that the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear.

*disintegrate 해체되다

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

【12】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 8번)

Ishan works for a large PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when he communicates with Ishan via e-mail.

- (A) His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problems to lighten the atmosphere.
- (B) This more relaxed approach is not reflected in his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mails imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether he should have raised the issue in the first place.
- (C) This is because when the creative director writes e-mails, he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when he is discussing the issues face to face.

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

【13】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 3번)

There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done. They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach.

- (A) Furthermore, the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course.
- (B) There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument. However, usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit.
- (C) Consequently, it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study of the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage. It should not be carried too far, but it should be adequate.

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

【14】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 21번)

Even though virtually all children around the world may engage in prevalent types of play, parental involvement in play differs across cultures.

- (A) In these cultures (e.g., North America), parents are the first and main play partners of children during the first years of life. This is often due to the widespread belief that children learn through play, and that play helps to develop cognitive, social, motor, and affective skills.
- (B) In some cultures, especially in hunting-and-gathering and agricultural village ones, play is regarded as mainly an amusing child activity. Children tend to find play partners among their peers rather than among adult caregivers (e.g., Mayan and the native peoples of the Americas).
- (C) Parents do not practice direct teaching through play, rather they assist and direct children in group play with their siblings or peers. In contrast, other cultures view parental participation in play as an important developmental activity.

*sibling 형제자매

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

【15】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 14번)

Why do insects become resistant to a particular pesticide? In any population of plants and insects there will always be that rare individual which survives exposure to a toxic agent.

- (A) That being so, then its descendants will also have that protection and within a few years a significant population of resistant insects will defeat the efforts of the farmer to kill them off.
- (B) However, the resistant gene has to be fit for purpose, or it will fail to spread among the population. More worrying is that the resistant gene not only blocks this particular pesticide but may block other pesticides as well.
- (C) For example, if the pesticide works by blocking a specific enzyme, then it might be that this one individual has a slightly different arrangement of atoms around the enzyme's active site, and this prevents the toxin from gaining access.

*enzyme 효소 **toxin 독소

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

【16】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 8강 7번)

In 1809 a mixed-blood Cherokee Indian named Sequoyah learned to sign his name on his silversmith work. That was his introduction to the written language.

- (A) The syllabary was so easy to learn that within weeks thousands of Cherokees could read, and it gave Cherokee Nation the ability to create the first Native American newspaper, *The Cherokee Phoenix*. Sequoyah is the only person in the world known to have created an entire written language on his own and is considered a genius to this day.
- (B) Sequoyah spent the next twelve years developing a written Cherokee language. When he was done, he had constructed a syllabary that consisted of eighty-five characters representing each syllable in the Cherokee language.
- (C) A few years later, while serving in the U.S. Army during the Creek War, he saw American soldiers write letters, read orders, and record historical events of the war. Sequoyah realized that his fellow men in Cherokee Nation could derive spectacular benefits from a written language.

*silversmith work 은 세공품 **syllabary 음절 문자 체계

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

【17】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 20강 4번)

The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease.

- (A) We can see then, for instance, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.
- (B) With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today.
- (C) Similarly, in the moral sphere, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools.

*analogy 유추

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

【18】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 29강 4번)

In law, only a tiny group of thinkers has actively pursued a fairly extreme line of argument: that we should formally recognise our commonality with other animals and, therefore, have animals legally reclassified.

- (A) But mainly this heroic attempt to reclassify the natural world, and our place within it, is seen as strange and misguided; to many jurists, probably the majority, it does not call for serious intellectual engagement.
- (B) The relatively uncontroversial view is that animals should remain a reasonably well-protected form of property (they are protected by a range of animal welfare laws) and all human beings should remain persons.
- (C) Their dramatic aim is to shift at least some animal species into the rights-bearing, and so human, category, and thus alter the conceptual relationship between humans and other animals.

*jurist 법학자

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

【19】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 10번)

The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities.

- (A) Similarly, male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA.
- (B) Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution.
- (C) Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations. For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male.

*alpha male 우두머리 수컷 **egalitarian 평등주의의 ***mutation 돌연변이

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

【20】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 37번)

It may seem as if we define design ability as something special and unique, but at some level it is an everyday ability that all of us share.

- (A) Nowadays this largely means that we make our choices among ready-made consumer products, but we still design in the sense of shaping the wholeness that becomes something specific. Each of us designs our lives and ourselves.
- (B) It is not the case that some people are born with design ability and some are not. We engage in design — we create, synthesize, shape, and envision future situations — all the time. We decorate our homes, build and rebuild our houses, buy clothes, and design our time and our interests.
- (C) However, even if design on this level is a natural part of life, the distribution of talent varies. Some people are more creative and have the ability to use their imagination efficiently, some are better at seeing how things fit together in compositions, others excel at assessing the functional feasibility of a design idea.

*synthesize 통합하다 **feasibility 실현 가능성

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

【21】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 24~25번)

It is useful to consider what we are comfortable with and what we are not, and then to experiment with expanding our area of comfort. We should remember that whatever we try is for ourselves alone.

- (A) I have also experienced one more thing after some accomplishments like being mentioned above. That is, if I do not keep on testing my limits, my comfort zone shrinks back. Challenges that had seemed comfortable one year took courage to achieve the next. I do not want to get into that position again; so, onwards and outwards.
- (B) I also found that when I set myself a doable challenge and succeeded, my self-esteem and self-confidence rose in all areas. The greatest leap I made was when I went from not being able to run 100 yards to completing the London Marathon. I am sure this is what gave me the confidence to go on submitting my book, *Couch Fiction*, after its first round of rejections. It was eventually published in May 2010.
- (C) It does not matter what anyone else might think. The idea is to expand our comfort zone in small steps. We go beyond 'good stress' into 'bad stress' if we attempt too big a leap across zones. When I started to push out my inner circle to gradually include the other zones, I felt more confident about all the challenges within that original inner zone.

*leap 도약

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

【22】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 21번)

Many people believe that they are very good at detecting deception. They may even cite examples where they were correct in spotting a lie when others around them were not so sensitive.

- (A) Specifically, with 50% as a baseline for chance accuracy, the average detection accuracy is approximately 55%. Furthermore, there is little or no relationship between confidence in judgments and accuracy.
- (B) By definition, successful lies go undetected and there is no way of keeping track of them. In fact, across scores of experiments, average detection accuracy is only slightly better than chance.
- (C) The problem with such unproved evidence is that it's difficult to know when one is wrong in believing a lie. Unless there was independent evidence later that someone was lying, how would you discover your incorrect judgment?

*deception 속임수

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

【23】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 17번)

Electrical resistance (measured in ohms) refers to how easily an electrical current passes through some material. Some substances, such as many metals, are low in resistance, so electrical currents pass easily through them.

- (A) In addition, the resistance of any material increases as its length increases: a 2-foot length of wire is twice as resistant as a 1-foot length of the same wire.
- (B) The resistance of an electric wire decreases as the diameter of the wire increases. That is, all other things equal, a wire of small diameter is more resistant than one of larger diameter.
- (C) In contrast, materials such as glass and rubber are high in resistance and thus are poor electrical conductors. The actual resistance of any given material when it is placed in an electrical circuit depends upon its physical properties, e.g. diameter and length in the case of wire.

*circuit 회로

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

【24】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 39번)

A first-born who has a younger brother or sister gains a double advantage over other babies.

- (A) But then, before he has the chance to become self-important, along comes baby number two and suddenly he finds that almost all of the parental attention is now focused on this tiny new arrival.
- (B) He has to come to terms with this, but when he does so, he does not lose his own sense of self-worth. This means that he has a solid foundation of “self” on which he can now build the limiting factors of social sharing. The result is a self-assured personality that is capable of a genuine mixing-in with others.
- (C) For the first year or two of his life he enjoys the full attention of his new parents and is treated royally as an only child. He learns how much he is loved without any interruptions or interference. His self-respect blossoms, and he rates himself as being “worthy of love.”

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

【25】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 15번)

Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, had a different view of how society works. He believed that a society can be compared to a living organism.

- (A) Each part of an animal — its heart, lungs, brain, and so on — has its own function to perform, yet all the parts are interdependent; a change in one part affects all the others.
- (B) Similarly, in Spencer's view, each part of a society performs its own function and contributes to the survival and stability of the whole. Family, religion, government, and industry are all seen as parts of one organism: society.
- (C) Moreover, each part contributes to the survival and health of the animal as a whole. If one organ becomes diseased, the others adapt by working harder to ensure the animal's survival.

*sociologist 사회학자

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

【26】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 23번)

A sleeping mother has the ability to identify the particular cry of her own baby.

- (A) During the course of evolution she became programmed to awake only at the sound of her own particular baby. This sensitivity is still there to this day, even though it is seldom used.
- (B) This is one of the bonding factors that have been forgotten because of the way in which we live today. Typically, there is now only one newborn baby in any family house or apartment, so there is no way to test this ability.
- (C) In an ancient tribe, however, living in small huts in a tiny village settlement, a mother would have been able to hear any of the babies crying in the night. If she woke up every time one of them screamed for food she might get no sleep at all.

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

【27】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 8번)

I have found it interesting to compare the electronic equipment sold to consumers with the equipment sold to professionals.

- (A) Tools made by artisans for themselves all have this property. Designers of hiking or mountain climbing equipment may one day find their lives depending upon the quality and behavior of their own designs.
- (B) The recorders for the professionals just have the essentials and are therefore easier to use while functioning better. This difference arises, in part, because the designers will be using the product themselves, so they know just what is important and what is not.
- (C) Although much more expensive, the professional equipment tends to be simpler and easier to use. Video recorders for the home market have numerous flashing lights, many buttons and settings, and complex menus for setting the time and programming future recordings.

*artisan 장인, 숙련공

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

【28】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 17강 3번)

In order to build a high-impact team, you have to teach executives that they are hiring people, not résumés.

- (A) What ultimately made these entrepreneurial founders so successful was their ambition and hunger for success. Once they attained it, they proceeded to send their children to these colleges and universities, and many firms today are hiring *that* generation of young people, based solely on their academic credentials as opposed to their characters.
- (B) One private firm I consult with cherry-picks candidates exclusively from the senior classes of a handful of Ivy League colleges. An obvious point: most of the first-generation founders of these companies did not attend these schools, and certainly many would have been denied admission.
- (C) Eager to see in bold print a handful of “branded,” big-name colleges and universities, a huge number of companies make the mistake of hiring the latter. They use people’s academic credentials as reflections of their character, initiative, flexibility, and entrepreneurship.

*academic credentials 학위증명서 **cherry-pick 선별하다

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

【29】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 17강 3번)

Adam Smith's celebrated invisible hand — the claim that society as a whole does best when individuals pursue their own interests in the open marketplace — rests on the assumption that each person's choices have no negative consequences for others.

- (A) If I buy a custom-tailored suit for my job interview, I reduce the likelihood that others will land the same job; and in the process, I create an incentive for them to spend more than they had planned on their own interview suits. And by deciding to build a larger bedroom, you increase, however slightly, the odds that others may find their bedrooms too small.
- (B) In these ways, our spending decisions are the seeds that have led to our luxury fever. In short, our problem is that the incentives guiding individual spending decisions are much like those that generate arms races. Spending less on material goods would be better, but only if everyone did it.
- (C) Yet even the most ordinary individual spending choices frequently do have negative consequences for others, just as the presence of a preschooler with the chickenpox has negative consequences for others. If I buy a 6,000-pound sport-utility vehicle, I increase the likelihood of others dying in a traffic accident; and in the process, I create an incentive for them to buy heavier vehicles than they otherwise would have chosen.

*chickenpox 수두

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

【30】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

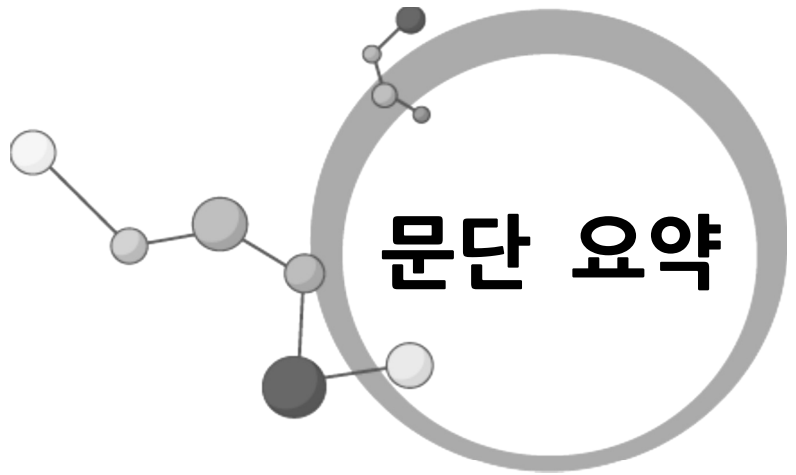
(수능완성 유형편 4강 2번)

Most patients are keen to have information about a proposed treatment and its likely outcome.

- (A) They also need the facts to be given in a way they understand. A bland menu of options is generally unhelpful and can be difficult for patients to assess in a meaningful way. Advice about what is likely to be most effective or appropriate for their particular situation is often more helpful.
- (B) If they are not, or are simply not ready to have it yet, they still need to know that the information is on offer and should be encouraged to keep their decision to refuse, or limit, information under review. All patients need to be aware of the core facts or their consent may be considered invalid.
- (C) Sometimes, it is unclear how much the patient is taking in, particularly when the news is bad, unexpected or very complicated. In such cases, the health team should give patients time to reflect and encourage them to ask questions.

*bland 단조로운

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



2

문 단 요약

【1】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어 12강 2번)

Different media accumulate their audiences in different ways. In print media, such as newspapers and magazines, one measure of success is the actual number of publications distributed, or circulation. However, more than one person usually reads each copy of a publication; for example, most newspapers average two readers per copy, while certain magazines, such as *People*, may have upwards of eight readers per copy. So the total audience is the circulation multiplied by the readers per copy. Thus, in print media, the circulation is the number of copies printed, while the audience is the number of persons who read those copies of the publication. Because you want to attract more than one reader per copy of the publication, the number for the audience will usually be larger than the number for circulation.



In print media, the number of circulation is, in general, ____ (A) ____ than that of the total audience since ____ (B) ____ publications attract more than one reader per copy.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|---------|
| ① | smaller | ..... | most |
| ② | bigger | ..... | most |
| ③ | smaller | ..... | few |
| ④ | bigger | ..... | few |
| ⑤ | more | ..... | several |

【2】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 5강 2번)

Online communities provide social and political outlets that were not possible before the invention of the Internet. They also allow for new forms of political and social engagement that are not subject to control by gatekeepers who exercise power in a vertical, top-down fashion. The interests of the user determine whom users interact with. But the very power of peer-to-peer relationships should give pause to those engaged in them, as sometimes this engagement comes at great expense to personal privacy. This is not to say that an individual should avoid participating in social networking activities, only that the individual should consciously choose what personal information to reveal to the world. Though individuals might not realize it, through the release of this information the individual is creating a digital identity that once formed can be difficult to change.



While participating in social networking services, you should select what information you'll _____ (A) _____ carefully, because it forms your _____ (B) _____ in cyberspace.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | obtain | ..... | attitude |
| ② | obtain | ..... | rank |
| ③ | disclose | ..... | existence |
| ④ | disclose | ..... | attitude |
| ⑤ | discard | ..... | existence |

【3】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 2번)

Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system. She found that “negative” and “positive” feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, increased the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling — this was observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness! The idea that negative feelings are harmful to us clearly does not hold up. On the contrary! The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.



Both negative and positive feelings _____ (A) _____ the immune system if the feelings are _____ (B) _____ expressed.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | strengthen | ..... | naturally |
| ② | strengthen | ..... | intentionally |
| ③ | stabilize | ..... | spontaneously |
| ④ | damage | ..... | naturally |
| ⑤ | damage | ..... | intentionally |

【4】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 1회 21번)

A person whose behavior causes difficulties for you and others is a difficult person. Dealing with difficult people simply means dealing with difficult behaviors. The best way to manage interactions with difficult people is to adjust your own reactions so that you can successfully resolve the conflict. For example, a client starts to blame you for something that was not your fault. Your natural reaction might be to defend yourself. Most of us have a tendency to respond this way; however, you rarely solve anything by being defensive. Another reaction might be that you're furious but grit your teeth, having allowed the situation to get to you. Ask yourself, "Is the client mad at me or the situation?" In most cases, it's the situation. Before responding to any type of difficult situation, take time to recognize the client is not angry at you. Therefore, there is no need to defend yourself, which is the best solution.

*grit one's teeth 이를 악물다



When you interact with difficult people, do not _____ (A) _____ yourself but _____ (B) _____ your responses.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| ① | blame | ..... | modify |
| ② | defend | ..... | modify |
| ③ | ask | ..... | organize |
| ④ | anger | ..... | delay |
| ⑤ | reveal | ..... | delay |

【5】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 7번)

In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere. It was only after the passage of several years during which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized. Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social disapproval because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now common idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

*duel 결투 **proposition 명제



Some ideas that were once regarded to be _____ (A) _____ may not be fully accepted until society has _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | biased | ..... | advanced |
| ② | worthless | ..... | advanced |
| ③ | profitable | ..... | deteriorated |
| ④ | invaluable | ..... | regressed |
| ⑤ | controversial | ..... | regressed |

【6】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 9번)

Alia Crum designed a poster that described how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise. Lifting mattresses to make beds, picking towels off the floor, and pushing heavily loaded carts — these all require strength and stamina. The poster even included the calories burned while the housekeepers were doing each activity. At four of the seven hotels, Crum communicated this information to the housekeepers. She also hung copies of the poster on the bulletin boards in the housekeepers' lounges. Crum told them that they were clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise and should expect to see the health benefits of being active. The housekeepers at the other three hotels were a control group. Four weeks later, Crum checked in with the housekeepers. Those who had been informed that their work was exercise had lost weight and body fat. Their blood pressure was lower. They even liked their jobs more. They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work. The only thing that had changed was their perception of themselves as exercisers. In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these benefits.

*surgeon general 공중 보건국장



In Alia Crum's experiment, housekeepers who perceived their work as _____ (A) _____ had greater _____ (B) _____ in their health compared to those who did not.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | a duty | ..... | losses |
| ② | a pastime | ..... | losses |
| ③ | a sacrifice | ..... | changes |
| ④ | exercise | ..... | improvements |
| ⑤ | punishment | ..... | improvements |

【7】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 2번)

Early humans wondered at what they saw when viewing the heavens and nature around them. Their observations of both the space and the time in which they lived were limited geographically and intellectually. But they did observe that there were patterns and sequences for certain events, such as night and day, floods and drought, earthquakes and volcanoes, and so forth. Regardless of their fears or wishes, these events occurred with regularity for no apparent reason, so it was quite reasonable to believe that some god or spirit was responsible for these natural phenomena. It is also only natural to try to invent explanations for nonunderstandable events. The Greeks, Romans, and people from other earlier civilizations believed in a great many gods, all of whom exerted or controlled the power of the good or bad events that occurred in their lives. Many of these ancient myths were incorporated into modern religions and have become part of written and observed doctrines.



To account for the ____ (A) ____ which occurred with regularity, early humans tried to find the answer in ____ (B) ____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| ① | natural phenomena | ..... | geographical features |
| ② | laws of simplicity | ..... | religious faith |
| ③ | reasonable doubts | ..... | human intelligence |
| ④ | unexplainable events | ..... | unknown superpowers |
| ⑤ | academic interests | ..... | the history of civilization |

【8】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 4회 22번)

Too often, negotiators approach the negotiating table with the attitude "I'll be tough at the start. If that doesn't work, I can always take a softer approach." The fault in this approach is that it assumes that your opening move will have no continuing effect on you counterpart once you have decided to adopt a softer approach. In fact, of course, an overly tough opening move not only communicates the nature of your demand, but it also communicates something about you as a person and your company as a future customer or partner. Thus, your counterpart may interpret your overly aggressive opening move as an indication that you and your company are unreasonable, arbitrary, rigid, and perhaps untrustworthy. Once they have formed that impression, it may be very difficult to persuade them to change that evaluation no matter how gentle you become in subsequent negotiating sessions.

*counterpart 상대방, 대응 관계에 있는 사람



People mistakenly believe that they can ____ (A) ____ their approach in the negotiation process, but the first impression could be ____ (B) ____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | maintain | ..... | temporary |
| ② | maintain | ..... | inconsistent |
| ③ | continue | ..... | permanent |
| ④ | change | ..... | permanent |
| ⑤ | change | ..... | temporary |

【9】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 Test 1. 19번)

After Norman Triplett's first controlled experiment with children, psychologists studied how the presence of an audience affects performance, but their results were inconsistent. Sometimes people performed better in front of an audience and other times they performed worse. Robert Zajonc, a Polish-born American social psychologist, saw a pattern in the seemingly random results and formulated a theory. He noticed that when people performed simple tasks or jobs they knew well, having an audience influenced their performance positively. However, when people performed unfamiliar or complex tasks, having an audience harmed performance. Based on the observation, Zajonc argued that an audience creates arousal in the performer, which hurts performance on difficult tasks that have not been learned (or learned well) and helps performance on well-learned tasks.

*arousal 각성, 자극



According to Zajonc's theory, the ____ (A) ____ of an audience made people perform better with tasks that were ____ (B) ____ to them.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① | absence | ..... | relevant |
| ② | absence | ..... | important |
| ③ | indifference | ..... | irrelevant |
| ④ | presence | ..... | unfamiliar |
| ⑤ | presence | ..... | familiar |

【10】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 4회 39번)

Although, like the United States, many societies engage in the ordering of life according to years following birth (age), some societies do not even track chronological age. For example, some Mayan tribal groups do not rely on age as a marker of a child's identity. When adults meet a child for the first time, instead of asking his or her name, as many European Americans would, they ask, "Who are your mother and father?" Because identity in this culture is defined by relationships and place in the community, Mayans are more likely to attempt to describe a child in terms of other people in their family, and not in terms of the child's individual characteristics, including age. This view of children is also common among other indigenous groups, including some Native American and Canadian First Nations people, and immigrants from Central and South America to the United States.

*Canadian First Nations 캐나다 원주민



Unlike many societies, people in some cultures tend to understand a child not from his or her ____ (A) ____ but from ____ (B) ____ with others.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | individual traits | ..... | conflicts |
| ② | emotional state | ..... | connections |
| ③ | unique characteristics | ..... | resemblance |
| ④ | facial expressions | ..... | interactions |
| ⑤ | personal features | ..... | relationships |

【11】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 8번)

Considered by many to be the father of Impressionism, Claude Monet was one of a group of avant-garde painters who rebelled against traditional concepts of artistic merit. Until the invention of photography, a work of art was judged by its realism. When artists realized that it was impossible to be more realistic than a photograph, they sought new ways of artistic expression. Monet said it best when he told a journalist: "I paint what I see; I paint what I remember and I paint what I feel." It was what an artist felt about a subject that broke with tradition. Because this new style of painting was so different from classical art, and represented what an artist saw with his inner eye, it took a long time for the public to appreciate its value. Until his mid-forties Monet struggled to earn a living. Only when his work began to sell to American collectors was he able to purchase his own home in Giverny and live the good life of a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

*avant-garde 전위적인, 실험적인



Claude Monet was a pioneer of Impressionism, an alternative school of art that put the artist's view ahead of ____ (A) ____ depictions, but his work was not initially ____ (B) ____ by people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | invented | ..... | understood |
| ② | detailed | ..... | rejected |
| ③ | vivid | ..... | censored |
| ④ | realistic | ..... | accepted |
| ⑤ | positive | ..... | demanded |

【12】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 5회 34번)

A good life requires a healthy habitat in which to live, but the evidence shows that a relatively high focus on extrinsic compared to intrinsic values is associated with holding attitudes and behaving in ways that contribute to environmental degradation. For example, the priority placed on materialistic(extrinsic) values by U.S. and U.K. adolescents is associated with engaging less frequently in ecologically friendly behaviors such as buying second hand, recycling, riding a bicycle, reusing paper, and so on. Findings from one study of 400 North American adults showed that those who cared more about extrinsic relative to intrinsic values used more of Earth's limited resources to meet their housing, food, and transportation lifestyle choices. Individuals high in extrinsic values also act in greedier, more ecologically destructive, and less sustainable ways when they play forest-management simulation games in the laboratory, compared to their more intrinsically oriented counterparts.



If a person gives greater importance to ____ (A) ____ values they are less likely to pursue endeavors that ____ (B) ____ the environment.

	(A)		(B)
①	idealistic	.....	promote
②	intrinsic	.....	destroy
③	ecological	.....	damage
④	extrinsic	.....	benefit
⑤	materialistic	.....	contaminate

【13】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 14번)

American music is intertwined with music from around the world, so it is neither possible nor desirable to draw firm lines around what “American music” is. It has been said that jazz is distinctly American, yet it has been influenced by music from all parts of the world. Musicians who relocated to the United States, whether escaping from war and persecution or attempting to advance their careers, have also had a profound impact on American music and culture, bringing with them the influences of their home countries and cultures. Composers like Aaron Copland tried to create a distinctly American music, yet his work was influenced by his studies with Nadia Boulanger in Paris; travels to work with composer Carlos Chávez in Mexico and to Africa and Europe; and interests in jazz and other forms of music. American music is not created and does not exist in isolation from other parts of the world.



It is not possible to create a definition of ‘American music’ as ____ (A) ____ from those of other cultures, because it has been a ____ (B) ____ of music from all over the world.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | desirable | ..... | uniqueness |
| ② | profound | ..... | hybrid |
| ③ | distinct | ..... | blending |
| ④ | profound | ..... | desire |
| ⑤ | distinct | ..... | concern |

【14】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 실전편 2회 28번)

External events, trends, and issues can have an important impact on our approach to influencing someone. Most of us would acknowledge that we have little or no influence in areas such as the global economy, a competitor's business strategy, or decisions made by leaders of countries we don't live in. Yet these and other decisions and events can have an impact on our lives and on how we influence people. For example, knowing that a certain industry is having difficulty filling orders because of shortages of a raw material from a country that is at war may affect our approach to negotiating a business deal. We may not have any impact on the route a hurricane will take, but we can use information we have heard about it to influence a relative's travel plans.



Trends, events, and other factors over which we have no ____ (A) ____ provide the ____ (B) ____ within which we exercise our influence.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① | approach | ..... | tactic |
| ② | control | ..... | context |
| ③ | knowledge | ..... | strategy |
| ④ | order | ..... | decision |
| ⑤ | information | ..... | plan |

【15】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 3강 4번)

Although the case for freedom is strong, this goal cannot be pursued without limit. Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary when the exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that restrict freedom — their own and that of others — in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff. Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity.

*pervasive 넓은 범위에 미치는 **tradeoff 거래, 교환 (협정)



Even though people admit that individual freedom must be pursued with some _____ (A) _____ for security, it is difficult to reach a(n) _____ (B) _____ on the balance between freedom and security.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | allowances | ..... | disagreement |
| ② | limitations | ..... | agreement |
| ③ | allowances | ..... | climax |
| ④ | limitations | ..... | disagreement |
| ⑤ | uncertainties | ..... | agreement |

【16】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 16번)

As a leader, you should develop an eye for the big picture, which is like knowing whether the team is still operating in the right forest, but at the same time you should keep an eye on the details, which is like knowing which trees to cut in order to get the best results. Remember, you should also nurture the good trees and plant new ones in order to keep the forest in existence. This quality of seeing the whole as well as the individual parts isn't just limited to processes and strategies. You can apply this combined holistic-individual awareness toward all the people involved in an organization, particularly those you work with. It should be possible for you to see the value of the entire organization including its diversity of characters, skills, ages, ethnicities, and perceptions, while you also appreciate every single worker.

*holistic 전체론적인



An awakened leader sees the ____ (A) ____, yet (s)he values the ____ (B) ____ as well.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------------|
| ① | whole | ..... | parts |
| ② | idealism | ..... | practices |
| ③ | benefits | ..... | drawbacks |
| ④ | standards | ..... | off-standards |
| ⑤ | clarity | ..... | vagueness |

【17】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 29강 1번)

Those living and working in areas with high levels of rural tourism are undoubtedly affected in many ways. Areas with high visitor figures tend to see an increase in the cost of homes (as many are bought as second homes, retirement properties and holiday cottages), making it increasingly difficult for those born and raised in the area to continue to live there. The average house price in these areas is driven up and those buying second homes and retirement properties have a higher disposable income. The area becomes more desirable and as a result house prices climb, leaving local people unable to buy a house in these areas. This results in an ageing population and an increase in the number of older people moving into the area. This has resulted in a public sector drive to encourage and support local business start-ups to improve opportunities for younger generations to stay in the local area, rather than move away to find cheaper homes and lower living costs.

*disposable income 가처분소득(세금을 뺀 순수입) **start-up 신생기업



Rural tourism has ____ (A) ____ effects on local people by causing a(n) ____ (B) ____ in house prices.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | positive | ..... | rise |
| ② | optimistic | ..... | slump |
| ③ | negative | ..... | drop |
| ④ | adverse | ..... | inflation |
| ⑤ | desirable | ..... | stabilization |

【18】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 Test 2. 7번)

You might think that new scientific discoveries, building upon previous knowledge, simply add to our knowledge. Often, however, new scientific results don't just add to what we know, but fundamentally change what we know (or what we thought we knew). What we used to believe true becomes false, and new knowledge takes its place. Science often advances by replacing past knowledge with new knowledge, not simply by adding to existing knowledge. The reason that old knowledge is replaced has to do with the fact that nature follows logical rules. The logic of nature has to be consistent and 'hang together.' A single new scientific fact can show that the entire existing logical structure is incorrect. To create the correct new understanding, the old structure has to be dismantled and a new one created in its place. One cannot simply add to the existing knowledge if the new knowledge logically contradicts what had been known before.

*dismantle 해체하다



The fundamental logic of a scientific world-view determines that any new discovery can ____ (A) ____ what was previously thought of as 'fact' if there is a ____ (B) ____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | extinguish | ..... | similarity |
| ② | alter | ..... | contradiction |
| ③ | modify | ..... | consistency |
| ④ | supplement | ..... | discrepancy |
| ⑤ | develop | ..... | coherence |

【19】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 2번)

Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be unrealistic. For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily. If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story. The sentences would be full of “probably” and “likely” meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get fuzzier the more specific you demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people. Astronomy, too, is much better at explaining the general than the specific. We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.

*goby 망둑어 **fuzzy 불분명한



You may be disappointed if you expect accurate answers from ____ (A) ____ questions, because scientific inquiry is better suited to identifying ____ (B) ____ trends.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | specific | ..... | general |
| ② | general | ..... | predictable |
| ③ | abstract | ..... | recent |
| ④ | abstract | ..... | general |
| ⑤ | specific | ..... | recent |

【20】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 5회 28번)

Words and actions are objective; perspectives, recollections, and interpretations vary even at the best of times. Ask witnesses to a crime to recount what happened, and you likely will get as many variations as there are witnesses. No one sees the entire picture, especially in conflict, where emotions produce tunnel vision. To broaden our perspective, we need to encourage the other person to share their story. What happened from their perspective? We may uncover information that helps us make sense of what otherwise seemed irrational or hurtful behavior. As challenging as it may be to entertain the possibility of a different perspective on our conflicts, it is even more difficult to muster the self-control to hear another's story without correcting or disputing it.

*muster 모으다



Perspectives are ____ (A) ____ by their nature, so asking for another's viewpoints, though it is challenging, helps to create a(n) ____ (B) ____ account of events.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | subjective | ..... | broader |
| ② | false | ..... | useless |
| ③ | objective | ..... | helpful |
| ④ | limited | ..... | hurtful |
| ⑤ | unbiased | ..... | informative |

【21】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 27강 2번)

One of the most common types of entertainment programming on television involves high levels of violence. Violence also finds its way into advertising. It may surprise you, however, that violent TV programming actually reduces memory for the commercials in those shows and reduces the chance that people will intend to buy those products. In attempting to explain this finding, Bushman suggests one reason may be that watching violence raises one's physiological arousal by making people angry and putting them in a bad mood. An angry mood can prime aggressive thoughts, which in turn may interfere with recall of the ad content. Negative moods are known to interfere with the brain's encoding of information. Also, the effort taken to try to repair the bad mood may distract one from attending to and processing the ad. Thus, it may be that advertisers are not getting as much "bang for their buck" with violent content as with nonviolent content.

*physiological arousal 생리적 흥분 **bang for one's buck 본전은 뽑을 수 있을 만한 가치



Using more violence in certain TV programs ____ (A) ____ work well in commercials because they psychologically make people ____ (B) ____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | does | ..... | agitated |
| ② | does | ..... | depressed |
| ③ | does | ..... | touched |
| ④ | does not | ..... | agitated |
| ⑤ | does not | ..... | depressed |

【22】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 3회 22번)

Individuals may not want to reveal their preferences or sentiments in front of others. That hesitancy may be most pronounced if they do not have close relationships with the others. For instance, marketers find that focus group participants sometimes feel uncomfortable revealing their tastes, needs, and desires in front of strangers. The lack of interpersonal trust drives a wedge between what people say and their actual behavior. At a forum, such as a town hall meeting, employees may face similar concerns. They may be together with people in other units of the organization, with whom they have not worked closely. The room also may contain managers from multiple levels of the hierarchy, including the direct supervisors of frontline employees. Thus, people may not speak freely when invited to do so by senior leaders.

*drive a wedge 사이를 틀어지게 하다



People are ____ (A) ____ to disclose their genuine opinions when they are with ____ (B) ____ people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | likely | ..... | amiable |
| ② | likely | ..... | well-known |
| ③ | sorry | ..... | impolite |
| ④ | reluctant | ..... | ordinary |
| ⑤ | reluctant | ..... | unfamiliar |

【23】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 Test 3. 8번)

Identification of specific sport-related strengths is a powerful means for athletes to develop their confidence. This strategy increases confidence by requiring athletes to focus on their strengths and taking their mind off their weaknesses. It is not uncommon for athletes to have difficulty identifying their strengths. Athletic strengths can be identified and acknowledged in several ways. Athletes can take an inventory of their strengths, which helps them clarify their physical, technical, strategic, and mental assets. Athletes can also keep a journal or “confidence log” of their past accomplishments and their ongoing successes in training and competition. This “success focus” acts as a constant reminder of their abilities. When athletes experience failure and begin to lose confidence, they can turn to their inventory and confidence log to remind them of their capabilities and why they should remain confident.

*inventory (적성 · 특기 등을 기록한) 목록



Taking an inventory of athletes’ successful experiences can ____ (A) ____ their confidence since these records let them ____ (B) ____ their strengths and capabilities even when having a difficult time.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | undermine | ..... | forget |
| ② | increase | ..... | recall |
| ③ | confine | ..... | enhance |
| ④ | boost | ..... | doubt |
| ⑤ | discourage | ..... | re-evaluate |

【24】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 16강 1번)

Everyday activities such as taking a bath or sitting in a high chair provide a baby with plenty of opportunities to make interesting and fun discoveries about the laws of physics. For instance, she will discover that if she drops her hollow plastic duck into the bath it will float on the surface of the water. Even if she pushes it down to the floor of the bath, the plastic toy will not stay under water. A bar of soap, on the other hand, will behave very differently. Infants can spend hours experimenting in this way. So when they persist in throwing everything over the side of the high chair or out of the baby bed, they're not being naughty. Rather, they are merely fulfilling their roles as little physicists!

*naughty 말을 안 듣는



Infants are having ____ (A) ____ opportunities for the law of physics through daily activities such as dropping or throwing things, which is not ____ (B) ____ at all.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | learning | ..... | imaginative |
| ② | learning | ..... | mischievous |
| ③ | novel | ..... | cooperative |
| ④ | destimulating | ..... | joyful |
| ⑤ | destimulating | ..... | fulfilling |

【25】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 30강 3번)

For today's doctor to stay up-to-date with the latest treatments, he or she would have to study an impossible number of published scientific studies for the hundreds of diagnoses they may treat or procedures they may perform, leaving little time to actually practice medicine. Even if doctors read twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week, they could not consume the volume of published literature available. However, if we could distill this research into its most effective components, combine it with what physicians and nurses learn on the job, and produce a simple, easy-to-follow set of instructions that contains the most essential information needed to protect patients from harm — a checklist — we might have something doctors, nurses, and patients actually find useful. We might also make hospitals safer.

*distill 정수를 빼내 ~으로 만들다



Developing a series of ____ (A) ____ instructions is more efficient because it is impossible for doctors to keep up with the ____ (B) ____ of published medical literature.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① | detailed | ..... | changes |
| ② | ethical | ..... | advances |
| ③ | international | ..... | trends |
| ④ | controlling | ..... | demand |
| ⑤ | summarized | ..... | flood |

【26】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 3회 29번)

Many people are resistant to the notion that numerical data can convey the beauty of the real world. They feel that somehow converting things to numbers strips away the magic. In fact, they could not be more wrong. Numbers have the potential to allow us to perceive that beauty, that magic, more clearly and more deeply, and to appreciate it more fully. Admittedly, ambiguity may be removed by expressing things in numerical form. For example, if I say that there are four people in the room, you know exactly what I mean, whereas, if I say that someone is attractive you may not be entirely sure what I mean. You may even disagree with my view that someone is attractive; you are unlikely to disagree with my view that there are four people in the room. Numbers are universally understood, regardless of nationality, religion, gender, age, or any other human characteristic.



Expressing things in the form of numerical data is a helpful tool to clarify the ____ (A) ____ and promote ____ (B) ____ between people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------------|
| ① | vagueness | ..... | relation |
| ② | vagueness | ..... | understanding |
| ③ | need | ..... | perception |
| ④ | need | ..... | universality |
| ⑤ | boundary | ..... | cooperation |

【27】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어 Test3. 5번)

Though economic considerations are of great importance, technological realities remain most important in determining how engineering shapes a product. For example, in designing a drink container, not only must engineers fashion a can that will hold the drink without contaminating it or allowing it to leak after rough shipping and handling, but they must also make the can easy to open and pour or drink from. Furthermore, while aluminum cans are a great convenience, they also represent an enormous potential waste of raw materials and energy, and getting rid of them raises significant issues of litter and waste disposal. Exploring the difficulties of satisfying numerous opposing goals and seeing how engineers and others have wrestled with such problems helps us to better understand the interaction between engineering, economics, and the environment. A single aluminum can in isolation is one thing, but in the context of its billions of clones the aluminum can is quite another.

*contaminate 오염시키다 **clone 복제품



When ____ (A) ____ a certain product, it's essential to ____ (B) ____ some other factors, not just budgetary ones.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① | promoting | ..... | prioritize |
| ② | promoting | ..... | examine |
| ③ | mapping out | ..... | prioritize |
| ④ | mapping out | ..... | examine |
| ⑤ | purchasing | ..... | include |

【28】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 16강 3번)

We know that we have some bad habits. We know that we would be better off without them. We have all tried to change many times with various degrees of success. But the changes have never been deep enough or lasting. The problem is that our approach to attacking this problem is faulty. We tend to take a bad habit and just try hard to stop doing it. We gather all of our will to *not* do something. This creates a sense of deprivation in our mind. We did whatever the wrong behavior was because we enjoyed it. So we are actually removing something that provided pleasure and are creating a void in our lives. Naturally, this type of change is not sustainable. Sooner or later we will have to fill that void again and we will inevitably return to those old behaviors because that's the only way we can fill that void.

*void 상실감 **deprivation 박탈



A bad habit, if it is temporarily stopped, is more likely to be _____ (A) _____ unless the emptiness caused by the deprivation is _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | eliminated | ..... | sustained |
| ② | eliminated | ..... | filled |
| ③ | acquired | ..... | sustained |
| ④ | resumed | ..... | filled |
| ⑤ | resumed | ..... | increased |

【29】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 영어독해연습 3강 4번)

There are many creative domains that require individuals to insert as little of themselves as possible into the work. In translating a novel or poem into a different language, the translator is unavoidably creative; this is reflected by the fact that the translator receives attribution, and his or her name is published in the work next to that of the original author. But the ideal translator is one who most faithfully retains the creative spirit of the original, thereby keeping his or her own contribution to the translation as little as possible. Dubbing a foreign movie into one's own language requires that the translator develop a version of the original line that can most easily be spoken in the time that the foreign actor's mouth is moving, and it also requires the voice-over actors to match their delivery to the moving image. Although these are unquestionably creative activities, they're activities in which individual inspiration and originality would be detrimental to the work.

*dub (영화 등을) 더빙하다 **detrimental 손해를 입히는, 유해한



Translators are required to ____ (A) ____ unnecessary involvement in the work when translating literary works into a different language lest they ____ (B) ____ the original meaning.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | minimize | ..... | alter |
| ② | minimize | ..... | regain |
| ③ | minimize | ..... | keep |
| ④ | maximize | ..... | change |
| ⑤ | maximize | ..... | enhance |

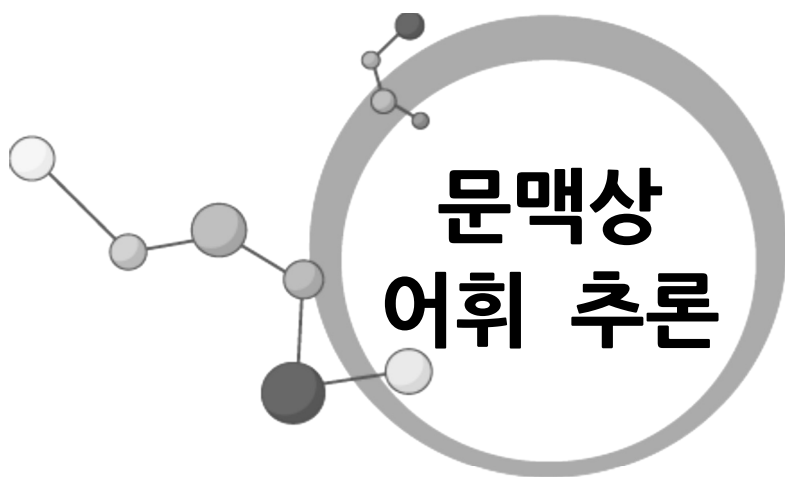
【30】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 11강 4번)

The response to art is based on a number of objective and subjective factors. These include knowledge, taste, values, and tradition, as well as gender, education, emotions, and many more. Most art in the world today was created in past centuries for audiences that differed substantially from contemporary ones. Yet art from the past continues to surprise, engage, and intrigue modern spectators. It is, however, impossible to respond to art in the same way as the original audience. This should not suggest that art from previous centuries cannot be fully understood or valued. Rather, it underlines that art is appreciated on terms compatible with contemporary culture. Today's viewers think, speak, and behave very differently not only from Renaissance but also early twentieth-century audiences. They know a great deal more about themselves and the world. It would be impossible for anyone in the twenty-first century to respond to, experience, and look at art in the same way as someone from the 1500s or even the 1950s.



Although art from the past was originally created for audiences at that time it still ____ (A) ____ modern viewers, because they interpret art ____ (B) ____ with contemporary cultural standards which are not the same as when the art was created.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | inspires | ..... | consistent |
| ② | inspires | ..... | inconsistent |
| ③ | bores | ..... | consistent |
| ④ | discourages | ..... | inconsistent |
| ⑤ | discourages | ..... | consistent |



3

문맥상 어휘 추론

【1】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 2강 3번)

The stability of the Egyptian agricultural system was maintained as long as there were (A) immense / limited modifications to the natural flood regime. However, there were problems stemming from the fact that there could be major fluctuations from year to year in the flood level of the Nile and from a tendency for there to be in the periods of especially high or low floods. The results for both Egyptian farming and society could be (B) beneficial / disastrous and these fluctuations had a major influence on the course of Egyptian history, particularly under the Pharaohs. Very high floods destroyed many settlements and the artificial works for containing water. Very low floods left some areas dry and lacking in silt. For example, although the 1877 flood was only about 180 centimeters below normal, it still left about a third of the valley without water and silt. Either extreme (C) reduced / boosted crop yields with severe social implications.

*fluctuation 변동, 오르내림 **silt 침적토

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	immense	.....	beneficial	.....	reduced
②	immense	.....	beneficial	.....	boosted
③	limited	.....	disastrous	.....	reduced
④	limited	.....	beneficial	.....	reduced
⑤	limited	.....	disastrous	.....	boosted

【2】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 5강 3번)

Both Vietnam and Brazil are major producers of black pepper, but they found it ① hard to sell their pepper even at cut-rate prices after India had a huge crop in 2001. So Vietnam turned in a big way to the production of shrimp. Over 1 million acres are now in ponds, and the value of the country's shrimp exports in 2001 was \$780 million. That's impressive, but shrimp prices are declining, too, and shrimp production is technically ② risky, especially when the producers are small and heavily indebted, as they typically are in Vietnam. In a world as tightly knit as ours today, it's not just the Vietnamese shrimp producers who are ③ well-off. American shrimpers on the Gulf Coast now supply only 15% of the American market, and the prices they receive at the dock are so ④ low that many are going out of business. Perhaps their future lies in advertising their product as wild, instead of farmed. For the moment, they're hoping a new tariff on imported shrimp will save them. Restaurant owners are ⑤ opposed to a tariff, of course, as are the Vietnamese.

*tariff 관세

【3】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 6번)

Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during ① specific periods in the life of an organism. If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall ② fitness of the organism. Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit. The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel. However, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed. By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect ③ late in a person's life. Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not selected against, because the person reproduced ④ after the effects of the gene were apparent. Therefore, such genes are ⑤ less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.

【4】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 1번)

Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the “desirable” native species were protected, while others were (A) exterminated / cultivated “undesirable” ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to (B) embrace / exclude all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a (C) minimum / maximum, to allow nature to take its course free from human intervention.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	exterminated	.....	embrace	.....	minimum
②	exterminated	.....	exclude	.....	minimum
③	exterminated	.....	exclude	.....	maximum
④	cultivated	.....	embrace	.....	maximum
⑤	cultivated	.....	exclude	.....	minimum

【5】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 5번)

The hot hand belief is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will *continue* to score is ① higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random. It says that the mere fact of success in the past ② alters the probability of success in the future. There's a very strong belief in this phenomenon — even to the extent that it ③ influences play. In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them ④ more likely to score next time. It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might alter the chance of scoring. It will certainly give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt. And if those ⑤ limited opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well reinforce the impression of a hot hand streak.

*hot streak 연속적인 호조

【6】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 11번)

The superstitions of baseball players are legendary, as much a part of their peculiar subculture as rosin bags and chewing tobacco. They fear the jinx, wear lucky socks, and place faith in the power of “rally caps.” But superstitions are not (A) common / unique to athletes. Many people — most of us, in fact — hold beliefs that are irrational. For example, it is widely thought that the position of the stars at the time and place of one’s birth helps determine one’s health, physical characteristics, personality, and future destiny. Although evidence does not support the (B) validity / popularity of astrology, millions of people throughout the world believe in it. Furthermore, many people carry good-luck charms or engage in simple acts, such as knocking on wood or crossing fingers, that they hope will prevent bad fortune and bring on good. In our scientifically advanced society, this behavior seems (C) paradoxical / reasonable. Our understanding of the natural world tells us that these signs and gestures cannot possibly affect the events at which they are directed, yet superstition is extremely common, if not universal.

*charm 부적

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	common	.....	validity	.....	paradoxical
②	common	.....	validity	.....	reasonable
③	common	.....	popularity	.....	paradoxical
④	unique	.....	validity	.....	paradoxical
⑤	unique	.....	popularity	.....	reasonable

【7】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 28강 2번)

One of the great strengths of parents of an only child is their supervision of detail. With multiple children, much can ① escape parental notice. In addition, some parental resolves are not ② consistently applied, some good intentions are not carried through, and some requirements are not uniformly enforced, because when managing so many children some slippage is bound to occur. Parents just can't keep up with three children as ③ closely as they can with one. Under ④ distracted parental focus, however, the only child can feel constantly under a microscope, sometimes wishing there was another child in the family to direct parental attention elsewhere. "Some only children find the focus of attention almost ⑤ overwhelming."

*supervision 감독 **slippage 불이행

【8】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 3번)

Perhaps the most prominent theme in existentialism is that of choice and responsibility for the consequences of the choices we make. Most existentialists believe that what ① differentiates human beings from other creatures is the freedom and the capacity to make choices. Existentialists believe that human beings do not have a ② fixed nature, or essence, as other animals and plants do. Each human being makes choices that create his or her own nature. Choice is therefore central to human existence, and it is ③ inescapable; even avoidance or the refusal to choose is a choice. That freedom to choose must also be accompanied by commitment to taking the responsibility to live with the ④ consequences of those choices. Existentialists have argued that because individuals are free to choose their own path, they must ⑤ avoid the risk and responsibility of following their commitment wherever it leads.

*existentialism 실존주의

【9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 15번)

Good communication is often mistakenly defined by the communicator as "agreement" instead of "① clarity of understanding." If someone disagrees with us, many of us assume the person just didn't fully understand our position. In other words, many of us define good communication as having someone ② accept our views. But a person can understand very clearly what you mean and not agree with what you say. In fact, when a manager concludes that a lack of communication must exist because a ③ consensus between two employees has continued for an extended period of time, a closer examination often reveals that there is plenty of effective communication going on. Each fully ④ understands the other's position. The problem is one of equating effective communication with ⑤ agreement.

【10】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 실전편 4회 37번)

In spite of its importance, creativity has not received much attention from scientists. Until very recently, only a few researchers had studied creativity. Most psychologists instead study what they believe are more fundamental (A) mental / physical properties - memory, logical reasoning, and attention. But in recent years psychologists - along with increasing numbers of sociologists, anthropologists, theater experts, and art critics - have increasingly turned their attention to creativity. Because creativity is not a (B) central / minor topic in any of these fields, these scholars work without big research grants, and without a lot of attention from the leaders of their fields. Even so, their research findings have gradually (C) accumulated / restricted, and our knowledge about creativity has now attained a critical mass. Perhaps for the first time, we hold in our grasp the potential to explain creativity.

*critical mass 임계량

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	mental	.....	central	.....	accumulated
②	physical	.....	central	.....	restricted
③	mental	.....	central	.....	restricted
④	physical	.....	minor	.....	accumulated
⑤	mental	.....	minor	.....	restricted

【11】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 2번)

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ① ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words for color distinctions, you will be able to ② perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as *ecru*, *eggshell*, *cream*, *ivory*, *pearl*, *bone china white*, and *antique white*, actually helps you see ③ differences in shades of white. Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them. Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as *google*, *texting*, *couch potato*, or *mouse potato*. The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed ④ before the terms were coined. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language ⑤ forbade us to name them.

【12】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능완성 실전편 5회 36번)

One of the ethical problems associated with technology concerns questions of *distributive justice* and social equality. New technologies generally benefit or advantage certain groups or members of society over others — namely, those who have mastery over or access to the technology ① first. In many cases, we think that because such advantages are earned through hard work or special knowledge they are therefore ② deserved. However, in other cases, we may feel that such restricted access to some technologies gives certain individuals or groups ③ unfair advantages over others, and we seek to extend access to everyone in the society. Public libraries, for instance, were built to ensure that everyone could obtain access to books and learning. Today, we are putting computers and Internet connections into public schools for the ④ different reason. Questions of social justice and equality of opportunity thus can be ⑤ occasioned by technological innovation.

【13】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 8강 9번)

I have been counseling a thirteen-year-old boy who was very ① angry whenever he was with his parents. They described him as well-mannered, friendly, and a great kid at school and when he was around his grandparents. With his parents, however, he barely spoke to them, was ② rude (told them to “shut up”), and rarely responded to their questions. To me, he looked angry. And he said he was angry. What appeared to be beneath his ③ anger, however, was fear. This young boy exhibited numerous problems, including poor academic performance, lying about his activities with friends, aggression toward his brother and sister, and ④ refusal to complete chores. His misbehavior resulted in criticism and consequences from his parents at pretty high rates. Eventually, the boy came to recognize that, while he was unhappy and angry about the ⑤ positive consequences from his parents, he was really afraid that his parents didn't love him.

【14】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 23번)

In a job interview, anyone can offer a self-description full of ① flattering adjectives, regardless of whether they're true or not. You can say, "I am competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic," but so what? How can you prove it or measure it? Using adjectives to describe your work and yourself is offering only ② subjective data. The best way to describe your skills and qualifications is to cite objective data. Describe who you are and what you have accomplished with ③ concrete examples that use facts and figures. If you say, "I am great at raising money," it doesn't have the same "pop" or ④ persuasive currency as if you say, "Last year I raised 1.2 million dollars in revenue selling our two top products." Adjectives ⑤ strengthen your case. Let your achievements and the corresponding results speak for you. The interviewer can then decide if you are "competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic."

*revenue 수익, 수입

【15】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능특강 영어 16강 3번)

Hiring practices vary between individual-oriented and group-oriented cultures, and this may ① cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade, an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from Serbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-known German university. Rade considered it his duty to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his German boss to ② hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana was well qualified for the position, his individualistic orientation led him to ③ agree to have a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing his boss's actions from the perspective of a contrasting culture, Rade thought it was ④ unfair — he saw no problem in his daughter working with him in the same office. The unfortunate outcome was that Lana was neither considered nor hired, and the positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ⑤ ended.

【16】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 13강 1번)

The pull effect of a destination can be ① positively influenced by the introduction and reinforcement of pro-tourism policies that make a destination more accessible. Governments, for example, can and often do ② employ awareness campaigns among the resident population to promote a welcoming attitude towards visitors in order to foster a positive market image. However, because such campaigns depend on widespread social engineering, and because their effects can be ③ counteracted by random acts of violence, positive outcomes cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, it is the behaviour of some tourists, and the structure and development of tourism itself, that often generate ④ negative attitudes within the host community. This implies that major structural changes to tourism itself, rather than awareness campaigns, may be ⑤ unnecessary to foster a welcoming attitude.

*pro-tourism 친관광산업

【17】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 1번)

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more ① credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict. Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. As the nature of sarcasm implies a ② contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. Ostensibly, sarcasm is the ③ opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver be ④ unaware of the deceptive intent. Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in ⑤ common, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

*sarcasm 빈정댐, 비꼼 **ostensibly 표면상으로

【18】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 4번)

Black uniforms are viewed more negatively by people than light-colored uniforms, in a variety of situations, thus implying that the public may respond ① better to firefighters in lighter turnout gear. Further, our findings show that many firefighters had concerns specific to black gear. Given these factors, the popularity of black turnout gear by some firefighters is somewhat ② puzzling. The reason may lie in the psychological profile of the men and women who become firefighters. U.S. firefighters tend to be ③ conservative, and reluctant to change traditional gear. For example, recent developments in European firefighter uniforms and helmets that are more form-fitted and have functional advantages are generally ④ rejected by U.S. firefighters. This can be due to two different factors: the desire to maintain their traditional image, and the fact that they feel comfortable in the uniform they currently wear — they know and trust its functions and limitations. Changing to a new uniform, which must protect you from life-threatening conditions, is not as ⑤ difficult as deciding on a new dress fashion.

*turnout gear 방화복

【19】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 3강 6번)

In an organizational culture that creates a climate for success, it is useful to recognize teams of workers for their accomplishments, and this *can* be done in a group setting. Usually, group accomplishment worthy of recognition can be documented for public review. Because individual responsibility is spread out over the group, there is (A) minimal / huge risk of individual embarrassment or later peer harassment. However, it is important to realize that group achievement is rarely the result of (B) varied / equal input from all team members. Some take the lead and work harder, while others do less and count on the group effort to make them look good. Thus, it is important to deliver (C) impartial / private recognition to those individuals who went beyond the call of duty for the sake of their team.

*peer harassment 동료에 의한 괴롭힘

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	minimal	.....	varied	.....	impartial
②	huge	.....	equal	.....	private
③	huge	.....	varied	.....	impartial
④	minimal	.....	equal	.....	private
⑤	minimal	.....	varied	.....	private

【20】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 8강 4번)

Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses — or a man that he will not wear suits and ties — regardless of what anyone says. In most situations, they'll stick to their decision. When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are seldom likely to (A) correspond / run counter to norms that they find overwhelming. Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is “appropriate” for our roles. Few of us are bothered by such constraints, for our socialization is so (B) thorough / inconsistent that we usually *want* to do what our roles indicate is appropriate. The sociological significance of roles is that they (C) rule / lay out what is expected of people. As individuals throughout society perform their roles, those roles mesh together to form this thing called *society*.

*mesh together 맞물리다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	correspond	.....	thorough	.....	rule
②	run counter	.....	inconsistent	.....	rule
③	correspond	.....	inconsistent	.....	lay
④	correspond	.....	inconsistent	.....	rule
⑤	run counter	.....	thorough	.....	lay

【21】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 6번)

Crowdsourcing is the technique by which thousands or even millions of people help to solve problems that would be (A) challenging / effortless to solve any other way. It has been used for all kinds of things, including wildlife and bird counts, providing usage examples and quotes to the editors of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and helping to translate ancient scripts. The U.S. military and law enforcement have taken an interest in it because it potentially (B) decreases / increases the amount of data they get by turning a large number of civilians into team members in information gathering. Crowdsourcing is just one example of organizing our social networks to utilize the energy, knowledge, and physical presence of many individuals for the benefit of all. In a sense, it represents another form of (C) externalizing / internalizing the human brain, a way of linking the activities, perceptions, and cognitions of a large number of brains to a joint activity for the collective good.

*cognition 인지

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	challenging	.....	decreases	.....	internalizing
②	challenging	.....	increases	.....	internalizing
③	challenging	.....	increases	.....	externalizing
④	effortless	.....	decreases	.....	externalizing
⑤	effortless	.....	increases	.....	internalizing

【22】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3. 2번)

When teachers work in ① isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes - their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere *in the same building or district* who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is ② lost on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the ③ presence of a process that allows them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective - their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very ④ little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well never ⑤ occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

【23】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 23번)

Doctors often find that people they see are more interested in getting pills and in removing their symptoms than in changing a stressful lifestyle. Some of these patients see themselves as victims of their complaints rather than as being responsible for them. Some physicians ① resist prescribing pills to relieve the symptoms of what they see as a problematic lifestyle. Psychologically oriented physicians ② ignore the role of *choice* and *responsibility* as critical determining factors of our physical and psychological well-being. In their practice these doctors ③ challenge patients to look at what they are doing to their bodies through lack of exercise, the substances they take in, and other damaging behavior. Although they may prescribe medication to lower a person's extremely high blood pressure, they inform the patient that medications can do only so much and that what is needed is a fundamental ④ change in lifestyle. The patient is encouraged to share with the physician the responsibility for ⑤ maintaining wellness.

【24】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 12강 3번)

In one study, students were told that a fellow student was gregarious and literary. When asked how likely it was that he was an engineering major, they responded that it was very ① unlikely. However, when asked how likely it was that he would start out as an engineering major but switch to journalism, participants gave this possibility a much ② higher rating. But note that the likelihood that any given student is an engineering major is much higher than the likelihood that a student beginning as an engineering major will ③ change to journalism. Thus, although starting out in engineering and switching to journalism seems more likely because journalism ④ fits our ideas of what gregarious and literary people do, it is far less probable than the likelihood of staying in engineering. This error is called the conjunction error. It is an error because people believe the conjunction of two events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is ⑤ less likely than either of the events alone (majoring in engineering or majoring in journalism), which is incorrect reasoning.

*gregarious 사교적인 **conjunction 결합

【25】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 9번)

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that (A) promotes / decreases informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The segregation of students has been nearly total. Undergraduate programs in law are rare. Law courses are peopled nearly exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing (B) inside / outside of law school. In my own (C) intuition / institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a different academic calendar from the rest of the university. Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law is a domain into itself.

*segregation 분리, 구분 **immerse 몰두하게 하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	promotes	.....	inside	.....	intuition
②	promotes	.....	outside	.....	institution
③	promotes	.....	outside	.....	intuition
④	decreases	.....	outside	.....	institution
⑤	decreases	.....	inside	.....	intuition

【26】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 3강 10번)

Hunting is sometimes used as a wildlife management tool. In the absence of predators, populations of deer and other prey species sometimes exceed the ability of the habitat to support them, and in unchecked numbers they ① threaten the health of the ecosystem or human safety. Hunters ② reduce the number of animals so that the survivors have enough food and shelter to lead healthy lives. For example, limits have been ③ implemented for hunting some species of geese, which have become so numerous that they are destroying the Arctic and subarctic breeding grounds of many species. Professional hunters are sometimes hired to ④ control animals in populated areas, such as bears in parks. Modern American hunters support ⑤ conservation efforts to protect their sport by buying land to set aside or by lobbying governments for game-animal protection.

【27】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 21강 1번)

Suppose that Earth systems are resilient. It would not follow from this that environmental problems are not ① worth taking seriously. Even if Earth systems successfully respond to our environmental insults, there may still be a ② high price to pay in the loss of much that we value: species diversity, quality of life, water resources, agricultural output, and so on. Through centuries of warfare, European nations ③ demonstrated their resilience, but millions of people lost their lives and much that we value was destroyed. Moreover, even if it is highly unlikely that human action could lead to a collapse in fundamental Earth systems, the consequences of such a collapse would be so ④ disastrous that avoiding the risk altogether would be preferable. Just as it is best not to have to rely on the life-saving properties of the airbags in one's car, so it would be best not to have to rely on the ⑤ vulnerability of Earth's basic systems.

*resilient 회복력이 있는

【28】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 독해연습 9강 9번)

A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in ① short supply. Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities. But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to ② minimize their consumption. The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day. Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is ③ beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself. Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his ④ future surpluses. Those who help out expect to be repaid in ⑤ equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival.

*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성 **mortgage 저당 잡히다

【29】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

(수능특강 영어 24강 2번)

Why have visual artists looked so often and so insistently at dance? In its largest sense, dance has interested visual artists as part of the moving surface of the world, and it is clear that the dancer's will to move has been, in many cases, no less urgent than the visual artist's will to ① record that movement. The visual artist has often been faced with the paradox of trying to fix — to make ② permanent — an image of the dance, while at the same time sustaining the fiction of motion. All of this resonates across American culture to find a literary echo in William Faulkner's famous assertion that "the aim of every artist is to ③ arrest motion, which is life, by artificial means and hold it fixed so that a hundred years later, when a stranger looks at it, it ④ stops again since it is life." Thus, in their paintings, sculptures, prints, and photographs, American artists have struggled with the essence of movement, asking probing ⑤ visual questions about how dance movements differ from other forms of movement.

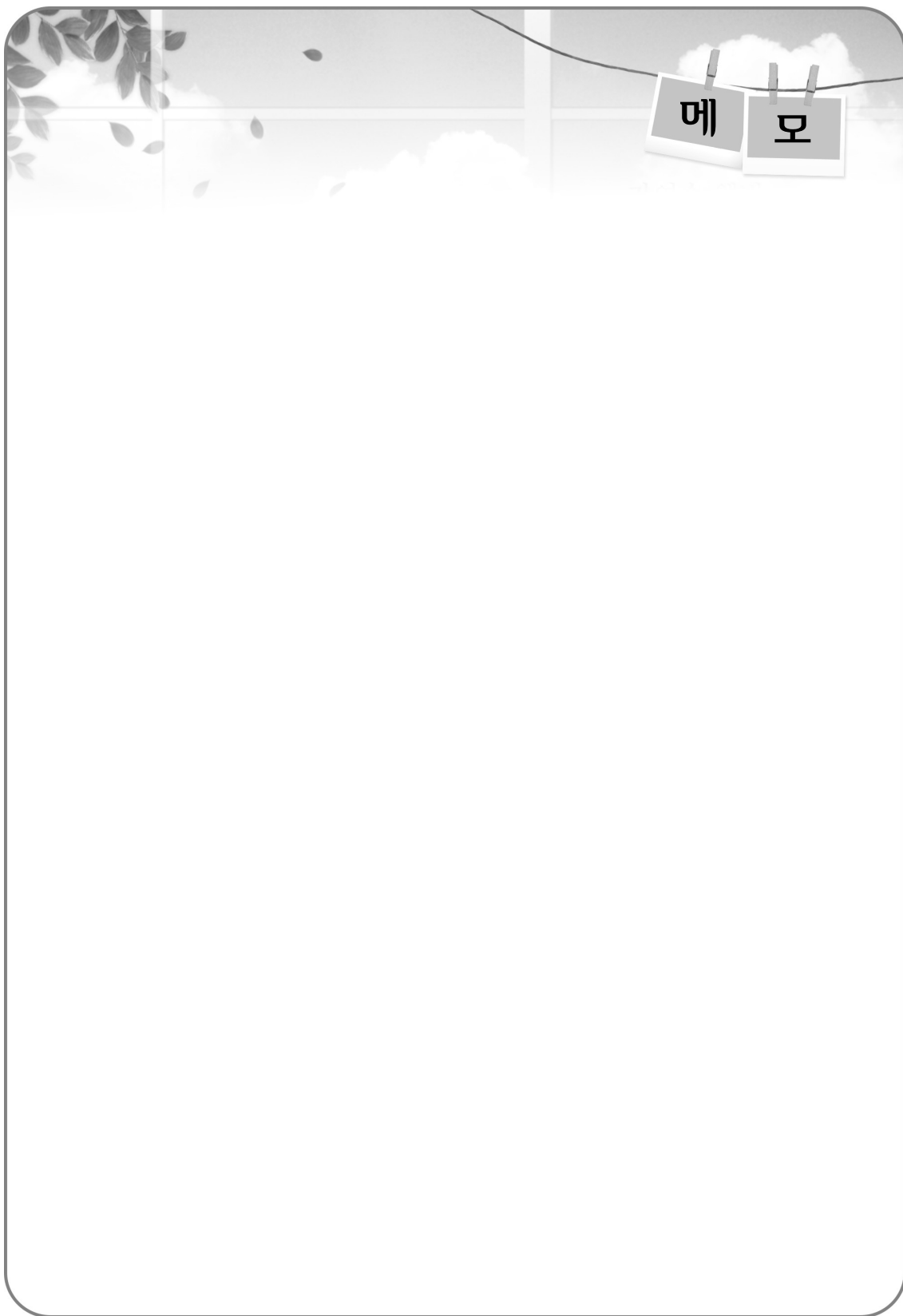
*resonate 반향을 일으키다 **probing 진실을 캐기 위한

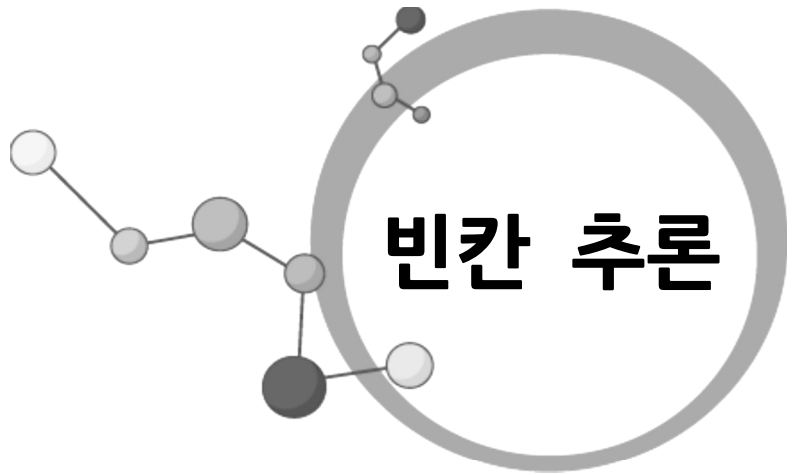
【30】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 영어 27강 1번)

Congestion — which basically consists of waiting in line — is the nation's principal means of allocating (A) scarce / abundant road space among competing users during periods when too many people want to use that limited space at the same time. That “excess demand” for roadways during peak hours is the real problem, to which congestion is the most practicable solution. The problem of excess demand arises because modern society is organized in such a way as to (B) meet / generate the need for far more people to travel during certain limited times of the day than any practicable road system can handle then at maximum flow speeds. Society cannot (C) activate / eliminate the resulting “excess demand” for travel during these peak hours without fundamentally reorganizing the entire economy and all our schools in ways that are totally unacceptable to most people.

*peak hours 가장 혼잡한 시간

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	scarce	.....	meet	.....	activate
②	scarce	.....	meet	.....	eliminate
③	scarce	.....	generate	.....	eliminate
④	abundant	.....	generate	.....	eliminate
⑤	abundant	.....	generate	.....	activate





빈칸 추론



4

빈칸 추론

【1】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 2강 1번)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is regarded as one of the great American novels, but at one point its author despaired of finishing it. In his *Autobiography*, Mark Twain describes reaching a point in the story where he felt unable to go on: "My tank had run dry." He abandoned it for two years and turned his mind to other things. When he eventually picked up the manuscript again, he made the "great discovery" that the "tank" of his imagination had refilled itself in the meantime, and he was able to complete the story. This discovery was a turning point in Twain's writing career: he learned to watch out for the point in each subsequent book when his tank ran dry, and to _____.

- ① give up and start new things
- ② take a break before finishing it
- ③ keep his manuscript interesting
- ④ make every effort for a perfect story
- ⑤ refill his water tank while writing novels

【2】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 2강 8번)

Throughout the 20th century, science was seen as the solution to the problems of land degradation and pollution resulting from agricultural and industrial activities. As a result, there is now an increasing focus on funding for science being linked to providing practical solutions to environmental problems. This creates a dilemma, for while excellent science can be conducted, science alone will not create widespread change, mainly because the communication channels to use this information and create change are poorly developed. In order to create changes in behavior and beliefs of the general public, broader and more effective understanding of the new scientific insights being gained is required. Even where the solutions to environmental problems are clear, management, political, and ultimately public support are needed to implement the (usually) expensive solutions. Therefore, utilizing our current research effectively will require new tools to _____.

*land degradation 토지 황폐화

- ① facilitate effective communication
- ② teach understandable social knowledge
- ③ build a channel between degraded lands
- ④ solve environmental problems immediately
- ⑤ raise more funds to manage public facilities

【3】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 6강 1번)

Let's face a difficult and painful truth: most of us don't know how to live an authentic, effective, healthy, and fulfilling life. This fact is obvious, but we resist seeing it and facing it. We don't want to see our limitations. We don't want to face our shortcomings because that means we'll have to do something about them. We'll have to work at getting and learning new information. We'll have to ask for help. We are not skillful when it comes to knowing how to live a balanced and satisfying life. Our unreasonable expectations create a false pride that prohibits us from letting others know that we do not have the answers — that we need help. Some of us try to become wantless. When our false pride is in charge, ignorance becomes something of which to be ashamed. Being ignorant doesn't fit with our self-image, so we deny it. We become more concerned with _____.

*authentic 진정성이 있는

- ① saving face
- ② balanced life
- ③ our limitations
- ④ asking for help
- ⑤ telling the truth

【4】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 1회 19번)

The pleasure of eating should be an *extensive* pleasure, not that of the mere gourmet. People who know the garden in which their vegetables have grown and know that the garden is healthy will remember the beauty of the growing plants. Such a memory involves itself with the food and is one of the pleasures of eating. The knowledge of the good health of the garden relieves and frees and comforts the eater. The same goes for eating meat. The thought of the good pasture and of the calf contentedly grazing flavors the steak. Some, I know, will think it bloodthirsty or worse to eat a fellow creature you have known all its life. On the contrary, I think it means you eat with understanding and with gratitude. A significant part of the pleasure of eating is one's accurate consciousness of

_____.

*gourmet 미식가

- ① the way to grow and prepare our own food
- ② the condition under which foods were cooked
- ③ what kinds of chemicals the food may contain
- ④ the lives and the world from which food comes
- ⑤ explicit intention to enjoy the characteristic of food

【5】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 7강 4번)

Understanding, for a listener, means mapping the speaker's stories onto the listener's stories. One of the most interesting aspects of the way stories are used in memory is the varied effect they have on understanding. Different people understand the same story differently precisely because the stories they already know are different. When they hear new stories, understanders attempt to construe these stories as old stories they have heard before. They do this because it is actually quite _____. New ideas ramify through our memories, causing us to revise beliefs, make new generalizations, and perform other effortful cognitive operations. We prefer to avoid all this work. One way to do this is to simply assume that what we are seeing or hearing is just the same old stuff. The real problem in understanding, then, is identifying which of all the stories you already know is the one being told to you yet again.

*construe 이해(해석)하다 **ramify 가지를 뻗다

- ① confusing to remember the past
- ② difficult to absorb new information
- ③ easy to apply their memory strategies
- ④ hard to forget dramatic stories they heard
- ⑤ challenging to know how a brain processes information

【6】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 8번)

Some of us don't know what we're missing. We don't have access to our emotions, and we can't imagine what they feel like or what good could come of them. The difference between acknowledging our emotions and cutting off our ability to experience them can be as big as the difference between what a child at four knows and what a child at seventeen understands, or the difference between dating and falling in love. We can't know until we get there. Think of two turtles — one from a pond and one from an ocean — sharing stories. The pond turtle cannot comprehend the magnificence of the ocean because his pond environment is limited. The ocean turtle invites the pond turtle to go with him to the ocean because he knows that the pond turtle will only truly understand by _____.

- ① seeing for himself
- ② neglecting his emotions
- ③ restricting his environment
- ④ being in harmony with nature
- ⑤ having a heartfelt conversation

【7】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 15강 4번)

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a(n) _____, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

- ① enjoyable tool
- ② dispensable form
- ③ strong complement
- ④ unrealistic attraction
- ⑤ impractical assistance

【8】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 4번)

Foods are refined to such an extent that their value is lost, even if they become more pleasing to the taste buds and the eye. In the process of preparing food we tend to lose many of the vitamins. An example is the boiling of vegetables, most of which tend to lose their value if over-boiled. The polishing of rice and the refining of sugar are other examples where the preference for a nicer look leads to _____. As is known to everybody, there are certain trace elements in our body which are required to keep us in good health. Any lowering of their small amounts in the system will give rise to many disorders; for example, the lack of iron in the blood will give rise to anaemia and weakness. Sodium deficiency leads to many disorders.

*anaemia 빈혈 **sodium 나트륨

- ① the preference for the processed foods
- ② the growth of the beauty product market
- ③ encouraging a variety of cooking methods
- ④ the destruction of their essential value as foods
- ⑤ increasing the excessive consumption of healthy food

【9】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 2번)

Even in the healthiest of homes, children always complain about not getting their way and feeling unfairly punished and restricted. Although I counsel adults to be open to discussion, while maintaining their position of final authority, I remind children that their dependency on their parents for all things puts total responsibility on the parents for their entire well-being. This responsibility comes with a benefit: power. I tell them that when they are entirely responsible for themselves (job, car, home, insurance, food, and so forth) then they have that power. Until they are independent, their gratitude for their parents' efforts and responsibilities, their awareness of themselves as "works in progress," and an acknowledgement of their parents' superior experience and wisdom ought to lead them to _____ in spite of urges to the contrary.

*superior 더 우수한

- ① live their lives on their own
- ② respect their parents' authority
- ③ take responsibility for their actions
- ④ learn how to interact with their parents
- ⑤ find what they can do to secure their rights

【10】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 1. 4번)

We've all heard the sentiment, "It's the thought that counts." Not true. There's a huge difference between thinking about buying flowers for a wedding anniversary and actually buying the flowers. The thought of attending a child's piano recital or soccer game isn't the same as sitting there in the front row and cheering them on. A grieving widow doesn't experience your love theory, only your loving presence and comforting words. The hungry person at a homeless shelter can't quite sink his teeth into your good intentions like he can some meat loaf and mashed potatoes. We don't act without thoughts, but thoughts alone don't "do" anything. We do not express genuine love until we take specific actions. The problem is _____.

- ① the active participation in a given situation
- ② the continuous effort to control one's behavior
- ③ misleading implications of a reassuring gesture
- ④ good intentions that never transform into action
- ⑤ intricate relationships between thoughts and feelings

【11】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 26강 3번)

When we are dealing with complex, interesting presentations of ideas, _____ in understanding are quite normal and sometimes are even welcomed: how otherwise could there be new interpretations of Shakespeare's plays, and why else are we interested in them? I am sure that my understanding of Pinker's book, despite the clarity of his writing, will not be exactly what he might have intended or expected, and I know that I will not make quite the same interpretation of it as other readers. I expect that many authors are frequently disappointed to discover that readers misunderstand their 'message,' but they should not necessarily take this as failure on their part. The act of reading any text relies on the interpretative efforts of a reader, as well as on the communicative efforts and intentions of the author.

*clarity 명료성

- ① variations
- ② implications
- ③ visualizations
- ④ exaggerations
- ⑤ improvements

【12】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 29번)

Translators can leave foreign names unchanged, and this non-translation can _____. Some feel this could make it difficult for the reader to identify with the characters. Moreover, original names that are too difficult to read may spoil the mere pleasure of reading. If the name of a well-known person remains unchanged in the translation, the name will function differently if the reader of the translation is not familiar with the person to whom the name refers. The name does not then have the same identifying function. Context can be used to partially bridge this gap. In *Juist en Tweemeter*, the Dutch translation of the work by Norwegian author Kjersti Wold, the context makes it clear to the reader of the translation that the character Ole Gunnar Solskjaer is a football player. Still, the translation is likely to have a different emotional impact, because few Dutch-speaking children will associate the name Solskjaer with that of a national hero.

- ① help readers enjoy the true pleasure of reading
- ② deprive readers of being exposed to new cultures
- ③ make the translation more familiar with the readers
- ④ have readers identify easily with the characters in books
- ⑤ have an alienating effect on the reader of the translation

【13】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 4번)

It's no secret that environmental factors contribute to many extremely serious health issues. But even as our bodies rebel against toxins, we continue exposing ourselves to them recklessly, without pausing to consider how our snap decisions might affect our health, or the health of future generations. Most of us feel helpless when confronted with these terrifying realities. We shrug off the health crisis our kids are facing as beyond our individual control. I'm here to tell you that we can take action to improve this situation, and it's much easier than you might think. As consumers, we have the power to _____. With a little knowledge, we can give our families a much healthier life. Rethinking how we clean our homes is, to me, the most logical place to begin this process. After all, unlike so many other modern conveniences, we don't use chemical cleaning products to save time or money. We use them because our mothers used them — because, quite simply, we don't know any better.

*recklessly 무모하게 **shrug off ~을 무시하다, 과소평가하다

- ① protect society from modern inconveniences
- ② strengthen the immune system from diseases
- ③ control the level of toxins that enter our homes
- ④ boycott goods from companies for health reasons
- ⑤ withstand the impact of toxins on our environment

【14】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 2회 32번)

One good way to ensure the development of a broad range of ideas is for senior managers to engage actively with both junior management and front-line personnel. When a company's CEO takes the time to attend lower-level strategy sessions, and solicit and take note of the ideas of junior employees, it conveys the message that upper management acknowledges that the best ideas can come from _____. In meetings, a CEO of one global coffee company is known for asking the most junior person — typically a young assistant wary about taking a seat at the conference table — what he or she thinks the best approach would be. He then asks that person to explain why, giving the young assistant the same focused attention he gives to everyone else in the room. This kind of leadership gesture conveys a powerful message to every level of an organization that everyone's opinion matters.

*solicit 구하다, 얻으려고 하다 **wary 조심하는

- ① charismatic leadership
- ② regular executive meetings
- ③ a top-down business model
- ④ brand image questionnaires
- ⑤ the most unexpected places

【15】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 7강 2번)

Every situation, properly perceived, becomes an opportunity. But you have to act on it if you're going to be successful. Distant pastures always look greener than those close at hand, but real opportunities are right where you are. You must take advantage of them when they appear. Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others. Success is in yourself alone. Take a second look at what appears to be someone's "good luck." You'll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking. When you _____, your chance for success is sure to come. The season of failure is the best time for sowing the seeds of success. Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it to happen.

*pasture 목초지

- ① are prepared for opportunity
- ② count on your good fortune
- ③ are content with your present
- ④ keep informed of the latest news
- ⑤ focus on the near future not the present

【16】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 29강 2번)

Life in the high Andes is certainly not easy for anyone, and it is especially hard on the youngest members of society. Nevertheless, children assume good behavior, becoming well-adjusted and helpful while enjoying whatever life can offer. They are grateful for anything they get. The key to such positive socialization is twofold. The fact that adults are models at home and within the community and children have plenty of opportunities to observe their behavior is paramount. Furthermore, this society's beliefs and behavior patterns reinforce respect and compassion for *all* life. Thus, children are not caught in a moral conflict of deciding which aspects of life deserve respect and reciprocity and which do not. Children learn to _____.

*reciprocity 호혜, 상부상조 **paramount 가장 중요한

- ① imitate their parents' faults
- ② respect life in all its forms
- ③ use a social network service
- ④ live conveniently on the ground
- ⑤ resolve moral conflicts on their own

【17】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 18번)

We define creativity as the ability to reinterpret something by breaking it down into its elements and recombining these elements in a surprising way to achieve some goal. This understanding covers virtually all of the phenomena that we typically think of as creative. In the hands of a composer, the notes of a musical scale can be rearranged to form a melody. A successful entrepreneur can take well-known components, products, or services and recombine them to produce something that no one else sells and everyone wants to buy. Even creative products that seem radically novel can be seen as a(n) _____. The most creative poems, symphonies, paintings, inventions, business plans, or personal realizations are composed of a common reservoir of words, musical notes, colors, parts, processes, steps, or emotions.

*entrepreneur 창업가 **reservoir 저장소

- ① cornerstone for better intuition
- ② dazzling array of innovative ideas
- ③ positive outcome from vivid imagination
- ④ undesirable result of accumulated knowledge
- ⑤ reorganization of familiar elements of perception

【18】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 7번)

The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past. Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts. One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to the _____ in the school curriculum. Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience is more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge. They often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum.

*inextricably 불가분하게, 뗄 수 없을 정도로 **pedagogical 교육학적인

- ① decline in empirical education
- ② downsizing of academic learning
- ③ promotion of subject matter education
- ④ modification of extracurricular programs
- ⑤ correlating of a subject matter with another

【19】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 9번)

When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand.' Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter. For example, the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. This prejudice may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom. However, it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is _____ the head with its bulging cranium. There is a sense in which know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge.

*bulging 불룩 나온 **cranium 두개골

- ① as good a symbol of human intelligence as
- ② better equipped to perform collaborative tasks than
- ③ less restricted to do simple tasks simultaneously than
- ④ a better transmitter for the speaker's hidden intent than
- ⑤ less diligent and restless to grasp new opportunities than

【20】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 39번)

For economic reasons, many consumers in their 20s and 30s have been delaying their independence or becoming *boomerangers*, meaning they move back in with their parents after college or after being on their own. For example, in California, more than 30 percent of children aged 18 and over now live with their parents, a significant increase over the percentage that lived with their parents in 2000. This trend toward "doubled-up households" isn't confined to the United States: In Australia, for instance, a growing number of adult children aren't leaving home until their mid-20s or later. Boomerangers marry and settle down later and have _____ because their parents pay for essentials. Compared with peers who live independently, boomerangers are more likely to buy items like a new car or the latest electronics.

- ① immeasurable gratitude to their parents
- ② more disposable income to spend on entertainment
- ③ a tendency to care about the social infrastructure
- ④ a moral obligation to obey and take care of the elders
- ⑤ more social and economic independence from their parents

【21】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 24강 4번)

Flashforwards occur when scenes portraying events that occur at a point in the future are edited to precede the scenes depicting events leading up to that point. An extreme example of flashforwarding is the back-to-front organisation of scenes in Christopher Nolan's *Memento*. Every scene in this film is effectively a flashforward because the events in each scene occur immediately before the events in the preceding scene. The film starts with the final scene and ends with the first scene, so the story effectively unravels backwards. This is not a typical method of portraying time at all, but it is highly effective in *Memento* since the lead character has no short-term memory. Therefore, by showing the scenes backwards, the filmmakers ensure that the audience, like the lead character, have no idea _____.

*unravel 풀리다

- ① of the memory disorder portrayed in *Memento*
- ② whether the conclusion is justifiable in terms of ethics
- ③ what events have occurred prior to any given moment
- ④ who is playing the opposite role of the main character
- ⑤ how much budget is needed for producing the entire film

【22】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3. 5번)

A good way to understand the story invention process is to observe it firsthand. Unfortunately, when people create a new story, we have difficulty knowing exactly how they found the various pieces of the story they are telling. We cannot easily know what has been invented out of thin air and what has been adapted from prior experiences or other stories. We can reasonably assume, however, that true creation can hardly exist with respect to stories. Every story we tell has to have its basis in something that we have already experienced. Of course, the better we are at telling stories, the better we are at giving them the appearance of being complete fiction. This can mean that even we as tellers see the story as fictional, not realizing the adaptation process that we ourselves have used. Even stories that are pure fantasy are adaptations of stories where _____.

- ① the main characters fall in love with the poor
- ② heroes and villains are not easily distinguished
- ③ certain constraints of the real world are relaxed
- ④ ethical criteria of the times are strictly observed
- ⑤ a variety of brand-new technologies are accumulated

【23】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 11번)

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as knowing what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as inescapable. _____; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she is above it or outside of it.

- ① Morality is timeless and not universal
- ② No one can simply decide to withdraw from it
- ③ There is always a loophole in the legal system
- ④ Morality can be achieved only by rational citizens
- ⑤ A moral guide is not supposed to be unchangeable

【24】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 6강 4번)

The mass media have extraordinary power to shape culture, including what people believe and the information available to them. If you doubt this, observe how much the mass media affect your everyday life. A video in a popular website “goes viral” and everyone seems to be talking about it. Friends may talk about last night’s episode of a particular show or laugh about the antics of their favorite sitcom character. You may have even met your partner or spouse via electronic media. Your way of dressing, talking, and even thinking _____, despite the fact that most people deny this, claiming “they are just individuals.” You can find the mass media everywhere — in airports, elevators, classrooms, bars and restaurants, and hospital waiting rooms.

*go viral 입소문을 타다 **antics 익살맞은 동작

- ① can distinguish you from others
- ② has likely been shaped by the media
- ③ can be judged based on your lifestyle
- ④ has been formed by your own culture
- ⑤ has played a large role in broadcasting

【25】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 3번)

People born without the ability to feel pain _____.
For instance, some people with this misfortune try to walk on a broken leg because they can't feel the pain from the break. Others have suffered burns without knowing. The infection and damage associated with such injuries can lead to extreme disability and death. Fortunately, the majority of us are born with the ability to feel pain. So the next time we break a bone we will go to the doctor and start the process of repair. When we touch a stove, we pull our hand away before experiencing further damage. Knowing that we are being harmed or have been harmed is critically important. It allows us to take some course of action to stop being harmed, which then allows us to start the healing process.

- ① control the source of pain
- ② have regular health checkups
- ③ are less likely to be humiliated
- ④ avoid additional threats to protect themselves
- ⑤ suffer more injuries than the average person

【26】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 6강 8번)

Dogs, like most other mammals, have _____ that scientists have only begun to decode. My puppy will approach another dog with a ceremonial bow, crouching on his forelegs and raising his hind end in the air while barking and wagging his tail. According to Marc Bekoff, a professor at the University of Colorado in Boulder, who's studied dogs and their wild counterparts for 30 years, these are fixed communication signals that dogs use to establish what he calls a "play mood" — their way of saying, "Hey! I'm here to play." What follows looks an awful lot like fighting, as dogs bite each other, growl, bare teeth, and wrestle on the ground in mock combat. But, as the professor says, dogs use bows and other signals continuously throughout these matches to reassure their playmates, as if to say, I'm sorry I just bit you hard, but it was all in good fun.

*crouch 쭈그리다, 웅크리다 **hind end 엉덩이 ***mock 모의의, 가짜의

- ① specific parental skills
- ② their own language of play
- ③ their unique way of greeting each other
- ④ long-term memory for recalling emotions
- ⑤ communicative tools for expressing emotion

【27】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 21강 2번)

The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in the advancement of science. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife. Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to monitor environmental health. For instance, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S. Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce. Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then _____.

*ecology 생태(계) **sentinel species 보초 종

- ① some rigid measures are needed to keep the ecology as untouched as possible
- ② environmentalists will use the species far more often to monitor the situation
- ③ it's likely for ecologists to take advantage of other breeds as sentinel species
- ④ the volume of knowledge regarding how to protect other species will increase
- ⑤ there should be a sufficient amount of forests to meet the needs of other species

【28】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 6강 1번)

Some people _____. Socialization into men's roles can encourage aggression and a zeal for risk-taking. Men have a lower life expectancy and higher rate of accidental death than do women, probably because of the risky behaviors associated with men's roles, that is, simply "being a man." Women's gender roles carry their own risks. Striving excessively to meet the beauty ideals of the dominant culture can result in feelings of low self-worth and may encourage harmful behaviors, such as smoking or severely restricting eating to keep one's weight down. Being a man or woman is not inherently bad for your health, but complying with gender roles to an extreme can compromise your physical and mental health. Women and girls are more likely than men and boys, for example, to suffer from eating disorders or to have an unhealthy self-image.

- ① want to stand out with unexpected behaviors
- ② have a strong self-image due to gender roles
- ③ conform too much, for which they pay a price
- ④ find it difficult to effectively manage themselves
- ⑤ attempt to deviate from social norms and customs

【29】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 5번)

There's a greater than 50 percent chance that when you look through your window, what you see is a landscape of concrete, asphalt, and cars. More than half the world's population lives in cities, and the proportion is increasing. As we move further into the twenty-first century, urbanization will gradually draw to a close after two centuries that transformed the human population from an agricultural society scattered over the surface of the earth to the highly compressed life of the city. The growth of urban living is one of the greatest contradictions of our age. New technologies offer companies and individuals an unheard-of degree of locational freedom and mobility. We are increasingly able to see, hear, and sense one another, even when we are thousands of kilometers apart. More than ever people _____, as if there were no other possibility to communicate.

*compressed 압축된

- ① live separately from their family
- ② are scattered all over the country
- ③ enjoy unprecedented locational freedom
- ④ reside in densely packed urban settlements
- ⑤ witness low population density in urban areas

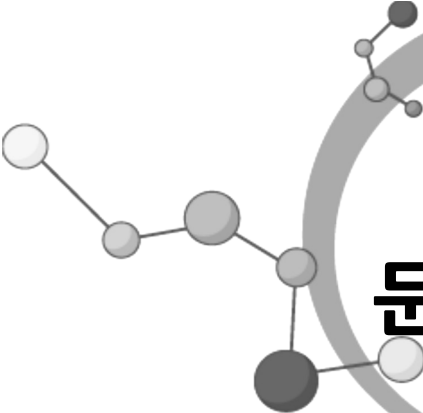
【30】 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 11강 10번)

Today we often find ourselves disappointed by the moral character of leaders. As humans, leaders are subject to the same flaws and weaknesses as everyone else. Yet we want our leaders to transcend them and live up to higher moral standards. Some people turn longingly to the past and wonder where all the leaders and heroes have gone. But when you think about it, ordinary people did not know as much about the personal behavior of their leaders in the past as we do today. It is difficult to have heroes in the information age where every aspect, good or bad, of a leader's life can be, and often is, made public. Ironically, the increase in information that we have about leaders has also _____. The more defects our leaders have, the more we long for ethical leaders. We have demystified our leaders and we're not sure we like it.

*transcend 초월하다

- ① strengthened moral justification for them
- ② increased our concern about their ethics
- ③ facilitated the development of democracy
- ④ solidified the political power of the leaders
- ⑤ enhanced our chances of having ethical leaders



주어진 문장 넣기



5

주어진 문장 넣기

【1】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 2강 6번)

But at the war's end, when Kaiser no longer needed to retain women, it put an end to these programs.

Employers have devised some strategies to accommodate family responsibilities mainly in order to improve recruitment and to reduce turnover among women workers. (①) Employers with the most far-reaching programs are those, such as hospitals, that depend on a female workforce. (②) When Kaiser Shipbuilding Company sought to recruit women workers during the labor shortage brought on by World War II, it provided various programs. (③) They included on-site, around-the-clock childcare, facilities for sick children, and even cheap carryout dinners for working mothers to take home. (④) Almost half a century later, a few employers provide benefits similar to those that Kaiser provided. (⑤) For example, Riverside Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, which has a female chief executive officer, provides on-site childcare (including care for sick children) and eldercare.

*turnover 이직률

【2】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 22강 2번)

This treatment resulted in whitening of the metal, which could be interpreted as a production of silver, or a stage halfway to the perfect gold stage.

Aristotle held that rocks and minerals were alive and grew in the inside of the Earth. Like humans, minerals attempt to reach a state of perfection through the growth process. (①) Perfection for minerals was reached when they ripened into gold. (②) Based on these premises, the alchemist sought to speed up the ripening process for metals by subjecting them to a series of physical and chemical processes. (③) One typical series might include heating the metal with sulfide to remove impure things. (④) Then a starter seed of gold was added to the metal, and it was treated with arsenic sulfide. (⑤) Finally, the whitened metal could be treated with polysulfides to produce the characteristic yellow gold color.

*arsenic sulfide 황화비소 **alchemist 연금술사

【3】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 6강 7번)

At first, this difference appears to be generational, but it is not solely that.

Growing up as “technology natives” has profoundly affected what young people expect from life and how they relate to it. (①) The intensity and extent of exposure to technology has had a major impact on how people perceive work as well as when, where, and how it can be done. (②) It permits a round-the-clock connection to others, but especially to work. (③) As such, this round-the-clock connectivity removes the traditional restrictions of office hours and location. (④) Technology encourages networks and a lack of boundaries that makes operating in hierarchies problematic and challenges traditional ways of doing and managing work. (⑤) It is the difference between those who view technology as a tool or a toy and those who see it as the way they interact with the world — an extension of them or, as it has been said, their oxygen.

【4】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 19강 3번)

His novel, though, still generates much critical attention and is widely taught as part of the American literary canon.

At the time of its publication, *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* received mostly favorable reviews and was adapted into a play in 1963 by Dale Wasserman. (①) In 1975, Milos Forman directed the film version, which won Academy Awards for best picture, best director, best adapted screenplay, best actor (Jack Nicholson), and best actress (Louise Fletcher). (②) Kesey, the author of the book, wrote a screenplay for the film, but Forman rejected it, stating that he did not believe that Bromden's (a character from the novel) narration would translate well to the screen. (③) Kesey then rejected the film and vowed never to watch it. (④) It remains in print in several editions, including one in the Penguin Great Books of the 20th Century series. (⑤) It retains its revolutionary power and continues to influence readers and writers alike.

*canon 문학의 주요 작품 목록

【5】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 7강 7번)

Since World War II, however, and the introduction of farm subsidies that benefitted big farms, milk prices have dropped considerably, making it difficult for small farms to survive.

In Northern NY, Rebecca's grandfather and great grandparents made a good living from dairy farms. (①) The farms consisted of under two hundred cows, some chickens, and enough acreage to grow the hay and corn to feed them. (②) Milk was sold to local dairies who in turn bottled it and sold it to the local grocers in nearby towns and villages. (③) Today, the countryside is now dotted with the broken-down remains of small farms. (④) No longer able to compete with subsidized CAFOs (confined animal factory operations), the land is either going fallow, or being sold to developers for new housing. (⑤) And, the prison industry has taken over where there was once a thriving farm economy.

*acreage 면적, 토지 **fallow 사용되지 않는, (밭·토지를) 묵히고 있는

【6】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능완성 실전편 1회 33번)

Unexpectedly, patients who got closer follow-up were more likely to be sent into hospital again and spent more days in the hospital than patients who just got their usual care.

Paradoxically, some studies suggest that patients may be more satisfied when more is done, even if what is done doesn't improve their health. (①) Researchers at nine Virginia hospitals tested the benefit of more doctor visits and more frequent telephone follow-up for patients released from the hospital. (②) They studied patients with chronic problems: heart failure, diabetes, or emphysema. (③) There were no differences in quality of life between the groups. (④) Nonetheless, those with closer follow-up were more satisfied with their care. (⑤) This suggested that the added attention and care made patients happier but not healthier.

*diabetes 당뇨병 **emphysema 폐기종

【7】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 28강 3번)

The opposite may also occur in cases where a person has great affection and empathy for animals but cares little for the concerns and welfare of other people.

Empathy could be a highly generalized characteristic in that people who are empathic toward animals would be more likely to be empathic toward people. (①) This makes sense if we assume that many of the processes underlying empathy (a living creature is involved, distress cues can be perceived and correctly identified, relieving the distress of another is a valued trait) are applicable to both people and animals. (②) Unfortunately, a lack of empathy may also be a general characteristic of some people little concern or care is shown toward victims of distress, human or animal. (③) There is also the possibility that empathy is more specific. (④) Some people may be highly empathic toward the suffering of other human beings but insensible to or unconcerned with animal distress. (⑤)

【8】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 8번)

Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find sanctuary elsewhere.

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations cruelly destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. (①) Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. (②) These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. (③) After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. (④) The new island home they chose lacked the benefits of the old. (⑤) Within just a few years the last pitiful remnant of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

*find sanctuary 피난하다, 피난처를 찾다 **remnant 나머지

【9】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 16번)

Plants, however, have always had to tolerate the inconvenience of not being able to move.

Why did mass extinctions not occur in the plant kingdom? The answer to this question reveals something about the versatility of plants and why they are so successful. (①) Most animal species are very mobile, and if their habitat becomes less suitable for survival, they can simply move to a new region. (②) However, if the changes are far-reaching, it may not be within the organism's capacity to move beyond the stressed habitat and death or extinction is likely. (③) These major extinction events are all likely to have been global disasters resulting in major changes in the world's climate; therefore, escape would have been impossible. (④) Therefore they have evolved to be adaptable to survive local disasters. (⑤) These survival mechanisms appear to have been so effective that after global disasters plants appear to have bounced back very rapidly.

*versatility 가전성(可轉性), 다른 것으로 바뀌는 가능성

【10】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능완성 실전편 4회 34번)

CEOs should then meet with this cabinet periodically to see how their perspective on key strategic issues differs from what they are hearing from the members of the senior management team.

Young people often have a keen early understanding of important societal trends. (①) They tend to have great familiarity with the latest ideas and products in fields such as technology, fashion, healthy living, and the environment. (②) For that reason, Gary Hamel argues that CEOs should go out of their way to stay connected with the youngest and brightest in their organization. (③) He recommends that CEOs form a "shadow cabinet" of highly capable employees in their twenties and thirties. (④) Hamel believes that interacting with young people will help CEOs see opportunities and threats that senior leaders may not perceive. (⑤) Moreover, Hamel recognizes that the perspectives of these young people often are filtered out if left to the normal machinations of the organizational hierarchy.

*machination 교묘한 술책

【11】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 11번)

This one dietary difference has resulted in very different bearings.

Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen eaters. Wasps, in contrast, are meat eaters. While both visit flowers for nectar (the “energy drink” of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young. (①) On the contrary, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour. (②) To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually hairy (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like cotton candy with wings. (③) Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen. (④) Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff hairs on the legs or belly. (⑤) Quite the opposite of the furry bee, wasps look like Olympic swimmers, with no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs.

*wasp 말벌 **rummage 살살이 뒤지다

【12】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 23강 3번)

But that's not what happened.

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a self-selected pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. (①) The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. (②) Perhaps they would automatically exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. (③) Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. (④) There was, in fact, no consistency in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. (⑤) Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

*perceived effort 인지된 운동 강도 **physiological 생리학적인

【13】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 12번)

Procedural memories are also very durable, so that skills you learned as a child are still “in there” waiting to be used again.

Procedural memory is the type of memory that allows you to remember how to tie your shoelaces or play a guitar without consciously thinking about these activities. (①) After many sessions of practice, your fingers fly through the procedures on autopilot, expertly performing well-tuned actions in a very specific manner. (②) Becoming truly expert at an activity such as playing the piano appears to take on the order of 10,000 hours of practice. (③) That would mean 10 years of practicing more than 2 hours a day! (④) After all of that practice, your fingers move automatically as you think, just as when you're typing or texting on a cell phone. (⑤) As they say, “Once learned, you never forget how to ride a bicycle.”

【14】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 3번)

This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place.

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. (①) Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. (②) This process can be described as the “I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch.” sequence. (③) Too often, teachers forget the vital second stage. (④) They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the “we do” phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. (⑤) Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.

【15】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 23강 4번)

There is, however, an explanation for this kind of result.

The concept of positive bias refers to the frequently observed phenomenon in tourist satisfaction studies that very positive appraisals are given for a great variety of products and services. (①) Is tourism really this good? (②) Is everybody really so happy most of the time? (③) On the surface, the empirical evidence would suggest they are, with many people giving a score of 6 or 7 on a 7-point rating scale. (④) It is likely that a significant amount of ego or self-esteem protection is operating with customers not wanting to admit that in the free-choice tourism situation they have selected badly. (⑤) Tourism products and experiences reflect people's values and represent aspects of (and opportunities to enhance) their identity; it is therefore counterproductive and reflects poorly on personal credibility to be very dissatisfied with a situation that one has willingly entered and often paid handsomely to experience.

*appraisal (가치, 업적 등에 대한) 평가

【16】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능완성 유형편 3강 4번)

The "laws of thought" depend not only upon the properties of those brain cells but also on how they are connected.

Many scientists look on chemistry and physics as ideal models of what psychology should be like. (①) After all, the atoms in the brain are subject to the same all-inclusive physical laws that govern every other form of matter. (②) Then can we also explain what our brains actually do entirely in terms of those same basic principles? (③) The answer is no, simply because even if we understood how each of our billions of brain cells work separately, this would not tell us how the brain works as an agency. (④) And these connections are established not by the basic, "general" laws of physics, but by the particular arrangements of the millions of bits of information in our inherited genes. (⑤) To be sure, "general" laws apply to everything, but, for that very reason, they can rarely explain anything in particular.

【17】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 6번)

This numbers business can seem like an added chore.

A bottle or bag of fertilizer, whether synthetic or organic, usually displays a set of three numbers that look something like this: 6-6-4. (①) These three numbers are called the NPK ratio and refer to the relative proportions of three main nutrients in fertilizers: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (in that order). (②) Plants require a host of trace minerals and secondary nutrients beyond these, but these are the three biggies. (③) However, understanding the numbers on the bag will help you choose the right fertilizer mix for the job. (④) As an example, leafy plants prefer nitrogen-rich fertilizers for growing healthy and green, so choose a mix that shows the first number listed (nitrogen) as the highest. (⑤) A balanced fertilizer has an equal proportion of all three nutrients and can be used as a general all-purpose fertilizer. No sweat.

*phosphorus 인 **potassium 칼륨

【18】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 10번)

The extent to which they are found varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity.

If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behavior, then there are likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and smooth, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. (①) Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. (②) However, we must not be over-optimistic. (③) Biological clues are not essential. (④) For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short strands. (⑤) To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

【19】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 5번)

The people of this vision argue that the revolution should be further diffused, extended and intensified.

Everyone accepts that things are seriously wrong with the global food system, but there is no consensus about how or why it is wrong, or how it might be 'fixed.' (①) Conceptualization of the problem and its associated policy recommendations are, in fact, diametrically opposed. (②) At one extreme of the spectrum are those who advocate more industrial food production and urge us to embrace new technologies emerging from corporate research laboratories. (③) This vision praises the technological revolution that has transformed agricultural production since the end of the Second World War. (④) At the other extreme are those who argue that the nature of contemporary food production is the cause of the current crisis, and that its promotion will simply worsen the problems we face now and in the future. (⑤) This vision calls for a fundamental rethinking of global food provisioning, and argues for changes at every stage of the food commodity chain.

*diffuse 확산시키다 **diametrically opposed 정반대의

【20】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 21번)

This made radio stations less attractive to advertisers, who wanted to target specific audiences.

The growth of radio in the UK can be traced to the 1990 Broadcasting Act, which allowed commercial radio to target a specific audience for the first time. (①) Prior to this, commercial radio stations were bound to provide programming for everyone in their transmission area. (②) Following the 1990 Act, radio stations began to tailor their output to attract specific audiences that could be delivered to advertisers. (③) The most attractive audience for advertisers was the 24-35-year-old woman, as they were regarded as having the largest disposable income and tended to be responsible for the purchase of fast-moving consumer goods. (④) Unsurprisingly, this was the audience that most commercial stations targeted, tailoring their programmes, including the news, to this sector. (⑤) As more radio stations came on air, they began to target different audiences in order to attract a wider range of advertisers.

*disposable income 가처분소득

【21】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 8번)

From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour.

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. (①) It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. (②) If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. (③) You will be in the company of like-minded people. (④) I don't entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. (⑤) All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be audited by nondegree students of any age.

*like-minded 취미가 같은 **audit (대학 강의를) 청강하다

【22】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3. 6번)

To be successful, the price should go up in concert with what some countries describe as "lifeline rates," where individual residences get the amount of water needed to satisfy basic needs at an easily affordable price.

Future food security now depends on raising water productivity not only in agriculture but in all sectors of the economy - ranging from more water-efficient household appliances to more water-efficient irrigation systems. (①) Of all the policy steps to raise water efficiency, by far the most important is establishing a price for water that will reflect its value to society. (②) Because water policies evolved in an earlier age, when water was relatively abundant, the world today is sadly lacking in policies that reflect reality. (③) Raising the price of water to reflect its value would affect decisions involving its use at all levels and in all sectors. (④) But once water consumption exceeds this minimum needs level, then the cost would escalate, thus encouraging investment in water efficiency. (⑤)

【23】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 14강 2번)

However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review.

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives. (①) To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been predetermined. (②) You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted. (③) If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. (④) In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude. (⑤) You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

*literature review 문헌조사 **periphery 주변

【24】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 6강 3번)

A simple system to avoid this is to allocate two periods of the day where you, as the business owner, are available to answer these questions.

Many business owners find themselves in a reactive mode throughout their working day, because they are always available to answer questions or help staff members solve problems. (①) While this is important, it can also be an unproductive use of the owner's time. (②) If someone has an issue or question, they write it down in a "question registry," which you will attend to twice a day. (③) Make sure there is space available next to the question for them to write down what the person thinks the answer is. (④) This will make people start to think through the issue, and invariably, many people will be able to solve the problem themselves. (⑤) If they can't, you can start to see how your staff deals with problem solving and the areas you need to focus on in terms of increased training.

*allocate 할당하다

【25】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 14강 4번)

For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages.

There are generally accepted rules or criteria for deciding when two ways of speaking should be regarded as being the same language and when they should be seen as two separate ones. (①) Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone. (②) Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other. (③) But here, there are many exceptions. (④) On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. (⑤) This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

【26】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 3강 7번)

Because the rabbit was introduced up-slope, gravity pulled it along the wire until it reached the fence at the down-slope end of the enclosure where a system of pulleys yanked it out of the cheetahs' reach.

The captive cheetahs at Edinburgh Zoo, Scotland, have been the subjects of a program of environmental enrichment. (①) By providing the animals with a simulated hunting opportunity the research team involved hoped to increase the diversity of the behaviors exhibited by the animals. (②) Prior to enrichment the animals were fed one rabbit per day and their food was thrown onto the floor in front of them. (③) This particular cheetah enclosure is built on sloping ground. During the period of enrichment the mode of food delivery was modified. (④) The rabbits were suspended from a wire that ran the length of the enclosure, parallel to the slope. (⑤) After a suitable period of training the cats learned to catch their “prey” before this happened.

*enrichment 풍부화, 질의 향상 **pulley 도르래 ***yank 획 잡아당기다

【27】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 30강 4번)

The truth, however, is that the southwest French lived hard lives when the current oldsters were growing up.

One may note the recent attention paid to southwest France, the longest-lived part of the western world. The people of the area eat much butter, cheese, and pâté, so there are claims that such foods are not so bad. (①) Their diet only consisted of whole grains and vegetables. (②) Exercise was inevitable for most, and came in the form of sixteen-hour days of labor on the peasant farm. (③) Only the richest could afford much meat or butter. (④) It was under those harsh circumstances that they developed their toughness. (⑤) We can predict that the current generation, raised on butter and cream, will live shorter lives for it.

*pâté (고기가 든) 파이 **oldster 노인

【28】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3. 13번)

The poets could weave tales about many-headed monsters, but illustrating them remained a task for the imagination.

The Greeks may have borrowed heavily from Egypt in order to arrive at their first full-sized, free-standing figures. (①) But the schematic principles of Egyptian practice were not transplanted. (②) On the contrary: instead of working from grids and fixed mental images, Greek artists turned directly to the actual or intended subjects of their representation. (③) Of course, not all these objects were visible. (④) But the gods on high, the heroes of the past, and contemporary patrons all shared the same essential form — that of the human body. (⑤) To *represent* such subjects, to create a virtual reality with art, required Greek artists to depart from convention and use their eyes. So they did.

*schematic 도식적인 **grid 격자, 쇠창살

【29】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 4번)

However, nothing could be farther from the truth.

Some anxious teens feel as if they rely too much on friends and family to help them cope with anxiety. (①) But these teens do not rely on friends and family enough! (②) They are unwilling to ask for help because they worry that they will put others off or upset them if they request their help. (③) Teens who do not want to bother other people may think that asking parents or friends for help will burden them with their problems or that their anxiety is so extreme that it will overwhelm them. (④) Most parents and friends often feel honored when asked to help a teen learn and apply tools to manage anxiety. (⑤) Parents and friends much prefer helping in this way rather than providing a lot of reassurance to calm the anxious teen or doing all the things he is unable to do because of his anxiety.

*reassurance 안심시키는 말[행동]

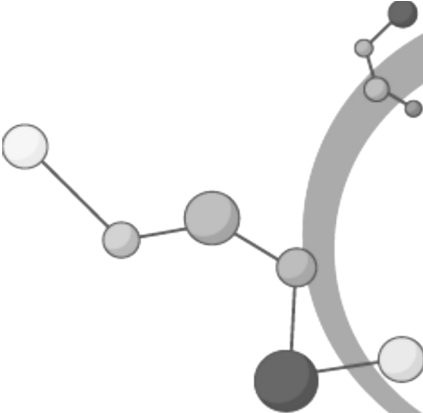
【30】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

(수능특강 영어 27강 3번)

Yet it turns out that the increasing amount of information pouring into people's lives leads them to turn to their social networks to make sense of it.

In the less hierarchical and less bounded networked environment there is more uncertainty about whom and what information sources to trust. (①) In this environment, special knowledge is more in dispute than in the past and relationships are less stable. (②) The explosion of information and information sources has had the paradoxical impact of pushing people on the path of greater reliance on their networks. (③) It might seem that the abundance of information that organizations provide on the Internet would prompt people to rely less on their friends and colleagues for facts and advice. (④) As a result, people gather information online to help each other make choices. (⑤) They cycle back and forth between Internet searches and discussion with the members of their social networks, using in-person conversations, phone chats, and emails to exchange opinions and weigh options.

*paradoxical 역설적인



어법성 판단



6

어법성 판단

【1】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 22강 3번)

Science is a way of describing and explaining the natural phenomena and the objects ① found in nature. The facts, concepts, principles, theories, and laws, which we study in various branches of science, ② constitute the products of science. What we know today is only a drop in the ocean. The unknown world can be explored and revealed through science. Thus, science is a process ③ which we can increase our knowledge about this vast world. The scientific process includes observation, critical thinking, problem identification, analysis, hypothesization, experimentation, data collection, validation and generalization. These represent the fundamental aspects of the nature of science and reflect ④ how science tends to differ from other subjects for gaining knowledge. The rationality of scientific process and a scientific product ⑤ depends on objectivity, open-mindedness, creativity, imagination, positive attitude and values.

*validation 입증

【2】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 2강 Let's Check It Out)

Telephone surveys offer the advantage of a low cost per interview and the possibility (A) that / which a single interviewer can contact several hundred people a day. Telephone surveys have been aided by computerized phone systems that speed up the contact process. Telephone surveys cost approximately half as much as personal interviews and they obtain comparable data. As you probably know from your own experience, however, it is difficult to reach some people by telephone because modern technology makes it (B) easy / easily for them to avoid unwanted callers. One survey researcher described it as follows: "The majority of American households now have answering machines, caller ID, or both, and (C) use / uses them to screen out unwanted calls. Many survey professionals report anecdotally that telephone response rates have sharply decreased over the last decade."

*anecdotally 개인적인 경험에 의거해서

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	that	.....	easy	.....	use
②	that	.....	easily	.....	uses
③	which	.....	easy	.....	use
④	which	.....	easily	.....	uses
⑤	which	.....	easily	.....	use

【3】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 6강 4번)

Sometimes new technology — even that encouraged by laws — (A) bring / brings with it new risks, and we are forced to face the unthought-of consequences of a seemingly good idea. In recent years, the increased use of crops like corn in the manufacture of biofuels intended to ease our dependence on foreign oil decreased the food supply and caused prices to rise. To avoid this problem, nonfood crops have increasingly (B) proposed / been proposed for making second-generation green fuels. But biologists have warned that certain reeds and wild grasses known to naturalists as “invasive species” and to gardeners as “weeds” would have a high likelihood of taking over nearby fields, (C) presented / presenting serious threats to the ecology and economy of a region. Investors in the fast-growing worldwide biofuels industry naturally reject such horrible scenarios, but the risk is a real one.

*reed 갈대

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	bring	.....	proposed	.....	presented
②	bring	.....	been proposed	.....	presenting
③	brings	.....	proposed	.....	presented
④	brings	.....	been proposed	.....	presented
⑤	brings	.....	been proposed	.....	presenting

【4】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 19강 4번)

When Katy opened the door, there stood her piano teacher. Katy felt worried, for she (A) didn't practice / hadn't practiced in days and Miss Medwick was sure to make her go over those dull scales again and again. Katy quietly sat down at the piano. She played the first song with no trouble at all. She played all her scales perfectly. Miss Medwick was so surprised she had Katy open the piano book further along and (B) play / played a brand-new song. Katy played every note perfectly. Louise came downstairs and listened. She usually held her ears all through Katy's lesson. Today, though, she sat on the sofa and listened for the whole time. After Miss Medwick left, Louise said, "Katy, I didn't ever hear you play that well before." Katy looked down at her hands and said, "That didn't even feel hard, to play all those long songs." Suddenly she noticed (C) what / that the flesh-colored gloves were still on her hands.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	didn't practice	.....	play	.....	what
②	didn't practice	.....	played	.....	what
③	hadn't practiced	.....	play	.....	that
④	hadn't practiced	.....	played	.....	that
⑤	hadn't practiced	.....	played	.....	what

【5】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 4번)

Humans have extraordinarily large brains compared to other animals. Mammals (A) weighed / weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cubic centimeters. The earliest men and women had brains of about 600 cubic centimeters. Modern Sapiens sport a brain averaging 1,200—1,400 cubic centimeters. (B) That / What evolution should select for larger brains may seem to us like a no-brainer. We are so fascinated by our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to cerebral power, more must be better. But if that were the case, the cat family would also have produced cats who could do calculus and frogs would by now have launched their own space programme. Why are giant brains (C) so / such rare in the animal kingdom? The fact is that a jumbo brain is a jumbo drain on the body. It's not easy to carry around, especially when encased inside a massive skull. It's even harder to fuel. In *Homo sapiens*, the brain accounts for about 2—3 per cent of total body weight, but consumes 25 per cent of the body's energy when the body is at rest.

*Sapiens ‘호모사피엔스’ 종의 일원들 **no-brainer 쉬운 결정 ***cerebral 뇌의, 대뇌의

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	weighed	.....	That	.....	so
②	weighed	.....	What	.....	such
③	weighing	.....	That	.....	so
④	weighing	.....	That	.....	such
⑤	weighing	.....	What	.....	such

【6】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 1회 38번)

Mathematics as ① taught in school is perceived by most secondary school students as a subject lacking history. The teacher becomes the source of all that ② has to be learned on the subject, and his task is to convey that knowledge to the student. Usually in the instructional process, the understanding of the process of mathematical creation and of the age-old grappling with mathematical problems are completely lost. Mathematics to most students is a closed subject, located in the mind of the teacher who decides ③ whether answers are correct or not. This situation is particularly harmful to mathematics teaching, more than to teaching in most of the other sciences. Mathematics is by nature an accumulative subject: most of ④ what was created millennia ago—both content and processes—is still valid today. ⑤ Expose students to some of this development has the potential to make the subject fun and to humanize it for them.

*grapple with ~을 해결하려고 노력하다

【7】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 15강 5번)

Norms make our interactions with others ① reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp ② it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when they ③ involved in a formal business relationship. A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads. This greeting is governed by strict norms. Slight differences in the placement of one's hands ④ reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. Norms like these make ⑤ it easier to “live with others” in a relatively harmonious way.

【8】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 4회 31번)

The anxiety many spectators experience when looking at and ① responding to art is well justified. Art is typically seen in its final resting place, in museums and galleries, ② disconnected from its original context. These passive displays conceal most of the history and processes ③ that have determined the creation, meaning, and value of the work. The mandatory distance between viewers and art, ④ rightfully observed by institutions, further heightens the mystery of art. Labels, statements, and other materials are useful aids. However, the information, presented as concluding statements rather than a starting point for critical inquiry, ⑤ leaving many viewers with unanswered questions. How was the art made? Why is it so expensive? Why is it in a museum?

*mandatory 의무적인

【9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 18번)

For thousands of years people have reflected on ① how the human mind works. Traditionally this has been the area of philosophy and many philosophers, over the years, have tried to cast light on this matter by putting forward ② their own particular theories and ideas. The problem with such theories and ideas, however, ③ are that they cannot really be proved and without proof it is difficult to convince others that what is proposed is actually the case. ④ To convert the doubters some actual physical evidence is required. This then is the dilemma of philosophy. Prolonged and profound thought leads to considered ideas, but these can only really ⑤ be supported by the logic of debate rather than real physical evidence.

*prolonged 장기간의

【10】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 21번)

Effective access to facilities and services in cities is a key measure of the performance of the urban transportation system. A fundamental principle, then, of sound urban and transportation planning (A) is/are the delivery of effective 'access for all' without discrimination as to income, physical ability, housing location, mode of travel or any other factor. Effective and fair access means many different things - for example, the difference between an easy and difficult commute. It may even, under certain circumstances, mean the difference between getting a job or not getting a job. It can make the difference between easy travel to schools, shops, medical services, recreational facilities and entertainment events and cumulative deprivation (B) leading/led to real social problems. Access, in other words, profoundly affects the quality of urban life. It is an essential good, (C) what/which depends on the effectiveness of transportation systems and, as transportation and urban theorists increasingly stress, on better urban spatial organization.

*cumulative deprivation 축적되는 결핍

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	is	.....	leading	.....	what
②	is	.....	led	.....	what
③	are	.....	leading	.....	what
④	are	.....	led	.....	which
⑤	is	.....	leading	.....	which

【11】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 12번)

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when ① identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. Yet, the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and ② is badly understood by most jurors. Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty ③ why examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. He proposes that fingerprint evidence ④ be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches. In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify ⑤ that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

*probabilistic 확률적인

【12】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 38번)

The importance of selecting ingredients for use in home canning cannot be stressed too ① strongly. The old saying that you only get back out ② what you put in is absolutely true when it comes to home canned foods. Quality ingredients are the most important factor in creating preserved foods ③ that you will be proud to serve to your family and friends. You can follow every canning procedure to the letter, use every technique ④ known to produce the best-preserved food you possibly can, but if you use inferior ingredients, the final product will be a disappointment. The outstanding flavor found in superior preserved foods ⑤ come directly from using the very best fruits and vegetables available and by not cutting down on the quality of any ingredient.

【13】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 5번)

In contrast to a criminal case, ① which the burden of proof lies with the prosecution and defendants are considered innocent until proven guilty, civil cases can be decided on a “preponderance of evidence.” This makes civil cases considerably ② easier to win than criminal cases when evidence is ambiguous. A number of mitigating factors also are taken into account in determining guilt and ③ assigning penalties in civil cases. Guilt or innocence is based on whether the defendant could reasonably have anticipated and avoided the offense. A “good faith effort” ④ to comply or solve the problem can be a factor. The compliance history is important. Is this a first-time offender or a habitual repeater? Finally, is there evidence of economic benefit to the defendant? That is, did the violator gain personally from the action? If so, it is more likely ⑤ that willful intent was involved.

*preponderance 우세 **mitigating factor 정상 참작 요인

【14】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 13번)

Some people believe that a problem arises if a person becomes angry. This idea is not true. To pass judgment on anger and condemn those who admit to becoming angry ① is the equivalent of robbing people of their humanness. Disallowing oneself from any part of the human experience weakens the experience in ② their totality. Sadness gives a reference point that makes happiness more ③ appreciated. Tension can be better understood when compared with relaxation. It is about time we stopped ④ making value judgments about anger. No one has ever gotten in trouble for becoming angry. You could be furious right now, but no one would know it unless you demonstrated some behavior associated with the anger. The belief that anger is bad is so strongly ingrained ⑤ that people will sometimes deny its existence even when it is spilling out all over the place.

*ingrained 깊이 몸에 밴

【15】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 20강 1번)

It may be fair to say ① that the Vikings' voyages had little lasting effect on the fate of the world. Should textbooks therefore leave them out? Is impact on the present the sole reason for including an event or fact? It cannot be, of course, or our history books would shrink to twenty-page pamphlets. We include the Norse voyages, not for their apparent geopolitical significance, but because ② including them gives a more complete picture of the past. Moreover, if textbooks would only intelligently compare the Norse voyages to Columbus's second voyage, they would help students ③ understand the changes that took place in Europe between 1000 and 1493. As we shall see, Columbus's second voyage was ten times ④ larger than the Norse attempts at settlement. The new European ability to mobilize was in part responsible for Columbus's voyages ⑤ take on their awesome significance.

【16】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 3강 2번)

We see the effects of lack of knowledge on creative performance every day, when people come up with ideas that are original for them but (A) what / that nevertheless have been thought of before. A strikingly pitiful case of this phenomenon is that of the Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, (B) considered / considering one of the most brilliant mathematical thinkers ever. Because of his lack of contact with the outside world, he unknowingly spent much of his lifetime independently "rediscovering" much of what was already known in Western mathematics. (C) Had he / He had first gained a broad perspective of his field, he could have avoided this amazing yet useless career and instead turned his considerable talents to advancing, not rehashing, the mathematical knowledge base.

*rehash 그대로 반복하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	what	.....	considered	.....	He had
②	what	.....	considering	.....	Had he
③	that	.....	considered	.....	Had he
④	that	.....	considered	.....	He had
⑤	that	.....	considering	.....	Had he

【17】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 26강 2번)

Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already ① stored in their memory. In other words, they make a connection with something they have seen or know about and that is what helps them to create the image. It is more challenging to visualize things we have not personally experienced. This all happens in an instant, but if we ② were to slow it down, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. Our brain ③ searching through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading. When a reader has no specific experience or memory ④ from which to draw, imagination can often support visualizing. Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, for example, ⑤ had never personally experienced it; however, J.K. Rowling's rich descriptions helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.

*retrieve 생각해 내다 **archive 파일 저장고

【18】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 6강 4번)

Have you ever wondered ① whether it's best to have an inside or an outside lane in track races like the 200 m where you have to sprint around the bend? Athletes have strong preferences. Tall runners find ② this harder to negotiate the tighter curve of the inside lane than that of the gentle outer lanes. The situation is even more extreme when sprinters race indoors ③ where the track is only 200 m around, so the bends are far tighter and the lanes are reduced in width from 1.22 m to 1 m. This was ④ such a severe restriction that it became common for the athlete who drew the inside lane for the final (by being the slowest qualifier on times) to scratch from the final in indoor championships. This was because there was so little chance of winning from the inside and a considerable risk of injury. As a result, this event has largely ⑤ disappeared from the indoor championship roster.

*scratch (경기 참가 등을) 포기하다 **roster (운동 경기) 목록

【19】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 5번)

Eating habits, such as eating quickly, eating larger portions, and eating until feeling stuffed, ① represent behavioral factors that can lead to weight gain and obesity. Environmental factors also contribute to the problem. We live in a food-absorbed environment ② in which we are constantly bombarded by food cues — TV commercials showing displays of tempting foods, aromas permeating the air as we walk by the bakery, and on and on. Investigators find that obesity tends to be shared among people in social networks ③ comprising friends, neighbors, spouses, and family members. These findings suggest that the people with whom we socialize ④ influencing what we eat, how much we eat, and judgments we make about the acceptability of obesity. There is a high probability that environmental factors such as the prevalence of obesity in social networks and the communities in which we live are an ⑤ even stronger determinant of obesity than genetic factors. But if social networks can encourage unhealthy eating, friends who make healthy eating choices are able to serve as positive role models.

*permeate 퍼지다

【20】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 2. 20번)

Some teachers are eager to make immigrant students blend in with others as ① quickly as possible. They rarely consider the transitional phase these children and families experience while struggling to adjust to the new environment. Rather than accelerating the mainstreaming process, this overzealous approach of the teachers can sometimes have the opposite result. An example of such a negative outcome occurred during the conduct of one set of workshops, ② it included several Muslim families. Some Muslim girls in the local school wore the traditional headscarves (hijab), while others ③ did not. Some girls expressed to their teachers their wish that they could remove their headscarves like their friends. The teachers encouraged them to remove their scarves at school, ④ suggesting they could replace them before returning home. Shortly thereafter, some of the girls who removed their headscarves ⑤ were no longer in school. Hence the teachers' eagerness to accelerate the acculturation process only served to abolish the opportunity completely.

*overzealous 과도하게 열성적인 **acculturation 문화적 적응

【21】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 24강 1번)

Arranging as much time as possible for rehearsals ① is a good idea, but in reality they are rarely afforded as much time as the actor and the director would desire. It is not uncommon for a project ② to have no rehearsal time at all, particularly for actors with smaller roles. This is particularly true when actors work for free, as ③ is often the case in independent projects. A stage play is often rehearsed for months before it is seen by the public. In film, however, actors must give a usable performance from the first day of shooting. Any rehearsal time is a bonus; but if none is possible, ④ being ready to start producing at a high level right from the start. When preshooting rehearsals are not possible, set aside time on the set to walk through the entire scene before beginning to shoot. This gives the actors a sense of the shape of the scene prior to ⑤ breaking it down into the individual pieces.

【22】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 3. 4번)

Children develop a basic sense of (A) who / which they are from their family caregivers. A child also gains accepted norms for thinking, feeling, and behaving from family members. Sometimes well-meaning parents cultivate negative self-concepts in children. Some literature suggests that parents are the most important influences on a child's development, yet variations in parenting approach (B) depend / depends on the culture. Specifically a child's positive self-esteem is fostered by parents who respond in a firm, consistent, and warm manner. High parental support and parental monitoring are related to greater self-esteem and lower risk behaviors. For example, in Mexican American adolescents perceived parental educational involvement combined with their perceived acculturation and self-esteem significantly affect their aspirations and achievement. Parents who are harsh, inconsistent, or have low self-esteem themselves often behave in ways (C) how / that foster negative self-concepts in their children. Positive communication and social support foster self-esteem and well-being in adolescence.

*foster 기르다 **acculturation 문화적 적응

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	who	.....	depend	.....	how
②	who	.....	depend	.....	that
③	who	.....	depends	.....	how
④	which	.....	depend	.....	how
⑤	which	.....	depends	.....	that

【23】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 30강 1번)

The discovery of viruses as a unique life form came about in 1892. Dmitri Iwanowski, a Russian scientist, accidentally revealed ① that viruses were responsible for a common tobacco disease. He determined this by filtering the diseased tissues in an attempt to collect the organism ② caused the tobacco disease. Iwanowski was amazed when he discovered that the disease organism was smaller than any known cell. Other scientists carried out similar studies on other diseases and ③ called the disease organisms “unfilterable infectious agents.” This filtration method distinguished viruses from bacterial, fungal, and protistan diseases, ④ which did not pass through filters. These unfilterable agents were renamed in 1915. Scientists generally used the term *Twort particles* for viruses causing agricultural animal disease, ⑤ named after English scientist Frederick William Twort, who isolated viruses from cattle.

*tobacco 담배 **protistan 원생생물(의)

【24】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 12강 10번)

Although money can provide all kinds of wonderful things, from tastier food to safer neighborhoods, wealth comes at a cost. Just thinking about it can push us away from the kinds of behaviors ① that promote happiness — such as playing nicely with others. In one study, students received a big stack of Monopoly money and spent several minutes imagining a wealthy future. Other students ② were left with no Monopoly money and spent time thinking about their plans for the next day. Suddenly a research assistant stumbled in front of them, ③ spilling pencils everywhere. Students with the stack of cash picked up fewer pencils. In another study, individuals who merely saw a photograph of money ④ preferring solitary activities, choosing personal cooking classes over a catered dinner with friends. This research helps to explain ⑤ why our would-be lottery winners sought isolation.

*monopoly (놀이판에서 하는) 부동산 획득 게임

【25】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 7번)

Combining information from product labels and packaging with your mental maps (A) represent / represents advanced geographic thinking. You can practice this in stores, at school, and at home by reading the labels and packaging on products to find out where the raw materials (B) are used / used to make them came from and who made them. For example, many computers are manufactured in China from European and Japanese components. They carry a U.S.A. label and are packaged in boxes made in Mexico. Most toys are manufactured in China. Much of our clothing is sewn in Mexico, Central America, or Asia. Many books are printed in Singapore. After much practice, you will find it easier to predict which country names will appear on boxes and labels. This is great evidence (C) that / which your mental maps are becoming more detailed.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | represent | ..... | are used | ..... | that |
| ② | represent | ..... | are used | ..... | which |
| ③ | represents | ..... | used | ..... | which |
| ④ | represents | ..... | are used | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | represents | ..... | used | ..... | that |

【26】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 9강 3번)

Medieval armies just lived off the land, ① which is a polite way of saying that they stole food from the towns in their path or else they went hungry. Modern armies have elaborate staffs that calculate how many provisions will be needed each day and where, as well as ② how to get them there. Some of these innovations were pioneered by Prussia, a small country in northern Europe ③ that was surrounded by bigger, more powerful neighbors. Prussia needed to find some advantages to make it ④ competitively. The traditionalists in other armies scoffed when Prussian officers began ⑤ spending their days doing paperwork, but after the Prussians defeated them a few times they began to recognize the advantages of planning.

*scoff 비웃다

【27】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 24강 3번)

It is obvious that the voices of not only singers but all humans are unique. All a person has to do is ① to speak one word and their unique sound is recognized by anyone who knows them well. The fact that no two singers sound ② alike, unless deliberately imitating one another, demonstrates the accuracy of this claim. That is to say, human voices are as different from one another as musical instruments ③ are. Since we cannot invent different worthy musical instruments at will, we can compensate for it by using the voices of different people with pleasing voices, some of ④ them become exceptional indeed. This, coupled with the warmth in the human voice (compared to the artificial sounds produced by musical instruments) enables singers ⑤ to be the best instruments yet.

【28】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test3. 17번)

When people cut back on carbohydrates (or processed foods or *whatever*), they usually end up ① consuming fewer calories — even when they're not trying to restrict their calorie intake. For example, a study found that people who followed a strict low-carb diet but were otherwise allowed to eat as much as they wanted eventually ② reducing their calorie intake by about the same amount as people who were consciously restricting their calories. There are a couple of things going on here. First, when people have a limited variety of foods to choose from, they tend to eat less than they do when ③ presented with a lot of options. Secondly, when people avoid carbohydrates, they generally increase their intake of protein and fat. Because these nutrients are digested more slowly than carbohydrates, meals that are higher in protein and fat ④ tend to keep you satisfied longer than meals that are high in carbohydrates. As a result, people who cut back on carbs often report that they aren't ⑤ as hungry between meals — and may snack less.

*low-carb 저탄수화물 다이어트

【29】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 7번)

The stories that keep appearing in the mainstream media about unhappy customers taking to the Internet ① has woken up many companies to the angry masses that are sometimes right outside their gates. In 2009, a musician ② whose guitar was mishandled by United Airlines did not get much response from the company when he complained through regular channels. So he took to YouTube and did a short, clever, well-produced music video ③ called “United Breaks Guitars.” It spread rapidly and the company had to work extra hard ④ to repair the damage, not only to the musician’s guitar, but also to its reputation. And in 2010, film director Kevin Smith famously tweeted about ⑤ being thrown off a Southwest Airlines flight because he was too large for just one seat. He had more than 1 million followers, and Southwest responded with Twitter apologies, as well as apologies in the mainstream media.

*mainstream 주류의

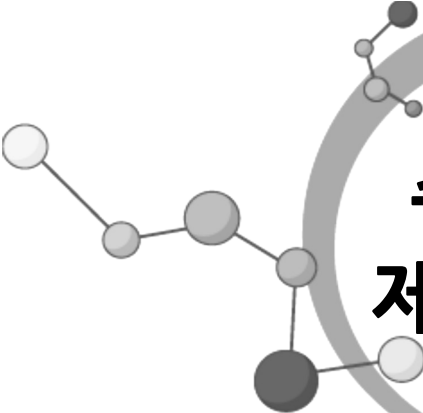
【30】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 6강 9번)

A critical insight of modern biology is (A) what / that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do (B) these / those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they (C) are / do to flies. The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*appendage (몸체의)부속지(肢)(다리·꼬리 따위) **mammary gland 젖샘

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	what	.....	these	.....	are
②	what	.....	these	.....	do
③	what	.....	those	.....	are
④	that	.....	those	.....	do
⑤	that	.....	those	.....	are



주제 및 제목 추론



7

주제 및 제목 추론

【1】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 1. 14번)

It isn't hard to understand why our ancestors first became interested in harnessing the process of fermentation. It was a question of survival. If there is one thing our current love affair with seasonal eating has done successfully, it is to remind us of what our ancestors always knew: If you are going to make it from one season to the next, you need to prepare. You need a place to shelter you, clothes to keep you warm, and food to keep you strong, even when the wild game is gone, the cow has gone dry, and the fruit trees are finished producing. This is our human heritage, passed down to us by those who learned to harness microbes and make milk into cheese, grapes into wine, and anchovies into fish sauce.

*harness (자연력을) 활용하다 **fermentation 발효 ***anchovy 멸치

- ① How to Survive Emergency Situations
- ② The Seasonal Food of Our Ancestors
- ③ Preparation for Survival: Fermentation
- ④ The Importance of Preserving Human Heritage
- ⑤ Learning to Use Microorganisms for Making Food

【2】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 12강 3번)

To provide meaningful feedback, a coach must somehow observe and evaluate performance. Traditional coaching intervention often involves subjective observations and conclusions based on the coach's perceptions, biases and own previous experiences. However, a number of studies have revealed that subjective observations are potentially unreliable. Human memory systems have limitations, and it is almost impossible to remember accurately all the meaningful events that take place during an entire competition. Studies have shown international-level soccer coaches could only recollect 30 per cent of the key factors that determined successful soccer performance and were less than 45 per cent correct in the post-game assessment of what occurred during a game. Another study found no difference between novice and experienced gymnastics coaches in distinguishing differences between two performances. In fact, the experienced coaches were more likely to report a difference in performance when none existed, and were very confident in their decisions, even when incorrect.

*novice 초보자

- ① the limit of human memory system
- ② the inaccuracy of coaches' evaluation
- ③ the key to becoming successful coaches
- ④ the importance of experience for coaches
- ⑤ the necessity of being subjective as coaches

【3】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 6강 6번)

The emergence of a primitive hunting technology involving simple tools was the first great technological advance. This was followed by agricultural developments that led to plant cultivation, which had far-reaching social consequences, since now food could be stored and refilled. Thus, population size was no longer partially controlled by the lack of food resources. Because hunting and gathering societies required physical mobility, it was inefficient to have large numbers of children to take along in the search for food. As a result of the agricultural revolution, however, agriculturists, living in settled communities, found additional children beneficial in helping with chores. Moreover, some members of agricultural societies were now free to engage in pursuits other than food gathering, resulting in a more elaborate social structure with a division of labor that allowed for occupational specialization.

- ① The Arrival of the Industrial Age
- ② The Side Effects of Social Transition
- ③ The Efficiency of the Division of Work
- ④ The Influence of Hunting Skills on Agriculture
- ⑤ The Social Changes Led by Farming Revolution

【4】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 12강 Let's Check It Out)

Suppose one devotes a great deal of time and energy to making a decision, and then, because of some combination of regret, missed opportunities, and high expectations, one ends up disappointed with the results. The questions this person might ask are, "Why?" or "What went wrong?" or "Whose fault is it?" And what is the likely answer to these questions? When the choice set is small, it seems natural and straightforward to blame the world for disappointing results. "They only had three styles of jeans. What could I do? I did the best I could." However, when the choice set is large, blaming the world is a much less plausible option. "With so many options available, success was out there to be had. I have only myself to blame for a disappointing result." In other words, self-blame for disappointing results becomes more likely as the choice set grows larger.

*plausible 그럴듯한, 이치에 맞는

- ① Reasons People Try to Blame Others
- ② Size of Choice Decides Who to Blame
- ③ Do Not Blame the World But Yourself
- ④ Finding What to Blame with Questions
- ⑤ Wide Selection Lowers Chances to Blame

【5】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 3번)

The plow might be a sacred symbol of agricultural productivity, but it wrecks the soil and, as we've known for a long time, compromises basic agricultural health. In her 1943 book, *The Living Soil*, Lady Eve Balfour declared that "the criteria for a sustainable agriculture can be summed up in one word — permanence, which means adopting techniques that maintain soil fertility indefinitely." Tilling soil to manage weeds, however, does precisely the opposite: it dries soil out and causes chronic erosion, in so doing renders soil impermanent. It is for this reason that, also writing in 1943, Edward Faulkner noted in *Plowman's Folly* that "there is nothing wrong with our soil except interference." For Faulkner, as his book's title suggests, interference meant the plow.

*till (땅을) 갈다 **render (어떤 상태가 되게)만들다

- ① Go Organic to Be Healthy
- ② Plow the Soil, Harm the Soil
- ③ Changes Caused by Increased Crop Yield
- ④ A Key to Sustainable Agriculture: the Plow
- ⑤ Agricultural Techniques to Render Soil Fertile

【6】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 1회 29번)

The first thing to understand about fear is that it's part of our biological heritage. Long before any recorded human history, our ancestors lived in a world filled with life-threatening dangers: predators, hunger, toxic plants, unfriendly neighbors, heights, disease, drowning. It was in the face of these dangers that the human mind evolved. The qualities necessary to avoid danger were the qualities that evolution bred into us as human beings. A good many of those qualities amounted simply to different forms of caution. Fear was protective; one had to be cautious about many things to survive. This cautiousness persists in our present psychological makeup in the form of some of our deepest hatreds and fears. These fears were *adaptive* — they are really survival instincts left over from a primitive era.

- ① A Critical Insight of Modern Anthropology
- ② Negative Consequences of Excessive Anxiety
- ③ Various Genetic Changes in Human History
- ④ What Has Protected Humans from Dangers: Fear
- ⑤ A Distinctive Emotional Makeup of a Human in a Primitive Era

【7】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 10강 10번)

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge. We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong. This need isn't simply learned; it is biological imperative — animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep. Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create symmetrically organized barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect intruders.

*method of loci 장소법 **rodent 설치류 동물

- ① Dangers of Emotional Decision-making
- ② Libraries: A Remarkable Knowledge Storing Place
- ③ Ingredients for Encouraging Intellectual Activities
- ④ Commonly Misunderstood Process of Memorization
- ⑤ A Strong Instinctive Desire to Organize Surroundings

【8】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 4회 29번)

Like ideas about gender roles, ideas about race affect human relationships everywhere on earth. However, according to the science of biology, all people now alive on earth are members of one species, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Biologically, race is a meaningless concept. The characteristics we popularly identify as race markers — skin color, hair texture, face, and body shapes — have no significance as biological categories. For any supposed *racial traits*, such as skin color, there are wide variations within human groups. In addition, many invisible biological characteristics, such as blood type and DNA patterns, cut across skin color distributions and other so-called *racial attributes* and are shared across what are commonly viewed as different races. In fact, over the last several thousand years there has been such massive gene flow among human populations that no modern group presents a distinct set of biological characteristics. Although we may look quite different, from the biological point of view, we are all closely related.

- ① The Research of Unique DNA Patterns
- ② The Importance of Skin Color on Biology
- ③ A Meaninglessness of Race as Biological Categories
- ④ The Origin of the Scientific Name of Human Species
- ⑤ The Connection Between Racial Traits and Personality

【9】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 1. 11번)

Eight thousand years ago, a Mesolithic artist painted a scene that imparts drama to a deep-rooted human greed. The painting is still there, on the wall of a cave in northern Spain. It portrays a human figure in a tree, enveloped in a cloud of insects. The insects are bees. This ancient evidence of our species-wide love of intense sweetness probably proves what must have been a practice or custom among those people who depicted their experience on a cave wall. Such quests for sweetness are characteristic of members of our species. Chimpanzees and bonobos, primate relatives with which we share nearly 98 percent of our DNA, also rob beehives. So far as can be told, wherever humans coexisted with bees, they went to great lengths to obtain the sweet sticky syrup. Many people are persuaded that this strong desire has been part of primate nature for countless millennia.

*Mesolithic 중석기 시대의 **impart 부여하다 ***primate 영장류

- ① Cave Paintings as Living Human Heritage
- ② The Earliest Natural Food Source for the Apes
- ③ How the Human Brain Reacts to Sugary Tastes
- ④ Natural Honey Replaced by Artificial Sweeteners
- ⑤ The Pursuit of Sweetness Passed Down through History

【10】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 4회 38번)

Although you may not always have been aware of it, nutrition has played a significant role in your life. Every day, several times a day, you select foods that influence your body's health for better or worse. Each day's food choices may benefit or harm your health only a little, but when these choices are repeated over years and decades, the rewards or consequences become major. That being the case, paying close attention to good eating habits now supports health benefits later. Conversely, carelessness about food choices can contribute to many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. Of course, some people will become ill or die young no matter what choices they make, and others will live long lives despite making poor choices. For the majority of us, however, the food choices we make each and every day will benefit or harm our health in proportion to the wisdom of those choices.

*diabetes 당뇨병

- ① obstacles in selecting daily foods
- ② myths of essential nutrients for humans
- ③ importance of making healthy food choices
- ④ common pitfalls undermining healthy eating
- ⑤ practical ways to improve your eating habits

【11】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 11강 11번)

Processing speed isn't a one-dimensional concept. It's not just about how fast we see, or how fast we write, or how fast we can process what we've heard. It's really a combination of all of those factors. In fact, processing speed deficits can be observed in *visual processing*, *verbal processing*, and *motor speed*. Problems in one or more of these areas can manifest in problems with *academic fluency* and *general difficulties*. However, it is rare to be slow at *all* of the above. For example, a child with a language-based learning disability may be quite slow to interpret spoken language, but she might be very quick on the soccer field because she has quicker visual processing abilities. In that case, her problems with auditory processing speed may get in the way of her athletic skills when she is required to put into practice the coach's directions quickly.

*deficit 결함

- ① Processing Speed: Multi-dimensional but Not Interdependent
- ② Signs and Symptoms of Learning Disabilities and Disorders
- ③ Cultural Differences in the Development of Processing Speed
- ④ Finding the Right Solution to Increase Processing Speed
- ⑤ Some Combinations of Lifestyle Factors More Risky Than Others

【12】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 15번)

Many psychotherapists believe it's exceedingly difficult for people to give up smoking on their own. Yet research demonstrates that many, if not most, smokers manage to stop without formal psychological treatment. These psychotherapists are probably falling prey to what Patricia and Jacob Cohen termed the *clinician's illusion* — the tendency for practitioners to overestimate how chronic (long-standing) a psychological problem is because of their selective exposure to a chronic sample. That is, because clinicians who treat cigarette smokers tend to see only those individuals who can't stop smoking on their own — otherwise, these smokers presumably wouldn't have sought out a clinician in the first place — these clinicians tend to overestimate how difficult smokers find it to give up without treatment.

*psychotherapist 심리 치료사 **clinician 임상의

- ① What Happens When People Quit Smoking?
- ② Why Some Patients Have Exaggerated Judgements
- ③ Confronting Psychological Disorders in the Hospital
- ④ Clinicians' Misconceptions in Treating Chronic Problems
- ⑤ When Values and Ethics Conflict: The Counselor's Role and Responsibility

【13】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 8강 2번)

The most devastating attack on biodiversity comes from deforestation. For most of human history, dense forests, which happen to nurture the world's highest rates of biodiversity, carpeted the landscape of Central and South America. One reason for the proliferation of rich forestland in these regions was the fact that pre-Columbian American Indians lacked livestock. Although they burned forests to clear some areas for planting and hunting, they had no need to clear land systematically for pasture or to cultivate grain to feed cattle. With the post-Columbian proliferation of livestock, however, this situation changed dramatically. Today the rainforest is eroded at the rate of 11 acres a minute in order to grow soybeans for cattle feed.

*proliferation 확산, 증식

- ① Dense Forests: the Best Habitat for Livestock
- ② Reasons Why We Need the Proliferation of Rich Forestland
- ③ The Influences of American Indians on Contemporary Deforestation
- ④ Deforestation for Proliferation of Livestock Threatening Biodiversity
- ⑤ Irrigation for Planting and Hunting: a Big Help for Proliferation of Livestock

【14】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 33번)

Nature has selected traits in nonsocial animals that enable them to obtain food, water, air, and other resources directly from the physical environment without the support of other animals. For social animals, nature selected for the capacity to cooperate. As a consequence, the brains of wolves differ substantially from the brains of chickens. Chickens need brains that facilitate their responses to changes in their physical environment but not brains for adjusting to changes in their fellow chickens. That is, their capacity for survival is not dependent on the cooperation of other chickens. Wolves, on the other hand, hunt in packs with established social hierarchies — the strongest wolf is at the top of the social hierarchy. Thus, the survival of wolves is enhanced by life in the social context of the pack.

- ① How Physical Environment Affects Social Context
- ② Importance of Cooperation in the Survival of Wolves
- ③ Nonsocial Animals' Dependence on Physical Environment
- ④ Strong Social Hierarchy: Big Help in the Survival of Wolves
- ⑤ Natural Selection Works Differently for Social and Nonsocial Animals

【15】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 8번)

Changes in technology in the mid-1980s had an enormous impact on book production, especially in the area of picture books. Advances such as high-speed presses, computer technology, and scanning devices not only allowed for accurate reproduction of full-color art but also accomplished it at a lower cost. These changes encouraged the entry of many new fine artists into the field, who employed a great variety of techniques and styles. Children's book art expert Dilys Evans has characterized this as a visual renaissance in which "full-color printing has reached a new stage of high performance." Even the slightest, most pedestrian story is given the level of art production that was formerly reserved for established and highly praised book creators such as Ludwig Bemelmans, Maurice Sendak, and Marcia Brown.

*pedestrian 재미없는, 보행자의; 보행자

- ① Fine Artists: the Preservers of Tradition
- ② Pedestrian Stories Able to Carry Moral Lessons
- ③ Effects of Technological Advances in Book Industry
- ④ Picture Books: The Alternative to Attending Class
- ⑤ Advantages of Employing Various Techniques and Styles

【16】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 2회 21번)

Because of the way we treat information, not only do we occasionally accept inaccurate information, we actually need it. Making mistakes can be an important part of news reporting. While news media should aim to produce truthful information, it is as important that they get the information out quickly. Accurate information too late is of little value in news terms. For example, a journalist covering a train crash is told by the police chief that there are 60 people dead, but the ambulance chief says 58, while the hospital says the number is 59. What should the journalist report? That a number of people were killed, or should he or she choose one of the numbers and try to confirm which is right later on? Of course it might be weeks before the final death toll was determined. Most consumers, I suspect, would prefer to know the approximate number rather than wonder what range 'a number of deaths' came into.

- ① News Reports: Immediacy vs. Accuracy
- ② Dangers of Conveying Inaccurate Information
- ③ How Consumer Behaviour Affects News Accuracy
- ④ Why Journalists Should Work on Critical Thinking
- ⑤ The Necessity of Requesting a Correction on News Reports

【17】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 6강 2번)

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are an end in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective.

*predetermine 미리 정하다 **rote 암기

- ① limitations of child-centered activities
- ② activities that promote structured learning
- ③ examples of desirable learning environments
- ④ predetermined classroom as an obstacle to creativity
- ⑤ the effect of learning materials on a child's academic ability

【18】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 2회 33번)

Many people worry about microwave radiation from cell phones. Unlike X-rays, which are high-energy photons, microwaves are photons with extremely low energy. They deposit their energy in the form of heat; that's what they do in microwave ovens. They do not break DNA molecules in the body (unless they actually burn and char the material), and therefore they pose no risk of causing cancer in the way that X-rays and other energetic radiation (even sunlight) can. The main danger is the heat. Much of the fear of microwaves undoubtedly comes from the fact that they share the name radiation with the other, far more dangerous forms, such as gamma radiation. The fear that some people have shown toward such cell phone radiation finds its origin not in physics, but in linguistics.

*photon 광자(빛을 입자로 보았을 때의 이름)

- ① the linguistic origin of microwave
- ② fear of microwaves derived from the name
- ③ misconceived risks of the microwave oven
- ④ ways to avoid the negative effects of microwaves
- ⑤ reasons why microwaves are dangerous to people

【19】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 5강 2번)

Surround yourself with people who will tell you what they really think, not just what they think you want to hear. It defies human nature to tell friends things that you know may upset or disappoint them. Reassure them that you will not be offended by their reactions, however harsh, and that spotting potential downsides is the best way they can help you. Don't undermine the criticism process by politely listening, then simply dismissing all input that doesn't agree with your preconceptions and hopes. Remember, you *want* to know the potential problems so you can avoid them or solve them in advance.

*defy ~에 반하다, 반항하다

- ① Don't Criticize Before You Walk in Another's Shoes
- ② Be Brave to Tell the Truth in the Presence of Others
- ③ People Ask You for the Truth, but They Only Want Praise
- ④ Accept Criticism from Others as a Valuable Asset for Growth
- ⑤ Always Care about Your Acquaintances so as not to Be Offended

【20】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 32번)

Research on happiness has shown that people are surprisingly bad at predicting what will make them happy. We assume that we know what is best for us. But research on *affective forecasting* — efforts to predict one's emotional reactions to future events — suggests otherwise. People routinely overestimate the pleasure that they will derive from buying an expensive automobile, taking an exotic vacation, earning an important promotion, moving to a beautiful coastal city, or building their dream home. Likewise, people tend to overestimate the misery and regret they will experience if they have a romantic breakup, don't get into the college they want, fail to get a promotion, or develop a serious illness. Thus, the roadmap to happiness is less clearly marked than widely assumed.

- ① Don't Be Frustrated. Life Is Full of Ups and Downs.
- ② Open Your Eyes! Happiness Is Closer than You Think.
- ③ Never Go too Far! Life Is Not as Severe as You Imagine
- ④ Happiness Is Not in What You Have But in What You Are
- ⑤ The Challenging Quest: Predicting the Cause of Happiness

【21】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 27강 4번)

Open source software projects have two key attributes. First, the code is made publicly available, so anyone can experiment with and modify the code, not just the original programmer. Second, other people are encouraged to contribute improvements to the code. This might mean sending in a bug report when something goes wrong, or perhaps suggesting a change to a single line of code, or even writing a major code module containing thousands of lines of code. The most successful open source projects recruit large numbers of contributors, who together can develop software far more complex than any individual programmer could develop on their own. To give you some idea of the scale, in 2007 and 2008 Linux developers added an average of 4,300 lines of code per day to the Linux kernel, deleted 1,800 lines, and modified 1,500 lines. That's an astonishing rate of change — on a large software project, an experienced developer will typically write a few thousand lines of code per year.

*Linux kernel 리눅스 커널(유닉스 계열 운영체제의 핵심)

**module 모듈(특정 기능을 하는 컴퓨터 시스템이나 프로그램의 단위)

- ① Online Tools Make a Better World
- ② How to Block Hackers on Your Wireless
- ③ The New Era of Open Networked Technology
- ④ The Limits of Collective Intelligence in the Future
- ⑤ Time Is Money: Shortening the Development Cycle

【22】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 31번)

Children often invent original ways to express desired meanings. In her 1995 article, linguist Clark cited such examples as a 24-month-old saying, “There comes the rat-man” and a 25-month-old saying, “Mommy just fixed this spear-page.” The “rat-man” was a colleague of her father’s who worked with rats in a psychology laboratory; the “spear-page” was a torn picture of a jungle tribe holding spears that her mother had taped together. Clark also cited the example of a 28-month-old saying, “You’re the sworder and I’m the gunner.” As these examples suggest, children’s innovative uses of language are far from random. They reflect rules for forming new words, such as combining words or other components that are meaningful in their own right and that, when put together, have an unambiguous meaning. Such linguistic creativity allows children to express meanings that are well beyond what their limited vocabularies would otherwise allow.

*spear 창

- ① Children’s Ingenious Ability in Wording
- ② Linguistic Capacity: Innate or Acquired?
- ③ Common Language Errors in Growth Period
- ④ The Number of Words: The Older, The More
- ⑤ How to Encourage Child’s Language Development

【23】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 4강 2번)

Negotiators who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship. By engaging an agent, such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications. Consider the case of Veronica, an office manager who is considering buying a new home closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute. The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague. To avoid straining her relationship with Tony, Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations. Because the agent is not a friend of Tony's, he'll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony's agent. By using agents, Veronica and Tony won't have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.

*commute 통근

- ① various ways of collective bargaining
- ② measures to promote the lodging industry
- ③ guiding principles for selling private properties
- ④ using a third party to make a deal with an acquaintance
- ⑤ a variety of strategies for negotiating with real-estate agents

【24】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 4강 1번)

When a patient in a mental hospital says to you, “I want to go home,” you don’t necessarily take it seriously or try to help her get the paperwork and permissions completed. However, when a college student is talking about “going home” for the holidays, you feel supportive and offer encouragement. When a manager wants to “go home” after a long day of work, you know that the trip is short and that he will be back the following day. When a psychologist talks to you about “going home” mentally to heal childhood wounds, you may begin a new thought process that lasts for years. Meaning doesn’t come from words. Meaning depends on who says the words to whom, when, and for what purpose. The more common the word, the more meanings it probably has.

- ① Same Word with Different Meanings
- ② Words: A Mirror of Your Own Personality
- ③ Debate and Get More Productive Outcomes!
- ④ Written Words: More Meaningful to Students
- ⑤ Why Are Supportive Words So Effective For Patients?

【25】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 1번)

Checking a relationship from time to time can help prevent serious difficulties from arising. Too often with a relationship, as with our health, we assume everything is fine until something goes wrong. Just as visiting a doctor for a regular checkup can help maintain the health of our bodies, so an occasional reflective “checkup” can help maintain the well-being of an important relationship. It can be useful to think in general terms about the implicit goal of a relationship and the strategy for reaching that goal. Reviewing each element — with the relationship partner, if possible — we can identify areas that require attention. Sitting side by side, recalling recent encounters, and listing specific questions for discussion can stimulate fresh ideas for improving our pattern of interaction.

- ① the value of a regular health check-up
- ② our tendency to identify friends and foes
- ③ the importance of examining our relationships
- ④ difficulties in maintaining positive relationships
- ⑤ effective strategies for building new relationships

【26】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 33번)

Fun is a term we use a lot. But what is it? Certainly, it's easy to tell when people are having fun. They show it in their expression of enthusiasm, happiness, and satisfaction. We've asked many children why sports are fun for them. Perhaps the most basic reason was given by an 8-year-old-girl, who said, "Fun is when I'm doing something that makes me happy just to be doing it, like playing tennis." In other words, much of the fun in sports comes just from performing the activities themselves. One child played on a soccer team that almost never won matches. Yet the youngster could hardly wait for the coming season. Why? Because he had fun. He simply enjoyed playing soccer. Being with others, meeting challenges, feeling the drama of uncertain outcomes, becoming more skilled, all of these add to the fun of doing for doing's sake.

- ① pursuing a simple goal for youth sports
- ② children's shared desire to make friends
- ③ the most important ingredient for winning
- ④ treating kids as if they were professional athletes
- ⑤ the importance of having fun through participation

【27】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test3. 23번)

Stress is a hot topic in American culture today. Its popularity stems from the need to get a handle on this condition — to deal with stress effectively enough so as to lead a “normal” and happy life. But dealing with stress is a process, not an outcome. Many people’s attitudes, influenced by their rushed lifestyles and expectations of immediate gratification, reflect the need to eradicate stress rather than to manage, reduce, or control their perceptions of it. As a result, stress never really goes away; it just reappears with a new face. The results can and do cause harm, including bodily damage. Studies now indicate that between 70 and 80 percent of all disease is strongly related to, if not directly associated with, stress. So-called lifestyle diseases, such as cancer and coronary heart disease, are leading causes of death; both seem to have direct links to the stress response.

*gratification 욕구 충족, 만족 **eradicate 뿌리 뽑다, 근절하다 ***coronary 관상동맥의

- ① reasons why people cannot avoid getting stressed
- ② different types of people’s reactions towards stress
- ③ several strategies that work best to deal with stress
- ④ key factors that make one’s life valuable and meaningful
- ⑤ necessity to alter one’s perspective of stress management

【28】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 15강 3번)

Our cultures exercise a powerful influence on our conduct, often without our even being aware of it. However, to argue that culture influences our behavior is hardly the same as arguing that it determines our behavior. Deviance from cultural norms is found in all societies. Because individual members of any society maintain, to varying degrees, a free will, they have the freedom to say no to cultural expectations. Unlike the honeybee, which behaves according to its genetic programming, humans can make a range of behavioral choices. Of course, choosing an alternative may result in unpleasant consequences, but all people have the option of doing things differently from what is culturally expected.

*deviance 일탈

- ① Factors Influencing One's Behavioral Choices
- ② Problems Caused By Violating Cultural Norms
- ③ Cultural Norms: Restraints for One's Behaviors
- ④ Why Do Cultural Norms Outweigh One's Free Will?
- ⑤ Behavioral Standards Culture Adopts: Are They Absolute?

【29】 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능특강 영어 14강 6번)

To a large degree our fears are projections of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book. You're relaxed and content until someone sits down next to you and distracts you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive. Suddenly, for no reason at all, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks. If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to anticipate what *might* happen once you got into the elevator — I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out — and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear that is entirely a creation of your own imagination.

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

- ① Negative Effects of Fears
- ② Panic: Not to Be Explained
- ③ Where Are Our Fears From?
- ④ Control Your Minds with Imagination
- ⑤ How to Deal with Different Types of Fears

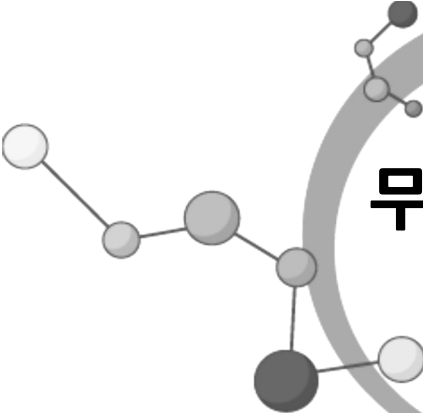
【30】 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(수능완성 유형편 15강 4번)

Research on social development and the Internet indicates that, rather than leading children into social isolation and deprivation, the Internet can provide a *positive* environment for social development. Children continue their face-to-face relationships when separated, possibly in much the same way as they would on a telephone. Indeed, Internet technologies provide children with more opportunities for social interaction than are possible with a telephone; children can communicate at the same time with a large number of peers on a large number of topics through e-mail, chat, and instant messaging. Children who feel socially isolated in a face-to-face setting, are depressed, and/or lack self-confidence are able to communicate in a socially safe environment on the Internet rather than keeping their concerns to themselves. Furthermore, children are able to “try out” different personal identities, discuss personal concerns, and obtain personally relevant information without embarrassment.

*deprivation 박탈(감)

- ① how to overcome the lack of face-to-face communication
- ② the relationship between depression and a social environment
- ③ why the Internet leads children to social deprivation and isolation
- ④ various kinds of technologies for social interaction on the Internet
- ⑤ the positive effects of the Internet on the social development of children



무관한 문장 고르기



8

무관한 문장 고르기

【1】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 2강 4번)

Although many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves, you'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. ① Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. ② But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality. ③ It is more important to keep our body healthy than just look beautiful. ④ A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date. ⑤ Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

*sag 축 처지다

【2】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 25강 4번)

Mentors are persons who have a vast breadth and depth of experience in the field that they train. ① For instance, leadership mentors need to have adequate experience as leaders and should have undergone leadership training themselves. ② What do mentors offer to their students that formal training sessions cannot offer? ③ Mentors can use personal experiences as lessons for their students, and they are capable of resolving dynamic issues due to their abundant knowledge and experience in the field. ④ Nevertheless, some mentor programs have low quality compared with official programs. ⑤ In addition, mentors can vary their training depending on the nature of their students and the different levels of complexity faced by the mentees.

[3] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 1강 5번)

Resist the temptation of leaning too much towards the use of convergent thinking to the exclusion of divergent thinking. ① It's easy for us to fall into the trap of telling our children what is right and wrong even when it comes to ideas and suggestions which may be relatively open-ended and highly subjective. ② We also need to look at the way we phrase our questions, making sure we ask questions which promote divergent thinking. ③ For example, instead of saying 'Let's use some glue to stick the pictures to make a collage,' you may say 'I wonder how we can attach this to this so that we can make it special.' ④ Thus, convergent and divergent thinking skills are both important aspects of intelligence, problem solving and critical thinking. ⑤ Simply by rephrasing what we say, we are not just suggesting one correct solution, but rather, we can encourage children to think about different solutions to a problem.

*convergent (의견 등이) 수렴하는 **divergent (의견 등이) 확산하는

[4] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 12강 3번)

In court we have seen many expert witnesses who have an impressive list of degrees and the highest IQs who use a simple vocabulary and adopt obviously simplistic ways to express their ideas. They echo the way they know the average juror speaks and thinks and purposely attempt to relate to them at that level. ① The jurors realize that the expert has purposefully avoided the use of technical terms they won't understand in order to communicate with them more effectively. ② They appreciate the expert's efforts, and view her as sensitive and humble. ③ Thus, the more technical terms the expert uses, the better chances of winning the case. ④ The expert's image as intelligent and competent is not diminished in the process either. ⑤ If anything, it's enhanced by demonstrating that she has the good judgment to know how to modify her presentation to make it meaningful to her audience.

*juror 배심원

【5】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 4강 1번)

Much social comparison research has stressed how people compare themselves to others on objective characteristics that invite evaluation. ① Typically, such comparisons result in contrast effects, whereby one sees one's own attributes as different from or distinctive relative to others. ② But people often compare their feelings or reactions with those of others in situations that may yield a sense of bonding. ③ For example, if you're on a plane that suddenly begins to rock and lurch rather wildly before settling down, you may well compare your reactions with those of nearby passengers. ④ In this emergency setting, you should follow flight attendants' instructions for your safety. ⑤ Your purpose in so doing might be less a desire to evaluate your own response of fear than to experience a sense of belonging and comfort with others who are sharing the experience.

*lurch 갑자기 기울어지다

【6】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 실전편 1회 37번)

The rate at which information has been gathered has been increasing steadily for 10,000 years. The first great breakthrough occurred with the invention of writing. ① The next great leap forward did not occur until the invention of movable type by Gutenberg in the fifteenth century. ② Prior to this event, Europe was producing approximately one thousand book titles annually, and a library of 100,000 titles took nearly one hundred years to turn out. ③ In the years after Gutenberg's accomplishment, a tremendous acceleration occurred such that, by 1950, Europe was producing 120,000 titles per year. ④ The increased production of paper for making books has accelerated the global deforestation. ⑤ What had once taken a century now required only ten months. Today, the world's output of books is more than 5,000 titles per day.

*acceleration 가속

【7】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 15강 6번)

Although paid work has always been segregated by gender, over time some tasks have switched back and forth between the sexes. Consider the production of cloth. ① Textiles were produced in women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth century, although in some parts of Europe women continued to weave silk. ② Patterned silk velvet was the most expensive and prestigious of all woven textiles, but other patterned silks were costly as well. ③ By the sixteenth century, men had begun to take over the production of cloth. ④ Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families, but through their guilds, men gained control of commercial weaving. ⑤ Then, in cottage industry and later in factory industry, employers returned to women.

*segregate 구분하다 **guild 동업조합

【8】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 Mini Test 1. 6번)

Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system where emotions are formed and memories are stored. ① Animals that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems. ② The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. ③ Losing your sense of smell takes away more than scents and flavors - it can fundamentally change the way you relate to other people. ④ The close relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic. ⑤ Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

*cerebral cortex 대뇌피질 **olfactory 후각의 ***limbic system(대뇌의)변연계

【9】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 실전편 4회 28번)

Species that are essential for functional and structural integrity of an ecosystem are termed keystone species. Keystone species typically influence processes that lead to the formation of a community. It is often impossible to point to a keystone species within functional ecosystems. ① Only after a keystone species disappears is the role they played revealed. ② The loss of a keystone species usually has a large effect on ecosystem integrity and can even cause disintegration and collapse. ③ At the same time a population of a keystone species declines, another species can invade the vacant niche and replace the keystone species, thus changing the ecosystem permanently. ④ The phrase has even been freely and loosely borrowed outside ecology; for example, it has migrated into business and economics. ⑤ Restoration of keystone species is, therefore, essential in attaining the original state of the ecosystem.

*niche 틈새

【10】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 1. 8번)

The efficiency and beautiful simplicity of how a forest maintains its life force are always striking. Trees receive energy from the sun and combine this with the nutrients and water they draw up from the soil to create the bark, limbs and leaves. ① The leaves drop off in autumn and fall to the ground, only to be decomposed by bacteria and converted back into the nutrients that again feed the tree. ② The same process takes place when a branch falls off or when an entire tree dies and falls to the ground. ③ They are converted back into nutrient-rich soil, providing the nourishment for the next generation. ④ Understanding the basic composition of forest soils helps explain the concept of nutrient cycling in the rainforest. ⑤ Given a fairly stable supply of water and sunshine, a forest can maintain itself for thousands of years without the need for any new outside resources.

*nourishment 영양(분)

【11】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 16번)

Indeed, abstracting is difficult for people in every discipline. ① Many famous novelists — Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind — have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. ② Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes to speak. ③ The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." ④ Whether it be poetry or prose, literature provides insight, knowledge or wisdom, and emotion towards the person who partakes it entirely. ⑤ The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

【12】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 17번)

Changes in the economic development, political organization, and socio-cultural value system in a society are attributed to technology. However, what these perspectives don't seem to acknowledge is that technology is called into existence by a particular set of historical circumstances that shape and define that technology. ① One must understand that set of historical circumstances if one is to comprehend the effective *relationship between technology and society*. ② Contrary to popular belief, technology is not politically neutral or value free; technology definitely determines the socio-cultural structure and communication patterns of a given society. ③ There are a variety of characteristics of virtual communication that result in an increase in the amount of emotion displayed. ④ In other words, Western technology cannot be adopted without taking in aspects of Western culture at the same time. ⑤ Science and technology are much more than the mere instruments they were expected to be; they cannot be borrowed or bought.

【13】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 8강 10번)

The Web is quickly changing from a context defined by text content and interactions to one in which all forms of media are supported. ① Much of the early work on instructional use of the Internet assumed that asynchronous text-based interaction defined the medium. ② Thus, techniques were developed to maximize interaction using this relatively lean media. ③ In asynchronous communication, learners can work at their own convenience when or where they want and are able to control the pace of instruction. ④ We are now entering an era, however, where streaming video, video and audio-conferencing, pod and videocasts, and immersive worlds are readily available for educational use. ⑤ Thus, online learning theory needs to help educators decide which of the numerous technological options is best suited for their application.

*asynchronous 비동시성의, 동시에 일어나지 않는 **immersive world 가상현실의 세계

【14】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 실전편 5회 35번)

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus, pets are important in the treatment of depressed or chronically ill patients. ① It is often observed that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the termination of such interactional sequences invariably originates from the human. ② In addition, pets are used to great advantage with the aged in the institutions where it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are deteriorating. ③ Children who visit cannot help but remember what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. ④ Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity and no memories about what the aged once were and greet them as if they were children. ⑤ An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy because his joy and the animal's response are the same.

*adversity 역경 **deteriorate 악화되다

【15】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 26강 4번)

The appearance of language, some time long ago in the prehistory of our species, made possible the kind of social existence which we take for granted. ① It gave us a crucial evolutionary advantage over other animals, partly because it became possible for us to share useful information with a new clarity and explicitness, within and across generations. ② Through the evolution of language, we also became capable of thinking constructively and rationally together. ③ The great thing about human language is that it prevents us from sticking to certain political ideas and principles. ④ Other relatively intelligent species (such as chimpanzees and dolphins) have never developed comparable ways of sharing their mental resources, with the result that each individual animal can only learn from others by observation, imitation and taking part in joint activity. ⑤ Furthermore, most of the knowledge each chimpanzee or dolphin accumulates over a lifetime is lost when they die.

【16】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어독해연습 2강 4번)

Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. ① In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. ② Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. ③ In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. ④ Because aesthetic experiences in art schools can broaden one's outlook, it is advisable to get your child to go to art schools. ⑤ Yet few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. Because, in general, the facts are ignored when the facts clash with our creativity myths.

*MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

【17】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 7강 4번)

Some of the skills and abilities that are encouraged in video games are useful for many different purposes. Most of all, video games are excellent for developing visual awareness. ① For example, recent studies show that they can significantly improve a surgeon's skill in using her hands when performing operations. ② Also, playing video games has been shown to increase short-term memory of people in test groups. ③ It means subjects on the pill have shown hyperactivity in certain brain nerve cells, with the pill stabilizing short-term memory and improving attentiveness. ④ The reason for this is that most games require players to spread their attention over the screen quickly in order to detect and react to changing events. ⑤ In fact, playing video games may trigger previously inactive genes that are important for developing neural pathways necessary for spatial attention. Research is now suggesting that playing video games could even increase attention spans rather than reduce them.

*surgeon 외과의(外科醫) **neural pathway 신경 연결 통로

【18】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 3강 Let's Check It Out)

Too often we overcome one resource limitation by stretching another. ① The effect, overall, can be likened to a rubber band that can stretch and then stretch some more. ② Frequently, our solution to local resource shortages is to transport the limited resource from an area where it is more abundant or to manufacture alternatives using additional energy and other resources. ③ While this process gives the impression of increasing abundance, like the rubber band that appears longer when stretched, continued expansion puts more tension on remaining resources. ④ Moreover, when stretched, a rubber band produces an elastic force and constricts what it encircles. ⑤ At the present time, our capacity for moving resources around and for powering industrial processes is enormous, but, like the rubber band, there will be a point where further expansion will fail.

【19】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 22번)

The idea of a “natural happening” or “occurrence” is not as familiar or acceptable for Americans as it is for the Chinese and many other non-Westerners. Events do not just occur or happen naturally; they require a cause or an agent that can be held responsible. Americans are not satisfied with statements of occurrence until they have determined who is responsible — who did it or who caused it to be done. ① “Where there’s smoke, there’s fire” means that each effect or event has a causative agent. ② Smoking and other causative agents continue to be issues of major concern to American researchers. ③ The English language reflects this quality of American (and English) thinking. ④ For example, in English one cannot refer to a natural occurrence of rain without a subject. ⑤ Unlike Romance languages that allow the statement, “Is raining,” the English speaker must invent a dummy subject to say, “It is raining.” The *it* in this English statement fills the subject position, normally associated with the agent of a verb.

【20】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 2. 19번)

Given recent advances in genetic research and testing, the question of whether personality is determined genetically (by nature) or through the environment (by nurture) is highly relevant to sport and physical activity professionals. Although this issue has not been studied in sport and exercise psychology itself, general psychological research shows both that personality has a genetic base (up to 60%) and that it is influenced by learning. ① Both extreme positions regarding nature versus nurture, then, are false. ② Genetics and the environment determine one's personality. ③ Moreover, some research suggests that although we may be genetically predisposed to have certain characteristics, our environment influences whether and how much we demonstrate these characteristics. ④ So, it is much more crucial to demonstrate your characteristics openly and regularly consult your personality to psychologists. ⑤ In sport and exercise psychology, then, we focus primary attention on learning and environmental influences because sport and exercise science professionals can influence personality development regardless of the role of genetics in personality.

*nurture 양성, 양육 **predisposed 성향이 있는

【21】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 2번)

Mountains have often been considered as islands — small areas of cold climate cut off by warm lowlands. ① Since they are often so isolated and restricted in area, the upper parts of mountains might be subject to the same sorts of ecological processes that determine the diversity of remote oceanic islands. ② In general, species richness is likely to widen its boundary with increasing elevations on a mountain. ③ According to biologists Robert H. MacArthur and Edward O. Wilson, isolated environments have difficulty accumulating species partly because few arrive and partly because those that are there tend to die out frequently. ④ It has been suggested that part of the reason diversity decreases towards the top of mountains is that they tend to slope up towards a point. ⑤ This means that there is progressively less area in each climate zone for species at higher altitudes — and thus smaller populations and more frequent extinctions.

*ecological 생태계의 **altitude 고도

【22】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 실전편 3회 19번)

Many people in the workplace have a personal agenda but no commitment to the mission of the corporation. ① They want to be a superstar at the office or go after the promotion, but they don't buy into the team concept and inevitably fail to understand that they were hired to enhance the team and not compete with the team. ② Ultimately, I'm afraid it all comes down to selfishness, and as harsh as that word sounds, we'd better identify it or we can't correct it. ③ Focusing on yourself is a truly selfless act because it not only contributes towards your own happiness but also affect the happiness of those closest to you. ④ If you don't believe in the power of a team, then start a sole proprietorship and work on your dream solely and exclusively. ⑤ If you don't believe in the team, don't join one. Because if you do, you have to give up on some of the "me" of it all for the "we" of it all!

*sole proprietorship 개인 사업

【23】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 7번)

Switching barriers can prevent the loss of customers by imposing a significant penalty for switching to a competitor. Switching barriers in the mobile phone industry take the form of penalties associated with the early cancelation of a contract. ① In the airline industry, switching barriers take the form of forfeited air miles if a traveler chooses to travel with a competing airline. ② In its earlier days, IBM was able to keep its control over the mainframe computer market by requiring that all hardware components, such as monitors and printers, be also made by IBM. ③ In so doing, IBM managed to tie its customers into its products, which made switching any part of the computing system to other companies' products difficult. ④ In addition, those strategies undermine customers' loyalty to companies. ⑤ Another approach to creating switching barriers is to provide customer incentives to sign longer-term contracts, thereby locking out competitors for a longer period of time.

*forfeit 몰수당하다 **mainframe computer(다수의 사용자가 함께 쓸 수 있는) 대형 컴퓨터

【24】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 11강 3번)

Most films involve an incredible number of different kinds of media artists and specialists. After a film concludes and as we get up from our seats in a theater, the credits roll, listing the large number of people who were involved in making that film, from the producer, director, actors, actresses, first assistant director, and second assistant director down to the grips and the makeup artists. ① Television programs, while usually not as complicated as films, still require many different kinds of artists. ② For example, there were a dozen writers on the writing team that created the situation comedy *Frasier*. ③ Although producing TV programs is a huge industry, competitions in jobs such as producing and acting are so intense. ④ The show that we see on television is just the tip of the creation and production iceberg, so to speak. ⑤ A simple program, such as a cooking show, could easily have fifteen or twenty people involved in actually making the program.

* grip(영화 촬영 때의) 촬영 기사

【25】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 11강 2번)

Be very careful when writing material based upon someone else's work, since copyright law prohibits you from copying someone else's work without their permission. If you bring a property to a studio or a producer and it's based on a book, play, or someone's life story, our advice is to tell them. ① It complicates matters, but it's much better to take care of rights issues up front. ② If you can't deliver clean rights to your work, you'll risk undermining yourself and the people you're trying to do business with. ③ You still have to wait for a thorough revision of copyright law. ④ More than one production has been killed by a studio's legal department because the writer of the adaptation didn't secure the necessary rights. ⑤ Once a project is ready for production, it can become very difficult and expensive to clear these problems up.

*undermine (입지 등을) 서서히 해치다

【26】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 4강 3번)

When you ask passionate readers how much time they spend reading every day, most can't tell you a concrete number of minutes or hours. Nevertheless, 78 percent of our Passionate Reader Survey respondents reported reading more than four hours a week, and many shared that they read as much as twenty hours a week. ① During weekends, holiday breaks, and vacations, passionate readers read upward of forty hours a week. ② Passionate readers don't have more hours in the day than other people, so how do they find the time? ③ The time they spend at their desks is a sign of productivity and loyalty. ④ It turns out that they read in the edge times, grabbing a few minutes of reading time between appointments, while waiting for their children during dance practice, or before falling asleep at night. ⑤ Life is full of wasted moments in between our daily commitments.

【27】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 독해연습 3강 6번)

Thomas Jones proposed that individuals are more likely to recognize the ethical nature of issues that are morally intense. The moral intensity of an issue is higher when the consequences for others are potentially large, these consequences are relatively immediate and likely to occur, and the potential victims are psychologically or physically close to the decision-maker. ① For example, a decision to allow toxic chemicals to leak into the local water supply is very likely to harm many people in one's own community. ② Such a decision is "morally intense," and therefore the decision-maker is more likely to see it as an ethical issue. ③ In contrast, a decision that might require laying off a few individuals in a foreign subsidiary would be less likely to trigger ethical awareness. ④ No matter how insignificant the results caused by a certain ethical issue are, it's essential that every ethical issue be taken into account seriously. ⑤ Only a few people will be affected, the consequences will occur in the future, and these individuals are both psychologically and physically distant from the decision-maker.

*subsidiary 자(子)회사

【28】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 11강 1번)

In order to work at maximum efficiency, you must handle paper and information effectively. The amount of paperwork, magazines, and professional books you have will determine the amount of storage space you need. ① Although a certain amount of paperwork is needed on one's desk at any given time, the rest should be filed for easy access or thrown away. ② The accumulation of paper and magazines—piles stacked high on your desk, in a corner, or on the coffee table—makes you look messy and inefficient. ③ Nevertheless, in case you are trying to be more creative, instead of throwing out those magazines right after you're done with them, leave them hanging around your desk. ④ In passing your office, one might wonder if you ever meet a deadline or if the product of your work looks the same way. ⑤ The way your office looks can implant a stereotype of you in a viewer's mind that may be hard to overcome; therefore, a clean, organized office can make a difference in your career path.

【29】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능특강 영어 Test 3. 16번)

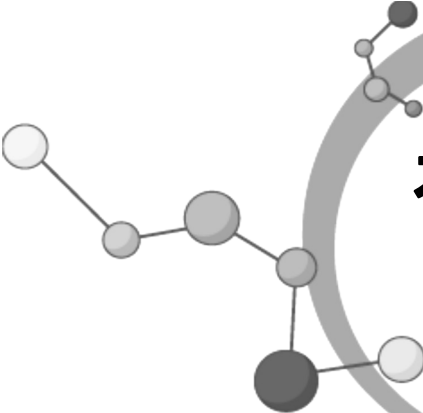
One of the best ways to escape the confines of our worldview is to shift our peer group and talk to people whose work experiences and daily lives are very different from our own. ① If you really want to pursue a new career, it might be wise to spend less time with your current colleagues, good company though they may be. ② More specifically, you can learn an enormous amount by having conversations with people who have made career changes that match where you hope to be heading. ③ Accordingly, you can build up strong relationship as well as acquire specialized knowledge, both of which are required in a current workplace. ④ If you really are drawn to teaching at a Steiner school, can you find a Steiner teacher who was once a lawyer or doctor and take them out to lunch? ⑤ If you are a bored academic hoping to become a garden designer, you should do everything you can to find a fellow scholar who has made this same move, or some other big change.

【30】 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(수능완성 유형편 16강 2번)

Most developed countries face the same problems with trash as the United States. In fact, some areas of the globe are way ahead of the United States in trash technology and policies. ① Europe, for example, due to its dense population, began running out of landfill space long ago. ② Many European countries turned to incinerators, but this method has become increasingly disfavored because it produces too much air pollution and dangerous waste. ③ As a result, some countries in Europe have begun implementing strategies to eliminate large amounts of garbage that would otherwise have to be burned or dumped. ④ In addition, they built new landfills where a large amount of solid wastes can be disposed of at once. ⑤ Thanks to the adoption of packaging and bottle-return laws, the use of new trash technologies, and the resort to aggressive recycling programs, Europeans now generate only half as much trash per person as Americans.

*incinerator 소각로



정답 및 해설



1

글의 순서 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	⑤	②	④	⑤	②	②	①	⑤	②	⑤	④	②	③	④
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	⑤	④	④	⑤	②	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	①	③	⑤	⑤	④	②

<문제 해설>

- (B)에서 주어진 글에 대한 예를 들고 있고, (C)의 the balances는 (B)에서 나온 10 balances를 가리키고 있으며 (A)는 주어진 글에 대한 또 다른 예를 들고 있으므로 글의 순서는 (B)-(C)-(A)가 되어야 한다. 따라서 답은 ③이다.
- (C)는 주어진 글의 예시로서 개인주의 문화를 이야기하고 있고, (B)의 'such cultures'는 개인주의 문화를 가리키므로 (C)와 연결되어 있으며 (A)는 반대되는 집단주의 문화의 이야기를 'in contrast'로 연결하고 있으므로 순서는 (C)-(B)-(A)가 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ⑤이다.
- 주어진 글에 대한 반전의 내용을 however로 연결하여 현대 생활방식과 연계된 건강상태 내용을 담은 (B)가 오고, 발병에 따른 사회적 보살핌으로의 전환에 대한 추가적인 문제를 언급을 하는 (A)가 따라와야 하며 마지막으로 건강과 안녕에 대한 노력이 점차 복잡해지고 있다는 내용(C)로 연결되어야 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ②이다.
- 주어진 글은 첫인상이 강력할지라도 반드시 영원하지 않다는 내용이다. 이에 대한 예시로 Suzette가 미용사 Trey를 처음 만났을 때 상황이 나오는 글 (C)로 이어지고, Trey에 대한 첫인상이 좋지 않아 다른 미용사로 바꾸기로 결정했다는 글 (A)로 연결된다. 마지막으로 Suzette가 계속 미용실을 다니면서 Trey에 대한 부정적인 첫 인상이 잘못되었다는 것을 깨달았다는 내용인 글 (B)로 연결되는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 답은 ④이다.

5. 주어진 글은 말과 노새가 여러 단계를 통해 배운다는 내용이다. (C)에서 새로운 자동화 장치 도입을 통해 동물에게 배울 기회를 제공할 수 있다고 한 후, (B)에서 그 말(the horse)이 급수기의 공의 무해함을 인식하며 배우는 과정이 나오고, (A)에서 앞서 언급한 학습 과정(this process)이 반복될 필요성이 있다고 이어지므로 답은 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)이다.
6. 주어진 글은 공을 던지면 두 개의 분력이 그 물체의 운동을 구성한다는 내용으로, (B)에서 고각도와 저각도로 공이 던져 질 때 차이를 설명하고, (A) 'That'은 앞 내용의 저각도로 공을 던질 때 상황을 받고 있으며 각 분력의 절충점으로 45도를 언급한 후, (C)에서 그림에도 불구하고 모든 투구를 45도로 해야 하는 것이 아님을 설명하고 있으므로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절한 순서이다.
7. 주어진 글에서 사람들이 가진 자아개념의 개수가 다를 수 있다고 하였고, (B)에서 그 자아의 수에 따른 self-complexity의 개념에 대한 설명이 제시되어 있다. (A)에서 (B)의 구체적인 예시로 다양한 자아를 가진 여성에 대한 내용이 주어지고, (C)에서는 그 여성이 하나의 자아에 상처를 받더라도 여전히 다른 여러 자아들이 있기 때문에 괜찮다는 내용으로 이어지므로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절하다.
8. 주어진 글에서 과거 의사들이 환자들에게 나쁜 소식을 전하지 않았다는 내용이 언급되고, (A)에서 1960년대 과거 의사들의 특성과 함께 오늘날은 그렇지 않다는 내용으로 이어진다. (C)에서 현재의 환자들이 나쁜 소식이라도 전달받고자 한다고 말하고 있고, (B)에서는 Indeed 라는 덧붙여 주며 강조하는 표현을 사용하며 나쁜 소식을 전해들은 환자들이 어떤 반응을 보이는지에 대해 설명하고 있으므로 ① (A)-(C)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.
9. (C)의 this relationship이 주어진 글에서 언급된 신체적 능력과 경제적 생산성과의 관계를 받아주고 있고, 그와는 달리 사실 근무환경의 질과 근로자의 자율성이 생산성과 더 관련이 있다는 (B)가 연결되어야 하며, 따라서 단순 스포츠 기회의 제공이 전반적 근로환경의 제공을 대신할 수 없다는 (A)가 결론으로 제시되어야 가장 적절하다.
10. (B)는 주어진 글에서 언급된 specially trained dogs에 대한 내용으로 이들의 매우 뛰어난 후각을 설명하고 있고, 이에 대응하여 (A)에서 그 개들이 유대인들을 냄새로 찾아낼 수 없게 하는 방법으로 스웨덴 과학자들이 분말(a powder)을 개발했다는 내용이 이어진다. (C)에서 이 분말의 사용에 대한 구체적 방법이 제시되어 있다.
11. 주어진 글은 심리학자와 언어학자가 가설을 만들고 검증하는 연구방식이 유사한 것을 언급하였다. (C)에서는 가설을 설정하고, (B)에서는 그 가설의 검증하는 내용이 나오는데, 심리학자와 언어학자의 가설검증방법이 가끔 다르다는 것을 언급하고 심리학자의 경우를 설명했으며, 마지막으로 (A)에서 심리학자와는 다른 언어학자의 검증방식을 언급하는 ⑤

(C)-(B)-(A)의 순서가 자연스럽다.

12. 주어진 문장에서는 광고 제작 감독이 대면하면서 일할 때의 모습과는 달리 이메일로 연락할 때는 호전적이 된다는 것을 언급하고 있다. (C)의 'This'는 이처럼 감독이 이메일 대화시엔 대면 대화 때와는 전혀 다른 것을 가리키며, (A)에서는 감독이 이메일을 쓸 때와 감독이 대면하면서 일할 때의 차이를 이야기 하였다. (B)에서 'This more relaxed approach'는 감독이 대면하면서 일할 때의 모습을 가리키므로 가장 적절한 순서는 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)이다.
13. 다른 연구자들의 연구 방법을 아는 것이 자신들의 연구에 방해가 된다고 일부 성공한 과학자들은 주장하지만, (B)실제로는 앞선 이들이 연구 주제에 대해 더 잘 알고 있고, (A)어리석은 실수를 할 가능성이 높기 때문에 (C)적절한 문헌 조사가 필요하다는 내용이 이어지는 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 자연스러운 글의 순서이다.
14. 부모가 아이들의 놀이에 참여하는 형태는 문화마다 다르다는 글로, 아이들이 어른보다는 또래 중에서 놀이 상대를 찾는 문화권(some cultures)에 대한 예시(B) 이후에, (C)의 부모들은 직접 참여 대신 형제자매나 또래 집단 놀이를 도와준다는 내용으로 이어진다. 이후 부모가 놀이에 참여하는 것을 중요한 발달상의 활동이라고 여기는 다른 문화권에 대한 언급 후, 이런 문화권에서는 부모가 첫 번째 주요 놀이 상대이며 놀이를 통해 배우고 다양한 능력 발달에 도움이 된다는 내용(A)로 이어진다.
15. 주어진 글에서는 어떤 식물이나 곤충 개체군에서든 유독성 물질인 살충제에 노출되어서도 살아남는 개체가 늘 존재할 것이라 언급하고 있고 구체적인 사례로 (C)에서 한 개체가 다른 원자 배열을 갖고 있어 살충제 독소의 접근을 막는다는 내용이 제시된 뒤, (A)에서 만약 그것(C의 내용)이 사실이라면 후손들 역시 그런 보호를 누리게 되어 농부들의 노력이 헛수고가 될 것이라는 내용이 이어지고, 마지막으로 (B)에서 저항력 있는 유전자의 존재 조건 및 추가적인 우려사항이 이어져야 자연스럽다. 그러므로 가장 자연스러운 글의 순서는 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)이다.
16. 체로키 문자 언어의 탄생에 대한 글로 Sequoyah란 체로키 인디언이 자신의 이름을 은세공품에 사인하면서 문자 언어를 처음 접했다는 내용의 주어진 글 다음에, (C) 몇 년 후, 미국 군인들이 언어를 이용하는 것을 보고 문자 언어로부터 굉장한 혜택을 얻을 수 있다는 것을 깨달은 내용이 이어지고, (B) Sequoyah는 이후 12년을 체로키 문자 언어를 개발했다는 내용이 이어지며, 마지막으로 (A) 그 음절 문자 체계를 이용해 최초의 미국 원주민 신문이 발간되었고 Sequoyah의 업적은 오늘날까지도 인정받고 있다는 내용이 나와야 한다. 그러므로 주어진 문장에 이어질 가장 자연스러운 글의 순서는 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)이다.

17. 주어진 글 다음에 (B)에서 현미경의 발명 후에 과학자들이 개선된 판단을 할 수 있었다는 내용이 오고, (C)에서 도덕의 영역에서도 마찬가지로 옳고 그름을 인지하는 데 필요한 도구가 없을 때 덜 정확한 판단을 한다는 내용이 연결된다. 그리고 마지막으로 (A)에서 그 예로 인종차별을 제시하고 있으므로 가장 적절한 순서는 ④ (B)-(C)-(A)이다.
18. 사람과 동물간의 공통성을 인지해야 한다는 주장을 하는 ‘a tiny group of thinkers’가 (C)의 첫 부분인 ‘Their’로 연결이 되면서 같은 내용이 이어진다. 그 뒤 (A)의 ‘But’을 기점으로 이 시도가 이상하고 잘못된 것으로 보여진다는 역접의 내용이 오고, 마지막 (B)에서 상대적으로 논란이 없는 관점인 사람은 사람으로 남아 있어야 한다는 내용이 오는 것이 가장 적절하므로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)이다.
19. 주어진 글은 사회적 동물의 행동은 환경적인 요인과 개인적인 특성들에 영향을 받는다는 내용이다. (C)에서 그렇지만 중요한 사회적 행동의 변화는 오직 유전적인 변화에 의해서만 가능하다는 주장과 일반적인 침팬지의 예를 제시하고, (B)에서 암침팬지 연합에 의해 지배되는 평등주의적 집단인 bonobo종의 대조적인 삶과 이들의 방식을 배우지 못하는 암침팬지들의 모습을 설명한다. 마지막으로 (A)에서 유사하게(Similarly) 수컷 침팬지들도 주변 환경적인 자극을 통한 행동의 변화를 보여주지 못하며 DNA의 변화만이 극적인 행동변화를 가져온 다는 내용이 이어지는 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)가 자연스럽다.
20. 주어진 문장에서 디자인 능력이란 우리 모두가 공유하는 능력이라 주장하고 있고, (B)에서 우리들이 디자인에 관여하는 사례들이 나열되었다. 요즘에는 대개 이것(우리가 디자인에 관여하는 것)이 이미 만들어져 있는 소비재 중에서 제품을 선택하는 것을 의미하지만 특정한 전체를 만든다는 측면에서는 여전히 우리가 우리의 삶을 디자인하고 있다는 (A)의 내용, 그러나 디자인이 삶의 자연스러운 부분일지라도 재능의 분포는 다르다는 (C)가 이어지는 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 적절하다.
21. (C)의 첫 문장은 ‘다른 사람이 어떻게 생각하는지는 중요치 않다’는 내용이므로, 우리가 시도하는 어떤 것이든 우리 자신만을 위한 것이라는 주어진 글의 뒷부분에 오는 것이 적절하다. (B)에서는 자신이 성공한 사례를 제시하고 있으며, (A)에서 그러한 성공 사례에도 불구하고 ‘한계를 계속 시험하지 않는다면 편안함을 느끼는 지대가 다시 줄어들다’는 내용이다.
22. 사람들은 자신이 거짓말을 간파해 내는 데 매우 능숙하다고 생각하지만 사실은 그렇지 않으며 거짓말에 대한 평균 간파 정확성은 우연에 의한 것보다 조금 높을 뿐이라는 내용이다. (C)의 such unproved evidence, (B)의 By definition, (A)의 Specifically를 이용하면 정답을 쉽게 추론할 수 있다.
23. 일부 물질은 전기저항이 낮다는 주어진 글 뒤에 반대로 저항이 높은 물질을 설명하는 (C)가 뒤따르고, 실제 전기저항이 전선의 직경과 길이에 따라서 달라지는 내용의 예시가 시

작되는 (B)가 나오고, 'in addition'이라는 연결사와 함께 전선의 길이와 관련된 저항을 설명하고 있는 (A)가 따라 나오는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

24. 첫째 아이가 가지는 장점을 설명하는 글로서, (C) 외동으로서 사랑받는 기간의 내용이 먼저 나오고 (A) 새롭게 둘째 아이가 태어나도 자아존중감을 잃지 않는 내용이 뒤따라 나오며, (B) 그러한 굳건한 자아를 가지고 타인과 어울릴 수 있게 된다는 내용이므로 ④번이 정답이다.
25. 사회를 유기체에 비교한 관점을 소개하는 주어진 글 뒤에 (A) 유기체(동물)의 각 기관이 다른 기능을 수행하지만 상호 의존적이라는 것 (C) 동물의 각 기관이 전체로서의 동물의 생존과 건강에 영향을 준다는 것 (B) 이와 유사하게 '사회도 각 기관이 상호의존하며 전체를 위하여 이바지 한다'는 내용이 가장 자연스럽다.
26. '자고 있는 엄마는 자기 아이의 특유의 울음소리를 식별할 수 있는 능력이 있다'는 주어진 글 뒤에 (B) 이러한 능력(this ability)이 현재는 우리의 주거 방식 때문에 잊게 된 유대감 형성 요인 중 하나라는 것, (C) 고대 부족이 소규모 마을 형태로 정착하여 살았을 때, 남의 아이 울음소리 때문에 매번 깼다면 엄마는 밤에 수면을 취하지 못할 것이라는 내용, (A) 진화를 통하여 자기의 아이 소리만 듣도록 프로그램된 것이라는 내용이 와야 자연스럽다.
27. 일반인의 장비와 전문가용 장비의 서로 다른 특징 그리고 이에 대한 예시로 비디오 레코더를 처음 언급한 (C)가 먼저 오고, 일반인용과 다른 전문가용 레코더의 특징을 말한 (B)가 그 다음에 온다. 마지막으로 비디오 레코더뿐만 아니라 하이킹이나 등산 장비를 예시로 추가적으로 소개한 (A)가 와야 글의 흐름이 자연스럽다.
28. '매우 영향력 있는 팀을 구성하기 위해서 경영진에게 이력서가 아닌 사람을 고용해야 한다'는 내용 뒤에 많은 회사들이 후자(이력서)를 고용한다는 (C)가 와야 한다. 이력서를 보고 고용한다는 (C)의 내용에 대한 구체적인 예시가 (B)에 이어지면서 (A)의 'these entrepreneurial founders'는 (B)의 필자가 컨설팅 한 사기업의 최초 설립자들을 가리키므로 (B)다음에 (A)가 와야 한다.
29. 각 개인의 선택이 타인에게 부정적인 결과를 초래하지 않는다는 주어진 문장 다음에 이를 반박하는 개인의 자동차 구입이 타인에게 더 큰 자동차를 사게 하는 동기를 만든 예시 (C)가 온 후, (C)를 부연하는 예시인 (A)가 이어진 다음, 개인의 소비가 사치 열병을 초래하는 씨앗이라 요약하는 (B)가 와야 문맥상 자연스럽다.
30. 대부분의 환자들이 치료법과 그 결과에 대한 정보를 얻기를 바란다는 주어진 문장 다음에 환자들이 정보를 얻을 준비가 되어 있지 않아도 이를 알 필요가 있다는 내용인 (B)가 나온 후, 이를 부연 설명하는 (A)의 환자들이 이해할 수 있는 방식으로 정보를 제공받아야 한다는 내용이 이어진 다음, (C)의 때로는 환자가 얼마나 정보를 많이 받아들이는지가 분명하지 않다는 내용이 와야 자연스럽다.

2

문 단 요약 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	①	③	①	②	②	④	④	④	⑤	⑤	④	④	③	②	②
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	①	④	②	①	①	④	⑤	②	②	⑤	②	④	④	①	①

<문제 해설>

- 주어진 글은 발행 부수는 실제 배포된 숫자를 가리키지만 독자수는 출판물 한 부에 대해 여러 명이 될 수 있기 때문에 일반적으로 총 독자수가 발행 부수보다 더 많다는 이야기이므로 정답은 ①이다.
- 주어진 글은 온라인 커뮤니티 활동 중에 개인 정보 노출을 통하여 디지털 정체성이 확립되기 때문에 드러낼 정보를 잘 선택해야 한다는 내용이다. 따라서 정답은 ③이다.
- 주어진 글은 부정적 감정이나, 긍정적 감정이나에 상관없이 그 감정이 자연스럽게 나온다면 면역력이 강화된다는 내용이다. (A)는 강화된다는 의미인 strengthen이 적절하고, if 이하에서 ‘감정이 자연스럽게 표출된다면’의 내용으로 완성하기 위해서 (B)는 naturally가 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ①이다.
- 주어진 글은 까다로운 사람은 사람에게가 아니라 상황에 화가 나 있다는 내용으로, 자신을 방어하지 말고, 까다로운 사람에 대한 자신의 반응을 조정할 필요가 있다는 것이다. (A)는 방어진다는 의미인 defend가, (B)는 변경, 수정한다는 의미인 modify가 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ②이다.
- Galois나 Galileo의 생각들은 당시의 시대가 이해할 수 있는 능력을 넘어선 새로운 패러다임을 도입했기 때문에 당시에는 제대로 된 평가를 받지 못했다. 그러므로 빈칸 (A)에는 가치없는(worthless)이, (B)에는 진보한, 앞선(advanced)이 가장 적절하다.

6. Alia Crum의 실험 결과, 호텔 객실 청소 담당자가 자기 일에 대한 생각을 운동으로 바꿨더니, 실제로 건강이 좋아진 것이 밝혀졌다는 내용이다. 그러므로 빈칸 (A)에는 운동(exercise)이, (B)에는 개선점들(improvements)이 가장 적절하다.
7. 초기인류가 규칙적으로 일어나지만 이유를 설명할 수 없는 자연 현상들(unexplainable events)의 원인을 신(God)이나 알 수 없는 막강한 힘(unknown superpowers)에서 찾았다는 내용이므로 정답은 ④이다.
8. 사람들이 협상을 하려고 할 때 처음에는 강압적인 태도를 유지하다가 나중에 부드러운 접근을 해도 될 것 이라고 생각하지만 사실은 첫인상이 쉽게 바뀌지 않을 수 있다는 내용을 담고 있으므로 ④번이 정답이다.
9. 주어진 글은 청중의 존재가 과업 수행에 미치는 영향에 대한 연구에 관한 내용으로, 사람들이 익숙하거나 단순한 작업을 할 때는 청중이 있는 것이 수행에 긍정적 영향을 준다는 결과가 나왔다. 따라서 (A) presence, (B) familiar이 각각 들어가야 한다.
10. 나이를 정체성 확인의 기준으로 삼는 여러 사회와는 달리, 공동체 내에서의 관계를 이용하여 아이를 바라보는 사회에 대해 설명하는 글이다. 따라서 마야와 같은 몇몇 문화에서는 나이와 같은 개인적 특성(personal features)이 아니라 다른 사람들과의 관계(relationships)를 통해 누군가를 설명한다는 내용이 적절하다.
11. 인상주의 이전에는 작품을 최대한 사실적으로 묘사하는 것이 화가들의 목표였다. 하지만 모네에 의해서 인상주의가 소개되면서 작품을 (A)현실적(realistic)으로만 묘사하는데 의존하지 않고, 작가의 내면의 눈으로 작품을 묘사하기 시작했다. 하지만 이러한 그의 시도는 처음에는 사람들에게 (B)인정받지(accepted) 못하였다.
12. 외재적 가치에 우선순위를 두는 미국과 영국 청소년들, 그리고 북아메리카 성인들을 대상으로 한 연구 결과에 따르면, 내재적 가치보다 외재적 가치를 중시하는 사람들은 상대적으로 환경의 질적 저하를 가져오는 삶을 산다는 내용이다. 그러므로 요약문의 빈칸 (A)에는 extrinsic이 (B)에는 benefit이 적절하다.
13. 미국 음악은 세계 음악들에 의해 영향을 받았으므로 다른 나라 음악들과 구분 짓는 선을 긋기는 불가능하므로 요약문 속에 가장 알맞은 단어는 (A) distinct과 (B) blending이다.
14. 우리가 (A)통제(control)할 수 없는 외적인 사건, 경향, 사안이 우리가 영향을 미치는 (B)상황(context)을 제공한다는 글이다.
15. 복잡성과 불확실성이 만연한 현대사회에서 안전을 확보하기 위해 자유를 제한하는 것에는 거의 모든 이가 동의하지만 그 제한의 수위에 대한 각 개인의 입장이 저마다 달라 합의를 이루는 것이 어렵다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸 (A), (B)에는 각각 limitations(제한, 제약)과 agreement(합의)가 가장 적절하다.

16. 숲을 보면서도 개별 나무에 대한 판단을 할 줄 알아야 하듯이 자각이 있는 지도자는 조직 전체를 보면서도 개별 직원에 대한 이해를 가져야 한다는 내용이므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 whole(전체)와 parts(부분)이 가장 적절하다.
17. 농촌 관광이 주택가격 상승을 초래하여 현지인들이 그 지역의 주택을 구입하는 것이 불가능하게 되었고 그 지역을 떠나는 부정적인 결과를 가져왔다는 내용이므로 (A)에는 '부정적인', (B)에는 '상승, 증가'가 적절하다.
18. 기존의 논리적 구조(지식)와 모순되는 새로운 과학적 사실이 발견되면, 그저 기존의 지식을 늘리는 것이 아니라 일관된 자연의 논리구조를 위하여 새로운 논리구조를 만들어야 한다는 내용이므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 alter(변경하다)와 contradiction(모순, 반박)이 적절하다.
19. 구체적인 질문들로부터 정확한 해답을 얻을 것이라 기대한다면 실망하게 될 것이다. 과학적인 탐구는 일반적인 경향을 확인하는 것에 더 적합하기 때문이라는 내용이므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 specific(구체적)과 general(일반적)이 가장 적절하다.
20. 우리의 관점, 회상, 그리고 해석들은 상황에 따라 달라질 정도로 객관적이지 않아서 전체적인 맥락을 볼 수 없을 때가 많으므로, 우리의 시각을 넓히기 위해서 다른 관점의 이야기도 들어볼 필요가 있다는 내용이므로, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 subjective(주관적인), broader(좀 더 폭 넓은)가 가장 적절하다.
21. 폭력적인 내용의 TV 프로그램은 사람들을 화나게 하고 기분을 나쁘게 하는 등, 생리적 흥분을 유발하기 때문에 광고에 긍정적으로 작동하지 않는다는 내용의 글이다.
22. 친밀함의 정도와 의견 표현의 관계에 관한 글이다. 사람들은 자신이 익숙하기 않은(친밀하지 않는) 사람과 대화할 때 자신의 솔직한 의견을 나타내기를 꺼려한다.
23. 운동선수들이 성공적인 훈련이나 경쟁의 경험을 기록하는 것이 그들의 자신감을 강화시키는데 도움을 주고, 그들이 실패를 경험하거나 자신감을 잃기 시작했을 때도 그러한 기록이 자신의 장점이나 능력을 지속적으로 상기시켜준다는 내용이 요약되어야하므로 ②번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.
24. 유아가 물건을 떨어뜨리거나 던지는 실험을 통하여 물리의 법칙을 발견할 수 있으며, 그러한 행위가 말을 듣지 않는 잘못된 것이 아니라는 내용이므로 ②번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.
25. '쏟아지는 의학 연구 문헌들을 모두 읽을 수 없으므로, 핵심적인 내용을 요약하여 지시사항을 만드는 것이 더 효율적이다'라는 내용의 글이므로 빈칸 (A)에는 'summarized(요약된)', (B)에는 'flood(쇄도, 폭주)'가 가장 적절하다.

26. ‘숫자는 사물의 아름다움과 본래의 매력을 더 명확하고 깊이 있게 인식하도록 돕고, 사물을 숫자로 표현하면 중의성의 없어진다’는 글이므로 빈칸 (A)에는 vagueness, 빈칸 (B)에는 understanding이 적절하다.
27. 제품 설계 시 경제적인 측면뿐만 아니라 기술적 현실들이 가장 중요하다고 언급하면서 알루미늄 캔을 제작할 때 다양한 측면들(내용물 오염, 운송, 섭취의 용이성 등)을 고려해야 한다고 말하고 있다.
28. 이 글은 우리가 왜 나쁜 습관을 없앨 수 없는 이유에 대해서 언급하고 있다. 필자는 잘못된 행동을 즐겼기 때문에 그것을 없앴으로써 생긴 상실감을 극복하기 힘들다고 말하고 있다. 이로 인해, 대부분 나쁜 습관으로 필연적으로 되돌아간다고 말하고 있으므로 정답은 ④번이다.
29. 번역가의 역할은 문학 작품을 다른 언어로 번역할 때 원작의 의미를 바꾸지 않고 자신의 개입을 최소화한다는 것이 글의 요지이다. (A)는 minimize(최소화하다)이고, lest의 의미가 ‘~하지 않도록’이기 때문에 (B)는 alter(바꾸다, 변경하다)가 정답이다.
30. ‘과거의 예술이 그 당시의 청중들을 위해 만들어졌지만 여전히 현대사회의 청중들도 동시대의 문화와 일치하는 방식으로 그 예술 작품을 이해하기 때문에 과거의 예술 작품으로부터 감동을 받을 수 있다’는 것이 이 글의 내용이므로 정답은 ①inspires(고무시키다, 영감을 주다), consistent(일치하는)이다.

3

문맥상 어휘 추론 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	③	④	①	⑤	④	④	⑤	③	①	⑤	④	⑤	⑤	③
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	③	③	②	⑤	②	③	⑤	②	④	③

<문제 해설>

- (A)는 뒷 문장에서 나일 강의 범람 수위의 변동과 범람이 높거나 낮은 기간으로부터 문제가 발생한다고 하였으므로 제한적(limited) 변경이 있는 동안에 안정이 유지되었다고 볼 수 있고, (B)는 뒷 문장에 거주지와 건축물을 파괴했다는 것으로 보아 결과가 재앙적(disastrous)이라고 할 수 있으며 (C)는 그로 인해 농작물의 생산을 감소시켰으므로(reduced) 정답은 ③이다.
- 보기 ③의 앞 문장에서 베트남 새우 생산자들의 상황이 문제에 봉착해 있으므로 문맥상 well-off를 problematic과 같은 낱말로 바꿔야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ③이다.
- 나무가 번식하기 전에 일찍 죽는다면 유전 형질이 발현되지 못한다는 내용과는 반대로, 심장병이나 암을 유발하는 유전형질은 늦게 발현되어 삶에 영향을 준다는 내용이다. 심장병이나 암을 유발하는 유전형질이 명백히 발현되기 전에 사람들이 아이를 낳아 그 유전형질이 도태되지 않고 유전적으로 전달되는 것이므로 after를 before로 바꿔야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다.
- (A)에서 while 앞부분은 ‘바람직한’ 토착종들이 보호되었다(protected)고 했으므로 (A)는 이와 반대인 제거되었다(extermiated)가 적절하다. 이어 앞문장과 But으로 연결되면서 20세기 후반에는 반대되는 내용이 나와야 하므로 바람직한 토착종들만이 아닌 다른 모든 종이 보호되었다는 내용이 적절하므로 (B)는 embrace가 적절하다. 마지막 부분에서 자연이 인간의 개입 없이 자기 스스로의 길을 갈 수 있도록 해 주기 위한다는 내용이 있으

로 인간의 적극적인 관리가 최소한(minimum)으로 유지되어야 한다가 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ①이다.

5. 증가된 득점 기회가 더 많은 득점으로 바뀌면 연속적 호조에 대한 인상을 강화시켜 줄 수 있으므로 ⑤제한된(limited)이 아니라 증가된(increased)이 들어가야 적절하다.
6. 미신은 운동선수가 아닌 사람들도 많이 믿고 있으므로 운동선수 (A) 특유의(unique) 것이 아니며, 점성술의 (B) 타당성(validity)을 증거가 뒷받침해주지는 않지만 사람들은 믿으며, 과학적으로 진보한 우리 사회에서 이 행동은 (C) 역설적(paradoxical)이다.
7. 한 자녀를 둔 부모들이 여러 자녀를 둔 부모들보다 아이들에게 더 집중할 수 있다는 장점이 있지만 한 자녀만 있는 가정에서 아이의 경우에는 부모의 집중된 관심이 부담스러울 수 있다는 내용이므로, ④의 'distracted'를 'concentrated'로 바꾸어야 한다.
8. 실존주의에서는 인간의 선택과 그 선택에 대한 책임이 중요하다는 내용을 담고 있다. 실존주의자들은 개인이 스스로의 길을 선택할 수 있는 존재이고, 그에 따르는 책임을 피할 수 없고 받아들여야 한다는 내용이므로 ⑤ avoid가 아니라 accept로 바꾸어야 한다.
9. 원활한 의사소통이 타인의 의견에 '동의'하는 것으로 잘못 정의되는 경우가 많다는 전반부의 내용으로 미루어 보아, 두 직원 간의 의견 불일치(갈등) 때문에 의사소통이 부족하다고 결론지었다는 것이 논리적으로 적절하므로 ③'consensus'를 'conflict'와 같은 단어로 바꾸어야 한다.
10. 기억, 논리적 추론, 주의력과 같은 영역은 (A)정신적(mental) 속성이다. (B) 문장에서 연구 보조금이나 그 분야의 선도자로부터의 많은 관심 없이 연구를 했다고 했으므로 창의성이 중심(central) 주제가 아니었다고 볼 수 있다. (C)에서 그럼에도 창의성에 대한 우리의 지식이 임계량에 도달했다고 했으므로 accumulated가 적절하다.
11. 언어가 사고에 미치는 영향에 대한 글로서, 새롭게 영어 어휘에 추가된 단어들을 살펴보면 그 단어들이 나타내는 행동들은 그 용어가 만들어지기 전에 분명히 존재했다. 그러나 사회 전체적으로 우리는 언어를 통해 우리가 이름을 붙이기 되는 것을 ⑤허용한(allowed) 후에야 비로소 그것들을 총체적으로 이해하게 되었다.
12. 기술의 발달에 따라 기술 분배의 불공평성이 야기될 수 있음을 설명한 글이다. 이러한 불공평성에 대한 해결책으로 사회 모든 사람에게 기술에 대한 접근을 확대하려고 공공 도서관을 설립하고 있으며, 같은 이유로 공립학교에 컴퓨터와 인터넷 연결을 설치하고 있는 것이다. 따라서 ④의 different는 same과 같은 정도의 낱말로 바뀌어야 한다.

13. 학교에서나 조부모와 함께 있을 때는 예의 바른 아이가, 부모와 함께 있을 때는 반대의 모습을 보인다. 화내는 이면에는 두려움이 있는데 이는 아이의 문제 행동으로부터 비롯된다. 그런 행동에 대한 부모로부터의 강한 비판과 부정적인 결과에 기분이 나쁘고 화가 나기는 했지만, 아이는 부모가 자신을 사랑하지 않게 될 것을 매우 두려워한다는 내용으로 ⑤ positive를 negative로 바꾸어야 한다.
14. 취업 면접에서 자신을 돋보이게 하는 형용사만 사용하는 것은 주관적인 자료만을 제공하는 것으로, 자질 검증을 위한 가장 좋은 방법은 사실과 수치를 사용한 구체적인 사례를 제공하는 것이다. 자신에 대한 설명 시 형용사는 구체적 자료를 제시하는 경우와 동일한 효과 혹은 설득력을 갖지 못하고 오히려 주장을 약화시킬 뿐이므로 ⑤번의 strengthen을 weaken으로 바꾸어야 한다.
15. 문화 간 가치 체계의 차이에서 야기된 갈등에 관한 글로, 개인주의적 성향의 독일인 상사가 자신의 딸을 고용하기를 원하는 Rade의 청을 거절한 것에 대해 집단지향적 문화출신인 Rade는 그것을 불공정하다고 생각했고, 결과적으로 Rade와 그의 상사 간의 긍정적인 업무 관계도 끝이 났다는 글이다. 따라서 ③의 agree(동의하다)를 refuse(거절하다, 거부하다)와 같은 어휘로 바꿔야 옳다.
16. 정부의 주민 대상 인식 제고 운동과 같은 친환경산업 정책이 몇몇 이유로 긍정적 결과를 보장하지 않으며, 더 나아가 여행객들의 행동과 관광산업 자체의 구조와 발전이 종종 관광지 지역 사회 내에 부정적인 태도를 만들어낸다고 언급하고 있다. 따라서 관광 산업 자체의 구조적 변화가 필요하므로 ⑤unnecessary(불필요한)을 required(필요 되는)로 바꾸어야 한다.
17. 비꼬는 것은 언어적 메시지와 비언어적 메시지가 반대인 것이므로, ⑤ common을 opposition으로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.
18. 미국의 소방관들이 전통적인 이미지를 유지하기를 원할 뿐만 아니라 현재 유니폼이 편안하여 검은색 방화복을 바꾸려고 하지 않기 때문에 새로운 유니폼으로 바꾸는 것은 쉬운 일이 아니므로 ⑤ difficult를 simple로 바꿔야 적절하다.
19. (A) 성공의 분위기를 창출하는 조직 문화에서는 개인적 책임이 집단에 두루 분산되기 때문에 개인적 곤혹감 또는 나중에 동료에 의해 괴롭힘 당할 위험이 극미(minimal)하다. (B) 하지만, 집단의 실적이 모든 팀원들의 동등한(equal) 노력의 투입의 결과인 경우는 극히 드물다는 것을 깨닫는 것이 중요하다. (C) 팀을 위해서 맡겨진 직무를 넘어줬던 그런 개인들 각각을 개별적(private)으로 인정해 주는 것이 중요하다.

20. (A) 가족 결혼식이나 장례식과 같은 공식적인 행사가 생길 때, 그들은 저항하기 힘들다고 느껴지는 규범을 좀처럼 거스르지(run counter) 않을 것이다. 우리들은 거의 모두 우리의 역할에 '적절한' 것이 무엇인가에 대한 지침을 따른다. (B) 우리들 중 그러한 구속을 귀찮아하는 사람은 거의 없는데, 우리의 사회화가 너무 철저(thorough)해서 우리는 대개 우리의 역할이 적절하다고 말해주는 것을 하기 '원하기' 때문이다. 역할의 사회학적 중요성은 그것이 사람들에게 기대되는 것을 제시(lay out)한다는 것이다.
21. 크라우드 소싱은 다른 방법으로는 해결이 어려운(challenging) 문제를 대중을 활용하여 해결하며, 정보를 수집할 때 많은 수의 민간인을 팀원으로 전환시킴으로써 데이터의 양을 증대(increases)시킨다. 따라서 인간의 뇌를 외면화(externalizing)하는 형태라고 할 수 있다.
22. '교사는 혼자보다는 다른 사람들과 생각을 공유함으로써 자신의 일에 대한 다양한 시각을 얻을 수 있는데, 자신은 그렇지 못했다'는 내용의 글이다. '일을 더 잘하거나 최소한 다르게 하는 사람들을 벤치마킹 할 수 있게 해주는 과정이 없는 상태에서, 교사들은 하나의 시각, 즉 자신의 시각만을 갖게 된다'라는 의미의 문장이므로 ③의 presence를 absence로 바꾸어야 한다.
23. 심리적인 것을 지향하는 의사들은 환자에게 약물치료를 행하는 것보다 환자의 생활방식을 건강하게 변화시키는데 초점을 맞춘다는 것이 이 글의 요지이다. 의사들이 환자들에게 '선택'과 '책임'을 강조한다는 의미가 되어야하므로 ② ignore을 emphasize로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.
24. 두 개의 사건의 결합이 그 사건들 중 어느 한쪽만인 것보다 가능성이 많다고 여기는 것은 잘못된 추론이라는 내용이(결합오류:conjunction error) 이 글의 요지이므로, ⑤ less 대신에 more을 쓰는 것이 맥락상 적절하다.
25. 법 분야가 다른 분야와는 분리되어 독자적으로 존재해 왔다는 것을 지적하는 글이므로 (A)는 다른 지식과의 정보적인 거리를 조성한다는 promotes, (B)법학수업이 전적으로 로스쿨 학생으로 채워져서 로스쿨 밖(outside)에서는 아무 수업도 듣지 않는다는 표현이어야 하며, (C)본인이 속한 기관에 대한 학사 일정등에 관한 방식을 서술하고 있으므로 institution이 되어야 한다.
26. 특정 야생 동물의 수가 너무 많아져서 생태계의 건강을 위협할 때, 그 종을 사냥하는데 대한 제한을 없앤다는 내용이다. 예시로 나온 기러기 종은 수가 너무 많아져서 번식지를 파괴하고 있는 종이므로, 문맥상 기러기 종을 사냥하는 데에 대한 제한이 ③제거(removed)되어 왔다고 하여야 한다.

27. 이 글에서 필자는 지구가 회복력이 있어 우리가 환경에 가하는 손상에도 그것의 붕괴를 초래할 가능성이 낮다고 말하고 있다. 그러나, 회복력(resilience)에도 불구하고 많은 사람들이 목숨을 잃고 가치 있는 것들이 파괴되었으므로 지구의 회복력에 의존하면 안 된다고 이야기 하고 있다.
28. 멕시코의 Oaxaca인디언들의 경우 사회 관습에 따라서 남자는 주요 성인의 날을 축하하는 적어도 한 가지 축제를 후원하게 되는데, 이 때 (자신의 자산으로 충당할 수 없기 때문에) 자신의 친척, 친구 그리고 이웃의 도움을 구한다고 했으므로 ②번에서 소비를 최대화(maximize) 한다고 해야 한다.
29. 시각 예술가들은 움직임을 정지시키는 동시에 그 움직임을 계속 지속시키는 역설에 직면한다고 했다. 이를 다시 윌리엄포크너의 주장과 연결시키면서 예술가의 목표도 움직임을 정지시키고 이것을 수백 년 후에 누군가가 봤을 때 다시 움직이게 하는 것이기 때문에 ④번은 moves로 고쳐야 문맥에 맞다.
30. 제한된 공간을 사용하는 사람에게 부족한 도로 공간을 할당하는 것이기 때문에 (A)는 scarce(부족한)이 적절하다. 많은 사람들이 제한된 시간동안 이동해야 하는 필요성을 발생시키는 방식으로 사회가 조직되기 때문에 (B)는 generate(발생시키다)가 옳다. 사회는 사람들이 받아들일 수 없는 방식으로 재조직 하지 않고는 초과 수요를 없앨 수 없기 때문에 (C)는 eliminate(제거하다)가 정답이다.

4

빈칸 추론 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	②	①	①	④	②	①	③	④	②	④	①	⑤	③	⑤	①
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	②	⑤	②	①	②	③	③	②	②	⑤	②	⑤	③	④	②

<문제 해설>

1. Mark Twain이 휴식을 통해 고갈되었던 상상력의 탱크를 다시 채울 수 있었다는 내용의 글이므로 빈칸에 ‘휴식을 취하다’라는 말이 들어가야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ②이다.
2. 과학 실험의 결과가 환경 문제의 해결로 이어지기 위해서는 효과적으로 의사소통할 수 있는 수단이 필요하다는 내용이므로 빈 칸에 ‘의사소통을 촉진시키는’이라는 말이 들어가야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ①이다.
3. 주어진 글은 인간이 무지를 부정하고 회피하려는 성향을 갖는다는 내용이다. 우리의 그릇된 자부심이 있을 때 무지가 부끄러워해야 하는 것이 되고(something of which to be ashamed), 우리의 자아상과 맞지 않아서 부정하게 된다. 따라서 빈칸 내용은 무지를 인정하지 않고 우리 체면을 차리는 일에 더 관심을 갖게 되므로 정답은 ①이다.
4. 주어진 글은 오로지 음식의 맛만 추구하기 보다는 음식의 출처를 인식하고, 그 인식이 음식에 더해 주는 즐거움을 느낌으로써 보다 넓은 범위의 먹는 즐거움을 추구해라는 내용이다. 고기 측면에서는 동물 및 동물이 자라온 환경 및 출처를 정확하게 인식하는 것(the lives and the world from which food comes)이 the pleasure of eating의 핵심이다. 따라서 정답은 ④이다.
5. 빈칸은 새로운 이야기를 들을 때 자신이 전에 들었던 이야기로 이해하려한다는 것에 대한

이유가 와야 한다. 빈칸 뒤에서 새로운 생각은 애를 써야 하는 인식 활동 등을 수행해야 해서 사람들이 피하고 싶어 한다는 내용이 나오므로 빈칸에는 ② ‘새로운 정보를 받아들이기 어려운(difficult to absorb new information)’이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

6. 감정을 경험하지 못한 것은 그것을 경험하는 것과 큰 차이가 있다는 내용을 연못 거북이가 바다를 경험하지 못했기 때문에 바다의 장엄함을 이해하지 못할 거라는 사례를 통해 설명하고 있는 글로, 빈칸에는 ① ‘seeing for himself(직접 보는 것)’을 통해 연못 거북이가 진정으로 바다의 장엄함을 이해할 수 있다는 내용이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
7. 라디오와 음반회사 사이의 애증 관계에 대한 글로, 음반회사는 라디오에서 자신들의 음반을 트는 것을 반대 하였으나 무료 홍보의 기회라고 보고 자신들의 음악을 틀어달라고 돈을 지불하는 경우가 생겨나게 되었다고 하고 있으므로, 빈칸에는 음반회사들은 라디오를 홍보를 위한 일종의 강력한 보완물 (strong complement)로 보았다는 표현이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
8. 첫 번째 문장에서 음식들을 가공하게 되면 혀나 눈에는 즐거울지라도 음식으로서의 가치는 상실될 수 있고, 어떤 식으로든 건강에 도움이 되지 않는지에 대한 내용이므로 ④번이 정답이다.
9. 아이들이 부모에게 전적으로 의존해 있는 상태임을 상기시키는 내용으로, 부모의 노력과 책임에 대한 감사(their gratitude for their parents' efforts and responsibilities), 그들의 우월한 경험과 지혜(their parents' superior experience and wisdom)등을 통해 부모의 권위를 존중해야 함을 암시하고 있다.
10. 생각하는 것은 실천하는 것과 다르다는 내용의 글로, 아무리 좋은 의도여도 행동으로 바뀌지 않으면 의미가 없다고 말하며 ‘행동’의 중요성을 강조하고 있다. 따라서 문제는 ‘행동으로 바뀌지 않는 선의’라고 말할 수 있다.
11. 글에 대한 해석의 다양성은 정상적이며 때때로 환영받기조차 한다는 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 글의 내용에 대한 이해의 ‘차이(variations)’ 이다.
12. 번역되지 않은 등장인물의 외국어 이름이 독자가 글에 몰입하는 데 어려움을 준다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ ‘번역본의 독자에게 생경하게 만드는 영향을 미칠 수 있다’이다.
13. 우리는 계속해서 무모하게 우리 자신을 독성 물질에 노출하고 있으므로 상황을 개선하기 위해서 ③ ‘가정에 침입하는 독성 물질의 수준을 통제할 수 있는’ 힘을 발휘하여 집을 청소하는 방법을 재고해야 한다.

14. 광범위한 아이디어의 개발을 보장하는 한 가지 좋은 방법은 고위 관리자들이 하급 관리자 및 일선에 있는 직원들과 적극적으로 관계를 맺는 것이며 회사의 최고 경영자가 하급 부서의 전략 회의에 참석하여 부하 직원들의 아이디어를 구하고 주목할 때, 최고의 아이디어는 ⑤가장 예상치 못한 곳(하급 관리자 및 일선 직원들)에서 나올 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.
15. 성공을 위한 기회의 이용에 관련된 글로 진정한 기회는 바로 여러분이 있는 곳에 있으며, 성공은 자기 자신 안에만 있기 때문에 운이 아니라 준비, 계획 세우기 그리고 성공을 낳는 사고로 인해 성공할 수 있다는 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에는 (성공할 기회는 여러분이) ① '기회에 대한 준비가 되어 있을 때' 온다는 내용이 가장 적절하다.
16. 이 글은 안데스 산맥의 고지대 어린이들의 사회화에 대한 글로서, 이 사회의 신념과 행동 양식이 어린이로 하여금 모든 삶에 대한 존중과 공감을 강화하게 하므로, 빈칸에 가장 적절한 말은 ②'모든 형태의 삶을 존중하기를 (배운다)'이다.
17. 창의력은 기존의 어떤 것을 부분으로 쪼개서 그 요소들을 놀라운 방식으로 재결합하는 능력으로 정의되므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤'친숙한 인식 요소들의 재구성'이다.
18. 빈칸 앞에서 교과에 기반한 지식의 지위에 대한 의문을 제기했다는 내용이 나오고, 빈칸 뒷 문장에서도 교과에 기반한 지식보다는 경험에 의한 학습이 더 값지다는 내용이 나오므로 교과교육, 즉 학문적인 학습이 축소되었다는 것을 유추할 수 있다.
19. 이론적인 지식보다 앞서서 실질적인 지식에 관한 글로 마주 볼 수 있는 엄지손가락을 지닌 손은 볼록 나온 두개골을 지닌 머리만큼 인간 지능의 좋은 상징이라고 주장할 수 있다는 ①이 정답이다.
20. 이 글은 경제적인 이유로 독립을 미루거나 독립 후 다시 부모와 살러 집으로 되돌아온 성인 자녀(boomeranger)가 증가하고 있다는 것에 관한 내용으로, 빈칸 바로 뒷문장과 마지막 문장에 비추어 볼 때 부모가 필수적인 비용들을 지불해 줌으로써, 여가에 사용할 수 있는 자유수입을 더 많이 가지게 되었다는 ②가 가장 적절하다.
21. 영화 제작 기법 중의 하나인 플래시포워드에 관한 글이다. 플래시포워드는 각각의 장면에서 나오는 사건들이 앞선 장면에서의 사건들 직전에 일어나는 기법이므로 특정 순간 이전에 어떤 사건들이 벌어졌는지를 알지 못하게 한다.
22. '이야기와 관련해서 진정한 창작은 거의 존재할 수 없다'는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 순전

히 환상인 이야기조차 실제 세계의 어떤 제약들이 느슨해진(실제 세계에 기반을 둔) 이야기의 각색이라고 할 수 있다.

23. ‘도덕이 가진 보편성은 모든 이에게 적용되는 공공의 체계이며, 거기서 벗어날 수 없다’는 전체의 논리 전개상 ‘그 누구도 결코 그것에서 빠지겠다고 결정할 수 없다’는 말이 빈칸에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
24. 사람들이 옷을 입고, 말하고, 심지어 생각하는 방식이 미디어의 영향을 받아 형성된다는 내용이므로 빈칸에는 ②번이 가장 적절하다.
25. 통증을 느끼지 못하는 사람들은 부러진 다리로 계속 걸으려고 하거나, 자신도 모르게 화상을 입기도 하는 등 많은 부상을 당하지만, 반면에 통증을 느낄 수 있는 사람들은 통증을 멈추기 위해 어떤 조치를 취하는 등 자신을 보호할 수 있으므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 ‘(통증을 느끼지 못하는 사람들은) 다른 사람보다 더 많은 부상을 당한다’가 적절하다.
26. 빈칸 뒤에 나오는 연구에 따르면 개가 ‘놀이 분위기’를 만들기 위해 정해진 의사소통 신호를 사용한다는 의미이므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 ‘개 특유의 놀이 언어(their own language of play)’가 가장 적절하다.
27. 필자는 환경의 건강 상태를 추적 관찰하는데 보초 종의 역할을 하는 점박이 올빼미가 노숙림이 부족해질 때 가장 먼저 영향을 받는 종이라고 언급하고 있다. 그래서 보초 종인 점박이 올빼미 개체수가 유지될 만큼 노숙림이 충분하다면 ‘다른 종들의 요구를 충족시킬 수 있는 숲이 충분히 있을 것이다’는 내용이 적절하다.
28. ‘남성과 여성이 자신의 고정된 성 역할에 지나치게 순응하는 것은 육체적, 정신적 건강에 악영향을 미칠 수 있다’고 하였으므로, 빈칸에는 ‘어떤 사람들은 순응을 잘하고 그로 인해 대가를 치른다’는 내용의 ③번이 들어가야 가장 적절하다.
29. 이 글의 주제는 도시화의 모순이다. 도시화의 모순은 새로운 기술이 제공하는 위치선정의 자유나 이동성을 누리지 않고 사람들이 도시의 비좁은 공간에서 모여 산다는 것을 의미한다. 빈칸에는 이러한 내용이 나와야 하므로 인구가 밀집된 곳에 산다는 내용이 옳다.
30. 정보화 시대에는 지도자의 모든 면이 대중들에게 노출되면서 지도자들의 결점이 더 많이 드러날 수 밖에 없다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 ‘역설적으로 지도자에 대한 정보가 많아질수록 ②지도자들의 윤리성에 대한 우리의 관심도 증가한다’는 내용이 들어가야 적절하다.

5

주어진 문장 넣기 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	④	⑤	⑤	④	③	③	⑤	④	④	④	②	④	⑤	⑤	④
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	④	③	④	④	②	②	④	⑤	②	④	⑤	①	④	④	④

<문제 해설>

- 지문의 내용이 주어진 글의 앞부분은 전쟁 중의 Kaiser회사의 이야기이고, 뒷부분은 반세기 이후의 Kaiser회사가 아닌 다른 이야기이므로 전쟁이 끝났을 때의 Kaiser회사의 변화에 대해 이야기하고 있는 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
- 주어진 글에서 'this treatment는' ⑤의 앞 문장의 황화비소 처리를 가리키며 'whitening of the metal'은 ⑤의 뒷 문장의 'the whitened metal'로 연결되어 있으므로 주어진 문장은 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
- 주어진 글 앞에 technology natives들이 갖는 특징과 일을 행하고 관리하는 전통적 방식과 부딪히는 면을 보여주고 있고, 주어진 문장에서 이를 this difference로 연결하고 있다. 또한 둘의 차이가 세대적인 것만이 아님을 언급하고 있는데, 그 내용이 주어진 문장 뒤에 어떠한 차이인지 구체적으로 나와 있으므로 답은 ⑤이다.
- 주어진 문장 중 though라는 표현에서 앞 문장에는 주어진 문장 내용과 반대되는 내용이 옴을 유추할 수 있다. 따라서 Kesey가 영화대본을 거절당하고 이후 영화를 보지 않겠다고 했다는 내용이 주어진 문장 앞에 나오는 것이 자연스럽고, 뒤에는 그의 소설이 여전히 많은 관심을 받고 있다는 구체적인 내용이 나와야 한다. 따라서 답은 ④이다.
- 주어진 글은 '하지만(however) 제 2차 세계 대전과 농업 보조금의 도입 이후로 소규모 농

장의 생존이 어려움에 처했다’는 내용이므로 앞에는 소규모 농장 운영이 잘 되던 시절 상황이 오고, 뒤에는 오늘날 그 시골지역(the countryside)에 소규모 농장이 몰락한 잔해가 흩어져 있는 내용이 오는 ③에 위치하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

6. 주어진 문장은 실제 연구 내용에 해당하는 문장으로, 연구자들이 만성 질병을 앓는 환자들을 연구했다는 내용 뒤인 ③의 위치에 들어가는 게 가장 적절하다. 또한 ③의 뒤에 문장에 나오는 그 집단들(the groups)은 주어진 문장 속 두 집단을 가리킨다.
7. 주어진 문장은 동물들에게는 공감을 잘 하지만 사람들에게는 공감하지 못하는 내용을 담고 있다. ‘The opposite’ 이라는 표현에서 앞에 주어진 문장에서는 반대로 사람들에게는 공감을 잘 하지만 동물들에게는 공감하지 못한다는 내용이 필요한데, ④ 뒤의 문장이 이러한 내용을 담고 있으므로 ⑤이 정답이다.
8. 큰바다쇠오리가 멸종하게 된 과정을 다룬 글이다. 주어진 문장에서 제시된 화산활동은 ③번 뒤 문장에서 이야기하고 있는 큰바다쇠오리들에게 닥친 다른 종류의 재앙(disaster of a different kind)의 구체적인 설명이고, ④번 뒤 문장에서는 화산활동으로 섬이 가라앉아 보금자리를 잃고 살아남은 새들이 찾아낸 새로운 섬에 대한 이야기가 나오므로 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
9. 식물계에 대규모의 멸종이 일어나지 않는 이유를 설명하는 글로, ④번 문장 앞의 escape would have been impossible에서 동물종의 기동성이 가지는 한계를 보여주며 그들의 멸종에 대해 언급한다. 그에 반해 주어진 문장 however 이후부터 식물은 이동이 불가능하기 때문에 재난에 적응하도록 진화하면서 멸종을 피할 수 있었음을 설명하고, ④번 therefore부터 이러한 식물의 생존 메커니즘에 대한 부가설명이 이어진다.
10. 주어진 문장에서 ‘this cabinet’은 a “shadow cabinet”이 처음 언급된 ③번 문장 뒤에 나오는 것이 적절하며, 이 내각에 대한 구체적 설명이 끝나고 ④번 문장 이후부터 젊은 사람들과의 상호작용이 최고 경영자들에게 중요하다는 Hamel의 주장을 정리하는 것이 자연스럽다.
11. 주어진 문장에서 ‘this one dietary difference’에 해당하는 내용은 ②번 앞 문장에 나오는 꿀벌과 말벌의 먹이 차이이고, ②의 뒤에 ‘very different bearings’에 대한 설명이 이어지므로 ②에 위치하는 것이 가장 적절하다.
12. 주어진 문장의 ‘that’은 ④번 앞의 실험 대상들이 같은 정도의 생리학적 강도를 목표로 할 것이라는 예상과 그 구체적인 예상에 대한 설명을 가리키고 있다. 그리고 ④번 뒤에는 예상과 달리 세 가지 기계를 활용한 운동에서 같은 수준의 인지된 운동 강도를 선택했다는 새로운 내용이 나오므로, 주어진 문장은 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

13. 주어진 문장은 '절차 기억이 지속성이 강해 어릴 때 학습한 기술이 다시 사용되기를 기다리면서 여전히 그 자리에 있다'는 내용으로 '일단 배우고 나서 잊혀지지 않는 자전거 타는 법'의 관련 예시로 이어짐이 자연스럽다. 따라서 ⑤번이 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳이다.
14. 학습은 자전거 학습 방법과 마찬가지로 보여주기 활동, 함께하는 단계(협력학습), 독립적 적용하기의 단계로 이루어지는데, 교사의 수업 상황에서 흔히 “우리 함께 하자”라는 단계가 생략된다. 이 단계는 협력 학습과 다른 소집단 접근 방법이 필요한 곳(⑤번)으로 교사가 시범을 보여준 후, 학생들이 배운 것을 독립적으로 적용하기 전에 협력적 발견학습을 실시해야한다.
15. ‘그러나 이러한 종류의 결과에는 배경이 되는 원인이 있다.’라는 뜻의 주어진 문장은 관광여행에서 많은 사람들이 7점 평가 척도에서 6 또는 7점을 주고 있다는 문장과, 자유선택 관광여행 상황에서 자신들이 선택을 잘못했다는 것을 인정하고 싶지 않은 고객들의 상당한 정도의 자아 또는 자존감 보호가 작용하고 있을 가능성이 있다는 문장 사이인 ④에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
16. 주어진 문장은 “생각의 법칙”은 뇌세포들의 속성에 의존할 뿐만 아니라 그것들이 연결되어 있는 방식에도 의존한다는 의미로 “이러한 연결(these connections)”은 기본적인 “일반적” 물리 법칙에 의해서가 아니라 우리가 물려받은 유전자 속에 있는 수백만 개의 정보의 특정한 배열에 의해서 확립된다는 문장의 앞인 ④에 들어가야 한다.
17. ③ 앞부분까지는 숫자들의 의미에 대한 설명이고, ③ 뒤 문장에서 ‘However’를 기점으로 이 숫자들이 도움을 줄 수 있다는 긍정적 부분이 언급되므로, ③에서 이 숫자들에 대한 부정적인 내용이 나와야 적절하다.
18. 주어진 문장의 ‘they’가 ④앞의 ‘biological clues’를 의미하고, 주어진 문장을 뒷받침하는 예가 ④로 이어지기 때문에 ④번이 가장 적절하다.
19. 주어진 문장은 ‘이러한 시각의 사람들은 그 혁명(the revolution)이 더 확산되고 연장되며 강화되어야 한다고 주장한다’는 내용으로 ④의 앞 문장에 제시된 기술혁명(the technological revolution)에 자연스럽게 이어질 수 있다. ④ 다음 문장부터는 현대의 식량 생산의 본질 자체가 현재 위기의 원인이라며 기술발달에 부정적인 시각에 대해 소개하는 글이 이어지므로 ④가 정답이다.
20. 주어진 문장에서 특정 청취자들을 겨냥하기를 원하는 광고주들에게 덜 매력적이게 만들었다는 ‘this’에 해당하는 내용은 ②번 앞 문장에 나오는 상업 라디오 방송국들은 모든 연령층을 대상으로 편성된 프로그램을 공급하도록 제약되어 있었다에 해당되며, 이 다음 문장부터는 바뀌어진 법령에 대한 설명이 이어지므로 ②에 위치하는 것이 가장 적절하다.
21. 미술관에서 미술에 관해 배우는 활동을 통해 친구나 연인, 취미가 같은 동호인을 만날 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 주어진 문장은 미술을 통한 사교의 기회를 주장하는 글의 첫 번째

문장이므로 ②번의 위치가 적절하다. 접속사 however를 이용하여 정답을 추론할 수 있다.

22. 주어진 문장은 ‘물의 가격이 각 가정에서 기본적인 욕구를 충족시키는 데 필요한 양의 물을 쉽게 감당할 수 있는 가격인 최저생활요금(lifeline rates)의 수준에 맞춰 상승되어야 한다’는 것이다. 마지막 문장의 this minimum needs level 은 주어진 문장의 “lifeline rates”를 의미한다.
23. 주어진 문장은 ‘그러나 만약 거의 저술되지 않은 상당히 흔하지 않은 주제를 선택했다면 검토할 충분한 자료를 찾는 것이 어려울 수 있다’는 내용으로 바로 앞에서 선행연구가 많이 된 주제를 선택한 경우와 상반되는 부분이 시작하는 ⑤에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.
24. 사업주가 직원들의 질문에 효과적으로 대처하는 방법에 관한 글이다. 주어진 문장 안의 this는 ‘an unproductive use of owner’s time’을 의미하므로 ②번이 적절하다.
25. 주어진 문장은 스웨덴 사람과 노르웨이 사람들은 서로의 언어를 이해하는데 어려움이 없으나 두 언어는 다른 언어로 여겨진다는 내용이므로 주어진 글에서 서술하고 있는 것과 다른 예외의 경우이며, 반대로 같은 언어를 쓰지만 서로를 이해하지 못하는 사람들이 나오고 있으므로 적절한 위치는 ④이다.
26. 주어진 문장은 ‘치타의 먹이로 제공된 토끼가 제시되는 방식’을 부연설명하고 있으며 ⑤ 뒤에 나오는 ‘before this happened’에서 this가 가리키는 것은 주어진 문장에서의 ‘a system of pulleys yanked it out of the cheetahs’ reach’를 지칭하고 있다.
27. 현재의 프랑스 남서부 지역에 사는 사람들은 버터, 치즈와 고기가 든 파이를 먹는다. 그러나, ①번 다음부터는 이와 대조적으로 그 지역의 노인들은 한때 전곡과 채소를 먹으면서 오랜 시간 동안 노동을 하였고 이를 통해 강인함이 키워졌다고 묘사하고 있다.
28. 주어진 문장은 허구적인 사물들은 이야기로 엮을 수 있으나 그림으로 나타내는 것은 여전히 상상력이 해내야 할 과제라고 말하였으므로 모든 대상들이 눈으로 볼 수 있는 것이 아니었다고 언급한 문장 다음인 ④번에 와야 글의 흐름이 자연스럽다.
29. 주어진 문장은 연결사 however가 쓰여 역접의 의미를 나타낸다. 글의 앞부분에서는 10대들이 친구나 부모가 부담을 가질까봐 도움 요청하는 것을 원하지 않는다고 하였다. ④번 다음 문장에서는 대부분의 부모님과 친구들이 오히려 도움을 요청 받을 때 명예롭다고 여긴다고 했으므로 정답은 ④번이다.
30. 주어진 문장은 Yet(그러나)으로 시작하여 오히려 많은 양의 정보가 사람들이 사회적 관계망에 의존하도록 유도한다는 내용을 담고 있으므로 인터넷이 제공하는 풍부한 정보가 친구들과 동료들에게 덜 의존하도록 보인다는 내용이 나온 뒤, 이를 반박하며 ④에 들어가는 것이 자연스럽다.

6

어법성 판단 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	①	⑤	③	③	⑤	③	⑤	③	⑤	③	⑤	①	②	⑤
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	③	③	②	④	②	④	②	②	④	⑤	④	④	②	①	⑤

<문제 해설>

- ③은 관계대명사 절에서 which이하가 완전한 문장이고 선행사 'a process'와의 관계로 보아 by which로 바꾸는 것이 바람직하다.
- (A)는 뒤에 완전한 문장이 오는 동격 접속사이므로 that이 와야 하고, (B)는 가목적어 구문으로서 목적격 보어 자리에 형용사가 와야 적절하며 (C)의 'the majority of ~'는 부분을 나타내는 표현으로서 전치사 'of' 뒤에 오는 명사에 수를 일치시키고, 또한 여기서는 'use'가 복수동사 'have'와 병렬구조이기도 하므로 복수 동사가 와야 적절하다. 따라서 답은 ①이다.
- (A)의 주어는 new technology이므로 단수동사인 brings, (B)의 주어는 nonfood crops로 수동형태의 동사가 적절하므로 been proposed가 적절하고, (C)는 분사구문 형태로 해당 문장에서 (C)의 주어역할을 하는 certain reeds and wild grasses와 능동관계에 있으므로 presenting이 되어야 한다.
- (A) Katy가 걱정을 한 시기가 과거이고, 피아노 연습을 하지 않은 시기는 그 이전이므로 과거 완료시제가 쓰여야 하며, (B) play는 앞의 '사역동사+목적어+동사원형'의 구조인 had Katy open 과 병렬구조로서 Katy가 연주한 것이므로 능동관계를 나타내는 동사원형 play가 옳으며, (C)는 동사 noticed의 목적어 역할을 하며 뒤에 완벽한 문장구조를 취할 수 있는 that이 위치해야 한다.

5. (A)는 Mammals를 수식하면서 sixty kilograms를 목적어로 취할 수 있는 현재분사 weighing, (B)는 명사절 주어를 이끄는 접속사 That, (C)는 형용사 rare를 수식하는 부사 so가 적절하다.
6. 문장의 주어가 와야 하므로 ⑤Expose가 아니라 동명사 Exposing이 와야 한다.
7. ③ when 절의 주어가 people in some societies 이므로 사람들이 형식적인 사업관계에 처해있을 때조차도 친밀함을 표현한다는 문장이므로, 'be involved in', 'are involved'와 같은 수동태가 와야 맞다.
8. ⑤ 주어인 the information 에 연결되는 동사 부분 이므로 leaves가 들어가야 한다.
9. ③번 문장의 주어는 The problem이므로 are을 단수 동사인 is로 고쳐야 한다.
10. (A)의 주어는 a fundamental principle이므로 단수 주어에 맞는 동사 is가 적절하다. (B)는 문장의 동사가 이미 있고(can make), 명사구 cumulative deprivation을 뒤에서 수식해야 하므로 현재분사인 leading이 들어가야 한다. (C)는 선행사인 an essential good에 대한 부가설명을 위한 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which가 적절하다.
11. ③은 관계대명사가 위치해야 한다. ③뒤의 문장에서 'use'의 목적어가 빠져있고, 내용상이 목적어가 ③의 앞에 위치한 'the language of certainty'이므로 관계부사 대신 관계대명사 'that'이 위치하여 선행사 'the language of certainty'를 수식하는 구조가 되는 것이 적절하다.
12. ⑤는 수일치 문제로 주어 'The outstanding flavor'는 단수동사인 'comes'를 동사로 취하는 것이 적절하다.
13. ①뒤가 완벽한 절의 형태이므로 관계부사 where의 쓰임이 적절하다. ② 목적격 보어 자리이므로 형용사를 쓰는 것이 적절하다. ③ determining과 병렬구조이다. ④ A "good faith effort"를 꾸미는 형용사적 용법으로 쓰인 to 부정사이다. ⑤ 완벽한 절을 이끄는 접속사를 써야 적절하다.
14. ①번은 주어가 to pass ~ 이하로 단수 취급하므로 is, ②번은 the human experience를 받으므로 its, ③번은 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사, ④번은 ~하는 것을 그만두었기 때문에 동명사, ⑤번은 so ~ that ~ 구문이므로 that을 써야 한다.
15. ⑤ for의 목적어로 동명사가 와야 하므로 take를 taking으로 고쳐야 한다. ① say의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사로써 that의 사용은 적절하다. ② because로 이끌어지는 종속절 내에서 주어역할을 해야 하므로 them을 목적어로 취하면서 주어자리에 쓰일 수

있는 동명사의 형태로 including의 쓰임은 적절하다. ③ help는 목적어 다음 목적보어 자리에 (to) 동사원형'형태를 취하므로 understand라는 동사원형을 사용하는 것은 적절하다. ④ 배 수 표현을 하는 방법으로 '배수사 + 비교급 + than' 또는 '배수사 + as + 원급(형용사나 부사) + as'형태를 취하기 때문에 larger(비교급)의 형태는 옳바르다.

16. (A) that are original for them과 and로 연결되어 선행사인 ideas를 공유하기 위해서는 주격 관계대명사 that이 적절하다. (B) Srinivasa Ramanujan가 지금까지 가장 뛰어난 수학적 사상가들 중 한 명으로 여겨지므로 과거분사(considered) 형태로 이끌어지는 구가 Srinivasa Ramanujan를 수식해야 옳다. (C) if가 생략된 가정법 구문이므로, 도치 형태인 Had he가 적절하다.
17. ③ 주절의 동사가 없어서 searching이 아니라 searches가 와야 맞다. ① 선행사가 pictures 이므로 수동형이 와야 옳다. ② 가정법 과거 이므로 were가 오는 게 적절하다. ④ draw from memory가 관계사절로 바뀐 것이다. ⑤ 책 읽은 것보다 경험 없는 것이 먼저이므로 과거완료가 옳다.
18. ② to 부정사 이하를 목적으로 취하는 5형식 문장이므로 가목적어 it이 와야 맞다. ① wonder의 목적어 절을 이끄며, ~인지 아닌지의 뜻을 가지고 있다. ③ 뒤 문장이 완전하므로 관계부사 where이 맞다. ④ such 뒤에는 '관사 +형용사+ 명사+ that 절'의 형태가 이어진다. ⑤ disappear는 자동사이므로 수동태로 쓰지 않는다.
19. ④ influencing은 that이 이끄는 명사절 안에서 주어 the people의 동사 역할을 하여야 하므로 influence로 바뀌어야 한다.
20. ② An example ~ occurred를 가리키면서, included의 주어 역할을 하는 대명사와 두 절을 연결하는 접속사의 역할을 할 수 있는 관계대명사 which가 오는 것이 적절하다.
21. ④번의 문장은 “어느 여행연습 시간이든 덤인데, 하지만 그것이 조금도 가능하지 않다면 처음부터 곧바로 높은 수준에서 제작을 시작할 준비를 하라.” 라는 의미이므로 ④being을 be로 바꿔야 한다.
22. (A)에서는 of의 목적절(간접의문문)로 “자신이 누구인가”에 대한 기본감각을 발달시킨다는 의미이므로 who가 적절하다. (B)가 들어있는 문장의 주어는 variations 이므로 동사 depend가 적절하다. (C)의 that은 불완전한 절을 이끄는 주격관계대명사이다.
23. '담배병을 유발하는 유기체를 모으려는 시도에서'라는 의미로 문장이 완성되기 위해서는 ② caused를 현재분사의 형태 causing으로 고쳐야한다.

24. 문장 안에서 ④ preferring이 위치한 자리에는 본동사가 필요하므로, 전체 맥락에 맞게 과거시제를 사용하여 preferred로 고치면 ‘돈 사진을 봤을 뿐인 개인들이 혼자 하는 활동을 선호했다’는 의미가 완성된다.
25. represent의 주어는 바로 앞에 나온 maps가 아니라 Combining이므로 단수 취급하여 (A) represents, (B)는 간접의문문의 일부로서 the raw materials의 동사 역할을 하고 있는 것은 뒤에 나온 came from이므로 which are이 생략되어 used to make them은 raw materials을 수식하고 있다. (C) 앞에 나온 great evidence를 받는 동격의 that이 와야 한다.
26. ④의 문장은 ‘프로이센은 자국을 경쟁력이 있는 나라로 만들기 위해 몇몇 장점을 찾아낼 필요가 있었다’라는 의미이다. 따라서 ‘경쟁적’이라는 수식을 받는 대상은 명사인 It(=Prussia)이므로 ④ competitively는 목적보어인 형용사 competitive가 되어야 한다.
27. ①번은 주격보어 자리이므로 명사 역할의 to부정사가 올 수 있다. ②번의 ‘alike’는 형용사로서 2형식 동사 ‘sound (~처럼 들리다)’의 보어 역할을 하고 있다. ③번의 be동사 뒤에 문맥상 ‘different from one another’가 생략되었다. ④번에서는 한 문장 내에 두 개의 서로 다른 절을 이어줄 수 있는 접속사와 ‘of’의 목적어 역할을 할 수 있는 전치사가 필요하므로 ‘them’을 ‘pleasing voices’를 대신할 수 있는 관계대명사 which로 고쳐야 한다. ⑤번의 ‘enable’은 목적격 보어자리에 to부정사를 취해야 한다.
28. ①번은 ‘end up ~ing(결국 ~하다)’라는 표현으로 consuming은 옳은 표현이다. ②번은 동사가 들어가야 할 자리이므로 ‘reduced’로 고쳐야 한다. ③번 앞에 ‘they are’가 생략된 경우로서 ‘present A with B(A에게 B를 주다)’의 수동태인 ‘be presented with(~을 받다)’가 문맥상 어울린다. ④번은 주어와 동사의 수일치 문제로 주어가 ‘meals’이므로 복수동사가 와야 한다. ⑤번의 문미에 ‘as hungry between meals (as they would think they are when they cut back on carbs)’라는 절이 생략되었다.
29. ①주어가 the stories 복수명사 이므로 동사도 복수동사인 have가 옳다. ②선행사 a musician을 수식하는 소유격 관계대명사 ③ a short, clever, well-produced music video를 수식하는 과거분사 ④목적어를 나타내는 to 부정사 ⑤주어가 비행기 밖으로 쫓겨났기 때문에 수동으로 써야한다.
30. (A)는 그 다음에 이어지는 문장이 완벽하므로 접속사 that이 적절하다. 분사, 전치사구, 관계사절이 후위수식을 하는 경우에는 these가 아닌 those가 적절하기 때문에 (B)는 ‘more distantly related’의 수식을 받아 those가 정답이다. (C)는 ‘they are related to flies’에서 related가 생략 되었으므로 are가 적절하다.

7

주제 및 제목 추론 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	②	⑤	②	②	④	⑤	③	⑤	③	①	④	④	⑤	③
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	①	④	②	④	⑤	③	①	④	①	③	⑤	⑤	⑤	③	⑤

<문제 해설>

- 조상들이 다음 철을 준비하기 위해 식품의 발효 과정을 활용하였다는 이야기이므로 ③이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.
- 다수의 연구에 따르면 코치들의 주관적인 관찰과 평가가 신뢰성이 없고 부정확할 수 있다는 글이므로 ②이 글의 주제로 적합하다.
- 주어진 글은 농업발전(혁명)으로 인해 발생한 여러 가지 사회변화를 인구 규모의 통제, 정착 사회에서 아이들의 유익성, 분업을 통한 정교한 사회구조 측면에서 설명하고 있다. 따라서 답은 ⑤이다.
- 주어진 글은 선택 집단이 작을 때는 그 선택의 결과가 실망스럽다 하더라도 그런 선택을 할 수밖에 없는 상황 탓으로 돌릴 수 있지만, 선택 집단이 클 때는 그 결과에 대해 본인이 책임을 져야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 선택 집단의 크기에 따라 비난의 대상이 달라지므로 답은 ②이다.
- 쟁기질과 같은 땅을 가는 행위가 토양의 영구성을 훼손하는 부정적인 요인으로 작용할 수 있다는 내용의 글이므로 ②이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.
- 불안과 두려움은 인간이 위험을 피하기 위해 지니게 된 생물학적 유산이자 원시시대로부터

남겨진 생존본능이라고 규정하는 글로 ④ '인간을 위험으로부터 보호해 온 것: 두려움'이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

7. 사람들과 동물들 모두 공통적으로 주변 환경이나 생활, 심지어 생각하는 것까지도 조직화 하고자 하는 욕구가 강하다는 내용을 담고 있으므로 ⑤번이 정답이다.
8. 인종들이 겉보기로는 달라 보일 지라도, 인간은 모두 생물학적으로 따지자면 모두 연관되어 있다는 내용을 담고 있으므로 생물학적으로 의미가 없는 인종의 개념이라는 의미의 ③번이 제목으로 가장 적절하다.
9. 인간이 아주 오랜 세월을 통해 꿀(달콤한 맛)을 추구하고 사랑해왔다는 내용이 주어진 글의 중심 내용이므로 정답은 ⑤ '긴 역사를 통해 내려온 달콤함에 대한 추구'가 적절하다.
10. 매일 매일 어떤 음식을 선택하느냐가 건강에 좋은 혹은 나쁜 영향을 미치므로, 건강한 식습관을 갖는 것이 중요하다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 정답은 ③ '건강한 음식선택의 중요성'이다.
11. 처리 속도는 일차원적인 것이 아니라 여러 가지 분야와 관련되어 있다는 개념정리와 함께 처리 속도와 관련되어 있는 모든 분야가 느린 경우는 드물다는 내용이다. 그러므로 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ① Processing Speed: Multi-dimensional but Not Interdependent이다.
12. 금연하지 못하는 흡연자들의 심리 문제를 임상 의들이 과대평가하는 경향이 있는 것은 그들이 치료 없이 금연에 성공한 사람들은 보지 못하고 스스로 금연할 수 없는 사람들만 보기 때문이라는 내용의 글이므로, 이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ④ '만성적 질환 치료에 있어 임상 의가 가지는 오해'이다.
13. 생물다양성을 가장 크게 파괴하는 산림벌채가 가축용 목초지를 만들거나 사료를 재배하기 위해 행해지고 있다는 요지의 글이므로 정답은 ④번이다.
14. 비사회적 동물은 다른 개체들과는 상관없이 물리적 환경에 대해 스스로 적응하는 특성이 진화되어 온 반면, 사회적 동물은 무리를 이루어 서로 협동함으로써 생존하는 특성이 진화되어 왔다는 것이 이 글의 요지이다.
15. 1980년대 중반에 고속 인쇄기, 컴퓨터 기술, 스캐닝 장치와 같은 기술의 발전이 그림책을 제작하는 데 막대한 영향을 미쳤다는 내용의 글이므로, ③ '기술의 발달이 책(도서)산업에 미친 영향'이 글의 제목으로 가장 적절하다.

16. 뉴스 보도에 있어 때로는 정확한 정보가 밝혀지지 않았다고 하더라도 신속한 보도가 중요하며 시기를 놓친 정보는 뉴스 보도에서 의미가 없다는 것이 글의 주된 내용이다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ①번이다.
17. 지나치게 구조화되어 미리 정해진 정답에만 집중하도록 하는 환경이 아이들의 창의력을 저해한다는 내용이므로 ④번이 적절하다.
18. 마이크로파 방사선은 낮은 에너지를 가진 광자라서 암을 유발할 위험 요소를 제공하지 않지만, 감마 방사선과 같은 위험한 형태의 방사선과 ‘방사선’이라는 이름을 공유한다는 사실에서 사람들이 공포를 갖고 있다는 내용이므로 ②번이 적절하다.
19. 다른 사람의 비판은 잠재적인 문제점들을 피하거나 미리 해결할 수 있도록 도움을 주는 것이므로 그 비판을 받아들이라는 것이 이 글의 중심내용이므로, 글의 제목으로는 ④번의 ‘다른 사람으로부터의 비판을 당신의 성장을 위한 소중한 자산으로 받아들여라(Accept Criticism from Others as a Valuable Asset for Growth)’가 가장 적절하다.
20. 행복의 요인을 추정하는 데 있어서 사람들이 매우 서툴다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 제목으로는 ⑤번의 ‘어려운 난제: 행복 요인의 탐색(The Challenging Quest: Predicting the Cause of Happiness)’이 가장 적절하다.
21. 오픈소스 소프트웨어의 코드는 원래의 프로그래머에게 뿐만 아니라 모두에게 공개되어 있어, 다른 사람들도 그 코드의 개선에 공헌할 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 ‘개방된 네트워크 기술의 새로운 시대’라는 제목이 적절하다.
22. ‘어린이들은 임의적이지 않은 방식과 나름의 규칙을 이용하여 창의적으로 새로운 어휘를 만들어 내는 놀라운 능력이 있다’는 내용의 글이다.
23. 아는 사람과 거래를 하는 경우 제3자가 중간에서 일을 처리해주는 것이 서로에게 좋다는 내용이므로, 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ④번이다.
24. 같은 말이라도 누가, 어떤 상황에서 하느냐에 따라 그 의미가 달라질 수 있다는 내용으로 ①번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.
25. 마치 정기 검진이 우리의 신체 건강을 유지하는 데 도움이 되는 것처럼 우리가 맺는 인간관계를 때때로 점검하는 것이 그 관계를 유지하는데 도움이 될 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.

26. 아이들은 그저 스포츠 활동에 참여하고 직접 해 봄으로써 재미를 느낀다는 취지의 글이므로, '㉮ 참여를 통해 재미를 갖는 것의 중요성'이 가장 적절하다.
27. 필자는 우리가 스트레스를 적절하게 다루는 방법을 잘 알지 못하고 없애려고만 하기 때문에 그것(스트레스)이 우리에게 해를 입힌다고 설명하고 있다. 결국, 스트레스에 대처하는 방법을 바꿔야 한다고 강조하고 있으므로 ㉮번이 정답이다.
28. 필자는 '문화가 개인의 행동에 강력한 영향을 끼치지만 개인에게는 자유의지대로 행동할 선택권이 있다'고 언급하고 있다. 따라서 '문화가 선택한 행동규범이 개인의 행동을 모두 결정짓지는 않는다는 내용'이므로 정답은 ㉮번이다.
29. 우리의 두려움은 우리의 마음을 투명한 것이라는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 ㉮'우리의 두려움이 어디에서 왔는가?'라는 제목이 적절하다. ㉠두려움의 부정적인 영향 ㉡설명할 수 없는 공포 ㉢상상력으로 마음을 다스려라 ㉤서로 다른 유형의 두려움을 다루는 방법
30. 인터넷이 아이들의 사회적 발달에 긍정적인 환경을 제공한다는 내용이므로 이 글의 주제는 ㉮ '아이들의 사회적 발달에 끼치는 인터넷의 긍정적 영향'이다.

8

무관한 문장 고르기 정답

문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	④	④	③	④	④	②	③	④	④	④	③	③	①	③
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	④	③	④	②	④	②	③	④	③	③	③	④	③	③	④

<문제 해설>

1. 우리의 신체는 시간의 흐름에 따라서 변하기 때문에 매일 우리의 몸을 보고 가꾸면서도 그 것에 대한 정확한 이미지를 갖지 못하고 대략적인 이미지를 가지고 있다는 내용의 글이므로 ③은 글의 흐름에 맞지 않다.
2. 멘토의 역할, 멘토의 장점에 대한 글이므로 ④는 글의 흐름에 어울리지 않는다.
3. 주어진 글은 창의력을 자극하려면 수렴적 사고보다는 확산적 사고를 유도하는 질문을 해야 한다는 내용의 글이므로 수렴적 사고와 확산적 사고 모두 지능, 문제해결, 비판적 사고에 중요한 면임을 이야기하고 있는 ④는 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.
4. 주어진 글은 전문 증인들이 일부러 쉽고 단순한 어휘를 사용하여 배심원들의 수준에 맞추려 한다는 내용이다. ③ 문장은 더 전문적인 용어를 사용할수록 더 재판에서 이길 확률이 높음을 언급하고 있으므로, 쉽고 단순한 어휘 사용과는 관계가 없다. 따라서 답은 ③이다.
5. 주어진 글은 유대감을 느끼기 위한 사회적 비교에 관한 글로, ④ 앞 문장에서 사람들이 자신의 감정이나 타인의 반응을 비교하는 사례로 착륙 전 흔들리는 비행기 속 상황을 설명하고, ④ 뒤의 문장에서 그 비교의 목적이 설명되고 있으므로 ④의 '기내 응급 상황 시 승무원 지시사항 준수에 관한 내용'은 이 글의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장이다.

6. 이 글은 정보 수집 속도에 있어 구텐베르크의 가동 활자 발명이 가져온 변화가 책 생산량에 미친 영향에 대해 다루고 있는 글이다. ④번 문장은 ‘책 생산을 위한 종이의 사용이 세계적 산림벌채를 가속화시켰다’는 내용이므로 흐름상 적절치 않다.
7. 섬유를 만드는 산업에 있어서 주된 일을 하는 성별이 시대가 지남에 따라서 변화해왔다는 전체 내용을 담고 있는 지문이다. 그러나 ②번 문장은 자수가 놓인 견 벨벳 섬유의 가격에 대한 내용이므로 전체 흐름에서 벗어나는 문장이다.
8. 후각 정보는 후각 신경을 통해 대뇌의 변연계로 직접 전달되기 때문에, 후각과 변연계가 긴밀한 관계가 있으며 냄새가 강력한 정서적 반응을 끌어냄을 설명을 하는 글이다. 그러나 ③번 문장은 후각의 상실이 다른 사람과 관계를 맺는 방식에까지 영향을 줄 수 있다는 내용이므로 전체적인 내용과 무관하다.
9. 핵심종이 손실되게 되면 다른 종이 그 틈에 들어와 전체 생태계를 바꿔놓을 수 있으므로, 핵심종의 복원이 생태계 유지를 위해서 중요하다는 내용을 담고 있으나, ④에서는 핵심종이라는 표현을 생태계에서 벗어나 사업이나 경제 측면까지 확장시켜놓고 있으므로 흐름에서 벗어나는 문장이다.
10. 주어진 글은 숲의 자급자족성에 관한 내용으로, 숲이 외부 자원 없이 스스로를 유지하는 방식에 대해 설명을 하고 있다. ④번 문장은 숲의 토양 구성에 대한 지식이 열대우림의 영양소 순환 이해에 도움을 준다는 내용이므로 글의 내용과 관련이 없다.
11. 모든 분야의 사람들에게 요약이 어렵다는 것을 Winston Churchill의 일화와 Edwin Arlington Robinson의 말로 예시하고 있으며 압축된 짧은 글을 만드느라 많은 시간과 노력을 투자해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 운문이든 산문이든지 간에 문학은 함께하는 사람에 대하여 통찰력과 지식, 지혜 그리고 감정까지 제공한다는 내용의 ④는 글의 흐름과 관계가 없다.
12. 과학기술과 사회 문화가 서로 영향을 주는 불가분의 관계라는 내용의 글이므로, 온라인상의 의사소통 특징들이 표현되는 감정의 증가를 가져왔다는 내용의 ③은 글의 흐름과 관계가 없다.
13. 인터넷의 비동시성 문자 기반의 상호 작용 특성을 최대화하기 위해 기술들이 개발되었으나 이외의 다양한 매체가 교육적 사용을 위해 쉽게 이용 가능한 시대에 진입하였으므로 온라인 학습 이론은 교육자들이 수많은 기술적 선택사항 중 자신들이 활용하기에 어느 것이 가장 적합한지 결정하도록 도와줄 필요가 있다는 내용으로 ③번 문장이 전체 흐름에 어울리지 않는다.

14. 애완동물의 지속적인 애정은 고난을 견디고 있는 사람들에게 그들의 핵심적인 본질이 손상되지 않았다고 안심시켜 주기 때문에 매우 중요해진다는 내용으로 ①인간과 애완동물과의 상호작용이 인간에 의해 종결된다는 문장은 글의 내용과 어울리지 않는다.
15. 인간과 다른 종을 구별시켜주는 언어에 대한 글이므로 ‘특정한 정치적 이념이나 원리를 고수하는 것을 막아줄 수 있는 인간 언어의 위대한 점을 언급하고 있는’ ③번이 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.
16. 예술적 창의성에 대한 우리의 잘못된 믿음에 관한 글로, 우리는 예술가들을 관례를 거부하고 독자적으로 작업하는 사람으로 알고 있으나, 실제로는 많은 예술가들이 예술학교에 입학하여 예술의 관례 속에서 훈련받고 있다는 것이 글의 요지이다. ④는 ‘예술학교에서의 심미적 경험이 견지를 넓힐 수 있으므로 자녀를 예술학교로 보내는 것이 권고 된다’는 내용이므로 글의 흐름과 관계없는 문장이다.
17. 비디오 게임이 실험 그룹 사람들의 단기 기억력 향상에 도움이 되었다는 문장 뒤에 약을 복용한 피실험자들의 이야기로 이어지는 것은 전체 주제인 비디오 게임의 긍정적 영향과 전혀 무관한 문장이므로 정답은 ③이다.
18. 어떤 자원의 한계를 다른 자원에 의존하여 해결해가는 방법의 문제점을 고무밴드에 비유하여 설명하는 글로서, ④번은 고무밴드 자체의 특성을 말하고 있으므로 글의 흐름과 무관하다.
19. 담배 피우는 것과 다른 원인이 되는 행위자들은 미국 연구자들의 주요한 관심사가 되고 있다는 ②번 문장의 내용은 글 전반적 주제인 영어에 나타난 영국과 미국인들의 사건 동인에 대한 사고와 이에 따른 가주어의 쓰임의 필요성과는 관련이 없는 문장이다.
20. 당신의 성격을 공개적으로 보여주고 심리전문가에게 정기적으로 상담하는 것이 훨씬 중요하다는 ④번 문장의 내용은 글 전반적 주제인 유전적 특질과 환경 둘 다 사람의 성격을 결정하는 데 관여되지만, 스포츠 심리학에서는 학습과 환경적인 측면에 주된 관심을 두고 있다는 내용과는 관련이 없는 문장이다.
21. ‘산에서 고도가 상승하면 각 기후대의 면적이 작아져 개체수의 멸종이 쉽게 일어날 수 있다’는 내용의 글이다. 고도가 상승함에 따라 종의 다양성 영역이 넓어진다는 ②의 문장은 주제와 반대되는 내용이다.
22. ‘직장에서는 개인적인 목표를 추구하기 보다는 팀의 발전에 기여해야 하며, 이기주의를 버리고 팀에 헌신해야 한다.’는 내용의 글이다. ③의 문장은 ‘자신에게 집중하는 것은 이

타적인 행위인데, 이는 자신뿐만 아니라 주변사람의 행복에 기여하기 때문이다'라는 내용
이므로 글의 주제와 무관하다.

23. 고객이 이탈하는 것을 방지하기 위하여 회사들이 사용하는 '전환장벽'에 관한 내용이다.
④번은 '그러한 전략이 회사에 대한 고객의 충성심을 저하시킨다'는 내용이므로 전체 글
의 흐름과 무관하다.
24. 한 편의 영화나 TV 프로그램을 만드는데 많은 수의 사람이 참여하고 있다는 내용이 이
글의 요지이므로, TV프로그램 제작산업에 있어서 구직경쟁이 치열하다는 ③번은 전체의
글과 무관하다.
25. 다른 사람의 작품에 근거해서 공연 내용을 각색을 할 때는 지적 재산권에 대한 문제를
원작자에게 이야기하고 미리 문제를 다루는 것이 더 좋다는 내용의 글이므로 ③의 '저작권
법의 개정을 기다려야 한다'는 내용은 글의 흐름상 관계없는 문장이다.
26. 열정적인 독서가들이 다른 사람들보다 더 많은 독서를 할 수 있는 이유는 자투리 시간을
독서에 활용하기 때문이라는 내용의 글이므로 ③의 '책상에서 보내는 시간은 생산성과 충
실함의 상징이다'라는 내용은 글의 흐름상 관계없는 문장이다.
27. 도덕적 강도에 따라서 윤리적 인식의 촉발 유무가 결정된다는 내용의 글이다. ④번의 '윤
리적 문제에 의해 유발되는 결과들이 사소하더라도 모든 윤리적 사안들을 심각하게 고려
해야 한다'는 내용은 전체 글의 흐름과 무관하다.
28. 정리되지 않은 많은 서류와 잡지 등을 사무실 책상 위에 올려놓으면 상사는 직원들에 관
한 극복하기 힘든 부정적 고정관념을 가질 수 있다는 내용의 글이므로. 창의성 고취를 위
해 전에 읽은 잡지(등의 서적)들을 책상에 그대로 놔두는 것이 낫다는 ③번 내용은 글의
흐름과 무관하다.
29. 새로운 직업을 찾고자 할 때는 현재의 직장동료와 시간을 보내기 보다는 새로운 분야의
사람들과 만나야 하는 것이 이 글의 요지이므로, ③의 '현재 직장에서 전문지식을 습득하
고 관계를 강화할 수 있다'는 내용은 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.
30. 유럽 국가들이 쓰레기를 태우거나 버리지 않고 쓰레기를 처리하는 전략을 실행하기 시작
했다는 것이 이 글의 요지이므로 ④의 '쓰레기를 한꺼번에 처리할 수 있는 새로운 쓰레기
매립지를 만든다'는 내용은 글의 전체 흐름과 관계가 없다.



고3 수험생을 위한 Final Review
유형별 수능 영어 참고자료

- ◆ 〈수능특강〉 영어
- ◆ 〈수능특강〉 영어독해연습
- ◆ 〈수능완성〉 영어