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고3 수험생을 위한 Final Review  
**유형별 수능 영어**

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**광주광역시교육청**

Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education

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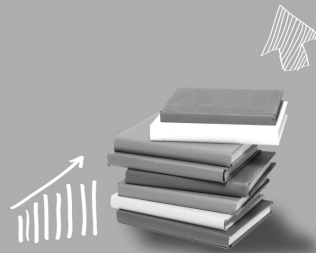
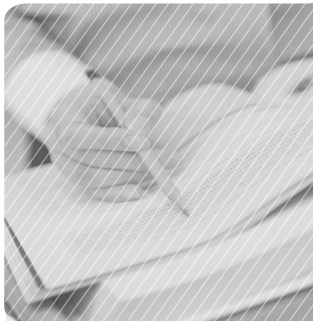
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# 글의 순서



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**【1】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 2강 8번)**

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes.

- (A) Without regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas.
- (B) This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, in turn, increases the demand for cars. Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road.
- (C) This increases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. So, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.

\*congest 정체시키다

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**【2】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 6강 8번)**

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In discussing coffee varieties, it should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.'

- (A) This extremely narrow genetic base has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties. Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia.
- (B) In turn, this led to very slight differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.
- (C) Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors affecting quality have been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible.
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**【4】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 25강 2번)**

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Grant writers are expert at asking for money. They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to request money for nonprofit organizations.

- (A) Therefore, soliciting grant money works best when the grant writer asks someone to support programs that fit with the interests of that individual.
- (B) This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a difference.
- (C) The catch is that the giver gets nothing in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something good (and get a few tax breaks.)
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**【5】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 17번)**

Over the preschool period (roughly ages 3-5 years), friends come to occupy a more important place in children's social world. Spending any amount of time around preschool children quickly leads one to the conclusions that most preschoolers have friends and that their friends are highly valued.

- (A) As a result, friendships provide preschool children someone with whom to "test out" various behaviors and emotions while at play.
- (B) Friendship at this age typically centers around play. Preschoolers' expectations for friends are not as mature or complex as older children's. Rather, they focus on enjoying common interests and activities together.
- (C) Friends are people who are fun to play with and who like to play the same things; thus, both play and similarity are important for choosing friends in the first place and then spending time with them.

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**【6】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 11강 2번)**

I would like to introduce what I've come to call the *lasagna principle* — the notion that our capacity to enjoy different activities is limited and unique.

- (A) I derive a great deal of pleasure and meaning from being with other people, but I also need my daily quota of solitude. Identifying the right activity, and then the right quantity for each activity, leads to the highest quality of life.
- (B) The same principle applies to my favorite activities, such as writing and watching movies, as well as to my favorite people. The mere fact that my family is the most meaningful thing in my life does not mean that spending eight hours a day with them is what would make me happiest.
- (C) Lasagna is my favorite food, and every time I visit my parents, my mother prepares a tray of it. This does not, however, mean that I want to eat lasagna all day and every day.

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④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
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**【7】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 14강 9번)**

Early human societies were nomadic, based on hunting and gathering, and, in a shifting pattern of life in search of new sources of food, qualities such as lightness, portability, and adaptability were dominant criteria.

- (A) This basic principle of customization allowed a constant stream of incremental modifications to be introduced, which, if demonstrated by experience to be advantageous, could be integrated back into the mainstream of tradition.
- (B) With the evolution of more settled rural societies based on agriculture, other characteristics, other traditions of form appropriate to the new patterns of life, rapidly emerged. It must be emphasized, however, that tradition was not static, but constantly subject to minute variations appropriate to people and their circumstances.
- (C) Although traditional forms encapsulated the experience of social groups, specific manifestations could be adapted in various minute and subtle ways to suit individual users' needs. A scythe or a chair could keep its basic, accepted characteristics while still being closely shaped in detail to the physique and proportions of a specific person.

\*encapsulate 압축[요약]하다 \*\*manifestation 외적 형태, 표시 \*incremental 증가하는

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**【8】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 11강 5번)**

A rough measure of people's emotional state can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger).

- (A) By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not acknowledging the emotional impact of their topic. The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.
- (B) Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing — almost as if they were awash in their unhappiness.
- (C) The results from six writing studies were somewhat unexpected. Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional upheavals, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment.

\*upheaval 격변, 대변동 \*\*awash in ~으로 넘치는

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**【9】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 1강 6번)**

In the hit movie *Big*, a boy is transformed into an adult in looks only — inside he is still that small boy. He gets a job in a toy company where he is responsible for concept development.

- (A) Toys that limit those possibilities get boring fast. Children are most absorbed by situations in which they can express themselves and discover something about the world.
- (B) That is why pots and pans and everyday things in drawers can engross a child for hours as they come up with new uses for mundane objects — the function of which they may not even know.
- (C) In one telling scene, he is highly critical of a competitive colleague's new toy because it does things. He tells the company president that kids like toys they can do things with; in other words, that give opportunity for independent thought and action.

\*engross (마음을) 빼앗다 \*\*mundane 평범함 \*\*\*telling 인상적인

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【10】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 4강 2번)

In doing fieldwork, the anthropologist often finds that some of his best interviews are the result of chance encounters. For example, one of my colleagues had the experience of walking down the road to the village post office, not intending to meet anyone or discuss anything in particular.

- (A) He learned that the stones were meant to keep demons out of the house. This was important because his daughter-in-law had just gone into labor, and newborn babies are especially susceptible to any wandering demons who might be sent out by magicians in the employ of the family's enemies.
- (B) Thus, in this chance meeting, the anthropologist learned something about certain myths and rituals, about family relationships, and about the network of factions in the village.
- (C) But, on the way, he saw an old man gathering stones from his yard and arranging them in patterns in his doorway. Stopping to say hello, the anthropologist asked what the old man was doing.

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【11】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 4강 3번)

Our brains are busier than ever before. We're attacked by facts, made-up facts, nonsense, and rumor, all posing as information. Trying to figure out what you need to know and what you can ignore is exhausting, and at the same time, we are all doing more.

- (A) It's no wonder that sometimes one memory gets confused with another, leading us to show up in the right place but on the wrong day, or to forget something as simple as where we last put our glasses or the remote.
- (B) Thirty years ago, travel agents made our airline and rail reservations, salesclerks helped us find what we were looking for in stores, and professional typists or secretaries helped busy people with their correspondence.
- (C) Now we do most of those things ourselves. The information age has off-loaded a great deal of the work previously done by people we could call information specialists onto all of the rest of us.

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【12】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 1강 3번)

In one experiment, a set of children making paper flowers were told theirs would be judged. Another group was simply left to create. Who made the more creative patterns? The children who did not expect they would be externally evaluated.

- (A) Similarly, in several studies of employees, those given task-based financial incentives (beyond their salary) made less creative decisions than those whose compensation was not linked to achieving specific tasks.
- (B) In another experiment, preschoolers who were promised a "good player award" if they played with a magic marker to complete a task shifted from playing with the marker creatively to playing only as a means toward the reward.
- (C) If employers are trying to increase productivity, task-based incentives are useful. If they are trying to encourage innovation, money is not what speaks.

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**【13】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 18강 4번)**

In wolves, the belly-up display is much rarer than the affiliation display in which a wolf approaches with a low posture, holding its tail low and its ears pulled slightly back.

- (A) In cases where the affiliation display fails, behaving like a helpless young evidently works, so they learn to use it when they are in desperation. Thus in wolves this display may be a result of captivity.
- (B) The belly-up display is more commonly seen in captive wolves than in the wild. When observed in zoos, it is most likely to be performed by wolves that are on the outer edges of the captive "packs," are often involved in fights, and rarely participate in group-howls.
- (C) These are the very wolves that would almost certainly have gone off on their own if the fence surrounding their enclosure hadn't been there. Continually stressed by being forced to remain in close quarters with other wolves that threaten to attack them at every turn, these wolves will try any tactic that might avoid aggression.

\*affiliation:제휴, 연합

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【14】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 7강 2번)

Whenever Bernie had to deal with a situation that made him anxious, he started to stutter. After graduation, he obtained an assistantship at his university.

- (A) Does this mean that forbidding some undesirable behavior is an encouraging technique? Certainly not, but in this particular case it functioned as a true form of encouragement.
- (B) During their first meeting, his supervising professor asked him, "What are you doing when you are talking with me?" He answered, "I stutter from time to time." The professor sternly looked at him and said, "That is something you will not do when you are with me."
- (C) Bernie, interestingly, reported that he never stuttered again in the presence of this professor. He simply never again felt the need to do so. He apparently felt the professor truly believed that he could stop stuttering, so he experienced his comment as genuinely encouraging.

\*stutter 말을 더듬다

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**【15】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 18강 Let's Check It Out)**

The pleasures of reading are often no match for the pleasures of manipulating electronic devices from the first grade through the twelfth.

- (A) In fact, one of the attractions of audio-visual devices is that they conform to one of the most fundamental premises of modern education, namely that learning should above all be fun; that it should not only be free from pain but full of pleasure, and that if it is painful it should be avoided.
- (B) However popular this premise is, it directly contradicts the observation of Aristotle, who perceived that “all learning is accompanied by pain,” and its corollary that where there is no pain there is no learning.
- (C) Furthermore, teachers, students, and administrators who don't have teaching machines, slide projectors, cassettes, record players, and computers look with longing and envy on those who do. They tend to believe that these devices provide more learning, and certainly more fun.

\*corollary 필연적인 결과

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【16】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 16강 3번)

In 1959 Dr. J. C. Wright was in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, conducting various experiments.

- (A) Afterward it was discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight from reaching the eyes.
- (B) Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned. Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development.
- (C) In one study, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months. They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses.

\* tumor 종양

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

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【17】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 5강 4번)

Newspapers, magazines, and books were once thought of as part of the publishing industry, very different from radio and television broadcasting. All of these were different from movies and music.

- (A) Electronic games, another radical innovation, are combining with film and video on the one hand, and books on the other, to form new types of interactive engagement. The collapsing of industries is still taking place, and what will replace them is not yet clear.
- (B) This redefinition collapses together the publishing, telephone, television and cable broadcasting, and music industries. We still have books, newspapers, and magazines, television shows and movies, musicians and music, but the way by which they are distributed has changed, thereby requiring massive restructuring of their corresponding industries.
- (C) But once the Internet took hold, along with enhanced and inexpensive computer power and displays, it became clear that all of these disparate industries were really just different forms of information providers, so that all could be conveyed to customers by a single medium.

\*disparate 이질적인, 전혀 다른

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

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【18】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 40번)

When the curtain closes at any stage theater, the audience bursts into applause.

- (A) Even more remarkably, this curve is absolutely identical to a curve known from physics that describes how a group of atoms or molecules collectively go from one kind of behavior to another, rapidly and abruptly, because what one does depends very strongly on what others nearby do.
- (B) In fact, if you study this transfer further, you'll discover there is a pronounced pattern in the way an audience goes from silence to full volume of applause. Recordings at theaters around the world show that the pattern transcends different cultural habits and that different crowds all follow one universal curve showing how the sound rises over several seconds.
- (C) It is usually a few clappers who hesitantly start on their own, and then others join in. Applause is a funny thing in which each person tries to give credit to the performers, but also tries to blend into the crowd; you don't want to clap before everyone else, or to go on after others have stopped.

\* transcend: 초월하다

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

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【19】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 23강 2번)

In contrast to nature tourism, cultural tourism emphasizes human rather than natural environments.

- (A) On the other hand, it may be quite considerable if wealthy urban tourists from developed nations are traveling to remote rural areas in developing nations. The degree of cross-cultural interaction between tourists and host community may also differ greatly between tours.
- (B) The defining feature, however, is that the culture of the host community becomes part of the tourism product. The term 'cultural tourism' does not in itself indicate whether the host culture is authentic or whether any cross-cultural interactions are mutually educational and respectful.
- (C) Specifically, it refers to tourism products where the primary attraction is the opportunity for tourists to experience a culture different from their own. The difference in the new culture may be relatively small if, for example, tourists are traveling between regions within Europe or North America.

\*authentic 진정한

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

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【20】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 5강 2번)

Babies frequently drink warm milk or milk substitutes from bottles. Parents and caregivers must be careful that the liquid is not so hot that it burns the infant's mouth.

- (A) By alerting tired parents to turn off the microwave and move on to the next step in the procedure – the universal dribble-on-the-wrist routine – Pu'r bottles help them feel confident that the liquid's temperature is just right.
- (B) Unfortunately, this is an easy mistake to make when you microwave a bottle in the middle of the night. Cooling the bottle to the correct temperature is a slow process, and it can be highly frustrating when a hungry baby is screaming in your arms.
- (C) Recent innovations linking temperature with color have solved this problem. Royal Industries' Pu'r division has been making baby products for more than twenty years. Its newest baby bottles change color when liquid within them reaches 100.4°F.

\*dribble-on-the-wrist (온도를 확인하기 위해) 손목에 액체를 조금 떨어뜨리는 것

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

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**【21】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 38번)**

Imagine a population of organisms in which each individual, when confronted by strangers, either randomly cooperates or not.

- (A) Those who behave only in immediately self-interested ways will do even worse. They will be stuck in the state of nature in which life is “nasty, brutish, and short.”
- (B) Compare this with organisms that do not have the tendency to reciprocate. They may experience random incidents of cooperation, but since these will not increase the probability of cooperation, these organisms will not reap the benefits of sustained, mutually reinforcing cooperation.
- (C) If strangers meet and initially cooperate, then it is up, up, and away towards establishing a pattern of behavior in which cooperation becomes increasingly likely. My cooperating with you makes it more likely that you will cooperate with me, and so on. This is the behavioral infrastructure that makes social institutions possible.

\*reciprocate 보답하다, 답례하다

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

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【22】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 2. 17번)

In warmer regions, many of us have learned to rely on energy-hungry air-conditioning to keep the inside of our buildings cool.

- (A) The designers of Moorish palaces in Andalusia, for example, knew all about how to set the slope of a roof so that it would block the burning summer sun, but let in the gentler, more sloping sunlight of winter.
- (B) However, another approach is simply to let the building itself act as a filter, selectively letting in daylight, warmth, and cool air, depending on the needs of the moment. If this sounds innovative, it's probably worth mentioning that early architects were doing this before anyone had even heard of oil or electricity.
- (C) Modern buildings can also be designed to do this expertly, but in the meantime any of us can work with what we already have. When the sun is shining directly on the windows, close the shutters or draw the blinds.

\*Moorish 무어인(8세기에 스페인을 점령했던 아프리카 북서부의 이슬람 종종) 양식의

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

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**【23】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 2강 4번)**

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations.

- (A) The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones repeatedly hiding away in the corner.
- (B) In fact, the results failed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and withdrawn.
- (C) In one study, for example, counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations.

\*limelight 이목, 관심 \*\*extroversion 외향성

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

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**【24】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 13강 4번)**

Aesthetics is the area of philosophy that concerns our appreciation of things as they affect our senses, and especially as they affect them in a pleasing way.

- (A) Moreover, our appreciation reaches beyond pristine nature to our more mundane surroundings. Thus, there is a need for an aesthetics of the environment, for in such cases our aesthetic appreciation includes our surroundings: our environment.
- (B) However, much of our aesthetic appreciation is not confined to art, but directed toward the world at large. We appreciate not only art, but also nature : broad horizons, fiery sunsets, and towering mountains.
- (C) As such, it frequently focuses primarily on the fine arts, the products of which are traditionally designed to please our senses.

\*pristine 오염되지 않는, 자연 그대로의 \*\*mundane 일상적인

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

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【25】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 16강 1번)

In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video.

- (A) Some of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *hit* each other; others were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *smashed*, *collided*, *bumped*, or *contacted* each other.
- (B) After watching it, the viewers estimated how fast the cars were traveling before the accident. Everyone saw exactly the same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different terms to describe how the vehicles interacted.
- (C) Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates differed widely. When the accidents were sensationalized, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a “smashed” car must have been traveling faster than a merely “contacted” or “hit” car.

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

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【26】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 8강 3번)

It turns out we had completely missed a key component of the immune system, the peacekeepers. When a parasite is ensconced and initial attempts to expel it are unsuccessful, what should the body do? It could fight forever.

- (A) In this context, the body may be better off giving in to the reality that the worm is present and learning to tolerate it. The answer appears to be, again and again, that if the parasite survives initially, the body learns to tolerate it.
- (B) In some cases this does happen and when it does, the disease and the problems caused by the body's immune response almost inevitably outweigh the trouble caused by the worm itself.
- (C) A team of peacekeeper cells calls off the antiparasite armed forces. The peacekeepers balance the response. They reserve the body's energy to fight another day against a more beatable or virulent foe.

\*ensconce 안전하게 자리를 잡게 하다 \*\*virulent 악성의

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

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**【27】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 27번)**

The Atitlan Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlan.

- (A) One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds (in which the species nested) at a furious rate. This destruction was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry.
- (B) The introduced individuals immediately turned their attention to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus competing with the few remaining grebes for food. There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlan Giant Grebe's chicks.
- (C) But there were other problems. Pan Am, the now-defunct American airline, was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen. However, there was a major problem with this idea: the lake lacked any suitable sporting fish! To compensate for this rather glaring defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced.

\*gobble up: 게걸스럽게 먹다 \*\*defunct: 현존하지 않는

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

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【28】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 2. 18번)

Under difficult economic conditions, consumers tend to control their consumption, especially of luxury goods.

- (A) The economic decline that began in 2008 has had a similar impact on U.S. consumers, who turned to inexpensive (store) brands, discount retailers, and basic styles for their clothing needs.
- (B) For instance, starting in 1929, the collapse of the New York stock market led to a worldwide economic depression and mass unemployment that lasted until the late 1930s or early 1940s.
- (C) The event influenced not only the U.S. fashion industry but also the French high-fashion industry, which had been dependent on exports to U.S. retailers. U.S. department stores canceled their orders, and designers cut their prices and introduced inexpensive ready-to-wear lines.

\*retailer 소매상인

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

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【29】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 19강 11번)

Most companies use the same standards for evaluating both routine and innovative work.

- (A) But applying this standard to innovative work suppresses intelligent risks. The usual reward scheme means that, because people who do routine work succeed most of the time, they are glorified as winners.
- (B) In contrast, people who do innovative work fail a lot. So they not only get few rewards, but they may be denigrated as losers. In many companies, people who do routine work complain that "if those creative types just acted more like us, they would be more efficient and wouldn't make all those mistakes!"
- (C) They use the conventional idea: Reward success, punish failure and inaction. This is fine for routine tasks. When known procedures are used by well-trained people, failure does signal improper training, weak motivation, or poor leadership.

\*denigrate: 폄하하다

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

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【30】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 2강 3번)

Gratitude opens your heart and carries the urge to give back – to do something good in return, either for the person who helped you or for someone else.

- (A) Too often I find myself prodding my kids with “What do you say?” when they’re silent upon receiving a gift or an act of kindness. When they push out a monotone “Thanks,” they’re only being polite, not grateful. Gratitude is not mindless manners or “You scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours.” True gratitude is heartfelt and unscripted.
- (B) Gratitude, though, has an evil twin: indebtedness. If you feel you have to pay someone back, then you’re not feeling grateful, you’re feeling indebted, which often feels distinctly unpleasant. Indebtedness pays back unwillingly, as part of the economy of favors.
- (C) In contrast, gratitude gives back freely and creatively. It’s a truly pleasant feeling intermixed with joy and heartfelt appreciation. And gratitude doesn’t play by the rules. It’s not the etiquette we teach our kids.

\* prod: 쿡 찌르다, 재촉하다    \*\*indebted: 신세를 진, 빚이 있는

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

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【31】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 17강 7~8번)

The term traditional diet once meant a plain, regional diet for farmers and laborers. Today it conjures up images of a healthy, cancer-free, long-lived life. And a lot of popular writing on traditional diets implies that the food has been carefully developed over the years to promote good health.

- (A) In both cases, the traditional diet kept people healthy for long enough to reproduce and raise children and also to develop complex societies. Yet their successes don't imply that either of these diets would yield the best health for contemporary people whose main occupation involves sitting for most of the day.
- (B) That's not the whole story. People eat what they can grow, gather, kill, or buy, and their choices are affected by weather, soil, economics, and even politics. Given these restrictions, various cultures have developed many different combinations of healthy foods.
- (C) In northern Europe, for example, harsh weather makes it difficult to grow fruits and vegetables year-round. It is, though, a fine climate for raising livestock, and meat is necessary for people to survive long, cold winters. In the small island nation of Japan, diets consisted mainly of fish, naturally, and rice, a plant that has high yields from small plots of land.

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

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【32】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 6강 6번)

Out on the vast grassland plains of Africa, zebra and many species of antelope and gazelle graze the vegetation, migrating to new pastures as the seasonal rains bring forth fresh growth. Lions, cheetahs, and other predators hunt the grazing animals.

- (A) As the years pass, thus, the climate regulates the amount of plant growth, the availability of plant foods regulates the number of grazing animals, and the number of grazing animals regulates the size of predator populations.
- (B) At some later time, a year with normal or below-normal rainfall will reduce the amount of vegetation, triggering a reduction in prey numbers, followed by a proportional drop in predator populations.
- (C) If in a particular year the rainfall is heavier than usual, plants will grow bigger and the grazers will have more to eat. Consequently, more of their offspring will survive, so their numbers will increase. More grazers mean more food for the predators, so their numbers will also increase.

\*pasture 목초지, 초원

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

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【33】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 36번)

Whenever you ask a question, say why you're asking it. If a question stands alone, it raises another question in the listener's mind, like, "Why did he ask that question?"

- (A) They might feel like you are cross-examining them or they may feel anxious because your question is a demand on them to provide you with information. You can eliminate these problems if, for example, you precede your question with, "Let me ask you a question to make sure I understand what you just said."
- (B) The person you're talking to will instantly stop listening to you as they contemplate possible answers in their mind. They can become irritated if they don't know why you're asking the question.
- (C) In addition to avoiding jumping to the wrong conclusion about what someone has said, you can show an interest in what the person is communicating to you, which in turn sharpens their listening powers in what you have to say.

\*contemplate 생각하다, 고려하다

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

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【34】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 20강 23번)

From ethics textbooks to professional association codes to our everyday lives, any discussion of moral choices is dominated by the use of rules.

- (A) Both maxims are good rules of thumb, but we don't talk about why we picked one and not the other in any particular case. "Better safe than sorry." But "He who hesitates is lost." "A penny saved is a penny earned." But "Don't be penny wise and pound foolish."
- (B) If we're asked to explain why we decided to tell the painful truth to a friend, we might say, "Honesty is the best policy." But if we're asked why we decided to shade the truth we might say, "If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all." It's clearly not a rule that is telling us what to do.
- (C) The list goes on and on. When we hear those maxims, we nod. End of story. It's as if stating the rule is sufficient to explain why we did what we did.

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

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【35】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 12강 1번)

If helping is based on what we feel, or how we connect with the victim, doesn't it boil down to helping ourselves? If we feel a "warm glow," a pleasurable feeling, at improving the plight of others, doesn't this in fact make our assistance selfish?

- (A) Empathy hooks us into the other's situation. Yes, we derive pleasure from helping others, but since this pleasure reaches us *via* the other, and *only* via the other, it is genuinely other-oriented.
- (B) For instance, if someone is crying: Let her cry. If someone drops his boarding pass: Look away. These are what I'd call selfish reactions, which are quite the opposite of empathic engagement.
- (C) The problem is that if we call this "selfish," then literally everything becomes selfish, and the word loses its meaning. A truly selfish individual would have no trouble walking away from another in need.

\*plight 곤경

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

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【36】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 11강 1번)

A detailed examination of the world's greatest inventions highlights the perpetuation of the myth about the instant Big Idea, masking the reality of the incremental process at work.

- (A) In short, Watt's inspiration came from extending the use of a machine used for pumping water out of coal mines, not from the vision supplied by a steaming kettle.
- (B) Yet the reality was the image of Watt cleverly adapting wider applications for the steam pump, which had been invented earlier by Newcombe and it was for coal mines.
- (C) Ask who invented the steam engine, and you will most likely get the answer of James Watt, with the image of the young James sitting in his mother's kitchen being inspired by watching a kettle boil.

\*perpetuation 영속화 \*\*incremental 점점 증가하는

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

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【37】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 21강 1번)

The preservation ethic considers nature special in itself. Nature has intrinsic value or worth apart from human dependence on it. Preservationists have varied reasons for wanting to preserve nature.

- (A) They argue that the human species depends on and has much to learn from nature. Rare and endangered species and ecosystems, as well as the more common ones, must be preserved because of their known or assumed long-range practical utility.
- (B) They believe that nature is beautiful and should be available for picnics, camping, fishing, or just for peace and quiet. Some preservationists value the scientific importance of nature.
- (C) Some have a strong respect for all life and respect the right of all creatures to live, no matter what the social or economic costs. Other preservationists' interest in nature is primarily recreational.

\*utility 유용성

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

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【38】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 3강 1번)

Did you know that it takes two calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from soybeans?

- (A) On average, about twenty times more energy is required to produce meat calories than to produce plant calories. According to an Ohio State University study, even the least efficient plant food is nearly ten times as efficient as the most efficient animal food.
- (B) That doesn't sound like a very good deal until you learn that it takes fifty-four calories of fossil fuel to produce one calorie of energy from beef. Herein lies a golden opportunity — perhaps the overall best opportunity to greatly reduce our global consumption of energy.
- (C) Using the more conservative number from the study, we realize that we can produce plant calories with 90 percent less energy from fossil fuels than it takes to produce the same number of meat calories.

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

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【39】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 21번)

Our traditions encourage us to think of justice as a matter of equal opportunities for every individual to pursue whatever he or she understands by happiness. Equal opportunities are guaranteed by fair laws and political procedures - laws and procedures applied in the same way to everyone.

- (A) Thus, there could be great disparities in the income given to people in different occupations in a just society so long as everyone had an equal chance of getting a well-paid job.
- (B) But if, as is now becoming painfully apparent, there are more qualified applicants than openings for the interesting job, is equal opportunity enough to assure justice? What of the socially disadvantaged for whom a fair race is beyond reach since they are left well short of the starting line?
- (C) But this way of thinking about justice does not in itself contain a vision of what the distribution of goods in a society would end up looking like if individuals had an equal chance to pursue their interests.

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

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**【40】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 10강 2번)**

A well-known conductor once had trouble with his tuba players. Their performance was lackluster. They seemed disconnected from the other musicians. In frustration, the conductor called the lead player to the front of the orchestra pit while the assistant conductor continued the rehearsal.

- (A) Having the big picture made the difference. From the tuba player's previous perspective, the conductor's requests had seemed meaningless. Sometimes we have to change our location before we change our perspective.
- (B) As the conductor began his plea for increased attention and professionalism, the tuba player held his finger to his lips, signaling the conductor to stop talking. As the tuba player listened to the rest of the orchestra, a smile crossed his face. "Got it!" he exclaimed.
- (C) Without another word he returned to his seat and whispered to the other tuba players, "You guys know what is going on while we oom pa pa, oom pa pa? Those violins over there are going duh da-da-da duh, duh da-da-da duh," and he hummed the beautiful Viennese waltz tune he had just heard for the first time.

\*lackluster 활기가 없는 \*\*orchestra pit (무대 바로 앞쪽에 있는) 관현악단이 있는 자리

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

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【41】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 20강 16번)

Genetic changes always take many generations, even when fairly strong natural selection is involved. Cultural characteristics, on the other hand, are not only passed from parents to offspring, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing.

- (A) So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like transmission of an infection. Flu and cold epidemics spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people of all countries of the world now have with each other.
- (B) However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being innate.
- (C) In the same way, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television.

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

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【42】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 9강 2번)

Two Greek sponge-fishing boats, on their way home from working the North African coast, were forced by a storm to seek shelter at the Greek island of Antikythera.

- (A) Not wanting to waste time as he waited for the winds to subside, the captain, Dimitrios Kondos, had his chief diver, Elias Stadiatis, descend in the hope of harvesting additional sponges. After a normal descent, Stadiatis suddenly bobbed up in the water gesticulating wildly.
- (B) In a follow-up dive Kondos himself brought up an ancient bronze arm and later informed the Greek government of the discovery. With support vessels from the Greek navy, the exhausted sponge divers continued working the wreck two hundred feet beneath the sea as storm winds raged overhead.
- (C) With his helmet off he told of seeing “horses and women.” What he had in fact come upon was the sculptural cargo of an ancient wreck positioned precariously at the edge of an undersea cliff.

\*bob up (표면 위로)불쑥 모습을 드러내다 \*\*gesticulate 몸짓을 하다 \*\*\*cargo 화물

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

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【43】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 29번)

In recent cognitive science debates, fears of snakes, spiders, and other creatures have been held up as examples of preset mental circuits in the human brain.

- (A) Even after a phobic person is told that a snake is not poisonous, he or she still dreads handling the reptile. The phobia stays like a stubborn piece of old furniture in the architecture of the mind.
- (B) Though it is a controversial idea, a growing number of theorists argue that our brains come hard-wired with some belief content, such as “snakes = bad.” The fact that phobias seem so resistant to revision in light of new experiences suggests that they are closed information systems.
- (C) Perhaps monsters are also part of our furnished mind. As cultural and psychological realities, monsters certainly seem unwilling to go away, no matter how much light we shine in their direction.

\*cognitive 인지의, 인식의 \*\*circuit 회로 \*\*\*reptile 파충류

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

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【44】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 11강 2번)

Observations are not always undertaken with a clear sense of what data may be relevant. On a long and rough sea voyage in 1882, many of the ship's passengers were afflicted with seasickness.

- (A) Later experimentation, some carried out by James, confirmed this suspicion. This crucial clue about the causes of seasickness came thanks to James' ability to see the importance of something interesting that others had overlooked.
- (B) James speculated that seasickness must be due to some temporary disturbance of the inner ear, a problem to which the deaf mutes were not sensitive at all.
- (C) One who was not was the American philosopher and psychologist, William James. James had the great good fortune to notice that 15 of the passengers, all of whom were deaf and mute, were completely unaffected.

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

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【45】 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 3강 5번)

In studying symbolic consumption, it is critical to take into account the dynamic nature of the self-concept. Girls adjust their props and costumes to mirror the characters they want to display.

- (A) The store itself does not change, but her evaluation of the store changes to reflect her emerging identity. In this way, girls are torn between their past childhood selves and their emerging adult selves. Their mobile uploads reflect this state of liminality.
- (B) For instance, a teenager who once enjoyed shopping at Justice, a fashion retailer catering to young girls, may now view the store as immature and childish as she takes on a more mature identity.
- (C) For example, many of the informants posted mobile photos of old photographs taken during childhood, thus incorporating their past selves into their emerging identities. Mobile upload albums reveal an oscillation between a childlike identity and a more mature, adult identity.

\*prop (pl.) 소품 \*\*liminality 경계인 \*\*\*oscillation 동요, 진동

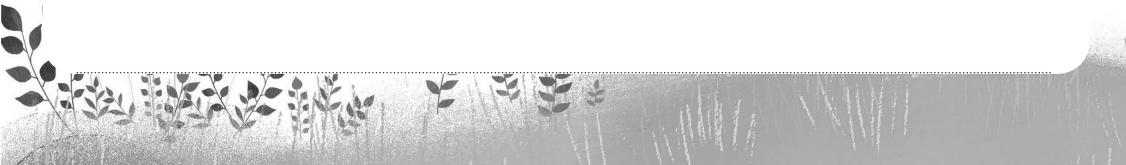
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)  
② (B) - (A) - (C)  
③ (B) - (C) - (A)  
④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

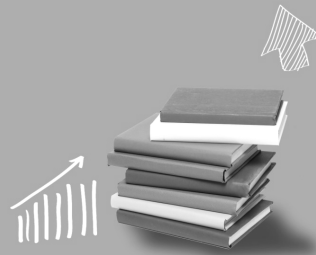
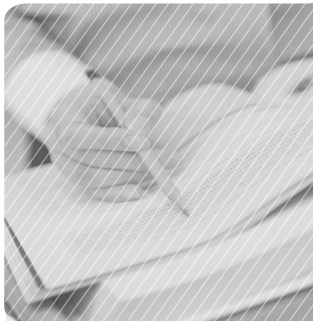
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# Memo

A large white rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.





## 문단 요약



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무단복제하여 사용할 수 없습니다



【1】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 15강 5번)

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life. But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become. Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis. As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will increasingly dominate man's perspective.

\*verbiage 장광설, 장황함



Now \_\_\_\_\_ (A) attention is being paid to psychology, which focuses on \_\_\_\_\_ (B), putting physics more in the shade.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)              |
|---|----------|-------|------------------|
| ① | more     | ..... | the surroundings |
| ② | more     | ..... | human beings     |
| ③ | moderate | ..... | organism         |
| ④ | little   | ..... | the surroundings |
| ⑤ | little   | ..... | human beings     |

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

The human mind is marvelously complex. It can perform all kinds of creative tasks such as imagining the future, constructing fantasies, and contemplating an infinitely wide range of if-then speculations. It also performs many ordinary tasks with remarkable efficiency by using automatic routines, which are sequences of behaviors or thoughts that we learn from experience and then apply again and again with little effort. Once you have learned a sequence - such as tying your shoes, brushing your teeth, or playing a song on the guitar - you can perform it over and over again with very little effort compared to the effort it took you to learn it in the first place. As we learn to do something, we are writing the instructions like a computer code in our minds. Once that code is written, it can later be loaded into our minds and run automatically to guide us through the task with very little thought.

\*contemplate 심사숙고하다



The human mind not only deals with various ingenious tasks but also helps us to function on a non-thinking or automatic level through \_\_\_\_\_ (A) to enhance \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)          |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | habits       | ..... | creativity   |
| ② | applications | ..... | productivity |
| ③ | instructions | ..... | imagination  |
| ④ | rituals      | ..... | speculation  |
| ⑤ | routines     | ..... | efficiency   |

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

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

\*kernel 낱알



\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ variables is likely to conclude a more \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_ result of the experiment.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | Controlling | ..... | precise     |
| ② | Analyzing   | ..... | precise     |
| ③ | Controlling | ..... | significant |
| ④ | Analyzing   | ..... | significant |
| ⑤ | Confusing   | ..... | different   |

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**【4】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 5번)**

Some people believe that when they are alone they are lonely. However, if we accept our aloneness, we can give ourselves to our projects and our relationships out of our freedom instead of running to them out of our fear. In writing about solitude, Father William McNamara says that it is a misunderstanding to equate solitude with isolation. In his view, the opposite is true. When we enter into genuine solitude, we then have the ability to enter into the center of our being and connect in a meaningful way with others. Silence and solitude provide a means for coming to know ourselves better, for becoming centered, and for forming meaningful relationships. The Dalai Lama stresses that to make changes in our lives we need solitude, by which he means "a mental state free of distractions, not simply time alone in a quiet place."



Instead of seeing aloneness as just being \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, try to accept it as an opportunity to \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ and improve your relationships with others.

- |   | (A)      | …… | (B)                 |
|---|----------|----|---------------------|
| ① | silent   |    | be self-centered    |
| ② | free     |    | be self-centered    |
| ③ | free     |    | understand yourself |
| ④ | isolated |    | understand yourself |
| ⑤ | isolated |    | relieve stress      |

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**【5】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 15번)**

As far as we know, the best way to reap the benefits of plants is by eating them in their natural form. When new research demonstrates a benefit of eating particular fruits and vegetables, many people are quick to attribute that benefit to one particular ingredient. For instance, studies have shown that consuming fruits and vegetables high in carotenoids lowers the risk of developing several kinds of cancer. This finding created a lot of interest in beta-carotene (vitamin A) and led many people to start taking vitamin A supplements to lower their risk of cancer. But fruits and vegetables contain at least forty different carotenoids, sometimes at higher levels than beta-carotene. We simply can't assume that one ingredient will do the same thing in isolation as it will when it is part of a complex package like a plant. It's not just a matter of isolating one component and packaging it in a pill at high doses.

\*carotenoid 카로테노이드



The strategy to maximize the benefits of plants is eating the whole plant in an \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ form rather than consuming them in a \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ way.

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)       |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | original   | ..... | separated |
| ② | original   | ..... | natural   |
| ③ | artificial | ..... | complex   |
| ④ | artificial | ..... | separated |
| ⑤ | artificial | ..... | natural   |

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**【6】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 7강 4번)**

Is handwriting instruction important anymore? With the advent of computers and keyboarding over the past two to three decades, many have said that the need for handwriting is not so important anymore as computer keyboarding replaces the need for using pen and paper. However, there is a problem with legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy. Illegible or poorly formed handwriting is seen not only in the infamous “doctor” handwriting but also in educated children and adults. Additionally, there may be reasons besides legibility for children to continue to receive proper training in handwriting. The motor skills needed for handwriting to contribute to learning in other areas as well. Tucha and Lange cite research stating that “children who have difficulty producing legible handwriting often experience frustration, lowered self-esteem and a decreased level of motivation.”

\*legibility 알아볼 수 있음, 읽기 쉬움 \*\*motor (근육) 운동의



Handwriting instruction is necessary due to the continued \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of handwriting as well as its contribution to learning in other areas, and to the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ domain of children.

- |   | (A)            | ..... | (B)       |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | processibility | ..... | affective |
| ② | processibility | ..... | cognitive |
| ③ | functionality  | ..... | physical  |
| ④ | illegibility   | ..... | affective |
| ⑤ | illegibility   | ..... | cognitive |

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**【7】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 17강 1~2번)**

The fundamental reason why there are no teenage prodigies in certain domains is that it's impossible to accumulate enough development time by the teenage years. Sometimes the reason is simply physical size. A five-year-old can practice the piano or violin — reduced-size violins are made for that purpose — but cannot practice the trombone or double bass because they're just too big. So world-class trombonists and double-bassists tend to be older. In other cases, a decade of development is not enough. This is the Nobel Prize effect: There are no teenage particle physicists, even though a child can start learning math and science at age five, because acquiring the necessary knowledge these days seems to take at least twenty years.

\*prodigy 영재



The crucial causes for a scarcity of teenage prodigies in certain fields lie in a lack of \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ in acquiring knowledge as well as physical \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)              |
|---|--------------|-------|------------------|
| ① | effort       |       | change           |
| ② | time         |       | immaturity       |
| ③ | learning     |       | disability       |
| ④ | practice     |       | underdevelopment |
| ⑤ | accumulation |       | exercise         |

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**【8】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 7강 7-8번)**

The Dutch psychologist Willem Wagenaar conducted a long-term experiment on time-tagging and memory. Every evening, beginning in 1978, he wrote down one or two experiences that struck him as the most interesting of the day. For each event, he filled out four index cards. The first one indicated where the event had occurred, the second when, and the third the nature of the event. On the fourth index card, Wagenaar recorded who was with him. Six years later, he tested his memory. He drew a random card — one that stated, for example, that he had enjoyed a phenomenally good bottle of wine. Then he tried to use his memory to answer the other questions pertaining to this event, in this case, when, where, and with whom he had drunk the wine. If he was unable to do so, he drew another card related to this event, and if necessary even a third. If all else failed, he drew the fourth card as well.

The memory aids varied greatly in value. Almost always, the answer to the question “What?” provided the most useful clue. That is not surprising; after all, it makes an enormous difference whether a person is in a car accident or racing down a ski slope. “Where?” and “Who?” proved helpful indications, whereas knowing “When?” turned out to be useless in every instance.



Index cards the psychologist Willem Wagenaar had recorded helped to \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the past through clues but they had \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ values in aiding the memory.

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | distort   |       | trivial     |
| ② | remake    |       | affective   |
| ③ | retrieve  |       | different   |
| ④ | eliminate |       | significant |
| ⑤ | represent |       | sentimental |

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

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Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience, which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component: implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and what they actually do with it in practice may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes in terms of classroom implementation.

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The effectiveness of assessment in teacher training should be based on whether the content is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ in classrooms as well as how well it is \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)      |       | (B)       |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | created  | ..... | provided  |
| ② | created  | ..... | evaluated |
| ③ | applied  | ..... | evaluated |
| ④ | applied  | ..... | learned   |
| ⑤ | analyzed | ..... | learned   |

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**【10】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 13강 1번)**

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Today, we work hard to shield children from life's hardships. But throughout most of our country's history, we did not. Rather, kids worked. In the earliest days of our nation, they cared for their siblings or spent time in the fields; as the country industrialized, they worked in mines and textile mills, in factories and canneries, in street trades. Over time, reformers managed to outlaw child labor practices. Yet change was slow. It wasn't until our soldiers returned from World War II that childhood, as we now know it, began. The family economy was no longer built on a system of reciprocity, with parents sheltering and feeding their children, and children, in return, kicking something back into the family cashbox. The relationship became asymmetrical. Children stopped working, and parents worked twice as hard. Children went from being our employees to our bosses.

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Since World War II, the concept of child \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_ has been gradually changed and the child is now \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_ rather than economically exploited.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)       |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | labor       |       | abandoned |
| ② | labor       |       | supported |
| ③ | labor       |       | abused    |
| ④ | development |       | supported |
| ⑤ | development |       | abused    |

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**【11】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 17강 3번)**

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To appreciate the relationship between parts and wholes in living systems, we do not need to study nature at the microscopic level. If you gaze up at the nighttime sky, you see all of the sky visible from where you stand. Yet the pupil of your eye, fully open, is less than a centimeter across. Somehow, light from the whole of the sky must be present in the small space of your eye. And if your pupil were only half as large, or only one quarter as large, this would still be so. Light from the entirety of the nighttime sky is present in every space — no matter how small. This is exactly the same phenomenon evident in the three-dimensional image created by interacting laser beams. This holographic image can be cut in half indefinitely, and each piece, no matter how small, will still contain the entire image. This reveals what is perhaps the most mysterious aspect of parts and wholes: as physicist Henri Bortoft says, "Everything is in everything."

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Just as the eye could \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the light from the entire sky, so could every piece of holographic image still be the same as the whole, regardless of its \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)     | ..... | (B)   |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| ① | contain | ..... | size  |
| ② | contain | ..... | time  |
| ③ | reflect | ..... | shape |
| ④ | distort | ..... | size  |
| ⑤ | distort | ..... | time  |

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【12】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 32번)

Believing in what you desire to be true and then seeking evidence to justify it doesn't seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions. For example, if you're at the races, it is rational to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn't make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it. Similarly, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it's irrational to believe a job is appealing because you've accepted the offer. Still, even though in each case the latter approach doesn't make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier. And the mind generally seems to opt for happiness. In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make.



The human thought processes consistently tend to flow from \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, not vice versa.

- |   | (A)           | ..... | (B)         |
|---|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | belief        | ..... | evidence    |
| ② | justification | ..... | reasoning   |
| ③ | fact          | ..... | fallacy     |
| ④ | approach      | ..... | hypothesis  |
| ⑤ | faith         | ..... | rationality |

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**【13】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 17강 4번)**

Although the extent of human influence on climate change is still being debated, our cars, homes, and these human impacts have increased the pace of climate change. Based on today's scientific knowledge, greenhouse gases need to be reduced in order to prevent the planet's temperature from increasing further. Two recent studies that measure for the first time the quantity of carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) that plants absorb from the atmosphere suggest that global warming does not have as dramatic an effect on the existing ecosystem as previously thought. Plants can apparently still absorb much  $CO_2$  when the temperature increases, but less  $CO_2$  is absorbed when plants do not receive as much water. The availability of water is thus thought to be more important than minimizing changes in temperature. Models to date that focus on  $CO_2$  targets and measures, which largely strive to limit the rise in the global temperature, may thus be wrong. Perhaps a greater focus needs to be directed towards safeguarding the world's water resources.



Recent studies suggest that water resources around the world need to be   (A)   because securing water supply for plants may have more impact on climate change than   (B)   the global temperature.

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)         |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | protected  | ..... | stabilizing |
| ② | protected  | ..... | observing   |
| ③ | eliminated | ..... | stabilizing |
| ④ | eliminated | ..... | observing   |
| ⑤ | exploited  | ..... | increasing  |

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**【14】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 31번)**

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In one experiment, people were placed in one of two positions. Half of the participants were placed in a slumped position, such that their backs were stooped and hunched over, and heads dropped down. In contrast, the other participants were made to sit upright, with their shoulders pulled back and heads held high. After sitting stooped or upright for about three minutes, each participant was sent to another room and asked to try and solve several puzzles that involved tracing over a diagram without lifting their pencil off the page. In fact, many of the puzzles were impossible to solve and Riskind was only interested in how long the participants kept going in the face of failure. Describing his findings in a paper entitled 'They Stoop to Conquer', Riskind noted how the participants who had previously been sitting up straight endured for almost twice as long as the slouchers.

\*stoop 구부리다, 구부정하다    \*\*sloucher 구부정한 자세로 앉은 사람



An experiment suggests that what \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ people adopt has a significant impact on their \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ at a task they are not likely to complete.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | status      |       | persistence |
| ② | posture     |       | persistence |
| ③ | posture     |       | excellence  |
| ④ | personality |       | excellence  |
| ⑤ | personality |       | willpower   |

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**【15】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 37번)**

Have you ever noticed how the worst part of someone's personality is often also the best? You may know a detail-oriented accountant who never tells a joke, nor understands any, but this is in fact what makes him the perfect accountant. Or you may have an aunt who constantly embarrasses everyone with her big mouth, yet is the life of every party. The same duality applies to our species. We certainly don't like our aggressiveness, but would it be such a great idea to create a society without it? Our sports teams wouldn't care about winning or losing, entrepreneurs would be impossible to find, and pop stars would sing only boring songs. I'm not saying that aggressiveness is good, but it enters into everything we do, not just murder and mayhem. Removing human aggression is thus something to consider with care.

\*mayhem: (무차별) 폭력, 대혼란



The human aggressiveness is an examination of the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of human nature; The characteristic we perceive as unnecessary is only \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | duality     |       | relative    |
| ② | duality     |       | absolute    |
| ③ | singleness  |       | relative    |
| ④ | singleness  |       | absolute    |
| ⑤ | personality |       | contrastive |

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※이 책은 저자의 허락없이 내용 일부 혹은 전체를 상업적인 목적으로 무단복제하여 사용할 수 없습니다

**【16】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 2. 15번)**

Conflicts between friends differ in many ways from conflicts with peers, because friends like one another and share a more intimate relationship than do peers. Because of their shared goals and the greater amount of time they spend with one another, friends engage in more conflict than peers. At the same time, they deal with conflict more constructively than do peers. Compared to non-friends, friends show more extended negotiation, compromise, conciliation, communication, and explanation, which are mostly considered moderate. On the other hand, non-friends show higher rates of submission, separation, and third-party intervention. Thus, the strategies that children use to resolve their differences vary depending on the extent to which they like their opponent.

\*conciliation 조정, 회유 \*\* submission 복종



Apart from ones in peers, conflicts between friends tend to be dealt with more \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ because the degree of intimacy between friends is \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ than in peers.

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)           |
|---|-----------|-------|---------------|
| ① | gently    |       | stronger      |
| ② | gently    |       | weaker        |
| ③ | roughly   |       | stronger      |
| ④ | roughly   |       | weaker        |
| ⑤ | violently |       | more powerful |

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**【17】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 26강 2번)**

On the spoiler issue, both hacker and publisher share a key misunderstanding of what reading is all about. People read books for any number of reasons: finding out how the story ends is one among many and not even the most important. If it were otherwise, nobody would ever bother to read a book twice. Reading is about spending time with characters, entering a fictional world, playing with words, and living through a story page by page. The idea that someone could ruin a novel by revealing its ending is like saying you could ruin the *Mona Lisa* by revealing that it's a picture of a woman with a center part. Spoilers are a myth: they don't spoil. No elaborate secrecy campaign is going to make *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* any better than it already is, and no website could possibly make it useless and boring.

\* secrecy campaign 비밀 엄수 작전



Reading a book repeatedly should be \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in most cases because knowing the ending in advance is \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ to affect the readers' satisfaction.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)      |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① | boring      | ..... | likely   |
| ② | boring      | ..... | unlikely |
| ③ | interesting | ..... | likely   |
| ④ | interesting | ..... | unlikely |
| ⑤ | helpful     | ..... | unlikely |

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【18】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 31번)

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We can tell our dreams to someone else and, if we are lucky, his imaginative response to them may give us the illusion of a collective experience. But if the person we tell a dream to turns out to be a sceptic, we have no means of convincing him that we really did have the dream we have told him. If he asks for proof that we had that precise dream and no other one, that we have remembered it correctly, we cannot give it. We cannot ask the people who appeared in the dream to confirm our story. Unlike the events of everyday life, which can, in principle, be confirmed or otherwise by the laws of evidence, dream experiences have a peculiar privacy about them, which can only be partially and often only self-deceptively reduced by recounting them to others.

\* sceptic : 의심 많은 사람



It is hardly possible to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ dreams one had because the realms of them are quite \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)    | ..... | (B)        |
|---|--------|-------|------------|
| ① | share  |       | official   |
| ② | share  |       | individual |
| ③ | recall |       | official   |
| ④ | recall |       | individual |
| ⑤ | ignore |       | explicit   |

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【19】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 13강 8번)

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people. In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.



People's lifestyle has a more \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ influence on the increase of global warming than the increase of \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ does.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | temporary   | ..... | population  |
| ② | significant | ..... | consumption |
| ③ | unexpected  | ..... | consumption |
| ④ | diminished  | ..... | population  |
| ⑤ | direct      | ..... | population  |

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**【20】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 13강 1번)**

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To the casual viewer, a film about high school may be nothing more than simple entertainment. When the films are viewed collectively, however, the high school film genre reveals patterns that go beyond entertainment and teach deeper lessons about American culture. Motion pictures do not necessarily reflect the high school experience accurately. Hollywood routinely twists and shapes reality to maximize dramatic or comic effects. Films must also frame complicated social relationships within two hours and on a two-dimensional canvas. Nevertheless, even if they are not precise social documents of real high schools and real adolescents, these high school films are still culturally meaningful. They have something to teach us about how Americans make sense of education, adolescence, and class inequality.

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Even though high school films do not describe reality \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, they are \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ in terms of social and cultural aspects.

- |   | (A)            | ..... | (B)           |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | accurately     | ..... | experimental  |
| ② | accurately     | ..... | informational |
| ③ | positively     | ..... | political     |
| ④ | positively     | ..... | informational |
| ⑤ | systematically | ..... | experimental  |

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

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Here are a few interesting points about the brain and learning. A key idea behind exercise is getting the right amount of oxygen to the brain. This can also be done through breathing exercises. Just taking the time to breathe deeply and slowly for a few minutes before taking a test or before starting homework can have a positive impact on concentration and motivation. This is why it's often a good idea to have your child get some exercise before leaping into homework. Chewing gum is another way to exercise your brain. Studies also show that like exercise, chewing improves blood circulation in the brain, increases memory, and decreases anxiety — as long as the gum doesn't contain a high percentage of sugar. For this reason, some kids with attention issues are given an accommodation to chew gum during school.

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Breathing deeply before studying is a \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ idea because it helps to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the circulation of oxygen in your brain.

- |   | (A)      | ..... | (B)      |
|---|----------|-------|----------|
| ① | great    |       | block    |
| ② | good     |       | promote  |
| ③ | general  |       | increase |
| ④ | bad      |       | block    |
| ⑤ | terrible |       | deliver  |

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

One of the most common negotiating mistakes is to announce that *you* have found the solution to the problem. City planners unveil their scheme for a new waste-disposal site without having involved the residents of the surrounding neighborhood; in response, a citizens' group immediately organizes to fight the project. Management announces a streamlined work plan without having consulted its employees; the workers secretly sabotage the plan. The national budget director and the President's chief of staff closet themselves with six congressional leaders and emerge with an agreed-upon set of budget cuts; members of Congress who did not engage denounce the agreement and did not accept it in the subsequent vote.

\* streamlined 능률적인 \*\* sabotage 고의로 방해하다 \*\*\* denounce 비난하다



When negotiating counterparts are less \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ during the negotiation process, they have a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ the results of it.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)     |
|---|-------------|-------|---------|
| ① | involved    | ..... | reject  |
| ② | experienced | ..... | accept  |
| ③ | skilled     | ..... | accept  |
| ④ | concerned   | ..... | approve |
| ⑤ | excluded    | ..... | reject  |

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**【23】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 2강 5번)**

As consultants, my colleagues and I have invested considerable effort in advising business and government leaders on how to create more competitive economies. We have tried to do so in a manner that is respectful of local heritages and institutions. Time and again, we have made strong arguments for the need to change specific policies, strategies, actions or modes of communication. For the most part, the leaders with whom we have had the privilege of working have admitted the validity of our perspective. We have learned, however, that good answers to the pressing questions of economic development are not sufficient to engender the change needed to reverse the tides of poorly performing economies. Individuals will often accept intellectual arguments, understand their need to change, and express commitment to changing, but then resort to what is familiar. This tendency to revert to the familiar is not a cultural trait, but it is indicative of some of the deeper challenges faced by those who wish to promote a different, more prosperous vision of the future.

\*engender 낳다



Although economic and political leaders \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ the necessity to change for the competitive economies, they are inclined to stick to the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)        |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① | ignore      | ..... | past       |
| ② | ignore      | ..... | precedent  |
| ③ | emphasize   | ..... | innovative |
| ④ | acknowledge | ..... | moderate   |
| ⑤ | acknowledge | ..... | familiar   |

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**【24】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 37번)**

Flattery involves excessive compliments or praise designed to make someone feel good about him- or herself. Flattery does not have to be insincere. In fact, there is a certain strategy to make your flattery more attractive or likeable to your target of ingratiation. For example, if a friend expresses anxiety about his performance on an important and recently delivered speech, an earnest comment such as, “ I appreciate that you spoke slowly and clearly,” is likely to gain favor for the ingratiator. Similarly, when a salesperson flatters a potential customer regarding an important but unsure attribute, the customer is likely to respond favorably. For example, a consumer may have reservations about his weight and expresses those concerns while trying on business suits. A clever salesperson may flatter the customer by remarking that he is “in better shape than most men his age.”

\*flattery 아첨 \*\* ingratiation 아부, 아첨 \*\*\*ingratiator 환심을 사려는 사람



To make flattery effective, it should be targeted at important \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ from which people feel \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ about their abilities or performance.

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)         |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | attributes | ..... | uncertain   |
| ② | attributes | ..... | assured     |
| ③ | tasks      | ..... | unsatisfied |
| ④ | tasks      | ..... | proud       |
| ⑤ | events     | ..... | confused    |

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

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A study by two researchers at the Graduate School of Social Work at Boston College found that a child's sense of well-being is affected less by the long hours their parents put in at work and more by the mood their parents are in when they come home. Children are better off having a parent who works into the night in a job they love than a parent who works shorter hours but comes home unhappy. This is the influence our jobs have on our families. Working late does not negatively affect our children, but rather, how we feel at work does. Parents may feel guilty, and their children may miss them, but late nights at the office or frequent business trips are not likely the problem. If you don't like your work, for your kids' sake, don't go home.

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The \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of children depends less on the amount of time that parents spend in their offices than the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ given to their parents by their jobs.

- |   | (A)               | ..... | (B)          |
|---|-------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | happiness         | ..... | profits      |
| ② | happiness         | ..... | satisfaction |
| ③ | future dream      | ..... | respect      |
| ④ | future dream      | ..... | satisfaction |
| ⑤ | positive attitude | ..... | profits      |

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**【26】** 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 19강 3번)

Choices about change can only be made in the present. That means that it is important above all to accept where you are now. The first condition, therefore, for fruitful change is that you see clearly where you are at the moment. Do not hide away from present reality. If there are aspects of the present you do not like, you can start to plan how to change: but if you pretend these aspects do not exist, you will never change them. Sometimes you will want to be energetic and active, and will need to know how to exert your will to direct or control the forces around you. At other times a quieter, more accepting form of change may provide what you need, and help you to steer away from turbulent waters into calmer ones. The potential for changing the future can lie only in the present.

\*turbulent 거친



It is crucial to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ where you are currently if you want to make a choice or find the potential in order to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ your future.

- |   | (A)      | ..... | (B)     |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | enjoy    | ..... | alter   |
| ② | enjoy    | ..... | modify  |
| ③ | admit    | ..... | predict |
| ④ | perceive | ..... | alter   |
| ⑤ | perceive | ..... | predict |

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

We always need to ask ourselves, and reflect very carefully about, what we want and why we want it. Knowledge appears to be a good thing, but too much knowledge, or perhaps pursuing that knowledge with too much determination, may very well make our lives pretty miserable. One reason for this is that pursuing knowledge beyond certain limits might be nothing but a fool's errand. We are somehow assuming that we can know everything, that our minds are powerful enough. But why should we assume that? We are ourselves a work of nature, and if nature is powerful enough to create something that is capable of understanding all its workings, then it must also be powerful enough to conceal things from us. There is no guarantee, and in fact it is very unlikely, that we are actually capable of understanding more than a tiny fraction of the universe.

\* fool's errand: 헛수고, 헛고생



Since human intelligence is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, our attempts to understand all knowledge in the world are \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)      |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① | finite    | ..... | useless  |
| ② | finite    | ..... | rational |
| ③ | inherited | ..... | useless  |
| ④ | inherited | ..... | working  |
| ⑤ | declining | ..... | rational |

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**【28】** 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 3강 12번)

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.



Instead of valuing the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of buildings, we need to be more concerned about the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)                 | ..... | (B)                  |
|---|---------------------|-------|----------------------|
| ① | front view          | ..... | building residents   |
| ② | front view          | ..... | building sites       |
| ③ | external appearance | ..... | interior design      |
| ④ | economic worth      | ..... | architecture critics |
| ⑤ | economic worth      | ..... | building design      |

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

Of all the arguments that can persuade us that beasts do not have thought, the chief, in my view, is as follows. Granted that in a single species some are more perfect than others, no differently than among men — as can be seen in horses and dogs, some of whom learn much more quickly than others what they are taught. Granted also that they all easily communicate to us by voice or other bodily movements their natural impulses, like anger, fear, hunger, and the like. Nevertheless, it has never been observed that any brute beast arrived at such perfection that it could use true speech, that is, that it indicated by words or signs something that can be attributed to thought alone, and not to a natural impulse. For speech is the only certain sign of thought concealed in the body, and all men make use of it, but not any brute.

\*brute 이성이 없는; 동물[짐승]



\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ can be taken to be the true \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_ between men and brutes.

- |   | (A)      | ..... | (B)         |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | Learning | ..... | boundary    |
| ② | Voice    | ..... | closeness   |
| ③ | Movement | ..... | diversity   |
| ④ | Thought  | ..... | similarity  |
| ⑤ | Speech   | ..... | differentia |

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**【30】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 32번)**

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The sooner you start financial planning, the better prepared you'll be to adapt your plans to changing personal circumstances, such as changing or losing a job, relocating to a new state, getting married, having children, or losing a spouse through divorce or death. However, this is the time when you're most susceptible. Postpone any action until you have had time to recover from the event and evaluate all your options carefully. This can be difficult because some financial salespeople will rush to contact you in these circumstances. For example, when you have a child, you will find that insurance agents, financial planners, and stockbrokers actively encourage you to buy insurance and start investing in a college fund. Although these are valid objectives, don't be pushed into any expensive decisions.

-----



It is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ not to rush into \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ decisions in vulnerable times.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)            |
|---|-------------|-------|----------------|
| ① | desirable   |       | educational    |
| ② | desirable   |       | monetary       |
| ③ | important   |       | emotional      |
| ④ | undesirable |       | financial      |
| ⑤ | undesirable |       | circumstantial |

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【31】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 3. 20번)

-----

In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into Arabic, not from Arabic into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the imbalance. Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's *Cairo Trilogy*, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world.

\*allegory 우화, 풍자



A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of readily available Arabic literature translated into English may \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ mutual understanding between America and Arab societies.

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)        |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① | shortage  | ..... | facilitate |
| ② | shortage  | ..... | obstruct   |
| ③ | surplus   | ..... | facilitate |
| ④ | abundance | ..... | obstruct   |
| ⑤ | abundance | ..... | restrict   |

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【32】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 16강 12번)

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In the years before Henry Ford conceived of his famous assembly line, the process of manufacturing followed the so-called English System. This system centered around a craftsman producing each part of a product individually and then assembling those parts into the finished product. Then a world-changing event took place. A Ford engineer named William C. Klann visited a slaughterhouse in Chicago, where he observed what was referred to as a *disassembly line*. On this line, animals were moved along a conveyor as one worker removed the same piece from each animal, over and over. Klann drew a comparison between cows and cars – his famous "slaughterhouse revelation." Although one was being taken apart, and the other put together, he perceived the similarities. The slaughtering process was efficient, compared to the inefficiency of one worker disassembling a cow entirely on his own. He reported his observations to Ford: skepticism prevailed, but Klann was given the green light to try his conveyor idea.

-----



William C. Klann spotted the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ between the two processing systems and created an assembly line where each worker has \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ car parts to deal with.

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)      |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① | parallels   | ..... | specific |
| ② | differences | ..... | maximal  |
| ③ | parallels   | ..... | various  |
| ④ | differences | ..... | specific |
| ⑤ | discrepancy | ..... | various  |

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**【33】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 34번)**

Globes provide the most accurate depiction of surface features on Earth; they are the only true representation of distance, area, direction, and proximity. However, you can't fold up a globe and put it into your pocket. Moreover, if you need to locate a particular city street in a specific city, you would need a very large globe. Another problem with using a globe is that only one half of the globe can be viewed at one time. These are the reasons flat maps were developed - three-dimensional Earth is projected onto a two-dimensional map. It is easier to carry a map just about anywhere; they are portable. Maps provide easy-to-use references and can show the Earth's entire surface or just a particular part. Maps also show more detail such as a wide range of topics including physical and cultural features of the Earth. However, even though these flat maps are convenient and do display spatial information, they are not reality and can give a distorted view because they are not three-dimensional representations.

\*proximity 근접성



Although maps are more \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ than globes, portraying all or part of the Earth on a flat surface can't be done without \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)           | ..... | (B)          |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | user-friendly | ..... | authenticity |
| ② | user-friendly | ..... | distortion   |
| ③ | convenient    | ..... | accuracy     |
| ④ | conventional  | ..... | hardship     |
| ⑤ | conventional  | ..... | closeness    |

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**【34】** 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 10강 4번)

The championship-level players of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS) seem to place a lot of importance on strategies that deliberately depart from randomization, and try to exploit the other player's attempts to interpret patterns. How successful are these attempts? One kind of evidence would come from consistency of success. If some players are better at deploying nonrandom strategies, they should do well in contest after contest, year after year. The World RPS Society does not "have the manpower to record how each competitor does at the Championships and the sport is not developed enough so that others track the information. In general, there have not been too many consistent players in a statistically significant way, but the Silver medalist from 2003 made it back to the final 8 the following year." This suggests that elaborate strategies do not give any persistent advantage.

\*deploy 효율적으로 사용하다



The \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of success is not built by \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ plans in the game of Rock Paper Scissors (RPS).

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)           |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | randomness | ..... | concrete      |
| ② | continuity | ..... | well-known    |
| ③ | variance   | ..... | well-known    |
| ④ | continuity | ..... | sophisticated |
| ⑤ | randomness | ..... | sophisticated |

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**【35】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 6강 1번)**

As adults, many of us have difficulty acknowledging our anger, even when it is fully justified. We may swallow our anger and ignore other feelings because we learned when we were very young that it was unacceptable to express such feelings. As children we might have shouted at our parents: "I hate you! I never want to see you again!" Then we may have heard an upset parent reply: "How dare you say such a thing—after all I've done for you! I don't ever want to hear that from you again!" We soon take these messages to mean, "Don't be angry! Never be angry with those you love! Keep control of yourself!" And we do just that, keeping many of our feelings to ourselves, stuffing them in the pit of our stomach and pretending we do not experience them. It is not surprising that so many people suffer from migraine headaches, peptic ulcers, hypertension, and heart disease.

\*migraine headache 편두통 \*\*peptic ulcer (위 · 십이지장의) 소화성 궤양



Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ their emotions from childhood, which might lead them to have \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)      | ..... | (B)        |
|---|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | reveal   | ..... | disorders  |
| ② | suppress | ..... | confidence |
| ③ | reveal   | ..... | confidence |
| ④ | suppress | ..... | disorders  |
| ⑤ | change   | ..... | weaknesses |

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【36】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 35번)

-----

A toy shop selling teddy bears and a range of soft toys wanted to encourage more families with children to visit their shop. They wanted to communicate fun and excitement and to drive the right people to their door. They came up with the idea of running a *hunt-the-bears* competition. They took pictures of all their top bears and gave them all a special name. They arranged to put pictures of the bears up in different places in the town centre. To enter the competition, families had to complete an entry form that requested contact details. The competition involved correctly matching the named bears with a location. All correct entries were entered into a drawing to win the bear of their choice. Competition entry forms had to be delivered to the shop where entrants were given a special gift voucher. This creative marketing idea generated a lot of fun and attracted a crowd of excited kids who all wanted a bear.

-----



Involving (A) as a marketing strategy enabled a toy shop to (B) more kids.

- |   | (A)           | ..... | (B)        |
|---|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | competition   | ..... | draw       |
| ② | cooperation   | ..... | invite     |
| ③ | competition   | ..... | discipline |
| ④ | communication | ..... | invite     |
| ⑤ | cooperation   | ..... | draw       |

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**【37】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 21강 4번)**

When oil is discovered beneath some wildlife reserve, it is no longer enough to argue that the wildlife is worth preserving because it brings an economic return. It may be possible to argue that with a 100-year projection, because oil fields run dry while ecosystems can persist forever. But as the saying goes, people eat in the short term. When this happens, then - and it will happen more and more - the only argument left is the ethical one: that the animals should be conserved because it is right to conserve them. Of course they should probably bring some economic return; but it is the ethical point - that their conservation is 'good' - that will enable them to prevail even when their destruction could bring even greater return. The economic return from tourism, in short, should not be seen as the reason for conserving animals. Tourism merely makes it economically possible to do what is right.

\*prevail 널리 퍼지다



The fundamental reasons for conserving animals come not from \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ ones but from \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

- |   | (A)           | ..... | (B)           |
|---|---------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | economic      | ..... | ethical       |
| ② | environmental | ..... | ethical       |
| ③ | economic      | ..... | political     |
| ④ | environmental | ..... | political     |
| ⑤ | cultural      | ..... | psychological |

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**【38】** 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 19번)

-----

By "scarcity," most of us mean that goods are in short supply: there isn't enough of something to go around. While there often is no clear-cut understanding of what constitutes "enough," the simple fact is that there is more than sufficient food to sustain everyone on the planet. The important question, then, is why the staples of life are so unequally distributed - why, for example, the United States, with little more than 5 percent of the world's population, uses approximately 40 percent of the world's resources. What appears to be a problem of scarcity usually turns out, on closer inspection, to be a problem of distribution. But mainstream economists are notably unconcerned with distributional issues: they talk only about whether a given system is productive or efficient, and it is up to us to ask, "For whom?"

-----



A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of resources comes from unfair \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of them.

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)          |
|---|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | lack      |       | production   |
| ② | abundance |       | inspection   |
| ③ | lack      |       | distribution |
| ④ | abundance |       | distribution |
| ⑤ | fraction  |       | inspection   |

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**【39】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 19번)**

-----

It probably goes without saying that the middle of the fight is where emotional clutter gets in the way. In the heat of the moment, anger, defensiveness, and a lot of other emotions interfere with your ability to see clearly and act based on your priorities. Everyone knows that when you *see red* the best thing to do is to stop and take a deep breath. But knowing and doing are very different. What if you actually stopped long enough to inhale deeply and exhale completely? Would it change the argument? There's only one way to find out. In the mid-fight moment that you create, I want you to summon your priorities. How important is this fight to you? Can the discussion be had in a calm, loving manner? Can you elevate the fight from accusation and blame to explanation and understanding? If you can, you'll be doing good work that will benefit your relationship in the long run.

\*clutter 혼란



In the midst of a fight, your \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ should be considered rather than depending on your \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)           |
|---|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | priorities |       | emotion       |
| ② | priorities |       | relationship  |
| ③ | ability    |       | emotion       |
| ④ | ability    |       | understanding |
| ⑤ | argument   |       | relationship  |

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**【40】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 27강 1번)**

The rise of computer technologies and networking is due to collective action similar to that of other social movements, such as the environmental movement, the anti-tobacco movement, the movement against drinking and driving, or the women's movement, for example. While each has its own particular goals, for example, clean air, elimination of smoking in public places, reduced traffic accidents and deaths from drunk driving, or equality of opportunity, they all focus on correcting some situation to which they object or changing the circumstances for a group that suffers some sort of social disadvantage. Similarly, advocates of computerization focus on the creation of a new world order where people and organizations use state-of-the-art computing equipment and the physical limitations of time and space are overcome.

\*state-of-the-art 최첨단의



Just as many social movements aim to correct social \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, the desire for social \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ underlies computerization.

- |   | (A)            | ..... | (B)        |
|---|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① | injustice      | ..... | approval   |
| ② | injustice      | ..... | reform     |
| ③ | indifference   | ..... | approval   |
| ④ | indifference   | ..... | revolution |
| ⑤ | infrastructure | ..... | revolution |

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**【41】** 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 9강 1번)

Early unions, viewing women and children as a threat to men's jobs and wages, mounted campaigns to drive children and women out of factory and mining jobs. Unions found allies in middle-class reformers, who fought for laws to protect children and women from dangerous or immoral working conditions. Pressure from both unions and reformers led nineteenth-century lawmakers in Europe and the United States to pass protective labor laws banning many employment practices. These laws prohibited firms from employing children and women to work more than a fixed number of hours a day, to lift more than specified weights, to work at night, or to hold certain jobs. Although these laws may have protected some women, they denied many other women high-paying factory jobs. Gendered assumptions gave women but not men protection from hazardous work and gave men but not women the right to weigh risks against rewards in deciding for themselves how to earn a living.



Although both early unions (intending to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ men's jobs) and middle-class reformers (struggling to protect children and women) contributed to passing protective labor laws, these laws \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ many women of the right to choose their own jobs.

- |   | (A)        | ..... | (B)       |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | abandon    | ..... | convinced |
| ② | expand     | ..... | convinced |
| ③ | complexify | ..... | deprived  |
| ④ | simplify   | ..... | robbed    |
| ⑤ | secure     | ..... | deprived  |

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**【42】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 35번)**

-----

To what extent is the human brain programmed for speech? The answer is unclear. Our brains are heavier than those of other animals. Of course, size alone is not particularly important. Elephants have bigger brains than humans, but they do not talk. But elephants also have bigger bodies, so some people have suggested that it is the brain-body ratio which matters. At first sight, this seems a promising approach. It appears quite reasonable to suggest that a high brain-body ratio means high intelligence, which in turn might be a prerequisite for language, especially when we find that the brain of an adult human is more than 2 percent of his or her total weight, while that of an adult chimp is less than 1 percent. But such ratios can be very misleading. Some animals are designed to carry around large reserves of energy, making their bodies enormously heavy. Camels, for example, are not necessarily more stupid than horses just because they have huge humps.

\*prerequisite 필수 조건



Though some have argued that the brain-body ratio affects speech ability \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, it does not seem to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ with speech competence.

- |   | (A)           | ..... | (B)       |
|---|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | significantly | ..... | compare   |
| ② | significantly | ..... | correlate |
| ③ | slightly      | ..... | hold      |
| ④ | slightly      | ..... | correlate |
| ⑤ | negatively    | ..... | compare   |

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

-----

Studies indicate that wind turbines kill up to 100,000 birds each year in the United States. Most wind turbines involved in these deaths were built 20 years ago from now outdated designs, and some were built in bird migration corridors. Wind power developers now study bird migration paths in order to avoid them when building wind farms. Newer turbine designs use slower blade rotation speeds and do not provide places for birds to perch or nest, which also reduces bird casualties. In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes. Each year, according to Defenders of Wildlife, more than 1.4 billion birds are killed by collisions with buildings and other human structures and by cars, trucks, and cats. And each year coal-burning power plants kill about 14.5 million birds and nuclear power plants about 327,000. Together these numbers total about 1.5 billion birds a year in the United States — 15,000 times the number of birds killed by wind turbines.

-----



Effects of wind turbines on bird \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ are relatively \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison with other factors.

- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)           |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | casualties   | ..... | insignificant |
| ② | migration    | ..... | tremendous    |
| ③ | reproduction | ..... | moderate      |
| ④ | casualties   | ..... | excessive     |
| ⑤ | migration    | ..... | neutral       |

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**【44】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 20강 24-25번)**

Online communication has triggered a new magnitude of rudeness. The virtual world allows us to express our hostility without revealing our identities. Anonymity makes millions of us digital snipers. To paraphrase Odysseus's words to the Cyclops in Greek mythology, "Our name is Nobody." We are Nobodies communicating with Nobodies. Snideness is the order of the day. Even when we communicate with people we know, we are less restrained because we don't have to deal with their reactions the way we would if they were present (even as a voice on the phone). Thinking about what happens online as not "really real," but rather as taking place in an alternate reality, gives many of us further license for abuse. This is when life feels like a video game, where everybody gets hit but nobody gets hurt. Whatever the reasons might be, millions of digital residents believe that (or at least act as though) on the Net anything can be said about anybody and to anybody at any time. The digital world seems to have become a repository of our collective moral toxins. What happens on the Net, however, does not stay on the Net. The "everything goes" mode of online communication is inevitably causing a relaxing of standards in the offline world.

\*sniper 저격수 \*\*snideness 험뜬음 \*\*\*repository 저장소



Online \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ make(s) rudeness prevail on the Internet, which may lead to an eventual \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of ethical standards in the real world.

- |   | (A)          |    | (B)           |
|---|--------------|----|---------------|
| ① | anonymity    | …… | tightening    |
| ② | anonymity    | …… | loosening     |
| ③ | transactions | …… | tightening    |
| ④ | transactions | …… | loosening     |
| ⑤ | businesses   | …… | establishment |

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**【45】 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 6강 7-8번)**

One of the most conspicuous examples of the power of language in the business world comes from the bottled water marketplace. While somewhat less popular these days, the industry can teach us a powerful lesson, as companies created tremendous prestige for an ordinary product. If you have ever shopped for bottled water, you know that some brands command more than three times the price of their generic counterparts. Have you ever wondered why people choose to invest in these drinks when less expensive alternatives are readily available? Thinking that taste might be the reason, I compared a brand of luxury bottled water and generic bottled water in a blind taste test. To my surprise, I actually preferred generic brands over the luxury brand. With taste being more or less equal, what is it that elevates the luxury brand? Customer perception. Customers invest in pricey bottled water because they perceive it as more valuable. Just as important, they take pride in being associated with it. To create its desired image, the luxury brand and similar brands incorporate clever use of language in their marketing. Pick up any brand of luxury bottled water, examine its label and, through language, you'll experience "from the French Alps," "purity," and "rejuvenation." These masterful words evoke positive images with which customers aspire to associate.

\*conspicuous 뚜렷한, 눈에 잘 띄는 \*\*generic 상표 등록이 되어 있지 않는 \*\*\*rejuvenation 원기 회복, 회춘



\_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ language contributes to the luxury brand's \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ worth, and to the reasons why it rises far above the sensed value of generic brands.

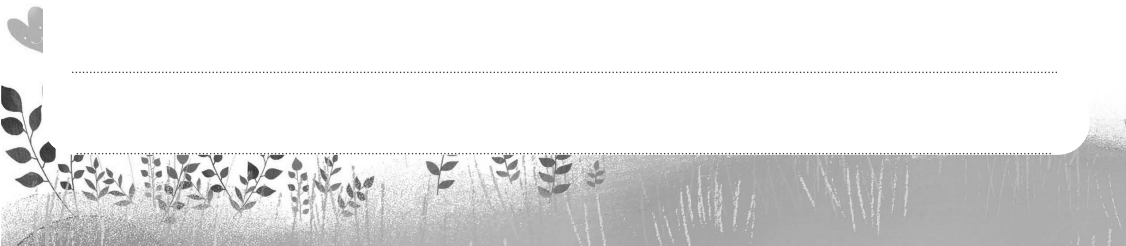
- |   | (A)          | ..... | (B)        |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① | Contemporary | ..... | perceived  |
| ② | Strategic    | ..... | perceived  |
| ③ | Figurative   | ..... | undeniable |
| ④ | Contemporary | ..... | undeniable |
| ⑤ | Strategic    | ..... | permanent  |

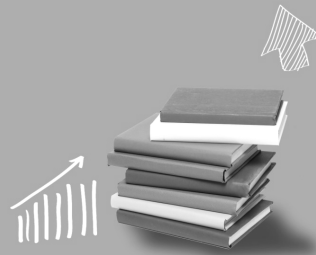
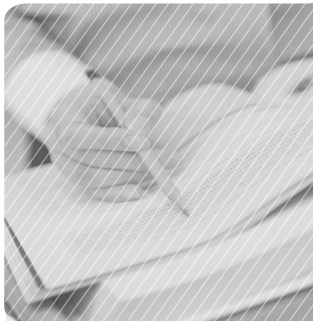
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# Memo

A large white rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.





# 문맥상 어휘 추론



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【1】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 15강 6번)

Many health education campaigns have attempted to motivate people to (A) change/keep their behavior through fear or guilt. Anti-drinking and driving campaigns at Christmas show the devastating effects on families of road accident victims: smoking prevention posters urge parents not to 'teach your children how to smoke.' Increasingly hard-hitting campaigns are used amongst others to (B) reduce/raise awareness of the consequences of heavy drinking, smoking and drug use. Whether such campaigns do succeed in shocking people to change their behavior is the subject of ongoing debate. Although fear can encourage a negative attitude and even an intention to change, such feelings tend to (C) appear/disappear over time and when faced with a real decision-making situation. Being very frightened can also lead people to deny and avoid the message. Protection Motivation theory suggests that fear only works if the threat is perceived as serious and likely to occur if the person does not follow the recommended advice.

\*devastating 엄청난 충격을 주는

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	change	.....	reduce	.....	appear
②	change	.....	raise	.....	appear
③	change	.....	raise	.....	disappear
④	keep	.....	reduce	.....	disappear
⑤	keep	.....	raise	.....	appear

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**【2】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 3번)**

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Science is all about possibilities. We propose theories, conjectures, hypotheses, and explanations. We collect evidence and data, and we ① test the theories against this new evidence. If the data rejects our theory, then we change the theory. In this way science ② advances, and we gain greater and greater understanding. But there is always the possibility of new evidence arising which ③ contradicts the existing theories. It's the very essence of science that its conclusions can change, that is, that its truths are ④ absolute. The intrinsic good sense of this is contained within the remark reportedly made by the distinguished economist John Maynard Keynes, responding to the criticism that he had ⑤ altered his position on monetary policy during the 1930s Depression: "When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do, sir?"

\*conjecture 추측 \*\*monetary 통화[화폐]의

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**【3】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 21번)**

Indeed, there is a well-established principle in sociology suggesting that social groupings larger than 150-200 become increasingly hierarchical in structure. Small social groups tend to (A) strengthen / lack structure of any kind, relying instead on personal contacts to oil the wheels of social intercourse. But with more people to coordinate, hierarchical structures are required. There must be chiefs to direct, and a police force to ensure that social rules are followed. And this turns out to be an unwritten rule in modern business organization too. Businesses with (B) fewer / more than 150-220 people can be organized on entirely informal lines, relying on personal contacts between employees to ensure the proper exchange of information. But larger businesses require (C) informal / formal management structures to channel contacts and ensure that each employee knows what he or she is responsible for and whom they should report to.

\*intercourse 교류

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	strengthen	.....	fewer	.....	formal
②	strengthen	.....	more	.....	formal
③	lack	.....	fewer	.....	formal
④	lack	.....	more	.....	informal
⑤	lack	.....	fewer	.....	informal

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**【4】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 25강 4번)**

Ensuring that the process of learning is itself enjoyable is, in part, the responsibility of each student, especially in college and graduate school, where they have more (A) dependence / independence. Yet by the time students are mature enough to take responsibility for their education, most have already internalized the capability to enjoy what they are doing. They learn from their parents that grades and prizes are the measure of success, that their responsibility is to produce (B) outstanding / moderate report cards rather than to enjoy learning for learning's sake. Educators — teachers and parents — who care about helping children lead happy lives must first themselves believe that happiness is the ultimate end. Children are extremely (C) sensitive/ resistant to cues and will internalize their educators' beliefs even when these beliefs are implicit.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)         |       | (C)       |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | dependence   | ..... | outstanding | ..... | resistant |
| ② | independence | ..... | outstanding | ..... | sensitive |
| ③ | dependence   | ..... | moderate    | ..... | sensitive |
| ④ | independence | ..... | moderate    | ..... | sensitive |
| ⑤ | dependence   | ..... | moderate    | ..... | resistant |

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**【5】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 15강 2번)**

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find? A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others. Despite the (A) convergence / diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics. This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take a (B) multiple / unitary view of the human mind. This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general. Children who do not exhibit (C) complement / competence in language and logic are often identified as at-risk for school failure. Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized.

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)      |       | (C)        |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | convergence | ..... | multiple | ..... | complement |
| ② | convergence | ..... | unitary  | ..... | competence |
| ③ | diversity   | ..... | multiple | ..... | complement |
| ④ | diversity   | ..... | unitary  | ..... | complement |
| ⑤ | diversity   | ..... | unitary  | ..... | competence |

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**【6】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 7강 6번)**

How do you find a mentor? You may already be ① acquainted with someone who would make a good mentor. Maybe there is someone at your work who is in a position where you would someday like to have. Or perhaps there is a college professor who might have the time to help you along with your journey. You'll ② never know until you ask. You don't have to have ③ informal discussions, requesting that a person become your official mentor with rigorously scheduled appointments and bi-weekly progress reports. Instead, you may want to simply approach the subject by telling the person that you are trying to get to a certain point in your life and you would love to have someone's ④ guidance. Maybe offer to meet for coffee or dinner once in a while and use these meetings as times when you can find out if he or she thinks you are moving in the ⑤ right direction.

**【7】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 13강 3번)**

Even though people seek both social status and affluence, their primary goal is to ① attain social status. A case can be made, in particular, that their pursuit of affluence is instrumental: they pursue it not for its own sake but because increased ② affluence will enhance their social standing. Why, after all, do they want the clothes, the car, and the house they long for? In large part because attaining these things will ③ influence other people. Indeed, if there were no one around to impress, few would feel driven to live a life of luxury, even if they could attain that luxury without having to work for it. Let's suppose ④ impoverished individuals found themselves living in a culture in which people despised rather than admired those who live in luxury. In that case, they would ⑤ abandon their mansion and late-model car in favor of a modest home with an old car parked in the driveway.

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**【8】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 1강 7번)**

People are frequently ① unable to define their own goals and rules of operation — they can conscientiously follow what they are told to do, but are wary of improvising or changing strategies when they reach an impasse. In many endeavors such lack of ② initiative can only lead to disaster. Mountaineers prepare their routes obsessively, and it is not ③ unusual for a climbing team to spend days at the base of an intended climb, checking the rock face through telescopes, and planning each of the hundreds of moves they will make after they start. Such advance work will usually ④ doubt a successful climb. Quite often, however, once the team is on its way the route will look quite different than it did from base camp. The rock could be looser than expected, more covered with ice, more overhanging. Unless the team is willing to shift to an ⑤ alternative route, should the circumstances demand it, they might pay for it dearly.

\*wary 경계하는 \*\*improvise 임시변통으로 만들다 \*\*\*impasse 교착 상태

**【9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 11강 3번)**

A piece of evidence that supports the infant's capacity to understand other people's emotions is provided by the "still-face" procedure developed by Edward Tronick. In this procedure, the mother is instructed to distort her ① affective feedback to her infant by assuming an expressionless face (a still face) after a period of normal playful exchanges with her child. The child first becomes ② unpleasantly surprised to observe the mother's emotionless expression; the child then attempts to get her attention in an effort to restore affect to her emotionally blank face. When these efforts ③ fail, the child becomes overtly uncomfortable, distressed, and anxious. Finally, when the mother's face does not change, the child becomes indifferent, ④ detached, and apathetic. Most infants react physiologically to the mother's still face with an increased heart rate, which Edward Tronick attributed to ⑤ facilitation of the infant's goal of relating to others.

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\*apathetic 냉담한

【10】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 1강 4번)

Although globalization processes are often (A) praised / blamed for language loss, in some cases communities and language activists, including linguistic anthropologists, are using web-based technology to save endangered languages. Bud Lane III is one of the last surviving speakers of Siletz-Dee-ni, an indigenous language in a small community in Oregon. Siletz-Dee-ni began to decline in the mid-1850s when several cultural groups, speaking different languages and dialects, were placed on the same reservation. To communicate they began speaking a Chinook jargon that replaced Siletz-Dee-ni. Fortunately, this language has been (B) based / immortalized on a “talking dictionary” using Lane’s own voice. This talking dictionary now contains 14,000 words and, with the language on the Internet, young people in the community are beginning to learn the language once again — they even text in Siletz-Dee-ni. Other communities with endangered languages are also (C) declining / embracing social media — YouTube, text messaging, and websites — as a vehicle for saving their languages.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	praised	.....	based	.....	declining
②	praised	.....	immortalized	.....	embracing
③	blamed	.....	based	.....	declining
④	blamed	.....	immortalized	.....	embracing
⑤	blamed	.....	immortalized	.....	declining

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**【11】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 유형편 12강 5번)**

-----

Experiences of family members during the immigration influence patterns of gender socialization. For example, Mexican married couples who migrate to the United States tend to ① adopt more egalitarian family roles. This is not simply the result of living in a different culture, as many would believe, but is an ② adaptation to migration itself. Families are often separated during the early phases of their migration. Men may live in bachelor communities for a time, where they often learn to cook and clean for themselves. Once the family is reunited, the men do not necessarily discard these newly learned behaviors. Other immigrant groups have ③ similar experiences. In China, women have historically had ④ high rates of labor force participation, but when they migrated to the United States, like other immigrant groups, women's work was necessary to support families. Cultural norms about the desirability of women working then ⑤ change as the result of actual experience.

\* egalitarian:평등주의의

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【12】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 12강 4번)

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In the early 1950s a theory was suggested that men or animals that have been exposed for some time to a particular sensory stimulus respond with pleasure to minor variations from that stimulus. And (A) confirmatory / controversial evidence has come from a number of studies. For instance, human babies who have been made familiar with a particular 'abstract' visual pattern take pleasure in seeing new patterns which are minor (B) transactions / transformations of the original. Among animals, it has been shown, for instance, that chicks who have been 'imprinted' early in life on an artificial stimulus soon come to prefer new stimuli which are (C) slightly / significantly different from the one they are familiar with. Neither babies nor chicks are attracted to stimuli which are wholly unrelated to what they have already seen.

-----

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	confirmatory	.....	transactions	.....	significantly
②	confirmatory	.....	transformations	.....	slightly
③	controversial	.....	transactions	.....	significantly
④	controversial	.....	transformations	.....	slightly
⑤	controversial	.....	transactions	.....	slightly

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**【13】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 28번)**

-----

It's not just in science, of course, that we use and misuse logic. Logic is the way we ① order our thoughts and make sense of the world. As we grow up, our eyes learn to ② interpret things we see, from recognizing particular arrangements of lines and shadows as three-dimensional boxes to identifying faces as friendly or hostile. So logic ③ helps us find our way through the world. Logical argument is, also, if our use of logic is good, an invaluable way of checking if our insights are actually ④ correct. And, of course, it can be a very effective way of justifying our ideas to other people. Indeed, logic can seem so ⑤ imperfect that all of us bring it into our everyday conversations all the time.

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**【14】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 유형편 17강 2번)**

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Oxidation is the process by which atoms and molecules lose electrons as they come into contact with other atoms and molecules; it's one of the most basic chemical ① reactions in the universe. When you cut an apple and it turns brown in contact with air or when your car bumper rusts, you're ② witnessing oxidation at work. Oxidation happens within our bodies as well. Some of it is natural and good: oxidation ③ facilitates the transfer of energy within the body. Oxidation also gets rid of potentially harmful foreign substances in the body by making them water-soluble (and therefore able to flow out of the body through urine.) Excessive ④ uncontrolled oxidation, however, is the enemy of health and longevity in humans, just as excessive oxidation turns your new car into a junker and your apple slice into compost. Oxidation produces something called free radicals, which we know are responsible for ⑤ preventing aging and promoting cancer.

\*oxidation 산화(작용) \*\*compost 퇴비 \*\*\*free radical 활성 산소

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**【15】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 34번)**

We are programmed to be together. Even when we think we are being most individual in the way we present ourselves through the fashions we wear and the way we cut our hair, we are (A) conforming / objecting to this truth. Exactitudes is an ongoing photo project started by Dutch photographer Arie Versluis and stylist Elly Yttenbroek in 1995. The two tour the world taking pictures of individuals from social groups wherever they are to be found and get individuals to pose in identical poses. They then display shots of these individuals in grids of 4x3, so that the (B) differences / similarities are clear. The tattoo section shows that even when we think of the most individualist of fashions – having someone draw on your body – the individuals are clearly doing what other individuals are doing and not being ‘different’ and unique. Our efforts to be (C) collective / individual are ultimately in vain.

- |   | (A)        |    | (B)          |    | (C)        |
|---|------------|----|--------------|----|------------|
| ① | conforming | …… | differences  | …… | collective |
| ② | conforming | …… | similarities | …… | individual |
| ③ | conforming | …… | differences  | …… | individual |
| ④ | objecting  | …… | similarities | …… | individual |
| ⑤ | objecting  | …… | similarities | …… | collective |

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**【16】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 26강 1번)**

Until the eighteenth century it was correct to say "you was" if you were referring to one person. It sounds odd today, but the logic is (A) faulty / faultless. *Was* is a singular verb and *were* a plural one. Why should you use a plural verb when the sense is clearly singular? "I'm hurrying, are I not?" is hopelessly ungrammatical, but "I'm hurrying, aren't I?" - merely a contraction of the same words - is (B) imperfect / perfect English. *Many* is almost always a plural (as in "Many people were there"), but not when it is followed by *a*, as in "Many a man was there." There's no inherent reason why these things should be so. They are (C) indefensible / defensible in terms of grammar. They are because they are.

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)       |       | (C)          |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | faultless | ..... | imperfect | ..... | defensible   |
| ② | faultless | ..... | perfect   | ..... | defensible   |
| ③ | faultless | ..... | perfect   | ..... | indefensible |
| ④ | faulty    | ..... | imperfect | ..... | indefensible |
| ⑤ | faulty    | ..... | perfect   | ..... | defensible   |

**【17】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 3강 2번)**

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been ① conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. However, ② highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the ③ increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this. It has ④ ceased its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. Switch to a raw food diet and disease will ⑤ disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

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**【18】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능2. 8강 3번)**

There is a rate of breathing that provides a healthy balance of matching the supply and demand of oxygen in your body, and if you breathe within this healthy balance, you are doing just fine. If, however, your breathing rate is (A) inside / outside the bounds of the healthy balance, then side effects can start kicking in to work against you. Going beyond the healthy balance of breathing on the high end results in hyperventilation, which means you are breathing rapidly. This situation is indeed (B) successful / unsuccessful in getting more oxygen into your body. Side effects happen, however, because with every breath you breathe out, you are breathing out carbon dioxide. Even though carbon dioxide is a waste product, your body needs a healthy amount of it to function properly. If you breathe out too (C) little / much of the carbon dioxide, then you diminish your body's level of carbon dioxide to less than the healthy level. You then start getting symptoms of hyperventilation such as light-headedness.

\*hyperventilation : 과다호흡

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)          |       | (C)    |
|---|---------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|
| ① | inside  | ..... | successful   | ..... | little |
| ② | inside  | ..... | unsuccessful | ..... | much   |
| ③ | outside | ..... | successful   | ..... | much   |
| ④ | outside | ..... | successful   | ..... | little |
| ⑤ | outside | ..... | unsuccessful | ..... | much   |

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**【19】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 40번)**

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Often, you may have observed students reading a passage very ① slowly and vocalizing (i.e reading every word aloud) and re-reading sentences they have already read earlier because they have not comprehended the passage. When tested for comprehension, they score very ② low. Why does it happen? Why do students score badly on comprehension when they have read a passage ③ repeatedly? This happens because in reading the passage very slowly and very carefully the students have concentrated so ④ much on the individual words and created so many fixations that they have failed to get the overall meaning of the passage. It is like seeing a film slowly, frame by frame. Ask the people who read fast and they will testify that there is no need to read slowly. Reading slowly ⑤ harmonizes with one's comprehension because it causes too many artificial breaks and fixations which only block the smooth intake of ideas.

\*fixation : 집착, 고정

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**【20】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 유형편 2강 Let's Check It Out)**

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Good communicators are aware of their own behavior and its effects on others. Researchers call that awareness self-monitoring. People who are "high self-monitors" pay ① close attention to the way they look, sound, and act in social situations. In contrast, people who are "low self-monitors" often seem ② unconscious of both their own behaviors and other people's reactions to them. For instance, you may know someone who never seems to notice that he dominates the conversation or who seems ③ unaware that she speaks louder than anyone around her. Self-monitoring usually makes people more ④ incompetent communicators because it enables them to see how their behavior fits or doesn't fit in a given social setting. In addition, high self-monitors often have the ability to understand people's emotions and social behaviors ⑤ accurately.

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**【21】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 5강 3번)**

A new, bold experiment called Start-Up Chile is designed in Chile. The Chilean government is literally importing early-stage entrepreneurs from around the world who are starting new ventures with the goal of (A) infecting / restraining the local community with an entrepreneurial spirit. Start-Up Chile offers start-up companies the chance to come to Chile for six months to start their company. Each venture that is selected to participate is given \$40,000 to pay for their local expenses as well as space in the Start-Up Chile collaborative workspace. The participants share what they are doing and are encouraged to hire (B) global / local talent to help with their venture. The goal is to inspire people in Chile to consider starting their own companies by exposing them to role models from around the world. Start-Up Chile literally wants to change their minds, making them less (C) courageous / fearful of failure and more open to opportunities.

\*entrepreneur: 기업가, 사업가

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)    |       | (C)        |
|---|-------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| ① | infecting   | ..... | global | ..... | courageous |
| ② | infecting   | ..... | local  | ..... | fearful    |
| ③ | infecting   | ..... | global | ..... | fearful    |
| ④ | restraining | ..... | local  | ..... | fearful    |
| ⑤ | restraining | ..... | global | ..... | courageous |

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**【22】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 2강 3번)**

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Recently, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly unaffordable or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either eliminating the shoulder lane or ① narrowing the existing lanes. In theory, this is riskier because on narrow lanes there is a ② greater chance of one car drifting into another. There is literally less room for error. On the other hand, wider lanes, which are presumably safer, have been shown to increase speed and may encourage drivers not to drive ③ cautiously. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be ④ safe. So far, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to ⑤ mixed conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically significant.

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**【23】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 12강 1번)**

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The easiest savings at the office come from not using paper that's unwanted or unneeded. In an experiment at its Swiss headquarters, for example, Dow Europe cut office paper flow by about 30% in six weeks simply by ① discouraging unneeded information. For instance, mailing lists were ② eliminated and senders of memos got back receipts indicating whether each recipient had wanted the information. Taking those and other small steps, Dow ③ lowered labor productivity by a similar proportion because people could focus on what they really needed to read. Similarly, Danish hearing-aid maker Oticon saved upwards of 30% of its paper as a by-product of redesigning its business processes to produce better decisions ④ faster. Setting the default on office printers and copiers to double-sided mode reduced AT&T's paper costs by about 15%. Recently developed copiers and printers can even strip off old toner and printer ink, permitting each sheet to be ⑤ reused about ten times.

\*default (특히 컴퓨터의) 초기 설정

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**【24】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 2강 4번)**

The friends we have in our online social networks differ from offline connections in some ways: such friendships tend to be ① temporary (people tend to add connections online and not cut them). In addition, the nature of the interaction is strongly influenced by the medium (briefer bursts of activity rather than more ② sustained conversations, for example). In online networks, moreover, we not only manage our direct relationship to all these people; we also monitor all of their relationships with one another to a much ③ greater degree than we would in the offline world. Every breakup between our friends is reported with a little red broken heart next to a friend's name; in online networks of high school and college students, the average news feed probably contains dozens of souls in ④ need of consolation. Suddenly, we are ⑤ more aware of the everyday lives of people we might have forgotten or lost touch with in our face-to-face social networks.

\*news feed 뉴스 피드(인터넷에 의한 뉴스 전달)

**【25】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 16강 4번)**

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. The Canadian, ① delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their respective lawyers to finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong: Did Egyptians lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers ② unavailable in Cairo? None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was caused by the ③ different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers. The Canadian regarded the lawyers' presence as ④ hindering the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment. Canadians often use the ⑤ impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize agreements. Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose.

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\*punctuality 시간 엄수

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**【26】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 15강 5번)**

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals ① disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to ② elevate the priority given to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts. Various media outlets report stories of people tying themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are ③ halted because an endangered frog's habitat might be in jeopardy. When the public hears stories like these, reactions are ④ similar. Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain ⑤ prominence in society. As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy.

\*criminologist 범죄학자 \*\*jeopardy 위험

**【27】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 23번)**

Modern medical technology allows us to keep ① alive human beings lacking a variety of vital organs, such as the heart or the kidneys. Soon, there will be functional artificial lungs and livers, and it is not too much of a stretch of the imagination to suggest that at some time in the future we will be able to ② lessen the life of a human brain even though its body has been destroyed. Such a brain will be ③ supplied with nutrients via a blood substitute, usually an oxygenated solution of various salts, and would no longer be ④ dependent on its former body for life-sustaining functions. Success in this direction has been ⑤ achieved with the brains of guinea pigs, and it seems to be only a matter of time before medical science can do the same with the brains of humans.

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**【28】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 13강 1번)**

What characterizes the social lives of humans is the intense interest we show in each other's ① doings. We spend literally hours in each other's company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being ② attentive to every detail of who is doing what with whom. You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the rest of life, but you would be ③ wrong. If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that we humans are anything but ④ ordinary. Monkeys and apes are just as ⑤ social as we are, just as intensely interested in scores of social activities around them.

**【29】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 15강 1번)**

We tend to assume that the way to get more time is to speed up. But speeding up can actually slow us down, as anyone who has ever ① rushed out of the house only to realize that their keys, wallet, organizer, and baby son are sitting on the kitchen table knows only too well. And it's not just our efficiency that is reduced. The quality of the experience ② suffers too, as we become less aware or 'mindful'. Ever eaten an entire meal without tasting any of it? Hurrying up doesn't just give us less time, it can also ③ provide the pleasure and benefit from the time that we do have. For many of us, hurrying is a way of life. Some of us enjoy the buzz that it gives us while others are driven crazy by the constant ④ pressure and feel that their lives are speeding up to an unacceptable degree. Either way, there are almost certainly areas of our life that could be enhanced by a little ⑤ go-slow behavior.

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**【30】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 38번)**

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Both the English and German settlers in America suffered from nutritional diseases. Nevertheless, ① the latter experienced far higher mortality rates. The diets of the two groups were similar, but the English arrived in better ② health. Their journey across the Atlantic was shorter, and they were provided with a satisfactory diet aboard ship. By the time the symptoms of the nutritional diseases appeared, the first crops were being harvested, thus ③ inhibiting a major outbreak among the English settlers. The Germans, by contrast, had a much longer and tiring voyage. Their diet was ④ adequate, and conditions aboard ship proved less than satisfactory. Given their more problematic health status upon arrival, it is not surprising that the characteristic symptoms of the nutritional diseases appeared relatively ⑤ early. Within a brief span, 18 of the original 47 settlers died from nutritional diseases or secondary infections.

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**【31】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 14강 2번)**

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Psychologist Benjamin Bloom found that the first steps toward high achievement begin when parents expose their children to music, swimming, scientific ideas, and so forth, "just for fun." At first, many of the children had very ① extraordinary skills. One Olympic swimmer, for instance, remembers repeatedly ② losing races as a 10-year-old. At some point, however, the children began to actively ③ cultivate their abilities. Before long, parents noticed the child's ④ rapid progress and found an expert instructor or coach. After more successes, the young people began "living" for their talent and practiced many hours daily. This continued for many years before they reached truly ⑤ outstanding heights of achievement.

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문맥상 어휘추론

121

【32】(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 3강 2번)

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent immersed in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good. So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us separate the wheat from the chaff. We (A) improve / scatter our attention as we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses. I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of *Consider: Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization*, puts it in talking about the (B) virtue / myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done. However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're (C) simultaneous / sequential beings, after all. One thing at a time: it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!"

\*chaff (곡식의)겉껍질 \*\*tender 제공하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	improve	.....	virtue	.....	simultaneous
②	scatter	.....	myth	.....	sequential
③	scatter	.....	virtue	.....	sequential
④	improve	.....	myth	.....	sequential
⑤	scatter	.....	myth	.....	simultaneous

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**【33】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 16강 3번)**

Occasionally work that appeared perfectly harmless, even noble, has turned out to have undreamed-of potential for evil. Until half a century ago physicists could be confident that if their work had any practical applications at all, they were bound to be (A) advantageous / hazardous to humankind. Niels Bohr, one of the greatest and most humanitarian among them, insisted until the early 1940s that the experiments with nuclear fission he was conducting in his Copenhagen laboratory could never be used as the basis for weapons. Of course, after 1945 no physicist could ever again feel complacent about the possible (B) alternatives / misuses of his work. Perhaps this is one explanation for the subsequent migration of brilliant young scientists away from physics and into molecular biology, which likewise promised only benefits to humankind. But as genetic engineering comes of age, bringing with it the possibility of various forms of eugenics, even this choice appears to have its (C) dangers / benefits.

\*fission 분열 \*\*complacent 무관심한 \*\*\*eugenics 우생학(優生學)

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	advantageous	.....	misuses	.....	benefits
②	advantageous	.....	alternatives	.....	benefits
③	advantageous	.....	misuses	.....	dangers
④	hazardous	.....	alternatives	.....	dangers
⑤	hazardous	.....	misuses	.....	benefits

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**【34】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 11강 7번)**

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Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as (A) accurate / inaccurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets (B) matched / contradicted survey findings on the same topics. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group whose opinions are fairly (C) unconventional / mainstream.

-----

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)          |       | (C)            |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|
| ① | accurate   | ..... | contradicted | ..... | mainstream     |
| ② | inaccurate | ..... | contradicted | ..... | mainstream     |
| ③ | accurate   | ..... | matched      | ..... | unconventional |
| ④ | inaccurate | ..... | matched      | ..... | unconventional |
| ⑤ | accurate   | ..... | matched      | ..... | mainstream     |

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【35】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 10강 3번)

A senior manager developed a new information system for his company's manufacturing process. To (A) complement / implement it he needed the agreement of all the plant managers across the country. Everyone agreed except for the manager of the largest plant in Dallas, who told him: "I don't want your people fooling around in my business. The only way things get done around here is when I'm in control. I can do the job better on my own." (B) Aspirated / Frustrated, the systems manager reacted by threatening to take the matter to the company president, but that only enraged the plant manager. The end result: The systems manager's appeal to the company president backfired, since it implied the manager couldn't work smoothly with peers. What's more, the president (C) agreed / refused to intervene, and the new information system languished on the drawing board.

\*backfire 역효과를 낳다 \*\*languish 머물다

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)        |       | (C)     |
|---|------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | complement | ..... | Aspirated  | ..... | refused |
| ② | complement | ..... | Frustrated | ..... | agreed  |
| ③ | implement  | ..... | Aspirated  | ..... | refused |
| ④ | implement  | ..... | Frustrated | ..... | agreed  |
| ⑤ | implement  | ..... | Frustrated | ..... | refused |

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**【36】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 23번)**

Watching lionesses hunt a gazelle on the plains of Africa is a savage and beautiful event. Lionesses don't just ① mindlessly chase after a gazelle; rather, the hunt is a masterpiece of coordinated action aimed at one result—a gazelle meal. Often one lioness will flush the gazelle and one or more of the others will chase it, or each hunter will come at the prey from a different angle, ② limiting moving and turning room for the gazelle. Such coordinated hunting is seen in other animals as well. But is it ③ cooperation? Might it not be the case that each lioness strictly has her own interest, and that alone, at heart? Yes, but this does not ④ detract from the fact that the hunt is clearly a coordinated action set to accomplish a particular goal. In fact, this type of cooperation, one in which joint action is based only on the self-interest of all parties involved, may be the most ⑤ rare type of animal cooperation.

\*flush (숨어 있던 곳에서) 쫓아내다

**【37】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 11강 9번)**

One lesson I learned early on is that no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be ① unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some ② exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not ③ dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel ④ satisfied just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't ⑤ consent to it.

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고3 수험생을 위한 Final Review 유형별 수능 영어



**【38】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 9강 3번)**

① Apart from the personal fate of the men, women and children who became slaves, the results of slavery were to be seen not only in the way of life of very rich Romans; they also directly influenced the lives of ordinary people. Thousands of Romans who might have earned a living by making shoes, clothes, furniture, jewelry, and all the thousand and one things used by the well-to-do Romans had ② fewer opportunities to do so because these things were made within the households of the rich by their slaves. And, what was worse, honest toil by free men was ③ despised because it meant doing what a slave should do. Lower forms of human life were held ④ cheaply. It is not difficult to see how this state of affairs ⑤ facilitated its development and progress. Because of slavery there was not the mass demand for everyday goods that is a feature of our times.

\*toil 노역

**【39】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능특강 11강 2번)**

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a ① negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up, belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move ② up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know ③ little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at ④ questioning those beliefs. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at ⑤ defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

\*intuitively 직관적으로

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**【40】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 17강 1-2번)**

Some people make (A) few / many intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter, gather lines, and go gray. But they wear their hair the same way, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes. They train for marathons, quit smoking, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. What is the difference between these two groups of people? Their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply (B) depend / decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one. When people do not change, the reason is not that change isn't possible; it's that they put the brakes on change or limit their possibilities by presuming they cannot change and looking for reasons to (C) prove / contradict it.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	few	.....	decide	.....	prove
②	few	.....	depend	.....	prove
③	few	.....	decide	.....	contradict
④	many	.....	depend	.....	contradict
⑤	many	.....	decide	.....	contradict

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

Most of the world does not have access to the education ① afforded to a small minority. For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are ② uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast ③ waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to ④ exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility ⑤ confines the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.

\*feasibility 실행 가능성

**【42】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 유형편 3강 Let's Check It Out)**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century social scientists undertook serious studies of the phenomenon of leadership. It has only been over the past thirty years that researchers have made a lot of progress in determining how people become ① effective leaders. We used to think that leaders were born and not made. Back in the old days, when strong social class ② barriers made it next to impossible for anyone to become a leader, we were trained to think that leadership was inherited. If your name wasn't Rockefeller, Firestone, Rothschild, or some other famous family name, you were not ③ destined to become a leader. As class barriers crumbled and leaders ④ disappeared from all parts of society, it became clear that leadership required more than being born into the right family. We began to realize that everybody has the ⑤ potential of becoming a leader, if they're given the chance.

\*crumble 허물어지다, 바스러지다

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**【43】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥상 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 14강 3번)**

Many things motivate human beings: the need for food, the need for shelter, the need to eat ice cream while watching late-night television (obviously some needs are more fundamental than others). After primary needs such as food and shelter are satisfied, the need to (A) belong / self-actualize is among the strongest of human motivations. People go to extraordinary lengths to connect with others, be liked by others, and belong to groups. These needs might have arisen from (B) evolutionary / parental pressures: our ancestors who were excluded from social groups often died because they found it difficult to hunt, gather, and defend themselves against predators with only an army of one. In addition, people excluded from groups were, almost by definition, unlikely to (C) isolate / reproduce themselves. Thus the solitary hunters were, most likely, no one's ancestors, even if they did manage to live out a normal lifespan.

- |   | (A)            |       | (B)          |       | (C)       |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | belong         | ····· | evolutionary | ····· | isolate   |
| ② | belong         | ····· | parental     | ····· | reproduce |
| ③ | belong         | ····· | evolutionary | ····· | reproduce |
| ④ | self-actualize | ····· | parental     | ····· | reproduce |
| ⑤ | self-actualize | ····· | evolutionary | ····· | isolate   |

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**【44】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 6강 3번)**

No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises is ① false. The acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be ② true. For example, it is known that penguins live close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. Therefore, the premise *Because polar bears hunt penguins ...* is not acceptable because it ③ contradicts two pieces of common knowledge. Another important factor is the variability of the data underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances ④ confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be many alternate explanations of your data. You may be amazed by the coincidence and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that allows you to arrive at this conclusion. However, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is ⑤ valid.

\*premise 전제, 가정 \*\*inductive reasoning 귀납적 추론

**【45】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 31번)**

Humans have the goal to feel as if they ① belong. Goals explain behavior. When children want to help or to contribute constructively, they are striving to belong and they somehow ② realize that constructive cooperation is the correct way to achieve belonging. When children behave defiantly and are consequently punished, they do this because they feel like they do not belong and do not believe that they can reach the goal of belonging by any valuable means. The ③ discouraged child who feels as if she does not belong will do almost anything to feel like she is acknowledged and worthy of notice and companionship. For this child, it is ④ better to be ignored and left out than to be punished. Even a power struggle or and an act of revenge could give her the feeling of belonging. Feeling totally excluded by those around them is an almost ⑤ unbearable situation for most children.

\*defiantly 무례하게, 반항적으로

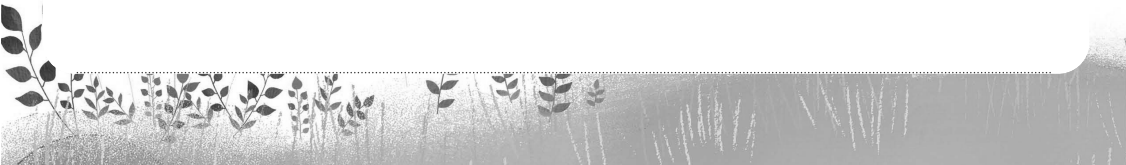
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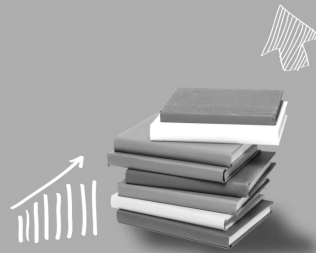
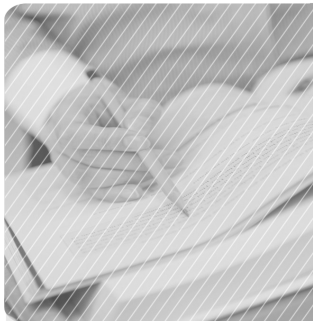
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# Memo

A large white rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.





# 빈칸 추론



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【1】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 12강 4번)

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_ the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are taken from the reader, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_ the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

\*solidify 굳히다

- |   | (A)       | ..... | (B)         |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | creates   | ..... | confines    |
| ② | creates   | ..... | facilitates |
| ③ | describes | ..... | broadens    |
| ④ | imitates  | ..... | confines    |
| ⑤ | imitates  | ..... | broadens    |

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**【2】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 2번)**

-----  
Because people use the media out of habit and conformity, and for the comfort of spending time agreeably, they often come to them for reasons \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Unless the breaking news is of great personal urgency, the morning paper is read in much the same fashion regardless of what is happening on a given day. The level of newspaper reading is about the same in cities whose newspapers range from poor to excellent in quality. The car radio is tuned to a favorite station regardless of what tunes are being played. A great deal of movie-going merely provides young audiences with an excuse for leaving the house or for being together with someone in the dark. A couple checks to see what's at the movies because they want to go out that evening, or they might watch television at home because it is an effortless way of spending time.

\*conformity 순응

- 
- ① that adopt the thinking of the majority group
  - ② that have very little to do with their specific content
  - ③ they acquire up-to-date information on the latest news
  - ④ they satisfy the intense need to pursue their own interests
  - ⑤ they keep up with the trend proved to be a huge challenge

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**【3】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 2강 4번)**

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because

\*malnutrition 영양실조

- ① their foods are nutritious but low in volume
- ② their parents make them eat high-quality foods
- ③ their stomachs can not digest certain foods quickly
- ④ their stomachs don't have enough room to intake foods
- ⑤ their sense of taste is too sensitive to eat all sorts of foods

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**【4】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 23번)**

-----  
As scientific understanding has grown, so our world has become dehumanized. Man feels himself \_\_\_\_\_ in the universe, because he is no longer involved in nature and has lost his emotional "unconscious identity" with natural phenomena. These have slowly lost their symbolic implications. Thunder is no longer the voice of an angry god, nor is lightning his punishing missile. No river contains a spirit, no tree is the life principle of a man, no snake the symbol of wisdom, no mountain cave the home of a great devil. No voices now speak to man from stones, plants, and animals, nor does he speak to them believing they can hear. His contact with nature has gone, and with it has gone the great emotional energy that this symbolic connection supplied.  
-----

- ① fulfilled
- ② isolated
- ③ agitated
- ④ inspired
- ⑤ connected

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**【5】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 22강 4번)**

-----

The whole field of Darwinism/evolution is based on the critical assumption that life is shaped by the outer environment. This generated the sociology of 'the environment' as determining the character of living beings. And yet, in a pure sense, what is life? Life is \_\_\_\_\_. Potential is fulfilled by action, just as a seed, with its inward certainty of bursting life and future fruit generation, is fulfilled by action through water, soil, and Sun. The environment does not determine the inner potential - it can only help or hinder its expression. The physical world of Nature is in reality the materialization of the inner spiritual potential of all living things. The inner world creates the outer world.

-----

- ① the blessing in disguise
- ② the unfolding of the inner potential
- ③ the representation of genetic information
- ④ the natural evolutionary process of humans
- ⑤ the realization of our surrounding circumstances

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**【6】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 7강 5번)**

-----

Bread is not a “natural” food. It is the result of a complex process of production and technology, and of a refined alimentary civilization that learned to control and utilize nature’s secrets. Bread is a truly great invention, whose secret is known only to man and to no other living creature. For this reason ancient Mediterranean societies viewed bread as a symbol not only of civilization but of the very identity of man, who distinguishes himself from other animals in that he knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ . In the language of Homer and the ancient Greeks, “bread eaters” is synonymous with “men.” Already in the Poem of Gilgamesh, a Sumerian text of the second millennium B.C., primitive man becomes civilized when he is no longer limited to consuming foods and drinks available in nature, such as wild herbs, water or milk, but begins to eat bread and drink wine, “artificial” products that he has come to know thanks to a woman who made a gift of them.

\*alimentary 음식물의, 영양의 \*\*synonymous 동의어의, 같은 뜻의

-----

- ① get natural foods
- ② construct his own food
- ③ gather edible plants
- ④ speak language intelligently
- ⑤ use innovative cookers

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**【7】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 14강 5번)**

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According to a conservative estimation by the World Health Organization, 1.2 billion people lack access to sufficient quantities of safe water, and 2.6 billion are without adequate sanitation. Consequently, 80 percent of all illnesses in the developing world are estimated to be the result of water-borne diseases, claiming the lives of 1.8 million children every year. An increasing number of experts who study the provision of safe water no longer see this enormous problem as one of engineering. That is, it is not the lack of technical solutions (pumps, reservoirs, dams, etc.) that is the main obstacle explaining why such large numbers of mainly poor people in developing countries lack access to safe water. Neither do they see the problem as the lack of a natural supply of clean water. Instead, the problem seems to be related to \_\_\_\_\_.

More precisely, they see it as caused by a lack of adequate institutions for the maintenance, pricing, and distribution of rights to land and water.

\*sanitation 위생관리, 위생시설 \*\*water-borne 수인성의, 물로 전파되는

-----

- ① a tighter quarantine system to combat the epidemic at an earlier stage
- ② dysfunction in the structure of the legal and administrative institutions
- ③ digestive system disorders converting food into nutrients the body needs
- ④ a lack of sufficient international financial aid to fund preventive treatment
- ⑤ biological hazards from the potential for exposure to water-borne infection

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**【8】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 7강 5번)**

-----  
Why does repetition create a habit? Psychologist Gordon Logan has argued that creating a habit involves shifting from *effortful thinking* to retrieving the correct action directly from memory. When you first learn to drive a car, you may have to think about pressing down the turn signal every time you want to make a turn. Each time that you have the goal to make a turn and you press the turn signal, however, a memory is stored away that associates the desire to turn with the action of pressing the turn signal. When you get enough of those memories in your system, it becomes faster to retrieve the correct action from memory than to think about it. At that point, the action happens \_\_\_\_\_, and a habit is born.  
-----

- ① dumbly
- ② overtly
- ③ properly
- ④ automatically
- ⑤ phenomenally

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**【9】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 14강 10번)**

Amid the confusion and clutter of the natural environment, predators concentrate their search on telltale signs, ignoring everything else. There is a great benefit to this: When you specialize in searching for specific details, even cryptically colored prey can seem obvious. But there is also a cost to paying too close attention, since you can become \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to the alternatives. When a bird searches intently for caterpillars that look like twigs, it misses nearby moths that look like bark. The benefit of concealing coloration is not that it provides a solid guarantee of survival, but that it consistently yields a small edge in the chance of living through each successive \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ encounter. At a minimum, even a tiny delay between the approach of a predator and its subsequent attack can help a prey animal escape. And at best, the prey will be completely overlooked.

\*clutter 어수선함, 혼란 \*\*telltale 감추어도 드러나는 \*\*\*cryptically 비밀스럽게

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)         |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | blind      | ..... | meaningless |
| ② | blind      | ..... | threatening |
| ③ | vulnerable | ..... | threatening |
| ④ | vulnerable | ..... | unexpected  |
| ⑤ | sensitive  | ..... | unexpected  |

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【10】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 14강 1번)

-----  
'One swallow doesn't make a summer.' You might think this phrase comes from William Shakespeare or another great poet. It sounds as if it should. In fact, it's from Aristotle's book *The Nicomachean Ethics*, so called because he dedicated it to his son Nicomachus. The point he was making was that just as it takes more than the arrival of one swallow to prove that summer has come, and more than a single warm day, so a few moments of pleasure don't add up to true happiness. Happiness for Aristotle wasn't a matter of short-term joy. Surprisingly, he thought that children couldn't be happy. This sounds absurd. If children can't be happy, who can? But it reveals how different his view of happiness was from ours. Children are just beginning their lives, and so haven't had a full life in any sense. He argued that \_\_\_\_\_.  
-----

- ① ethics caused happy experiences
- ② true happiness required a longer life
- ③ accepting the good needed innocent souls
- ④ our behaviors created the feelings of happiness
- ⑤ the physical world was meaningful when we noticed it

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**【11】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 4강 2번)**

When asked about the most crucial skill for a senior executive, Bill Campbell, a most respected director and mentor in Silicon Valley, said it was the rare ability to make sure that the short-term stuff gets done well, while never losing sight of the big picture. This is a tricky balance for us human beings. Research by New York University's Yaacov Trope and his colleagues shows that thinking about distant events is good because we focus on long-term goals — and it is bad because we manufacture unrealistic fantasies. We don't think enough about the steps required to achieve those ends. But thinking only about deadlines and short-term goals is a mixed bag as well. We focus on what is achievable, on the steps to take right now, but we forget or downplay long-term goals. So we direct our efforts toward achievable milestones even when they undermine our ability to reach our ultimate destination. We should \_\_\_\_\_ we hope to realize later.

\* mixed bag: 좋기도 하고 나쁘기도 한 것

- ① channel not process but end results
- ② broaden our views for a full imagination
- ③ link the never-ending now to the sweet dreams
- ④ meet the deadline for prolonged, distant objectives
- ⑤ find a balance between virtual goals and realistic ones

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**【12】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 16강 3번)**

Snakebite can be cured if we obtain medical assistance in time. Besides, we become rapidly aware of a snake's bite, because we feel the effects right away. But the human tongue can lead to far more devastating outcomes, which are not always apparent, in the first instance. We may, in some cases, never know who assaulted us, because they act as if they are your best friends. Especially when you perform in a leadership position, you will encounter people who behave very friendly around you and agree with everything you say. However, these same individuals may engage in badmouthing and backstabbing as soon as they are out of sight. It is, therefore, wise to be friendly with everyone and yet practice healthy detachment by refraining from telling people your innermost secrets. By practicing this method, you can \_\_\_\_\_. The more people know about you, the more vulnerable you become to their negativity.

\*badmouthing: 비방 \*\*backstabbing: 모함

- ① know the devastating outcomes regardless of their disguise as a snake
- ② avoid making yourself a potential victim of others' jealousy and hatred
- ③ hesitate to tell people your secrets feeling insecure in a new relationship
- ④ be cured when it is diagnosed earlier and treated with appropriate antibiotics
- ⑤ distinguish your best friends from the enemies badmouthing and backstabbing

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**【13】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 29번)**

-----  
Playing has become so rare in our society that some people, such as engineer Henry Petroski and neurobiologist Arthur Yuwiler, worry that the art of it will be lost. Both men have noted that many of their professional skills were developed by taking apart watches, fixing old bicycles and radios, and generally making things just for the fun of it when they were young. Kids don't do that anymore. When something breaks, we replace it. Electronic devices don't reveal their inner workings even when taken apart. As a result, many universities have had to institute "remedial play courses" for engineers and scientists, in which students, for the first time in their life, take apart and reassemble a bike, a laser printer, or some other common object to find out how it works. The need for such courses shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
-----

- ① educational environments have provided students with proper curriculum
- ② neurological development of children influences on reassembling electronic devices
- ③ both our home environments and our schools have failed to stimulate basic curiosity
- ④ fixing broken toys with peers is not a crucial activity in engineering education
- ⑤ taking apart and reassembling objects prevents students from developing their creativity

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【14】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 3회 36번)

-----  
While some people are born with a particular sensitivity to sound or smell, there is overwhelming evidence that \_\_\_\_\_.  
Supermarkets sell us tomatoes which look red and juicy but are often tasteless. Advertising relies more on images - on television, billboards, websites - than on other sensory inputs. We exhibit our wealth and status visually, having an elegant home or driving a stylish car. We typically judge people as attractive by their looks: their facial features, the shape of their body, and the clothes they wear. That is why we say 'love at first sight', rather than, say, 'love at the first sniff' - even though we are often aware of someone's perfume or body odor.  
-----

- ① we live in a primarily visual culture
- ② which sense one mostly uses is fixed
- ③ people tend to switch one sense on at a time
- ④ sound and smell can form an unlikely pairing
- ⑤ they are sometimes dependent upon the sixth sense

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**【15】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 17강 Let's Check It Out)**

-----

Self-defeating behavior occurs when we \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn the lessons that life tries to teach us. It represents the victory of impulse over awareness, immediate gratification over lasting satisfaction, relief over resolution. Self-defeating behavior normally begins as an attempt to make ourselves feel better. It is a coping mechanism. When faced with a crisis, a threat or a potentially upsetting situation, we try to protect ourselves. We grasp for something that will reduce tension or keep us from getting hurt. The action itself seems logical and appropriate at the time, and it might actually succeed in bringing about short-term relief. But that behavior always comes back to haunt us. Then we curse ourselves for being stupid, foolish or weak, when in truth we had simply lost \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ in the midst of a threatening or confusing situation.

-----

- |   | (A)  |       | (B)         |
|---|------|-------|-------------|
| ① | need | ..... | perspective |
| ② | need | ..... | temper      |
| ③ | fail | ..... | faith       |
| ④ | fail | ..... | temper      |
| ⑤ | fail | ..... | perspective |

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**【16】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 20강 2번)**

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The United States was founded on a spirit of dominion over nature. "My family, I believe, have cut down more trees in America than any other name!" boasted John Adams. Benjamin Lincoln, a Revolutionary War general, spoke for most Americans of his day when he observed in 1792, "Civilization directs us to remove as fast as possible that natural growth from the lands." The Adams-Lincoln mode of thought did make possible America's rapid expansion to the Pacific, the Chicago school of architecture, and Henry Ford's assembly line. Our growing environmental awareness casts a colder light on these accomplishments, however. Since 1950 more than 25 percent of the remaining forests on the planet have been cut down. Recognizing that trees are the lungs of the planet, few people still think that \_\_\_\_\_.

-----

- ① chopping and burning down trees represents progress
- ② they should put more emphasis on eco-friendly policies
- ③ conservation is much more important than development
- ④ technology can entirely deal with the environmental-pollution
- ⑤ The United States was founded by one specific person's effort

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**【17】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 8강 4번)**

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Volunteering can help you meet lots of different people. This can be great if you've just moved to an area or are feeling as if you could stand to mix up your social circle. Plus, the people you'll meet while volunteering will probably have different things to offer than do most of your peers in school. For instance, if you don't have any grandparents or other senior citizens in your life, residents of a retirement community can help fill that void. Or if you've always wanted to see what it would be like to work as a park ranger, volunteering alongside one can be a great opportunity to learn the ropes from a pro. Lots of volunteers say that one of their biggest rewards is getting to know people from different walks of life. Whatever your choice of volunteer work, you \_\_\_\_\_.

\*void 공백, 공허함 \*\*learn the ropes 요령을 터득하다

-----

- ① should respect the feelings of people being served
- ② will have an opportunity to experience future jobs
- ③ can have a chance to overcome your shortcomings
- ④ will meet someone you wouldn't have otherwise met
- ⑤ will need enough preparation time before participation

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【18】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 2강 1번)

-----  
The public and donors expect charities to \_\_\_\_\_. And charity workers have come to accept this. There are two reasons for this state of affairs. The first is that in meeting the goal of operating at minimum costs, staff costs also have to be kept low. The second is that charity workers are asked to be aligned, and show their alignment, with the charitable nature of the organization they are working for by taking a wage less than what they might have been offered elsewhere. The wage subsidy is thus a partial donation to the cause. Interestingly, this moral argument of contributing to the cause ignores the morality of paying a man less than he is worth; even if, at times, he is paid below-subsistence rates.

\*be aligned with : ~에 동조하다 \*\*subsidy : 보조금

\*\*\*below-subsistence : 최저 생활수준에 못 미치는

-----

- ① share relevant information with other donors
- ② be run by motivated but modestly paid people
- ③ be operated in the transparent and ethical manner
- ④ establish a charter describing the nature of the organization
- ⑤ respect their donees' privacy even though they are subsidized

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【19】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 16강 5번)

-----

Man differs from the lower animals because he \_\_\_\_\_.

What happened in the past is lived again in memory. About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things. Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. A flame is not merely something which warms or burns, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his casual wanderings.

\*reminiscences 회상(담), 추억(담)

-----

- ① preserves his past experiences
- ② gives new meaning to an event
- ③ perceives a thing in terms of itself
- ④ remembers every detail to prove himself
- ⑤ emphasizes the importance of the present

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【20】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 8강 7번)

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Creativity and innovation are *not* the sole preserve of knowledge workers in glassy offices, professional artists and musicians, or of laboratory scientists. If necessity really is the mother of invention, you would surely expect to see most innovation where the needs are greatest. And no needs are greater than those of desperately poor people getting themselves and their families through each day alive and well. Whether we look at health or agriculture, we find that peasant communities are often able to draw upon a huge body of knowledge passed on through many generations. The same applies to hunters and gatherers. Local knowledge, technologies and traditional cultural expressions can be highly evolutionary, adaptive and even novel. In short, knowledge held within 'traditional' societies can \_\_\_\_\_. We should not be surprised by this. Traditional knowledge has always had adaptive elements because the ability to adapt is one of the keys to survival in precarious environments.

\*precarious 불안정한, 위태로운

-----

- ① be new as well as old
- ② be lost as society develops
- ③ decrease awareness of adaptation
- ④ lower the chance of improvement
- ⑤ best be secured through preservation

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**【21】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 13강 3번)**

-----  
When two cultures come into contact, they do not \_\_\_\_\_.  
If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements are ever diffused from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will diffuse into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when an innovation is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

\*compatibility 양립 가능성 \*\*metric system 미터법

- 
- ① accept cultural conflict
  - ② create mutual understanding
  - ③ exchange every cultural item
  - ④ guarantee the satisfaction of everyone
  - ⑤ consider the lifestyle of their residents

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**【22】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 3강 1번)**

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Paying attention to one thing \_\_\_\_\_. Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.  
-----

- ① comes at the expense of another
- ② enhances employees' work efficiency
- ③ increases task coordination dramatically
- ④ brings about controversial developments
- ⑤ disperses our energy into multiple pursuits

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**【23】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 15강 1번)**

-----

Multitasking is one of the surest ways to \_\_\_\_\_. Our productivity would be hindered when we try to juggle even two simple tasks at the same time, as Yuhong Jiang, a psychologist at Harvard University, demonstrated in an impressive experiment. She asked students to identify both colored crosses and geometric shapes, such as triangles and circles. At first, this task seemed laughably simple to the young academics at this elite university. But they changed their minds when they realized how slow they were and how many mistakes they were making. The participants needed almost a second of reaction time to press a button when they saw colored crosses and shapes at the same time. But if the students were asked to spot first the crosses, and then the forms, the process went almost twice as quickly.

\*juggle 동시에 곡예 하듯 하다

- 
- ① make things simple
  - ② use time inefficiently
  - ③ change behavioral patterns
  - ④ produce high achievers in certain fields
  - ⑤ cause negative emotional reactions in experiments

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**【24】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 2강 2번)**

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You don't have to be a cardiologist to know what you *should* eat, or at least that a diet of candy and pizza is problematic. But this is precisely why that CCU on-call room is so illuminating. Cardiologists see with their own eyes and hold in their very hands the diseased body parts that come from eating poorly. Putting aside the CCU interns' and residents' youthful sense of invulnerability, a junk-food-eating cardiologist seems like a(an) \_\_\_\_\_. Such a person is a living example of the cognitive disconnect between intention and consumption. We consume the dietary weapons of mass destruction even when all our training and experience tell us not to. A survey of almost 300,000 U.S. physicians conducted in 2012 revealed that 34 percent of cardiologists report being overweight, with 4 percent actually obese. Forces beyond knowledge and free will are clearly at play when we eat.

\*cardiologist 심장병전문의

\*\*CCU on-call room 심장질환 집중치료 병동 비상 대기실

\*\*\*illuminating 이해에 도움이 되는

-----

- ① moral obligation
- ② unconscious bias
- ③ occupational hazard
- ④ medical contradiction
- ⑤ cognitive development

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**【25】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 7강 7번)**

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Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by \_\_\_\_\_.  
-----

- ① reviewing the theories that ancient people built
- ② thinking that you are at the center of the universe
- ③ finding a compromise in an atmosphere of freedom
- ④ preparing for upcoming radical change in your field
- ⑤ looking at the problems you face from different perspectives

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**【26】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 11강 5번)**

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One important factor that influences the way we solve everyday problems is the context in which the problem occurs. Do we use the same strategies when solving a family conflict between two siblings as we do when solving a conflict over the leading role in a project at work? The answer is no. Interestingly, however, age differences reveal that younger adults are more likely to use a similar strategy across problem-solving contexts: self-action in order to fix the problem. Older adults, on the other hand, are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_. In interpersonal conflict problems (e.g., family conflict) they use more emotion-regulating strategies (i.e., managing their emotions) whereas in more instrumental situations (e.g., dealing with defective merchandise) they use self-action strategies (return the product). Researchers argue that as we grow older and accumulate more everyday experience, we become more sensitive to the problem context and use strategies accordingly.

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- ① find a cooperative solution
- ② be influenced by others' opinions
- ③ avoid the situation when facing a conflict
- ④ solve their problems by using their intuition
- ⑤ vary their strategy given the problem-solving context

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**【27】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 23번)**

-----

To some degree, biology is destiny when it comes to communication style. Studies of identical and fraternal twins suggest that traits including sociability, anger, and relaxation seem to be partially a function of our genetic makeup. Fortunately, biology isn't the only factor that shapes how we communicate: Communication is \_\_\_\_\_. As children grow, their ability to communicate effectively develops. For example, older children can produce more sophisticated persuasive attempts than can younger ones. Along with maturity, systematic education (such as the class in which you are now enrolled) can boost communicative competence. Even a modest amount of training can produce dramatic results. After only thirty minutes of instruction, one group of observers became significantly more effective in detecting deception in interviews.

\*fraternal twins 이란성 쌍둥이

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- ① a set of skills that anyone can learn
- ② the essence of human interaction and learning
- ③ an innate quality that does not need to be learned
- ④ the act of transferring information through verbal messages
- ⑤ the process through which culture is created, modified, and challenged

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**【28】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 3강 4번)**

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In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall - the numerous challenges that he still faced - and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his - and NASA's - knapsack over the brick wall. Though \_\_\_\_\_ does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.

\*knapsack 배낭

- 
- ① setting a realistic goal
  - ② coming up with a brilliant idea
  - ③ making a grand verbal commitment
  - ④ accepting the consequences of an action
  - ⑤ focusing on the process rather than the result

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**【29】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 8강 5번)**

One of the great cop-outs in life is to avoid making choices. Not choosing can save us from risk. One way that a person can avoid making choices is to \_\_\_\_\_.

This is what 19th-century philosopher Nietzsche calls the mentality of the herd. A useful illustration can be gained by watching sheep. A friend of mine once noted that sheep only become really stupid when they are separated from the flock. They have no guiding principles of their own and thus follow the leader, who also generally has no idea where she is heading. Sheep are programmed genetically to operate as a flock. This has a protective function as it provides some safety for when a wolf comes. If you are in a flock of 100 sheep then the odds are you will not be eaten. If you leave the flock it is a certainty that you will be.

\*cop-out: 책임회피

- ① adopt a new approach to selection
- ② decide how important the choice is
- ③ keep away from social relationships
- ④ let others be their guide for how to live
- ⑤ focus on all matters affecting daily life

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【30】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 5강 4번)

-----

We have a strange belief in the power of signals. If a visitor from a planet without cars were to visit Earth, he might be truly puzzled by the strange daubs of paint on the street. Do you remember the children's game Red Light, Green Light? The person acting as the stoplight would stand with his back to the other players and announce, "Green light." The players would move forward. Then he would say, "Red light" and spin around. If you didn't stop before he saw you, you were "out." What makes the game work is that children \_\_\_\_\_. Nor do adults in real life, which is even more complicated, because we have things like yellow lights — do I stop or do I go? A line on the street or a light in the air may keep cities from getting sued, but it does nothing to prevent a driver from misbehaving, perhaps even killing someone.

\*daub: (아무렇게나 발라놓은 페인트 따위의) 칠, 얼룩

-----

- ① are absorbed in play
- ② don't violate traffic signals
- ③ do not always stop in time
- ④ pay attention to traffic laws
- ⑤ don't know how to win the game

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**【31】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 14강 4번)**

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A perceptually subjective view gives the audience a closer awareness of what a character is experiencing. Filmmakers may use this technique if they want the audience to feel a stronger sense of connection with a character. This makes the audience experience an event in a film from the sensory point of view of a character because the camera is filming as if \_\_\_\_\_. For example, in Joel and Ethan Coen's gangster drama *Miller's Crossing*, creative editing makes the audience experience the sudden disorientation of being knocked out and then waking up in a confused state. The entire screen goes black as the lead character, Tom Reagan, is knocked unconscious, so that the audience is effectively 'blacked out' as well. The rest of the scene is not shown until Tom comes around. The audience therefore has a degree of perceptual subjectivity in this scene because it sees only what Tom sees and not the events that occur while he is unconscious.

\*disorientation (정신적) 혼미

- 
- ① it is the eyes of the character
  - ② characters talk directly to the audience
  - ③ it sees the world in a unique and distorted way
  - ④ it has unrestricted information about the movie
  - ⑤ the audience is somewhat detached from the characters

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**【32】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 16강 6번)**

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In case you've got a parole hearing coming up, make sure it's first thing in the morning or right after lunchtime. Why? According to a study, judges on parole boards tend to grant parole more frequently when they are most (A). Investigating a large set of parole rulings in Israel, the researchers found that parole boards were more likely to grant parole during their first cases of the day and just after lunch breaks. Why? The default decision of parole boards is not to grant parole. But it seems that when the judges felt rejuvenated, which was first thing in the morning or after just having eaten and taken a break, they had an increased ability to (B) their standard decision, make a more effortful decision, and grant parole more frequently. But over the many difficult decisions of the day, as their cognitive burden was building up, they opted for the simpler, default decision of not granting parole.

\*parole hearing 가석방 심리 \*\*default 초기에 설정해 놓은 \*\*\*rejuvenated 활기를 찾은

- 
- |   | (A)       |       | (B)      |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① | informed  | ..... | affirm   |
| ② | refreshed | ..... | uphold   |
| ③ | informed  | ..... | override |
| ④ | refreshed | ..... | override |
| ⑤ | pleased   | ..... | uphold   |

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【33】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 40번)

Years ago, I was involved in a research project to understand whether and how middle-of-the-road men bought shoes. The client was convinced that such men were concerned only with function, unlike women; after all, this is what research groups told him again and again. We disagreed. We had a hunch that even the most unfashionable male chose what he chose because of \_\_\_\_\_. And indeed, with a more anthropological approach to research design than the usual focus group format, we discovered the strange phenomenon of 'checking out' among the mass market. When we got close enough to the participants in the study, they were happy to admit that they *checked out* what other men in their social circle were wearing and followed what they saw around them. Many women are happy to discuss the same behavior in themselves – the curious thing was to find men doing so.

\*middle-of-the-road 일반적인, 중도의 \*\*hunch 예감

- ① practical purposes
- ② an ingrained habit
- ③ a marked individuality
- ④ the influence of others
- ⑤ his position within society

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**【34】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 14강 8번)**

-----

Rene Descartes is the French philosopher who wrote the famous line "I think, therefore I am." Fortunately for psychology, this was not his only contribution. In Descartes' time, many people assumed that human behavior was governed entirely by free will or "reason." Descartes disputed this notion and \_\_\_\_\_.

On the one hand, he claimed, we have a body that functions like a machine and produces automatic, involuntary behaviors in response to external stimulation (such as coughing in response to dust). On the other hand, we have a mind that has free will and produces behaviors that we regard as voluntary (such as choosing what to eat for dinner). Thus, Descartes' notion proposes that some human behaviors are automatic reactions that are driven by external stimulation, while other behaviors are freely chosen and controlled by the mind.

\*dualism 이원론

- 
- ① emphasized feeling and emotion
  - ② proposed a dualistic model of human nature
  - ③ claimed that training body and spirit is critical
  - ④ studied reactions driven by external stimulation
  - ⑤ insisted the integration of automatic and voluntary behaviors

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【35】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 3. 17번)

When I first lived in Saudi Arabia, I tended to answer questions in Arabic about my health (the equivalent of 'How are you?') with the equivalent of my familiar routine responses of 'Okay' or 'Fine.' However, I eventually noticed that when I asked a similar question, people generally answered with a phrase that had the literal meaning of 'Praise to God.' I soon learned to use the new expression, wanting to be pragmatically appropriate in that context. My first type of answer wasn't 'wrong' (my vocabulary and pronunciation weren't inaccurate), but it did convey the meaning that I was \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, more was being communicated than was being said. Initially I did not know that: I had learned some linguistic forms in the language without learning the pragmatics of how those forms are used in a regular pattern by social insiders.

\*pragmatics 화용론

- ① rude, uninformed and arrogant
- ② not a very sociable and talkative person
- ③ a religious man and believed in Muslim God and
- ④ a social outsider who answered in an unexpected way
- ⑤ so irritated that I didn't want to answer their questions

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**【36】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 15강 1번)**

When you study economic growth, jobs, and interest rates you have to keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_. For example, local businesses and consumers could be doing fine, but if the global economy is sickly then U.S. exports will be weak, affecting jobs, incomes, and growth at home. Also, Americans' wages will be tugged up or down by what workers making the same thing earn in other countries. In addition, the price of gasoline is subject to how much oil China and India consume. Even policies Congress wants for favored industries may be dropped because they violate world trade rules.

- ① local economy is getting stronger
- ② globalization is exerting a hidden influence
- ③ population is becoming a major economic factor
- ④ exports are growing more important than imports
- ⑤ countries with a large economy are more successful

**【37】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 3. 3번)**

Many people seem to think that a universal conception of morality requires that we find moral principles that admit of no exceptions. For instance, if it is truly wrong to lie, it must always be wrong to lie, and if one can find a single exception, any notion of moral truth must be abandoned. But the existence of moral truth does not require that we define morality in terms of invariable moral principles. Morality could be a lot like chess: there are surely principles that generally apply, but they might admit of \_\_\_\_\_. If you want to play good chess, a principle like "Don't lose your Queen" is almost always worth following. But sometimes sacrificing your Queen is a brilliant thing to do: occasionally, it is the *only* thing you can do.

- ① moral truth
- ② exceptional cases
- ③ universal principles
- ④ frequent immorality
- ⑤ invariable possibilities

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【38】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 3강 5번)

-----

Successful bartering depends on \_\_\_\_\_. In order for you to strike an effective trade with your neighbor, you both have to agree that one sheep is worth one coyote-fighting weapon. If you don't agree on the sheep's value, it's going to be hard to make a trade. Bartering also depends on what economists call a *double coincidence of wants*. The system is most successful when you and a second person both want/need what the other has, at the same moment in time. But what if that's not the case? What if your neighbor isn't in the market for more sheep? Maybe his pressing need is a new blanket to keep his baby warm. This complicates things. In order to make the trade, you'd first have to find someone who is willing to trade a blanket for your sheep. Then, you'd turn around and trade the blanket for the weapon. This method of indirect trading is clumsy and more time-intensive, but it can work if everyone agrees on the value of all items involved.

-----

- ① the worth of goods
- ② current price of goods
- ③ a mutual consent of value
- ④ methods of indirect trading
- ⑤ buyer's willingness to purchase

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**【39】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 38번)**

-----  
By the time children reach school age, there are some with full social calendars, while others spend their days shooting spitballs at the ceiling. One of the major factors in social success, even at an early age, is children's \_\_\_\_\_. For example, in a study of sixty kindergartners, the children were asked to identify which of their classmates they'd prefer to sit with at storytime, play a game with, or work with on a painting. The same children were judged on their ability to name the emotions exhibited in twelve photographs of adults and children with differing facial expressions. The two measures proved to be related. That is, the researchers found a strong correlation between a child's popularity and his or her ability to read others.

\*spitball 스피트볼(작은 종이 뭉치를 빨대에 넣어 입으로 불어서 쏘는 놀이)

- 
- ① emotional stability
  - ② learning environment
  - ③ sense of nonverbal cues
  - ④ physiological adaptability
  - ⑤ cooperation among peers

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【40】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 30강 4번)

-----

The distribution of health and ill health has been analyzed from a historical and social science perspective. It has been argued that medicine is \_\_\_\_\_. The medical writer, Thomas McKeown, showed that most of the fatal diseases of the 19th century had disappeared before the arrival of antibiotics or immunization programmes. He concluded that social advances in general living conditions, such as improved sanitation and better nutrition made available by rising real wages, have been responsible for most of the reduction in mortality achieved during the last century. Although his claim has been disputed, there is little disagreement that the contribution of medicine to reduced mortality has been minor when compared with the impact of improved environmental conditions.

\*sanitation 위생 시설

-----

- ① a blessing from God
- ② a double-edged sword
- ③ not as effective as is often claimed
- ④ not so much dangerous as beneficial
- ⑤ the most efficient way to prevent diseases

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【41】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 16강 4번)

-----

We've all experienced the psychological effects of the scarcity principle in our daily lives. However, there is a less tangible domain in which the scarcity principle operates both subtly and powerfully: the domain of information. Studies have demonstrated that information that is \_\_\_\_\_ is viewed as both more valuable and more persuasive. For example, in a study conducted by researcher Amram Knishinsky, wholesale beef buyers more than doubled their orders when they were informed that a shortage of Australian beef was likely due to weather conditions there — an understandable response in a competitive market. Yet, when those purchasers were told that the information came from an unshared source and was not generally available to the rest of the public (both pieces of scarcity information were true), they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!

-----

- ① exclusive
- ② concrete
- ③ accessible
- ④ impressive
- ⑤ compromised

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【42】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 16강 14번)

Reliance on monetary statistics to convey well-being renders one liable to accept and even encourage destruction in order to increase production. The paradox was pointed out by nineteenth-century French economist Fré'd'eric Bastiat in his parable of the broken window. In the parable, Bastiat describes a scene in which a boy breaks the window of a town shop. The crowd that gathers naturally pities the shopkeeper and admonishes the vandal. But almost instantly the crowd has a change of heart. They realize that the broken glass means the shopkeeper must spend some six francs to have the window replaced. Six francs to the glazier means that business has been conducted where it would not have been otherwise. In short, the vandal, crude and thoughtless as he seems, has actually helped to

\*vandal 기물 파괴자 \*\*glazier 유리 끼우는 직공

- ① result in economic recession
- ② cause the crowd to scold him harshly
- ③ generate trade and stimulate the economy
- ④ make a very close relationship with the glazier
- ⑤ remind himself of how six francs were valuable

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**【43】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 4강 7번)**

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Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some \_\_\_\_\_, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

\*infringe on ~을 침해하다

- 
- ① priority
  - ② returns
  - ③ flexibility
  - ④ restrictions
  - ⑤ accountability

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**【44】 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 27강 2번)**

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television express more \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. However, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. Furthermore, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.

\*predisposition 성향, 경향

- |   | (A)         | ..... | (B)        |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① | reluctance  | ..... | reflection |
| ② | willingness | ..... | direction  |
| ③ | hesitance   | ..... | direction  |
| ④ | willingness | ..... | reflection |
| ⑤ | hesitance   | ..... | intention  |

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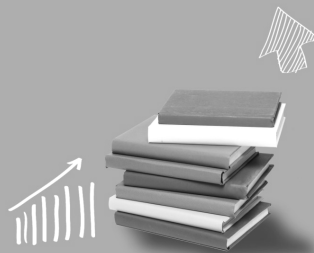
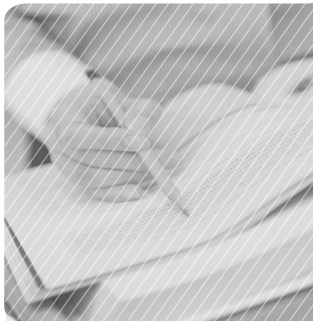
**【45】 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 27강 3번)**

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Paradoxically, one of the biggest reasons for being optimistic about our future is that \_\_\_\_\_. Certain types of news (for example, dramatic disasters and terrorist actions) are significantly overreported; others (such as scientific progress and meaningful statistical surveys of the state of the world) are significantly underreported. Although this imbalance leads to major problems - such as distortion of rational public policy and a continuing, irrational fear of the end of the world - it is also reason to be optimistic. Once you realize you're being misguided into believing that things are worse than they are, you can, with a little courage, step out into the sunshine.  
-----

- ① there are systemic flaws in the reported worldview
- ② broadcast media are generally effective and impartial
- ③ politicians compete for making unbiased public policies
- ④ many people adopt positive approaches toward the world
- ⑤ disasters actually have less impact on the world's climate

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## 주어진 문장 넣기



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무단복제하여 사용할 수 없습니다



【1】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 12강 1번)

If this happens often, the baby will smile more frequently.

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions. ( ① ) Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. ( ② ) For instance, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a social reward. ( ③ ) If the infant's smile is consistently ignored, his or her smiling behavior will decrease. ( ④ ) Likewise, when Carmen giggles out loud at a funny cartoon, her teacher laughs along with her. ( ⑤ ) However, when she laughs at another child who is struggling to recite a poem by heart, her teacher frowns slightly and shakes his head no.

\*giggle 키득거리다

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**【2】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 2강 3번)**

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Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool.

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. ( ① ) Television news shows might be watched to gain information. ( ② ) But the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. ( ③ ) Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? ( ④ ) You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering. ( ⑤ ) But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

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**【3】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 12강 2번)**

Conversely, frowning decreases blood flow, producing an unpleasant state by raising temperature.

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that produces a pleasant state by lowering brain temperature. ( ① ) To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study in which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. ( ② ) In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were measured and participants reported on how they felt. ( ③ ) As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to imitate smiling) lowered forehead temperature and lifted mood, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to imitate frowning) increased temperature and darkened mood. ( ④ ) In short, people need not infer how they feel. ( ⑤ ) Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience.

\*physiological 생리적인

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**【4】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 6강 5번)**

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Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very intimidating.

Why do so many people dislike public speaking? Perhaps the biggest fear is exposure. ( ① ) There is also the risk of losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum. ( ② ) Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, 'The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.' ( ③ ) But it's also important to emphasize that few people experience no anxiety when performing in public. ( ④ ) This includes the greatest actors and political leaders of the 20th century. ( ⑤ ) Winston Churchill, for example, had to overcome his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century.

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**【5】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 6강 4번)**

For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance.

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. ( ① ) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. ( ② ) For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. ( ③ ) The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. ( ④ ) In fact, some research supports this thesis. ( ⑤ ) Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

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**【6】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 7강 3번)**

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So we can all agree, no matter what you believe about global warming, oil as a fuel has to go.

As you know, almost all of our modes of transportation are fueled by oil. Jet fuel comes from oil. Diesel fuel comes from oil. Gasoline comes from oil. ( ① ) Cars, trucks and planes are considered the biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. ( ② ) True or not they do seem to get the most attention and blame. ( ③ ) It does not matter because we all know the age of oil for transportation fuels is over. ( ④ ) Not because of global warming, but because we import more and more oil every year and the cost fluctuates for a variety of reasons constantly hurting our economic stability. ( ⑤ ) The good news is a viable clean replacement will be supported by all factions of the issue and therefore the only issue is how and when we find that replacement.

\* fluctuate 등락을 거듭하다 \*\*faction 집단, 당파

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**【7】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 10강 6번)**

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Malinowski realized that what made the difference was control.

When the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski studied the daily lives of native people living on the Trobriand Islands of the South Pacific, he noticed that while the islanders used magic rituals abundantly, they reserved them only for some activities. ( ① ) When they went after the plentiful fish in a sheltered lagoon, for example, they didn't use magic, but when they fished in the open sea, they did. ( ② ) That might have suggested it was the presence of danger that settled whether they used magic or not, but that explanation didn't fit other observations. ( ③ ) The islanders used magic to keep insects from devouring their crops, for example, but they didn't in gardening generally. ( ④ ) When the islanders felt their own work and skill would determine success or failure, they did not resort to magic. ( ⑤ ) When the outcome involved chance or other factors outside their control, they did.

\*lagoon 초호(환초에 둘러싸인 얇은 바다)

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**【8】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 1강 8번)**

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Rather, Miller suggests that anthropologists remain true to their anthropological goals — in this case, attempting to understand consumer behavior.

Anthropological consultation has encouraged retailers and corporate leaders to take cultural phenomena into consideration when planning their marketing strategies, and to acknowledge that consumers' perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and values influence their behavior. In other words, anthropologists try to understand how social organization, including gender and class or socio-economic status, affects consumer behavior. ( ① ) Daniel Miller cautions against anthropologists becoming too involved in analyzing consumable products. ( ② ) To this end, Miller examined the meaning of the shopping experience and how this experience informs us about social relationships and consumer culture in North London. ( ③ ) For example, how does taking children on shopping expeditions affect the parent-child relationship? ( ④ ) What social relationships are formed when teenagers gather to shop, visit, and enjoy the entertainment? ( ⑤ ) Miller discovered that shopping created and maintained social relationships between family members and other kin, as well as pets.

\*kin 친척, 친족

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**【9】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 14강 4번)**

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These trading partners are major purchasers of the services provided by the doctor, although the doctor might purchase very little from them.

Consider the trade “deficits” and “surpluses” of a doctor who likes to golf. The doctor can be expected to run a trade deficit with sporting goods stores, golf caddies, and course operators. Why? ( ① ) These suppliers sell items that the golfer-doctor purchases in sizable quantities. ( ② ) The doctor, on the other hand, probably sells few items the sporting goods store purchases. ( ③ ) Similarly, the doctor can be expected to run trade surpluses with medical insurers, elderly patients, and those with chronic illnesses. ( ④ ) The same principles are at work across nations. ( ⑤ ) A nation will tend to run trade deficits with countries that are low-cost suppliers of items it imports and trade surpluses with countries that buy a lot of the things it exports.

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【10】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 13강 4번)

As soon as they left the store, many lucky customers turned around and offered their purchases at back-market prices.

When demand overwhelms supply, waiting time may exceed the original value of the product itself. ( ① ) In these cases, the time we wait literally becomes the cost of the product. ( ② ) In Communist Poland, for example, I once watched people wait more than two hours for the privilege of buying a pair of shoes (and “no time for trying on, please”). ( ③ ) The resale price, I learned, was simply calculated by how long the original buyer had to wait in line. ( ④ ) The quality of the shoes, in a town where no alternatives were available, was beside the point. ( ⑤ ) And anyone who has ever entered into negotiations with ticket scalpers here in the United States knows that it is not only the Eastern Europeans who equate waiting time with value.

\*ticket scalper 암표 장수

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【11】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 4강 1번)

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It was in a zoo setting, for instance, that the facial expressions of wolves were first studied in detail.

As the zoo world repairs its reputation, a wonderful resource is being taken out of its curtain. ( ① ) For years, scientists studied the remains of dead animals at museums, examined lab animals closely, but simply overlooked the opportunities at their local zoos. ( ② ) Here they had a chance to study live animals at close range — being born, growing, learning, resolving conflicts, building a home, winning a mate, parenting, and aging. ( ③ ) Those who did take advantage of zoo studies laid legendary groundwork in the field of animal behavior. ( ④ ) Given the skittish nature of wolves, this subtle "language" would have been nearly impossible to decode in the wild. ( ⑤ ) The panda was equally difficult to study in the wild. Its solitary habits and remote, forested habitats kept researchers from learning about reproduction — until the first panda cubs were born in zoos.

\*skittish: 겁이 많고 잘 놀라는 \*\*solitary: 혼자 있기 좋아하는

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**【12】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 7강 1번)**

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From there, Aeneas traveled through the underworld to the Elysian Fields, home of the blessed souls, where he was reunited with his father's spirit.

Aeneas and his men returned to Sicily, and a fire destroyed four of their ships. Once they finally arrived in Cumae, Italy, Aeneas went to the temple of Apollo and asked for guidance. Apollo told Aeneas that he had to enter the underworld, find his father, and ask his advice. ( ① ) On this mission, Aeneas endured many dangers. ( ② ) He was eventually able to cross the Acheron River and reach Hades. ( ③ ) The spirit told Aeneas the history of Rome. ( ④ ) He told of the wars Aeneas would fight and of his destiny, which would lead to Rome ruling the world. ( ⑤ ) When the story was finished, he returned to the world of the living.

\* Hades:(고대 그리스 신화에서) 하데스, 황천(죽은 사람의 혼이 있는 곳)

\*\* Elysian Fields: (고대 그리스 신화에서) 낙원, 극락

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**【13】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 18강 1번)**

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This experiment sounds absurd, and it would have been forgotten had it not achieved a striking result: the choice of number had a significant effect on the answers.

James Wilkie and Galen Bodenhausen of Northwestern University decided to investigate whether there was any psychological basis to the ancient belief that odds are male and evens are female. ( ① ) They showed respondents randomly assigned pictures of the faces of young babies, each next to a three-digit number that was either odd-odd-odd or even-even-even, and asked them to guess the baby's sex. ( ② ) Respondents were about 10 percent more likely to say that a baby paired with odd numbers was a boy, than if the same baby was paired with even numbers. ( ③ ) Wilkie and Bodenhausen concluded that the Pythagoreans, medieval Christians and Taoists were right. ( ④ ) The ancient, cross-cultural belief that odds are associated with maleness and evens with femaleness was supported by the data. ( ⑤ ) They were unable to explain, however, why odd is masculine and even is feminine, rather than vice versa.

\* Taoist:도교 신자

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【14】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 16강 1번)

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This individualistic philosophy, which has come to dominate Western culture, has failed to deliver the good life to most people.

I think of the twentieth century as the Age of Introspection, when you looked inside and thought about your own actions or inner thoughts. ( ① ) It was the era in which the self-help industry and therapy culture promoted the idea that the best way to understand who you are and how to live, was to look inside yourself and focus on your own feelings, experiences and desires. ( ② ) So the twenty-first century needs to be different. ( ③ ) Instead of introspection, we should create a new Age of Outrospection, where we find a better balance between looking inwards and looking outwards. ( ④ ) By 'Outrospection' I mean the idea of discovering who you are and how to live by stepping outside yourself and exploring the lives and perspectives of other people. ( ⑤ ) And the essential art form for the Age of Outrospection is empathy.

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**【15】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 19강 3번)**

Here they continue to not show their emotions, not express themselves and behave as expected.

Many of us have been taught from childhood to be good children so we grow to become decent people. According to the old paradigm, good children are those refraining from showing emotions and suppressing self-expression. ( ① ) Children do what adults expect them to do. ( ② ) Often these 'good children' carry their parents' strong principles well into adult life. ( ③ ) They do not notice what their heart is trying to tell them and what their real feelings are, because they have been taught the intellect should lead them, not the heart. ( ④ ) If it came to noticing a negative feeling, they would undoubtedly try and hide it, because 'good children only express good feelings.' ( ⑤ ) However, when we suppress and ignore our feelings over a long period of time, we may very well end up with destructive results, which can manifest through physical or emotional diseases.

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【16】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 26강 3번)

While the great majority of vocabulary items do not change between levels, the ones that do are the most common.

Every exchange in Javanese systematically defines the hierarchical relations between the speakers. A speaker must adjust his speech level according to the status of the person addressed. ( ① ) Basically, there are two speech levels: *ngoko* and *kromo*. ( ② ) *Ngoko* is the basic form of that language, used to talk to people of equal status whom one knows intimately or to social inferiors. ( ③ ) *Kromo* is used to talk to older people, people of higher status, or those whose status relative to one is yet unknown. ( ④ ) Thus, the most basic sentences differ markedly, e.g., "Where [are you] coming from?" is "*Soko ngendi?*" in *ngoko* and "*Saking pundi?*" in *kromo*. "I cannot do [it]" translates as either "*Aku ora iso*" or "*Kulo mboten saged.*" ( ⑤ ) Moreover, the very texture of the two levels contrasts: *ngoko* can sound rough, even harsh, and is very precise; *kromo*, on the other hand, is always spoken softly and slowly and is deliberately vague.

\* Javanese (인도네시아) 자바어

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【17】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 8강 6번)

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When he mimicked his acting roles he frequently noticed how the position of his head shifted, placing increasing levels of stress on his neck and his breathing.

The Australian actor Frederick Mathias Alexander created the Alexander technique at the turn of the century. ( ① ) He had chronic voice problems and went in search of a solution to save his voice and career. ( ② ) He frequently lost his voice while on stage and regained it later while resting. ( ③ ) In an effort to discover why, he studied his body in the mirror, watching his posture during movements very closely. ( ④ ) He could feel how his throat tightened and made attempts to correct the position of his head and body while he delivered his lines. ( ⑤ ) He believed that by correcting negative postural and attitudinal patterns he could influence his health concerns. Because of the importance of correct posture in healing from injuries, the Alexander technique is an excellent choice of therapies.

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**【18】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 2강 2번)**

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This additional paperwork often frightens parents who fear deportation.

Children born in the United States to non-U.S. citizen immigrant mothers automatically are granted U.S. citizenship at birth. ( ① ) This is why many illegal immigrants are eager to enter the country at the expense of their destiny very often. ( ② ) However, some governmental officials are critics of readily providing health care benefits to these so-called anchor babies(babies that provide a reason for noncitizen parents to remain in the United States). ( ③ ) These critics have created federal policies that involve lengthy bureaucratic red tape that often prevents these infants from rapidly receiving Medicaid coverage for health care. ( ④ ) Although these children are "known to" the Medicaid program because the program pays the hospital bills generated from their births, the government requires further written forms for continued Medicaid coverage. ( ⑤ ) Consequently, many of these so-called anchor babies, who are U.S. citizens and qualified for health care programs, do not receive immunizations and other primary and secondary preventive services.

\*bureaucratic red tape:관료주의적인 요식

\*\*Medicaid:미국의 의료 보장 제도 \*\*\*deportation:국외 추방

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**【19】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 Test 2. 2번)**

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If we allow them to be as good as 90%, losses at the four stages still reduce the overall efficiency to less than 65%.

A message is transferred from facts to language, from language to written words, from written words to language in another mind, and out of that language into stored information. ( ① ) Just how efficient the transfer is at these stages no one knows. ( ② ) It would also be very difficult to devise an experiment to find out the efficiency. ( ③ ) Nonetheless, in the real world, such transfers are never 100% efficient. ( ④ ) By a rough guess, only a little over half the original message arrives in the reader's mind, and probably much less. ( ⑤ ) Just reflect for a moment on the proportion of the total information you retain after reading a book or listening to a lecture. Information transfer is often a very inefficient process.

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【20】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 8강 4번)

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However, an extrinsically based approach to teaching is ineffective for many minority students and across many cultures.

Education that respects diversity means creating learning experiences through which learners can maintain the integrity of their cultural identity as they succeed in their educational goal. ( ① ) According to Wlodkowski and Ginsberg, teaching and learning strategies that promote such experiences are based on the intrinsic motivation framework. ( ② ) However, common teaching and evaluation practices in many schools follow extrinsic motivation patterns through the practice of competitive examinations, teach-and-test practices, and academic track placement of students based on grades. ( ③ ) This system is based on the assumption that human beings strive to learn and achieve when they are externally rewarded for such behavior. ( ④ ) Strongly supportive of this network of incentives is the implied value that individual accomplishment merits academic and social rewards. ( ⑤ ) Using extrinsic reward to motivate students to learn may undermine interest and value for the subject matter being learned.

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**【21】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 5강 Let's Check It Out)**

Many animals, however, need that oxygen in their muscles much faster than the circulatory system can deliver it.

The bright red juice that one sees dripping out of uncooked meat and steaks cooked very rare is not blood — although it's a close relative. ( ① ) The explanation for this requires that the reader endure a quick lesson in high-school biology. ( ② ) Oxygen is conveyed through the body by the bloodstream in a chemical called hemoglobin, an iron-based compound that is responsible for blood being red. ( ③ ) So they store another iron-based compound called myoglobin in their muscles. ( ④ ) When a very fast reaction is needed by muscle tissue, the muscles utilize the myoglobin while the “real stuff,” the hemoglobin, is en route. ( ⑤ ) It is this myoglobin that drips out of the meat we eat and not blood. There is actually almost no blood in a very rare steak.

\*en route (어디로 가는) 도중에

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**【22】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 7강 8번)**

But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor.

Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. ( ① ) What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century. ( ② ) Thus, those changes induced major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. ( ③ ) Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. ( ④ ) Physical inactivity is now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health. ( ⑤ ) It is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

\*sedentary 앉아 일하는

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**【23】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 29강 2번)**

The principle has survived to this day, in the form of building headers.

A very old and typically European method for producing landmarks is a guild symbol. ( ① ) A large key on a store front used to say 'a locksmith works here'. ( ② ) Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, its meaning and the activities expected to happen there. ( ③ ) The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. ( ④ ) The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even worshiped in itself. ( ⑤ ) Featuring binoculars large enough to walk into which cover most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.

\*frontage (건물의 특히 도로나 강을 향한) 정면

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**【24】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 15강 5번)**

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Another dimension is immediacy of feedback: A person always knows how well he or she is doing.

Enjoyable experiences are usually described as having a cluster of related subjective dimensions. ( ① ) Aside from the balance of challenges and skills, enjoyable experiences provide clarity of goals: knowing what must be done from one moment to the next. ( ② ) For instance, if a young boy enjoys fixing a bicycle, it is likely that he will say that he knows exactly what he has to do — the chain must be tightened just so — and that he can test as he goes along whether the chain is working as it should. ( ③ ) He is also likely to feel that, although the task is difficult, he can succeed at it. ( ④ ) In any activity with these characteristics, the boy will likely become absorbed and temporarily forget anything irrelevant to his task. ( ⑤ ) Problems with school, friends, and family will disappear for a while. He will lose his self-consciousness, or the “me” aspect of the self. Time will seem to pass quickly.

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**【25】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 29강 3번)**

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On the other hand, an aristocracy, with its wealthy nobles, will be concerned with protecting the wealth and the development of the nation's natural resources.

In his book *The 5000 Year Leap*, Skousen explains that throughout history, governments have typically been monarchies or aristocracies, with the occasional attempt at pure democracy. ( ① ) While each of these forms of government has their strengths, there are enormous dangers attached to each as well. ( ② ) For example, a monarchy with its strong center of power is useful for important central needs, such as war. ( ③ ) Both of these areas of focus are important for a healthy nation. ( ④ ) However, if not restrained, each can (and will) develop into an oppressive system. ( ⑤ ) As for democracy, the masses may have their say, but the views of the minority have no voice, resulting in democracy spoiled by the rule of passion over reason.

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【26】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 3강 2번)

However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s.

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. ( ① ) It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. ( ② ) The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. ( ③ ) Cancer is a perfect example of this. ( ④ ) It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. ( ⑤ ) Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

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【27】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 실전편 4회 28번)

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That definition seems too narrow, however, since works of art and natural objects may interest us in other ways than by being beautiful.

According to one traditional definition, *aesthetics* is the branch of philosophy that deals with beauty, especially beauty in the arts. ( ① ) Examining the pleasing features of the *Mona Lisa* or a snow-capped mountain, for example, would come under aesthetics. ( ② ) Instead of evoking admiration of beauty, artists may evoke puzzlement, shock, and even disgust. ( ③ ) Consider Picasso's *Guernica*, a huge (11-ft.×25.6-ft.) painting in black, white, and grey that he made in response to the slaughter of Spanish civilians by German and Italian warplanes during the Spanish Civil War. ( ④ ) Images of disjointed corpses and people screaming dominate the canvas. This work is widely admired but not for being beautiful. ( ⑤ ) So a better definition of aesthetics would be that it is the branch of philosophy that deals with the ways things please people in being experienced.

\*slaughter 대량 학살

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**【28】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 7강 4번)**

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Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why.

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. ( ① ) However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. ( ② ) For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. ( ③ ) Another contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. ( ④ ) Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? ( ⑤ ) A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\* convergence 융합

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【29】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 5강 3번)

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This was largely due to harsh global climatic conditions, which stabilized sometime around 10,000 years ago.

Humans have been around for 200,000 years. ( ① ) For the first 99% of our history, we didn't do much of anything but procreate and survive. ( ② ) People soon thereafter discovered farming and irrigation, and they gave up their nomadic lifestyle in order to cultivate and tend stable crops. ( ③ ) But not all farm plots were the same; regional variations in sunshine, soil, and other conditions meant that one farmer might grow particularly good onions while another grew especially good apples. ( ④ ) This eventually led to specialization; instead of growing all the crops for his own family, a farmer might grow only what he was best at and trade some of it for things he wasn't growing. ( ⑤ ) Because each farmer was producing only one crop, and more than he needed, marketplaces and trading emerged and grew, and with them came the establishment of cities.

\* procreate 자손을 낳다 \*\* nomadic 유목민의

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【30】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 5강 1번)

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If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as robust.

Checklists are powerful tools, proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. ( ① ) They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. ( ② ) With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly spelled out. ( ③ ) It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. ( ④ ) The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. ( ⑤ ) But the same bias affects the checker. Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than thorough job.

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【31】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 3강 4번)

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And yet we nearly always shoot for an instant transformation, resolving *to be slim, to be neat, to be on time.*

When we decide to improve ourselves - to shake things up - we run straight into resistance from autopilot. While the autopilot system in a car can easily be switched off so that the driver can resume control, disabling any part of your personal autopilot requires real effort. ( ① ) Autopilot likes routine and resists change. ( ② ) The more change we impose on ourselves, the more resistance we must overcome. ( ③ ) Such resolutions require changing scores of behaviors and put us broadly at war with autopilot. ( ④ ) Resolving *to be slim*, for example, means changing your habits in almost every eating circumstance: what you eat, how often you eat, how much you eat, the way you eat. ( ⑤ ) Suddenly every action, every choice demands scrutiny, conscious effort, and willpower.

\*scrutiny 철저한 검토

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【32】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 10강 6번)

Huge numbers of ex-bus-users still believe it to be like this despite the investment bus companies have made in new vehicles which are cleaner, faster, quieter, and more comfortable.

Consumers often leave a business because either they are dissatisfied with the quality of a product, or a competitor has come along offering a much better product. ( ① ) Like product quality, once an organization has a reputation for poor service, it is difficult to shake off. ( ② ) Over the last ten to fifteen years, many bus users have defected to other means of transport, particularly cars. ( ③ ) Despite the high running costs of cars, the congested roads, and the difficulty of parking them in cities, customers were fed up with waiting at bus stops for buses that never arrived, or arrived so overdue that two came together. ( ④ ) They were tired of the unfriendly drivers and the noise, smells, and vibration from vehicles which were long past their sell-by dates. ( ⑤ ) Old opinions die hard and it will take a major shift in opinion (or legislation) to get people back on buses.

\*congested 혼잡한 \*\*grubby 지저분한 \*\*\*condensation 응결

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【33】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 33번)

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As technology and the Internet are a familiar resource for young people, it is logical that they would seek assistance from this source.

The Internet and communication technologies play an ever-increasing role in the social lives of young people in developed societies. Adolescents have been quick to immerse themselves in technology, with most using the Internet to communicate. ( ① ) Young people treat the mobile phone as an essential necessity of life and often prefer to use text messages to communicate with their friends. ( ② ) Young people also increasingly access social networking websites. ( ③ ) This has been shown by the increase in websites that provide therapeutic information for young people. ( ④ ) A number of 'youth friendly' mental health websites have been developed and the information presented often takes the form of Frequently Asked Questions, fact sheets and suggested links. ( ⑤ ) It would seem therefore logical to provide online counselling for young people.

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**【34】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 14강 5번)**

But when this stress is severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as 'I will fail' or 'I can't remember anything.'

Let's move on to the concept of how we create our own reality. A good example is exam tension. This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam. ( ① ) It helps students improve their focus and pace. ( ② ) These thoughts can often create physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness. ( ③ ) This can in turn have a severe impact on performance. ( ④ ) For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and thus confirm their negative beliefs. ( ⑤ ) In other words, fear can create precisely what we don't want.

\*nausea 메스꺼움 \*\*urination 배뇨

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【35】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 24강 4번)

It will not, however, be possible for most users of the building to reach it by public transport or to walk or cycle there.

There are many aspects of sustainability to consider. ( ① ) Even if you decide you want to address all of them, the problem is that buildings are complex assemblies of different elements. ( ② ) There will always be a series of factors to balance. ( ③ ) For example, if you put a building in a business park in the middle of nowhere, it will be possible to align it perfectly to make the most of the sun and to have windows that open because there will be very little noise. ( ④ ) Almost everyone will have to drive. ( ⑤ ) Studies show that the overall carbon footprint of a super-green building in such a location will be greater than that of a less-than-ideal building in a city center well served by public transport.

\*sustainability 지속 가능성

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【36】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 2. 6강 5번)

However, it can evoke a more or less consistent emotional response in those who compose, perform and listen to it.

Music has been called a language, though whether it actually is or not has been the subject of sometimes heated philosophical debate. ( ① ) It depends on the definition that is used. ( ② ) If one takes 'language' to mean a medium through which concepts can be symbolized and conveyed, then, for sure, music fails the test. ( ③ ) Music cannot express the thought that 'The house on the hill has three bedrooms'. ( ④ ) Hence there is, broadly speaking, common ground in the sense that both language and music are human forms of communication that occur through streams of sound. ( ⑤ ) And in both instances, these streams are 'chunked' in cognition: in the case of language, into distinct events at different hierarchical levels; while in music, the sound continuum is heard as notes, 'motifs', longer phrases and complete melodies.

\*hierarchical 위계의, 계층적인

\*\*phoneme 음소(언어의 뜻을 구별하는 데 쓰이는 음성의 최소 단위)

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【37】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 4강 4번)

Obviously, you'll have to curb these impulses.

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. ( ① ) There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways. ( ② ) You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations. ( ③ ) One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. ( ④ ) Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. ( ⑤ ) Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it!

\*curb 억제하다

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【38】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 16강 1번)

They would claim that the politician was elected on a certain basis and must stick to that.

If we were to remove the concept of 'consistency' from the expected virtues of politicians, much political commentary would cease overnight. ( ① ) A lot of political criticism is on the basis that a politician is not consistent with his own ideas, or what he said two years ago, or his party line, or his electoral promises. ( ② ) A politician might reply, with reason, that he or she had a change of mind, or that changed circumstances require a change of opinion. ( ③ ) Commentators are unhappy with that because it removes one of the main frames of criticism. ( ④ ) In some cases this is undoubtedly true. ( ⑤ ) But in many cases changing a view is a sign of the intelligent political behavior for which most people vote.

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【39】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 3강 3번)

Despite this, most businesses still tend to treat target audiences as though they were all male.

Women today have a huge influence in buying decisions and can often be found at the helm of giant corporations. ( ① ) Thanks to their shrewd investments, moreover, they have controlling interests in major operations throughout the world. ( ② ) In a UK survey conducted a couple of years ago it was found that 91 percent of women felt that advertisers didn't understand them, despite the fact that a fifth of all media advertising was aimed at women rather than men. ( ③ ) Marketing to women is a hot topic today. ( ④ ) Also, businesses which assume that adding a few pink shades to their marketing materials or logo will be enough will be in the loser's seat very quickly. ( ⑤ ) In order to include women successfully in brand strategies, we need to understand the ways in which women think differently from men.

\*helm 지도적 위치, (배의) 키 \*\*shrewd 빈틈없는, 예민한

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【40】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 24강 3번)

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But don't fall into the trap of thinking you must have the latest, expensive camera to get the most telling shots.

Taking photographs is enjoyable and challenging in all sorts of ways. It's a powerful means of storing memories, showing situations or expressing views which does not insist that you be good with words. ( ① ) What photography demands of you are skills of a different sort that are independent of the technology used to capture the picture. ( ② ) Of these, the most important is the ability to observe - sharpen up your 'seeing' of surroundings, people and simple everyday objects in the world around you. ( ③ ) Avoid taking these things for granted just because they are familiar. ( ④ ) Develop your awareness of the way lighting and viewpoint can transform appearances, and be quick thinking enough to sum up a fast-changing situation by selecting the right moment to shoot. ( ⑤ ) Become skilled in these areas and you will be a good photographer.

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【41】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 11강 5번)

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Instead, I introduced him by name and then simply stated that *she* was married to him.

Years ago, a friend was visiting me from another state. During her stay, I introduced her to some of my friends and family, including the husband of a well-known lady in the community – a woman who is regularly on television and often the center of attention. When I introduced her husband, I purposely didn't introduce him as this woman's husband. ( ① ) I noticed the pleased surprise on his face. ( ② ) He put his shoulders back and seemed to enjoy the fact that someone recognized who he was and took the time to make him feel important. ( ③ ) Just that little change of emphasis can make all the difference. ( ④ ) It showed him respect and let him know that I valued him for who he was – not just as a well-known person's husband. ( ⑤ ) Be sensitive and go out of your way to express respect in specific ways, and you will be pleasantly surprised at the results.

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【42】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 34번)

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On the other hand, if you write a research paper stating that 16.5 percent of all merchant marines get seasick, chances are some poor researcher spent months of his or her life to determine that fact.

Any time you use another writer's words or even a close paraphrase of his or her words, you must give that writer credit. If you don't, you've committed the crime of plagiarism. ( ① ) Simply put, *plagiarism* is using somebody else's words and claiming or pretending that the words are your own. ( ② ) A simple rule of thumb for avoiding plagiarism is: When in doubt, give the original writer credit. ( ③ ) If you're applying common information, you do not have to worry about plagiarism. ( ④ ) If you say the Earth is round, nobody will accuse you of plagiarism. ( ⑤ ) In this case, the researcher deserves the credit.

\*credit 이름에 대한 언급, 공로 \*\*plagiarism 표절

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【43】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능특강 21강 3번)

But books analyzing the fate of the earth and the state of the environmental movement have almost nothing to say about recycling and solid waste.

There is an odd disconnection between theory and practice when it comes to recycling. ( ① ) On a practical level, it is increasingly the case that everyone does it; on a theoretical level, neither environmental advocates nor their critics talk much about it. ( ② ) The disconnection can be found on the shelves in bookstores. ( ③ ) Recycling is a favorite topic of books full of “household hints to help save the planet”; nothing, it seems, is better suited for do-it-yourself environmental improvement than household waste. ( ④ ) While recycling is by far the most common practical step that people take to help the environment, the hopes and fears of environmentalists are focused elsewhere. ( ⑤ ) In part, this is as it should be: other problems, much more difficult to address at the household level, are clearly more urgent than recovery of materials from trash.

\*disconnection 단절 , 분리

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**【44】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(인터넷수능 1. 16강 5번)**

This is not to claim that analysis will create a love of films where no such love exists.

Film analysis offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall. ( ① ) But the ultimate purpose of analysis, and its greatest benefit, is that it opens up new channels of awareness and new depths of understanding. ( ② ) It seems logical to assume that the more understanding we have, the more completely we will appreciate art. ( ③ ) If the love we have for an art form rests on rational understanding, it will be more solid, more enduring, and of greater value than love based solely on irrational and totally subjective reactions. ( ④ ) Love of movies does not emerge from a book or from any special critical approach. ( ⑤ ) It comes only from that secret, personal union between film and viewer in a darkened room.

**【45】 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(수능완성 유형편 6강 3번)**

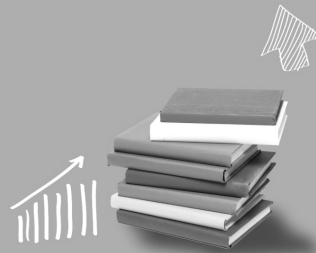
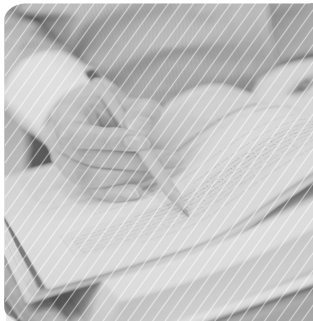
This will help ensure that the search engine users have the most pleasant and efficient user session possible.

Content that is unique and structured differently from similar content featured on other websites will be viewed much more favorably than content that is similar in nature to that of other websites. ( ① ) It is important to never copy other websites' content, and place it on your website. ( ② ) First of all, doing so is a violation of copyright protection, which could potentially be illegal. ( ③ ) If the search engines detect that your website is in violation of content plagiarism (whether you are at fault or not), it is not uncommon for the search engines to automatically penalize your website in the search engine results pages. ( ④ ) After all, it is in the best interest of the search engines to furnish as much relevant, unique content to search engine users as possible. ( ⑤ ) Further, it will certainly encourage these users to return to use the search engine again.

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\*plagiarism 표절 \*\*furnish 제공하다

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# 어법성 판단



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【1】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 6강 2번)

Some risks can ① be transferred to another company or even to the consumer. A park ② wanting to host a fireworks display may contract with another company to be responsible for the show. In this way, the park is transferring liability to the fireworks company. One method of transferring the risk to the fans ③ are the inclusion of a statement on the back of the event ticket saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder. By accepting the ticket, the attendee agrees ④ to accept liability for possible risks. However, neither of these examples of transferring risk relieves the facility or event management from ⑤ providing a reasonably safe environment.

\*liability 법적 책임

【2】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 28강 1번)

Accepting that emotions and feelings are a normal and natural part of existence is central to their effective management. This will allow you ① to deal with them more effectively, rather than constantly responding in a shocked, negative or reactive way. Experiments with animals show that when ② giving a red light to warn them in advance that a shock is coming, they will show less stress compared to those who are given no warning. The signal allows the animals to predict the shock, and with ③ their anxiety thus removed, their bodies can relax. Those subjected to unpredictable shocks remain ④ alert all the time. Practicing acceptance ⑤ provides you with a type of generalized warning system which will enable you to minimize the impact of painful emotions.

\*generalize 일반화하다

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**【3】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 12강 3번)**

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Michelangelo created many masterpieces, ① mostly on a grand scale. When Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to design a tomb for him, Michelangelo devised a design calling for 40 sculptures, only a few of which ② were completed before Pope Julius decided not to spend any more money. Instead, he asked Michelangelo ③ to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel had a rounded ceiling high above the floor. Michelangelo was insulted at ④ being asked to paint a ceiling, which was not considered a very prestigious assignment. He also did not know how he could paint a ceiling so far off the ground. However, the pope insisted and Michelangelo gave in. He built a high scaffold and lay on it to paint the wet ceiling plaster. He created nine different sections on the ceiling, each ⑤ told a Biblical story, including the creation of the world.

\*scaffold 비계

**【4】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 25강 3번)**

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School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities ① that allow young people to develop competency in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable. A balance should exist in ② any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and ③ to enjoy working and competing together as a team. However, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf. In such cases the students ④ have deprived of the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports ⑤ is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.

\*dual sports 두 사람 또는 두 조가 마주 대하고 하는 경기

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**【5】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능특강 Test 1. 7번)**

The stories about Edison's capacity to work long hours and endure thousands of frustrations are almost like legends. What's not as well known are his methods for sustaining himself while (A) worked / working on his famous scientific breakthroughs. Edison kept a folding bed in his laboratory. He took frequent pauses on it because he knew that only when the mind is in a restful state (B) it works / does it work most creatively. Edison also discovered that humor put his mind at ease. In addition to (C) maintain / maintaining hundreds of notebooks full of scientific equations, he filled several others with nothing but jokes. He found that comic relief was valuable for both him and his staff. He used it as a tension breaker and as a morale builder. He said later that people who laugh together can work longer and harder together, and with more effectiveness.

\*morale 사기, 의욕

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)          |       | (C)         |
|---|---------|-------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | worked  | ..... | it works     | ..... | maintain    |
| ② | worked  | ..... | does it work | ..... | maintaining |
| ③ | working | ..... | it works     | ..... | maintain    |
| ④ | working | ..... | it works     | ..... | maintaining |
| ⑤ | working | ..... | does it work | ..... | maintaining |

**【6】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 1강 5번)**

I read the review of Social Distortion by Jack Churchill and couldn't have been more let down. It felt like a book report written by a child. Churchill made no attempt ① to describe parts of the set list, or the highs and lows of the show, but instead wrote, "The songs all sound the same." He ignored the parts of the show ② which Mike Ness stopped talking about the inspiration for some of his songs and opened up to the audience. The only reason I can think of ③ that you would even print this uninspired review is to use the photos that were taken at the show. I can appreciate a negative review of a concert as long as it is ④ well reasoned, but there is no explanation or reason here. It is just a lazy and tired excuse for an article. I ask that you please take more care in choosing ⑤ what you print.

\*set list (공연에서의) 연주 목록

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**【7】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 1강 2번)**

One of the most celebrated political images in modern times is ① that of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev pounding his shoe on the podium while delivering a speech at the United Nations in 1960. Everyone interpreted his histrionics as a tactic aimed at ② threatening the West; a man who would pound his shoe one moment might use his nuclear weapons the next! Thirty years later, Khrushchev's son Sergei explained his father ③ had had something far different in mind. Khrushchev, who had rarely been outside the Soviet Union, had heard that people in the West loved passionate political debate. So he gave his audience ④ that he thought they wanted — he pounded his shoe to make his point. When people were shocked, no one was more surprised than Khrushchev ⑤ himself. He had just been trying to look like one of the guys. What became the very image of the irrational Russian was apparently the result of a simple cross-cultural misunderstanding.

\*premier 수상 \*\*podium 연단 \*\*\*histrionics 연극같은 행동

**【8】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 7강 6번)**

There are many factors ① affecting opinions about science among the general population, and young people in particular, including its presentation in school, documentaries, news stories, and science fiction. Among these, science fiction stands out precisely because of its defining characteristic: works of science fiction present hypothetical scientific advances beyond ② what is presently known or possible. Consider the transporter in *Star Trek* and the resurrection of dinosaurs in *Jurassic Park*. It is not difficult to see how these bits of “fictional science” could captivate audience members, some of ③ them then choose to become personally involved in turning the fantasy into reality and pursue careers in science. On the other hand, the presentation of scientists in works of fiction can also ④ have the opposite effect. If their work is always shown as leading to unforeseen disasters or if they are presented as being failures in their social lives, then even if these stereotypes are untrue they ⑤ may have the effect of convincing students to avoid careers in the sciences.

\*resurrection 부활

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**【9】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 1강 6번)**

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Counselors who have not clarified their employers' access to records in advance of counseling and are working without a corresponding agreement with their clients about access are likely to find themselves ① caught between two principles which have both ethical and legal implications. The usual principle is ② what records made on materials provided by an employer or in the employer's time belong to that employer. However, the principles and law of confidentiality suggest that there ③ are restrictions on how the employer exercises that ownership. Ownership is not necessarily the same as unlimited control and access. ④ To break a confidence could create legal liabilities for the counselor. Counselors should be cautious about giving employers access to confidential information. In order to avoid ⑤ conflicting responsibilities to the client and the employer, a prudent counselor will establish clear guidelines which are known to both the employer and the client about who, other than the client, will have access to records of counseling.

\*liability 책임

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【10】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 13강 5번)

We don't ordinarily regard species like the cow and the potato, the tulip and the dog, as nature's more extraordinary creatures. Domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild cousins often (A) do / are. Evolution may reward interdependence, but our thinking selves continue to prize self-reliance. The wolf is somehow more impressive to us than the dog. Yet there are fifty million dogs in America today, only ten thousand wolves. So what does the dog know about getting along in this world (B) that / where its wild ancestor doesn't? The big thing the dog knows about — the subject it has mastered in the ten thousand years it has been evolving at our side — is us: our needs and desires, our emotions and values, all of (C) them / which it has folded into its genes as part of a sophisticated strategy for survival. If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn a great deal about who we are and what makes us tick.

\*tick 작동하다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	do	.....	that	.....	them
②	do	.....	that	.....	which
③	do	.....	where	.....	them
④	are	.....	that	.....	them
⑤	are	.....	where	.....	which

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**【11】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형 편 12강 2번)**

Richard Dufour shared that principals lead through shared vision and collective commitments rather than through rules and authority. Contracts are important, but results are more important. Don't become too obsessed with enforcing every policy and rule. If teachers, staff, and principals (A) had followed / followed the contract to the letter, we might not get anything done as well as when we allow a few rules to be occasionally waived. For example, letting employees leave a few minutes early on an occasional Friday after an evening program the night before (B) help / helps to build a positive relationship with staff. It sends a message to employees that you appreciate their participation the night before and will let them leave after the students are gone for the day. Most employees are giving above and beyond (C) that / what the contract states. Principals need to be aware and occasionally reciprocate in return.

\*waive:(규칙 등을) 적용하지 않다 \*\*reciprocate:보답하다

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)   |       | (C)  |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| ① | had followed | ..... | help  | ..... | that |
| ② | had followed | ..... | helps | ..... | what |
| ③ | followed     | ..... | help  | ..... | that |
| ④ | followed     | ..... | helps | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | followed     | ..... | helps | ..... | what |

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**【12】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 유형편 4강 4번)**

Arachnophobia, or fear of spiders, seems ① to be a universal human dread, especially in children. The biologist Tim Flannery asks, "Why do so many of us react so strongly, and with such primal fear, to spiders? The world is full of ② far more dangerous creatures that appear to barely worry most people." Flannery guesses that a Darwinian story connects human arachnophobia to our African prehistory. Homo sapiens emerged in Africa. Africa is the place ③ which the human mind acquired many of its useful instincts. If humans evolved in an environment with poisonous spiders, a phobia ④ could have been advantageous for human survival and could be expected to gain greater frequency in the larger human population. The six-eyed sand spider of western and southern Africa actually ⑤ fits that guess very well. It is a crab-like spider that hides in the sand and leaps out to capture prey; its poison is extremely harmful to children. One can see how a fear of spiders would have been highly advantageous in this context.

\*arachnophobia:거미 공포증 \*\*primal:원시적인, 태고의

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**【13】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 16강 2번)**

A couple moved to an older neighborhood in Louisville, Kentucky. They shocked traditionalist neighbors by building a high-style contemporary house with an exterior of plastic, metal and concrete tiling. Trying to address neighbors' concerns, the home owner changed some exterior colors, but tastes differed so (A) great / greatly that a satisfactory compromise wasn't possible. Neighbors decided to take legal steps. They sued, charging that the house violated deed restrictions. "Neighbors want us essentially to tear the house down or dramatically (B) change / changing the exterior. I don't see there's a middle ground," said the couple's lawyer. The couple won the case in court. The judge ruled that the neighbors couldn't pick and choose when to apply design rules that had been disregarded for decades. (C) What / That the house "is not in keeping with their neighborhood's traditional standards cannot be a basis to selectively enforce the deed restrictions," he said.

\* deed restriction:(부동산의) 용도 제한 규정

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)      |       | (C)  |
|---|---------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| ① | great   | ..... | change   | ..... | What |
| ② | great   | ..... | changing | ..... | What |
| ③ | greatly | ..... | change   | ..... | What |
| ④ | greatly | ..... | changing | ..... | That |
| ⑤ | greatly | ..... | change   | ..... | That |

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**【14】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(수능완성 유형편 16강 4번)**

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In 2002 the Bed and Bath factory in Bangkok suddenly closed when its Thai owners left the country. Nine hundred workers (A) left / were left without jobs. Workers protested for three months outside the Ministry of Labor Building until they received the compensation guaranteed to them under Thai Law. After the protest ended, a small group of forty workers decided to start their own garment factory and label, Dignity Returns. They formed a cooperative factory, the Solidarity Group Cooperative, (B) which / where all workers are owners and decisions are made by all worker-owners. Initially the worker-owners decided to pay themselves only a small survival payment so that they could repay the loans that had helped them start the cooperative. With the debt repaid, the survival payment increased. The worker-owners have also decided (C) what / that they want to work reasonable hours (e.g., to stop work at 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays). This means that the worker-owners generate less surplus and receive less income than if they worked longer hours, but they have time for other activities.

-----

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)   |       | (C)  |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| ① | left      | ..... | which | ..... | that |
| ② | left      | ..... | where | ..... | what |
| ③ | were left | ..... | where | ..... | what |
| ④ | were left | ..... | where | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | were left | ..... | which | ..... | that |

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**【15】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 유형편 17강 1번)**

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'Ageing' is a word that we use all the time, so we have a fair idea of what we mean by it in general terms, but it is when we try to be a little more precise ① that the trouble starts. For example, within a population there are some individuals who seem to age fast, and others who age more slowly. ② To describe this apparent variation in the rate of ageing, scientists like to draw a distinction between 'chronological' and 'biological' age. Chronological age is measured by the simple passage of time — the number of candles on a birthday cake. Biological age tries to express ③ how far we have travelled along the road from birth to death of old age. A woman who is aged 60 years chronologically, but ④ has the appearance and stamina of a typical 50-year-old, may have a slower biological ageing rate than the average. But biological age is not so simple a concept to measure, and in medicine and biology the definition of what ageing really is ⑤ have vexed the experts for many years.

\* vex: 괴롭히다, 난처하게 하다

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**【16】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 20강 4번)**

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Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to ① teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child ② understand who he is. Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of ③ shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago ④ when anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely ⑤ perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. We do not believe that history matters.

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**【17】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 8강 5번)**

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For many individuals, napping offers a practical solution to reduce sleepiness. Naps ① taken for this reason are referred to as replacement or compensatory naps. This type of napping strategy is common among shift workers, individuals ② suffer from sleep disorders associated with excessive daytime sleepiness and those who have a restricted main sleep episode. However, researchers have acknowledged that this is not the only reason ③ why individuals may nap. In some circumstances, individuals may choose to nap in anticipation of sleep loss, or ④ to avoid feelings of sleepiness later on. This type of napping is referred to as prophylactic, and is common among shift workers particularly before beginning extended shifts. Although the majority of experimental research ⑤ has focused on these types of napping, it has also been reported that some people nap in the absence of sleep loss, due to feelings of boredom or for enjoyment. This type of napping has been termed as appetitive or recreational.

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**【18】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?(인터넷수능1. 12강 4번)**

Our social relationships outside of our love and professional lives are important to our lives. If we use our leisure time well, we generally are in contact with other people. Friendships and acquaintanceships will develop together (A) what / where we can form communities with the same interests to develop our abilities and pursue common goals as, for example, those embodied in political, religious, and economic groups. Here a collaborative and helpful attitude is essential. Goals that are reached as a team can be deeply satisfying. In addition, conversations with people of different interests and areas of expertise can be very stimulating and the leisurely contact with people not (B) related / relates to our work environment or our family can be enriching. No, we definitely do not have to be alone and should not be alone, because mental health always leads toward other people. Therefore, let us engage ourselves fully in the life task of community and consequently (C) contribute / contribution to our inner peace and the peace of others through the development of an encouraging attitude toward self and others.

\*acquaintanceship 지인 관계 \*\*embody 구현하다, 담다

- |   | (A)   |       | (B)     |       | (C)          |
|---|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|
| ① | what  | ..... | related | ..... | contribute   |
| ② | what  | ..... | related | ..... | contribution |
| ③ | where | ..... | related | ..... | contribute   |
| ④ | where | ..... | relates | ..... | contribute   |
| ⑤ | where | ..... | relates | ..... | contribution |

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**【19】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 29번 4번)**

China's per-person income is only a tenth of America's but because it has more than four times as many people, its economy is ① almost half as large. When China's per-person income passes a quarter of America's, its economy will be larger. ② Because productivity in China is rising so quickly and the value of its currency is rising against the dollar, that point will probably be reached by the end of this decade. That is not a sign of American decline but of China ③ exploited the time-tested recipe of education, urbanization, and industrialization to graduate from poor- to middle-income status. Many countries like Mexico have done the same, only to stumble before ④ becoming rich. To avoid the same trap, China has a delicate transition: ⑤ Having grown through exports, investment, and manufacturing, it must now rely more on services and consumers, which are less easily steered by government policy.

**【20】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 15강 6번)**

As a rule, women farmers work longer hours and have lower incomes than do male farmers. This is not (A) because / because of they are less educated or less competent. Rather, it is due to (B) restrict / restricting socio-cultural factors. Firstly, most women farmers are involved in subsistence farming or food production for the local market that yields little cash return. Secondly, they have less access to credit at bank than men. Government-subsidized rates that would make it possible for them to acquire the 'Green Revolution' technology, such as hybrid seeds and fertilizers are also comparatively inaccessible to women. Thirdly, in some societies women cannot own land and so (C) excluded / are excluded from agricultural improvement programs and projects aimed at landowners.

\*subsistence farming 자급적 농업

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	because	.....	restrict	.....	are excluded
②	because of	.....	restrict	.....	excluded
③	because of	.....	restrict	.....	are excluded
④	because of	.....	restricting	.....	excluded
⑤	because	.....	restricting	.....	are excluded

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**【21】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(수능완성 유형편 10강 4번)**

In the early 1200s the Benedictine monastery of Saint Albans hummed with activity. (A) Situating/ Situated just a day's horse ride north of London, the monastery was one of the largest and most important in England, home to as many as two hundred monks. In the words of the times they were Latins: members of the greater community of Roman Catholics in Europe (B) which/who submitted to the authority of the pope. But Saint Albans wasn't just a religious retreat. It was a busy center of economic, political, and intellectual life, and even had served as the site of an early drafting of the Magna Carta in 1213. It also ran a popular guesthouse and operated stables that could accommodate some three hundred horses at a time. By the beginning of the thirteenth century, Saint Albans was feeding and lodging a steady stream of visitors on their way to and from London: Oxford professors, royal councilors, travelling monks, and even the king of England (C) himself/themselves. It was a worldly place.

\*monastery 수도원 \*\*pope 교황 \*\*\*retreat 은둔처

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	Situating	.....	which	.....	themselves
②	Situating	.....	who	.....	themselves
③	Situating	.....	who	.....	himself
④	Situated	.....	who	.....	himself
⑤	Situated	.....	which	.....	themselves

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**【22】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 3강 10번)**

Some tennis players believe ① what the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at ② such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid ③ committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances. If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities ④ offered by life. In no case ⑤ should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

\*falter 실패하다 \*\*suicidal 자멸을 초래하는

**【23】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 16강 6번)**

Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for splitting into groups that ① diverge from each other. In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not ② understandable to those on either side as French and English. There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to ③ borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors. 'Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely ④ unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,' say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace. 'Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.' People do their best to cut ⑤ them off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, limiting the impact of cultural exchange.

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\*diverge 갈라지다

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**【24】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 5강 2번)**

How can children learn to focus their attention on something longer than a text message and more challenging than a YouTube video? The usual advice is to get them reading books, and we're only too happy to support that. But they can also work on attention by playing the right kinds of games, starting well before they're (A) enough old / old enough to read. Some of the most successful recent self-control programs have drawn on the classic experiments of the Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, (B) who / what used play to improve children's skills at certain tasks. The children in the experiments generally couldn't stand still for a long time, but their endurance increased if they pretended to be guards on watch. Similarly, they had a much easier time (C) memorizing / memorize a list of words if they pretended they were going to a store and had to remember a list of things to buy.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	enough old	.....	who	.....	memorizing
②	enough old	.....	what	.....	memorize
③	old enough	.....	who	.....	memorizing
④	old enough	.....	who	.....	memorize
⑤	old enough	.....	what	.....	memorizing

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**【25】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 Test 2. 23번)**

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In any society, art ① is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, ② assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have art for art's sake just as Western societies ③ are. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the individuality of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when ④ acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god ⑤ for whom the performer may be speaking.

\*aesthetic 미적인

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**【26】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 2강 1번)**

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Why do we find it so difficult to slow down? We may, in part, be the inheritors of a work ethic which ① encourages us to believe that time must be used 'productively' and 'efficiently.' We feel we should be getting things ② done, ticking them off a list. But it could be that many of us are driven by fear. We are ③ so afraid of having longer, emptier hours that we fill them with distractions. We strive to stay occupied. How often do we sit quietly on the sofa for half an hour without switching on the television, picking up a magazine or ④ making a phone call, and instead just thinking? Within minutes we find ourselves channel-surfing and multitasking. What exactly are we afraid of? On some level we fear boredom. A deeper explanation is that we are afraid that an extended pause would give us the time to realize that our lives are not as meaningful and fulfilled as we would like ⑤ it to be. The time for contemplation has become an object of fear, a demon.

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**【27】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 19번)**

When Steve Jobs was in the eighth grade he decided to make a frequency counter. ① Lacking the proper parts, the bold twelve-year-old opened the phone book and dialed one of his heroes, Hewlett-Packard CEO Bill Hewlett. Hewlett answered the phone and, amazingly, ② chatted with Jobs for twenty minutes about his school project. By the end of the call, Hewlett agreed to provide the parts Jobs needed and later offered Jobs a summer job at HP, on the frequency counter assembly line! The thing to remember about Steve Jobs, Bill Hewlett, and most other successful people ③ are that they didn't get to where they are without help. In fact, most successful people see it as their responsibility and privilege ④ to help the next generation of entrepreneurs, leaders, and innovators in their journey. So if you have access to someone you admire, be bold. Politely ask for thirty minutes of their time, no matter ⑤ how "big time" they are, and you might be surprised at the response you receive.

**【28】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 3강 5번)**

Imagine ① encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it ② flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that ③ has been abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. ④ What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen ⑤ to come off your friend's color laser printer. It's a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill.

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**【29】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 1. 8강 1번)**

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Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information ① gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a "big find." Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they're using their brain power to pursue ② that they deem as a worthy outcome. They prefer to march to their own beat, and they dislike overly structured environments that ③ necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration ④ is a hurdle for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to "keep up" in their fields and can react badly when ⑤ forced to put more important work on hold to complete a task that doesn't intrigue them.

\*introspective: 자기 성찰적인 \*\*deem: 여기다, 생각하다

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**【30】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 실전편 1회 37번)**

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Exactly how, when, why, and where the first maps came to be created is difficult ① to discover. Much of what was drawn in prehistoric and early historical times has not survived, so ② what we find today may not be wholly representative of what was once there. There are other problems for the modern observer. Maps ③ made in prehistoric times cannot be accompanied by a title that explains the meaning of the drawing or that describes its content. However, we may be sure that in early times, just like today, maps were created for a variety of purposes and ④ took a variety of forms. It may also be clear that, contrary to popular belief, of all the purposes ⑤ which maps have been put through the ages, the least important single purpose has been to find the way. Sea charts did not come into existence until the European Middle Ages, and topographical maps were not normally carried about by land travelers until the 18th century.

\* topographical 지형의

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**【31】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(수능특강 Test 3. 5번)**

The individual interactions children experience each day help them create a unique mental map of the social environment. That is, children mentally chart their experiences and make note of which behaviors make them feel guilty, which make them feel good, which are rewarded, and which are not, and under (A) what / that circumstances those conditions apply. Gradually, this map grows in breadth and complexity. Over time, children catalogue a growing number of experiences and make finer discriminations among events. They draw on information (B) extracted / extracting from these episodes to fit their behavior to situational demands rather than depending on other people to direct them at that moment. In addition, their increased developmental competence enables them to more accurately interpret the cues they receive and (C) imagines / to imagine more varied responses to those cues. As a result, they become progressively more successful in monitoring their own behavior.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	what	.....	extracting	.....	imagines
②	that	.....	extracting	.....	imagines
③	what	.....	extracted	.....	to imagine
④	that	.....	extracted	.....	to imagine
⑤	what	.....	extracted	.....	imagines

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**【32】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 3강 6번)**

One of the techniques for getting behind the conscious veil people like to keep in front of themselves, particularly where you suspect that they are putting on a show for your benefit, is to switch the focus of the conversation from them to "other people." On the basis that what people see in others reflects their own perspective, (A) asking / ask consumers what they think other people's motives are can be enlightening. Customers who are unwilling to reveal their own confusion with a product display will often be happy to point out that "other people" would find it (B) confused / confusing. One word of warning though: it's important to distinguish those responses that are the result of you having asked the respondent to represent the views of others from (C) when / that they voluntarily do so. The latter can be a form of social politeness, for example when they think something is hopeless but they try to soften the blow by suggesting that someone else (who isn't present) would think it was terrific.

\*enlightening 많은 것을 드러내주는, 계몽적인

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	asking	.....	confused	.....	when
②	asking	.....	confusing	.....	when
③	ask	.....	confused	.....	that
④	asking	.....	confusing	.....	that
⑤	ask	.....	confusing	.....	when

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**【33】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 유형편 6강 2번)**

People who cannot sustain secure marital relations are less likely to desist from crime. People who can find a spouse who supports them despite knowing about their past misbehavior ① is most likely to steer away from the path of crime. Marriage both transforms people and reduces their opportunity to commit crimes. It helps ② cut off a person's past, provides new relationships, creates new levels of supervision, and helps the former offender develop structured routines focused on family life. Happy marriages are life sustaining, and marital quality can even improve over time. Spending time in marital and family activities also reduces exposure to deviant peers, ③ which in turn reduces the opportunity to become involved in criminal activities. Even people who have histories of criminal activity and have ④ been convicted of serious offenses reduce the frequency of their offending if they live with spouses and maintain employment. The marriage benefit may also be intergenerational: children who grow up in two-parent families are more likely to later have happy marriages themselves ⑤ than children who are the product of divorced or never-married parents.

\*desist from ~을 그만두다 \*\*marital 결혼의

**【34】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 30강 3번)**

When people move from one country to another or from one area to another, their economic status may change. They will ① be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally adequate, their new environment may cause them ② to change their eating habits. For example, if milk was a staple food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, ③ possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive and popular in their new environment. As a result, a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and ④ reduce purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive values of foods easily ⑤ make such mistakes in food selection.

\*staple food 주식(主食) \*\*nutritive value 영양가

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**【35】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 6강 2번)**

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The ancient Greeks were the first culture to develop scientific techniques for ① making accurate maps. Two Greek scholars have a particular importance in the history of cartography: Eratosthenes and Ptolemy. Although they lived approximately three centuries apart, both men played a vital role in advancing cartographic techniques ② which would pave the way for much more accurate and detailed maps. Eratosthenes, using the principles of geometry, derived a highly accurate measurement of the earth's size. He is also ③ credited with constructing the first grid system for cartographic representation, a major achievement in that it established a means for accurately determining both distance and direction from a map. Ptolemy modified the grid system of Eratosthenes and ④ offering his own calculation of the earth's circumference. Ironically, his estimation contained much greater errors than ⑤ that of his predecessor. His coordinate system, however, provided the basis for the modern application of latitude and longitude.

\*cartography 지도 제작(법) \*\*circumference 둘레, 원주 \*\*\*predecessor 전임자

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**【36】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(수능완성 유형편 3강 1번)**

Counsellors who post information online for clients or potential clients are (A) urging / urged to ensure that the information presented is accurate and updated over time, requiring regular maintenance by the counsellor. In addition to being competent in general counselling, counsellors who want to practice online counselling (B) need / needs to be familiar with various electronic techniques such as e-mail, online chatting, and video conferencing. Counsellors must be able to appropriately diagnose and assess the client's condition without the aid of non-verbal and behavioral cues. When the client and the counsellor do not meet in person, the client may be less able to assess the counsellor and (C) to decide / deciding whether or not to enter into a treatment relationship with him or her. This may put a further burden on the counsellor to address the issue of the therapeutic relationship with the client.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	urging	.....	needs	.....	to decide
②	urging	.....	need	.....	deciding
③	urged	.....	needs	.....	to decide
④	urged	.....	need	.....	deciding
⑤	urged	.....	need	.....	to decide

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**【37】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 11강 12번)**

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or ① reacting. An effective and ② satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions ③ is a good match for one who does. A partner quick to jump to conclusions ④ working well with one who is more considered in his judgments. In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty ⑤ making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

\*temperament 기질, 성미

**【38】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 3강 7번)**

The timing of positive versus negative behavior seems to influence attraction. Several studies have identified ① what has been called the loss-gain effect. This effect reflects what happens to attraction when a person's behavior moves from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example, if someone seems very nice to you early in the interaction, but then ② begins to act like a fool, would you be more attracted to that person than if the person was a fool from the start? Studies suggest that you ③ would not. In fact, people are more attracted to individuals who are consistently negative than to people who initially behave ④ positively and then switch to negative behavior. People who start out being nice get our hopes up, so the letdown we experience when we discover that they are not nice ⑤ make it worse than if they had acted badly from the start.

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【39】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 유형편 3강 4번)

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You may not always be aware of ① them, but you are continually making pictures in your mind. These pictures have a favourable effect if they are positive (and, in contrast, a harmful effect if they are negative). A writer said, “② Which the mind can conceive, the will can achieve.” That’s why top sportsmen and women use creative imagery and autosuggestion to help them win trophies and ③ break world records: business executives use them to help make better sales presentations and gain promotion; leading doctors teach patients to relieve painful symptoms and even rid ④ themselves of serious diseases, using these techniques; and psychotherapists help their clients overcome a wide range of emotional problems using them, including fears and panic attacks, ⑤ eliminating unwanted habits, stress and lack of confidence.

\*autosuggestion 자기암시

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【40】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 4강 6번)

-----  
Since ① for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts ② was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls ③ swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming ④ was required for royal princes. The evidence that swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and ⑤ what was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

\*ointment 연고

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**【41】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(수능완성 실전편 2회 32번)**

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Mark Twain observed, “We are all ignorant, but about different things.” One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers (A) is / are assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will (B) spend / be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time. Just because it’s clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you’re writing to the senior vice president of marketing, (C) which / who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to “walk” that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal.

-----

- |   | (A) |       | (B)      |       | (C)   |
|---|-----|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | is  | ..... | spend    | ..... | which |
| ② | are | ..... | be spent | ..... | which |
| ③ | is  | ..... | be spent | ..... | who   |
| ④ | are | ..... | spend    | ..... | who   |
| ⑤ | is  | ..... | spend    | ..... | who   |

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**【42】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(수능완성 실전편 5회 32번)**

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It is important to understand the impact of wide scale implementation of digital tools because many of these systems are adopted by many people. This is (A) why / what organizations must spend some amount of time preparing and researching the process of technology implementation before deciding to add new tools to a system. A good starting point for the implementation of new digital technologies (B) is / are to anticipate who the users will be and to understand the specific needs of the users. For example, an institution might decide to offer special cell phones to all of its employees, so it must spend some time contemplating who would use the phones, and for what purpose. If the phones are to be used only to (C) stay / staying in touch with the main office, then the phones do not require a built-in camera. The expected use of the technology needs to be the most important criteria before introducing new digital tools.

-----

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	why	.....	is	.....	stay
②	why	.....	are	.....	stay
③	why	.....	is	.....	staying
④	what	.....	is	.....	stay
⑤	what	.....	are	.....	staying

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**【43】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능특강 11강 11번)**

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Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and ① those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans ② possessing an 'instinct of sympathy,' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, ③ summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: 'Man is a wolf to man.' This 'bad-animal' view of humans might be based on humans who are not at a high level, rather than on the healthiest human beings. Furthermore, it ignores the mountain of evidence ④ which humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act ⑤ appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

\*nourish 기르다

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**【44】 (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 짝지어진 것은?(인터넷수능 2. 12강 4번)**

Perhaps the allure of the lawn is in the human genes. The sociobiologists think so: they've gone so far as to propose a "Savanna Syndrome" to explain our fondness for grass. (A) Encoding / Encoded in our DNA is a preference for an open grassy landscape resembling the shortgrass savannas of Africa on which we evolved and spent our first few thousand years. A grassy plain dotted with trees (B) providing / provides safety from predators and a suitable environment for grazing animals; this is said to explain why we have remade the wooded landscapes of Europe and North America in the image of East Africa. Thorstein Veblen, too, thought the popularity of lawns might be a throwback to our pastoral roots. "The close-cropped lawn," he wrote in *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, "is beautiful in the eyes of a people (C) who / whose inherited bent it is to readily find pleasure in contemplating a well-preserved pasture or grazing land."

\*allure 매력 \*\*throwback 회상시키는 것 \*\*\*bent 성향, 경향

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	Encoding	.....	providing	.....	whose
②	Encoding	.....	provides	.....	who
③	Encoding	.....	provides	.....	whose
④	Encoded	.....	providing	.....	who
⑤	Encoded	.....	provides	.....	whose

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**【45】 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?(수능완성 유형편 3강 2번)**

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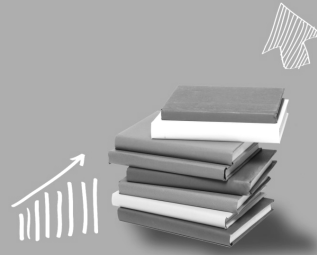
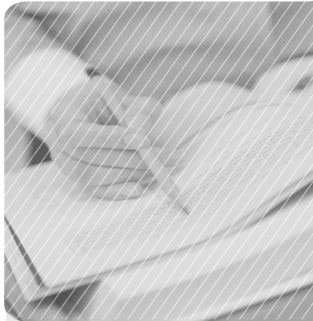
One of the chief causes of stress for many is ① what's involved these days in raising kids. The onslaught of media and advertisements from all sides is creating in parents a perception ② that they need to give their children more stuff than the children actually need or want. In suburban or rich communities, the amount of activities and money ③ invested in children is unbelievable. And a lot of it is unnecessary. Children need love, roots, and wings. They don't need to be booked up twenty-four/seven with "play dates," various lessons, and an endless string of lavish birthday parties hosted by parents trying ④ to outdo one another in themes, gifts, or entertainment. The more stuff you involve your children in, the more running around you have to do, and the more ⑤ tiring the child gets (not to mention you!). In the end, you have less time to spend with your children.

\*onslaught 맹공격, 맹습 \*\*lavish 호화로운, 풍성한

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## 정답 및 해설



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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	②	②	②	⑤	④	⑤	③	⑤	⑤	④	③	②	③	③	④
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	③	⑤	②	④	⑤	②	②	②	③	④	③
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	③	⑤	②	②	⑤	⑤	⑤	②	④	③	②	②	②	⑤	②

### <문제 해설>

- (B)에서 this가 the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes를 지칭하고, 넓은 도로와싼 값으로 인해 [(A) 내용] 운전시간이 증가하고 도로에 더 많은 차들이 도로에 있게 된다는 [(C) 내용]으로 연결되어야 하므로 답은 ②이다.
- 신대륙의 거의 모든 커피는 두 가지 품종에서 유래했고 질에 영향을 미치는 요인은 문화와 기후 밖에 없는 상황에서 맛의 차이를 구별할 수 있는 사람은 거의 없다는 내용이다.
- 어른에게 아이가 컵을 전해달라는 실험을 한 내용 (B) 다음에 컵이 적합한 경우와 적합하지 않는 경우가 있었다는 내용 (A)가 따라 나와야 하며, 마지막으로 아이들이 어른의 요청에 실제 도움이 되기를 위하여 행동한다는 내용 (C)가 나와야 글의 흐름상 가장 적절하다.
- 보조금 유치자들의 정의 및 역할에 관한 글로 (C) 보조금 유치과정에서의 어려움이 있는데 (A) 그러한 어려움으로 인해 누군가의 관심에 부합하는 프로그램을 지원해달라고 요청할 때 가장 효과적일 수 있으며 (B) 이러한 단순한 전략이 보조금 유치 과정상의 역학관계를 바꾼다는 내용이다.
- (B)의 at this age는 주어진 문장의 over the preschool period(roughly ages 3-5 years)을 지칭한다. (C)는 앞 문장 Rather 이후의 친구는 공통된 관심사와 활동을 함께 즐긴다는 내용을 상술하고 있으며, (A)에 글의 결론이 As a result라는 표현과 함께 서술되어 있다.

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6. 주어진 문장에서 lasagna 원칙에 대한 설명이 (C)로 연결되고, 같은 원리가 좋아하는 사람들 뿐 아니라 좋아하는 활동에 적용된다는 (B)로 연결된다. (B) 두 번째 문장에서 좋아하는 사람들과 같이 많은 시간을 보낸다고 해서 꼭 행복한 것이 아니라 (A) 내용처럼 좋아하는 활동에 대한 적절한 양 (시간)이 높은 삶의 질로 이어진다는 내용으로 결론지어진다.
7. 경량성, 휴대성, 적응성이 강조되던 유목생활의 생활양식은 농업을 기반으로 한 농촌 사회의 발전과 더불어 끊임없는 작은 변화들을 겪으며, 이 변화들은 사용자의 요구를 충족시키기 위해 미세하게 조정되었고 이런 맞춤형 제작의 기본적 원리에 의한 변형들은 유익함이 입증되면 전통의 주류 속에 재통합될 수 있었다는 내용이다.
8. 트라우마 글쓰기의 결과를 설명하면서 긍정적인 단어를 많이 사용한 경우가 언급되므로 (C)가 가장 먼저 나오고, (B)에서 부정적인 단어를 사용한 경우가 언급되므로 그 다음에 위치할 수 있으며, 마지막으로 (A)에서 트라우마 글쓰기로부터 이득을 얻을 수 있는 내용 이 정리되므로 (C)-(B)-(A)의 순서가 가장 적절하다.
9. ‘어린이들이 좋아하는 유형의 장난감’에 관한 글로, 주인공은 장난감 회사에서 일자리를 얻는데, (C) 동료가 개발한 ‘행동을 하는’ 장난감을 비판했다. (A) 그 이유는 아이들은 자신을 표현하고 무언가를 발견할 수 있는 상황에 몰입하기 때문이다. (B) 그래서 아이들이 솔과 팬 등과 같은 물건들을 좋아한다는 내용이다.
10. 예시에 대한 설명이 이어져야 한다. (C)에서는 노인의 특이한 행동에 관한 내용이, (A)에서는 노인이 특이한 행동을 한 이유가 설명되고, (B)에서 Thus로 시작하면서 결론을 내리고 있다.
11. 주어진 글은 뇌가 할 일이 많은 현재 우리의 모습에 대한 내용이다. (B) 30년 전 과거 내용으로 이어진 후, (C) 현재 정보화 시대가 우리에게 많은 일들은 떠넘겨 주었다는 내용으로 연결되고, 마지막으로 (A)에서 때로 우리의 기억이 혼동될 수도 있다는 추가적 내용이 나와야 자연스럽다. 참고로, (B)에 등장한 those things는 (C)의 과거에 다른 사람들이 했던 것들을 지칭한다.
12. 주어진 문장의 한 실험의 예 다음에, 다른 실험의 예(B)가 이어지고 유치원생들이 창의력 발휘 보다는 보상을 향한 수단으로 놀이를 사용하던 것(B)과 같이 피고용인들도 보상이 있을 때 과업은 성취하지만 덜 창의적인 결정을 내린다(A)는 내용으로 이어져야 한다. 따라서 고용주들은 생산성을 향상시키기 위해 과업에 기반한 장려금을 이용할 수 있으나, 혁신을 장려하고자 한다면 보상을 이용하는 것이 도움이 되지 않는다는 내용(C)이다.
13. 배를 드러내는 늑대는 우리에게 갇힌 ‘무리’ 바깥 가장자리에 있고, 자주 싸움에 연루되며, 무리지어 짓는 울음에 참여하지 않는다는 점이 (B)에 포함되어 있고, (C)에는 이러한 늑대들이 다른 늑대의 공격에 스트레스를 받고 피할 수 없어서 어떤 수단이라도 시도하려고 한다는 내용이 있으므로 그 다음에 따라올 수 있다. 마지막으로 우리에게 갇힌 결과로 절박한 상태에서 무력한 새끼처럼 행동하는 것이 효과가 있다는 (A)가 따라 나오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

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14. Bernie는 긴장할 때면 말을 더듬는 버릇이 있었는데 졸업 이후에 조교지위를 제의받았다. (B) 지도교수와 첫 만남에서 말을 더듬지 말라는 지시를 받았는데 (C) 흥미롭게도 그 이후로는 말을 더듬지 않게 되었다. (A) 교수가 말을 더듬지 말라고 한 지시가 격려는 아니었지만 특정 행동의 금지가 이 사례에서는 격려의 형태로 작용했다.
15. 책 읽는 즐거움보다 더 큰 전자기기를 다루는 데서 오는 즐거움에 대한 내용 다음에 (C) 에서 추가적인 기기 사용에 대한 즐거움이 추가로 언급되고 (A)에서 전자기기의 사용에 있어 근본적인 즐거움은 고통을 피해야 한다는 것이다. 마지막으로 (B)에서 (C)의 견해가 아리스트토텔레스 의견과 상반된다는 내용이 나오는 것이 적절하다.
16. 햇빛과 암 진행 사이의 관계를 규명하기 위한 실험에 관한 글이다. (C)는 15명의 말기 암 환자가 인공적인 빛이나 유리를 통해 눈으로 들어오는 빛을 피하도록 지시받았다는 내용이며, (B)는 15명의 환자 중 14명에게서 종양의 성장이 더는 진행되지 않았다는 내용, (A) 는 상태가 악화되었던 한 명의 환자는 안경을 계속 쓰고 있었다는 내용이다.
17. 주어진 글은 과거에 출판업, 방송, 영화와 음악은 모두 다르게 간주되었다는 내용이다. (C)는 향상되고 저렴한 컴퓨터 성능 및 디스플레이, 인터넷의 정착으로 이러한 이질적인 산업들이 하나의 매체에 의해 전달될 수 있게 되었다는 내용이다. (B)는 이러한 재정적에 의해 그것들이 유통되는 방식이 바뀌었으며, 업계의 구조조정이 필요하다는 내용이다. (A) 는 또 다른 급진적인 혁신인 전자게임에 관한 내용이다.
18. 주어진 문장은 커튼이 닫힐 때 관객들이 박수갈채를 보낸다는 내용이다. (C)는 이러한 박수갈채가 시작되는 과정과 내포되어 있는 심리를 묘사한 글이다. (B)는 박수갈채로 가는 패턴은 보편적인 곡선(one universal curve)을 따른다는 내용이며, (A)는 이러한 곡선(this curve)이 물리학에서 알려진 곡선과 동일하다는 내용이다.
19. (A)와 (C)의 첫머리에 나오는 it이 가리키는 것이 무엇인지에 유의하여 풀이하도록 한다. 주어진 글은 문화관광은 인간환경(다른 문화를 체험할 기회)을 강조한다는 내용이다. (C)의 첫머리 it은 문화관광을 설명하고 있으며 (A)는 on the other hand로 연결되면서 (C)의 두 번째 문장에서 설명하고 있는 문화의 차이를 주어 it을 사용하여 설명하고 있다.
20. 주어진 글은 젓병을 전자레인지에 데울 때 너무 뜨거워 아기의 입안이 데이는 일이 없어야 한다는 내용이다. (B)에서는 불행하게도 그런 실수를 하는 일이 많다는 것을 언급하고 있으며 (C)에서 이러한 문제를 해결하기 위한 최신 젓병에 대한 소개가 있으며 (A)에서는 이 제품을 사용하는 절차에 관한 내용이 나와 있다.
21. 주어진 문장은 유기체들이 낮선 이에게 협력하는 경우와 그렇지 않는 경우가 있다는 내용이다. (C)에서 협력하는 행동이 더욱 강화되는 과정이 나오고 (B)에서는 협력하지 않아 협력이 주는 이득을 얻지 못하는 유기체들에 관한 설명이 나온다. (A)에서는 이기적인 방식으로만 행동함으로써 생기는 훨씬 더 나쁜 상황을 설명하는 연결이 자연스럽다.

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22. 주어진 글이 실재를 시원하게 할 수 있는 방법을 이야기한다. (B)에서 새로운 방법에 대해서 추가를 하며 이 방법(this)과 관련된 초기 건축가들을 언급할 가치를 말하고 (A)에서 그 사례(for example)를 설명해주고 (C)에서 현대식 건물 또한(also) 가능한 설계임을 보충해 주는 내용의 흐름이 가장 자연스럽다.
23. 주어진 문장에서 사람들의 성격과 행동 연관성에 대한 시험을 빈번하게 했고 (C)에서 그 중 하나로 구체적 실험 내용을 제시하고 (A)에서 실험 데이터를 분석했으며 성격 유발 이론에 따른 결과 예상을 언급 한 후 (B)에서 앞서 언급한 이론과 다른 실제 결과를 제시하는 흐름이 가장 적절하다.
24. 주어진 문장은 미학이 우리에게 즐거운 방식으로 영향을 줄 때 관련된 감상 분야라는 설명이다. 따라서 미학이 미술에 흔히 초점을 맞춘다는 (C)가 옳고 그러나 미적 감상은 예술에 국한되지 않는다는 (B)가 옳고 게다가 자연을 넘어서 일상적인 환경에까지 도달하여 환경 미학이 필요하게 되었다는 (A)가 옳은 흐름이 가장 적절하다.
25. 주어진 글은 사람들이 몇 편의 교통사고 비디오를 시청하였다는 내용이고, (B)에서 ‘이를 시청한 이후’라는 표현으로 문단이 연결된다. (A)는 (B)에서 언급되었던 사고를 묘사하는 5개의 용어를 설명하고 있고, (C)에서는 서로 다른 묘사용어 사용에 따라 사용자들의 속도에 대한 지각이 달라졌다는 결론을 이야기하고 있다.
26. 기생충을 몰아내기 위한 시도가 성공적이지 못했을 때 신체가 계속 싸울 수도 있다는 내용 뒤에 그러한 몸의 반응이 오히려 더 큰 어려움을 만들 수 있다는 내용인 (B)가 옳고, 이러한 경우에는 싸우는 것이 아닌 견디는 것이 더 나을 수도 있다는 (A)가 온 후 실제 신체가 기생충과 싸우지 않고 다른 적에 대비할 힘을 모은다는 내용인 (C)가 옳은 것이 적절하다.
27. 주어진 문장은 Atitlan Giant Grebe의가 80마리만 남았다는 내용이다. 주어진 문장의 직접적 원인을 나타낸 (A)가 나오고 또 다른 원인의 존재를 제기하는 (C)가 나오는 것이 문맥상 적절하다. (C)에서 언급된 Large-mouthed Bass가 어떤 방식으로 Atitlan Giant Grebe에 부정적 영향을 미쳤는지 나타내고 있는 (B)가 (C) 다음에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.
28. 주어진 글은 어려운 경제 여건 하에서, 소비자들이 사치품의 소비를 자제하는 경향이 있다는 내용이고, (B)와 (C)에서 1929년에서1940년대 초반까지의 경제 불황 시대의 예를 들었다. (C)의 the event는 (B)에서 언급한 경제 불황을 의미하여 (B) 뒤에 자연스럽게 이어지며, (A)에서는 미국 소비자에게 비슷한 영향을 미친 2008년 경기침체의 예를 추가했다.
29. 주어진 글은 대부분의 기업이 일상적인 일과 혁신적인 일 둘 다를 같은 기준으로 평가한다는 내용으로 (C)의 They가 주어진 글의 Most companies를 가리키며 관례적인 개념을 사용하여 일상적인 과업을 평가하는 것은 괜찮다는 내용이 따라오고 (A)의 this standard는 (C)의 the conventional idea를 가리키는 것으로 통상적인 보상계획이 일상적인 일을 하는 사람들을 승자로 미화시킨다는 내용이 제시되고 (B)의 In contrast라는 연결사가 나오면서 “혁신적인 일을 하는 사람들은 패자로 폄하된다”는 연결이 자연스럽다.

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30. 주어진 글은 감사는 도움을 주었던 다른 사람들에게 무언가를 되돌려주고 싶은 강한 욕구를 수반한다는 내용이다. (B)의 'though'가 오면서 '감사는 신세를 진 느낌'이라는 감사의 다른 면에 대한 내용이 오고 다시 (C)의 'In contrast'라는 역접이 오면서 신세를 진 것은 마지못해 갚지만 감사는 자유롭게 창의적으로 갚는다는 내용이 와야 한다. (C)의 '감사는 아이들에게 가르치는 예절이 아니다'는 내용에 대한 예시인 (A)가 마지막으로 오는 것이 자연스럽다.
31. (B)various cultures→(C)In northern Europe, In Japan→(A)In both cases 순서로, '전통식단'은 건강을 위해 세심하게 선택된 음식일 뿐 아니라, (B)기후, 토양, 정치 등의 제약 속에서 문화권마다 발전시킨 독특한 음식 조합이며, 예시로는 (C)의 북유럽과 일본이 있고, 이 지역에서 (A)전통식단이 건강과 사회 발전에 기여해왔으나, 생활 방식이 다른 현대인에게 반드시 이로운 것은 아니라는 내용이다.
32. 주어진 글은 아프리카의 초식동물과 이들을 먹이로 하는 포식자에 대해 설명하고 있다. (C)특정한 해에 강수량이 많아지면, 식물 생장이 좋아져 초식동물 수가 증가하고, 그에 따라 초식동물을 먹이로 하는 포식자 수가 증가하며, (B)얼마 후 다시 강수량이 줄거나 보통 수준이 되면, 초목 양 감소로 인하여 초식동물 수와 포식자 수가 연쇄적으로 줄게 된다. (A)이처럼 기후는 식물 성장량, 초식동물 수, 포식자 수를 조절한다고 결론을 내리고 있다.
33. 질문을 할 때 질문 하는 이유를 말하지 않으면, (B)상대방은 그 이유를 생각하느라 잘 듣지 않게 되고, 짜증을 내게 되며, (A)심지어 반대심문을 당한다거나 불안하다고 느낄 수 있으므로, 이런 문제를 해결하기 위해 질문의 이유를 먼저 말해주는 것이 좋다. 그러면 (C)다른 사람의 말에 대해 잘못 판단을 내리는 일도 줄고, 상대방도 당신의 말에 귀를 기울이게 된다는 결과로 연결된다.
34. (B)는 주어진 글에 대한 예시로 나와 있고, (A)의 'Both maxims'는 (B)에서 말한 두 가지 격언을 이야기하고 있으며 (C)의 'those maxims'는 (A)에서 말한 여러 가지 격언을 이야기 하고 있다.
35. (C)의 this가 주어진 글의 내용을 가리키므로 가장 먼저 오고, (B)는 진짜 이기적인 사람의 예시를 나타내고 있으므로 (C) 다음에 와야 하며 (A)는 empathy(공감)이 (B)의 emphatic engagement(공감적 개입)와 내용상 이어져 있으므로 마지막에 와야 한다.
36. (C)에서 주어진 글에 대한 예시를 들고 있고, (B)는 (C)와 반대되는 내용으로 Yet으로 연결되어 있으며 (A)는 결론을 맺고 있으므로 (C)-(B)-(A)의 순서가 자연스럽다.
37. 주어진 지문 끝 varied reasons => (C) Some ~ Others~ / recreational (interest) => (B) picnics, camping, fishing or ~ / scientific importance => (A) learn from nature, long-range practical utility
38. (B)에서의 that이 주어진 문장을 가리키고, 식물에서 에너지를 생산하는 것이 동물에서 생산하는 것보다 더 효율적이라는 주장에 대한 예시(an Ohio State Univ. study)가 (A)에 소개가 되고, (C)에 이 연구가 the study로 다시 정리되고 있다.

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39. (C)에서의 this way of thinking about justice가 주어진 글에 제시된 법에 의한 동등한 기회의 보장을 가리키고, (C)에서 제시하는 기회의 불공정함에 대한 결론인 수입의 격차가 (A)에서 제시되고 있으며, (B)에서는 (A)와는 반대되는 동등한 기회가 공평함을 보장하기에 충분하지 않다는 내용을 담고 있다.
40. 오케스트라 연주에 활기가 없어서 지휘자가 선임 연주자를 불렀고, (B)앞에 나와서 다른 연주자들이 무엇을 잘못하는지를 깨닫는다. (C)아무런 말없이 자리로 돌아오고 다른 tuba 연주자들에게 잘못된 점을 얘기해준다. (A)결국, 큰 전체적인 그림을 보고 나서야 깨달음을 얻을 수 있었다는 내용이다.
41. 유전적인 특징의 변화는 시간이 오래 걸리는 반면, 문화적인 특징은 부모에서 자손, 말이나 글을 통해 한 개인에서 다른 개인으로 전달된다. (A)그래서(so) 몇몇 문화변화는 전체인구에게 빠르게 받아들여지고, 전염병처럼 빨리 퍼진다. (C)같은 방식으로(in the same way) 대중음악과 같은 문화적인 관습은 라디오, 텔레비전을 통해 빨리 퍼질 수 있다. (B)하지만(however), 민족적인 뿌리가 깊은 다른 문화적 특징은 변하기 어렵다.
42. 우연한 해저 유물 발굴에 관한 글이다. 해면 잡이용 그리스 배 두 척이 폭풍 때문에 그리스의 Antikythera 섬에 대피했다. (A)바람이 가라앉을 때까지 시간을 허비하기 싫은 선장 Kondo는 수석잠수부인 Stadiatis를 내려가게 한다. 그는 갑자기 불쑥 모습을 드러내고, (C)헬멧을 벗으며, 말들과 여자들을 본 것에 대해 말한다. 그것은 고대 난파선의 조각 화물이었다. (B)이어진 잠수에서는 선장 Kondo가 직접 내려갔고, 그리스 정부에 그 발견에 대해 신고했다.
43. 주어진 글은 뱀, 거미에 대한 공포가 인간 두뇌에 미리 설정된 정신 회로의 사례로 제시되어 왔다는 내용이다. (B)에서 주어진 글을 it으로 받으면서, 이는 논란이 많은 견해이긴 하지만, 공포증은 새로운 경험에도 수정되는 것에 매우 저항하는 닫힌 정보 체계라는 내용이 나오고, (A)에서 독이 없다고 들은 후에도 파충류를 여전히 두려워하는 사람의 구체적인 사례를 언급하면서 공포증은 없애기 힘든 오래된 가구와도 같다는 내용이 이어진다. 마지막으로 (C), 괴물도 또한 역시 가구가 비치된 우리 마음의 일부라는 내용이 이어져야 가장 자연스러운 글의 순서이다.
44. 1882년 어느 길고 거친 항해에서 많은 승객들이 뱃멀미로 시달렸다는 내용의 주어진 문장 다음에, 뱃멀미에 시달리지 않는 William James가 승객들 중 귀가 안 들리고 말을 못하는 15명 전원이 전혀 뱃멀미의 영향을 받지 않는 것을 알아차린 (C)가 오고, 뱃멀미는 내이의 일시적인 장애가 원인이라는 James의 추정(B)이 이어지며, 추후의 실험이 이러한 추정(의혹)을 입증해주었다는 내용인 (A)로 마무리 짓는 것이 가장 자연스러운 글의 순서이다.
45. 소녀들은 자신들이 보여주고 싶어 하는 캐릭터를 반영하도록 소품과 복장을 조절한다는 주어진 문장 뒤에 (B)에서 구체적인 예로, Justice에서 한때 쇼핑을 즐겼던 한 십대가 더 성숙한 정체성을 띠며 따라 이제는 그 상점을 미성숙하고 유치한 것으로 여길지도 모른다는 문장이 이어지며, (A)에서 그 상점 자체는 변하지 않았지만 그 상점에 대한 그녀의 평가는 변했다는 내용이 나오고, 십대들이 휴대전화로 올린 사진 자료들은 어린 시절의 자아와 성인으로서의 자아 사이에서 갈피를 잡지 못한다는 것을 보여준다는 내용이 이어지므로 마지막으로 구체적인 사례를 보여주는 (C)가 이어져야 자연스럽다.

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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	②	⑤	①	④	①	④	②	③	④	②	①	①	①	②	①
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	①	④	②	⑤	②	②	①	⑤	①	②	④	①	⑤	⑤	②
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	②	①	②	④	④	①	①	③	①	②	⑤	②	①	②	②

### <문제 해설>

1. 최근 환경보다 인간에 초점을 두는 심리학이 더 많은 관심을 받고 있으므로 ②번이 정답이다.
2. 인간의 정신이 창의적 업무를 수행할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라, 자동화된 습관을 통해 연속적인 행동이나 생각이 가능하며 효율성을 높일 수 있다는 내용이다.
3. 정확한 결과를 얻기 위해서는 실험에서 변수가 통제되어야 한다는 내용이므로, (A)에는 'Controlling'이, (B)에는 'precise'라는 낱말의 쓰임이 가장 적절하다.
4. 우리가 고독을 받아들일 때 자신의 존재를 제대로 이해할 수 있고, 다른 사람들과의 의미 있는 관계를 형성할 수 있다는 내용이므로 (A)에는 'isolated'가, (B)에는 'understand yourself'가 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
5. 주어진 요약문에 들어갈 의미는, '식물 먹는 것의 효과를 극대화 하는 가장 좋은 전략은 식물 전체를 분리해서 먹는 것이 아니라, 식물 전체를 원래 상태로 먹는 것이다.'가 적절하다. 본문에서는 '분리해서'라는 표현이 'in isolation', '원래'라는 표현은 'natural'로 사용되었다.

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6. 손글씨 지도 필요성은 본문 4~5째줄(there is a problem with legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy.)로 보아 컴퓨터 발달에도 불구하고 지속되는 손글씨 읽기어려움 (continued illegibility) 때문이다. 또한 마지막 부분에서 legible handwriting에 어려움을 보이는 아이는 정의적 영역에서 어려움을 겪으므로 손 글씨 지도가 정의적(affective) 영역에 도움을 줄 수 있음을 유추할 수 있다.
7. 특정 분야에서 십대의 천재들이 드문 이유는 신체적으로 미성숙할 뿐만 아니라 해당 분야의 지식 습득에 필요한 시간을 못 채우기 때문이라는 내용이다.
8. 네 가지 질문에 관한 색인카드가 기억을 되살리는데 도움을 주므로 (A)에는 'retrieve'가 가장 적절하며, 이러한 색인카드가 단서를 제공하는데 있어서 각기 다른 값어치를 가지고 있으므로 (B)에는 'different'가 가장 적절하다.
9. '교사 연수의 효과성 평가'에 대한 글로, 연수가 성공적이었는가에 대한 판단은 연수 내용이 잘 '학습(learned)'되었는지의 여부 뿐 아니라, 그 내용이 교실에서 '적용(applied)'되었는가의 측면에서도 평가되어야 한다.
10. 아이들 노동(labor)에 대한 생각이 2차 세계 대전 이후 급변하였으며, 아이들이 가정의 경제생활에 도움을 주는 존재(economically exploited)에서 지지 받아야 하는 존재(supported)로 인식이 바뀌었다.
11. 작은 눈이 하늘 전체를 담을 수 있듯이(contain), 크기(size)에 상관없이 부분이 전체를 나타낼 수 있다는 내용이다.
12. 증거를 통해 어떤 것이 사실이라고 믿는 것이 아니라, 사실이기를 바라는 것을 믿고 나서 이를 정당화하기 위해 증거를 찾는 것이 사람들이 일반적으로 선호하는 과정이라는 내용의 글이다.
13. 온실가스로 인한 지구온난화의 영향보다는 물의 이용가능성이 오히려 기후변화에 영향을 미치기 때문에 세계의 수자원을 보호해야 한다는 내용이므로 (A)에는 'protected' (B)에는 'stabilizing'이 가장 적절하다.
14. 실험 참가자들 중 절반은 구부정한 자세를 취했고, 나머지 절반은 바르게 앉아있었는데, 이후에 주어진 불가능한 과제에 대해 바른 자세를 취했던 사람들이 거의 두배 오래 견뎠다는 내용이므로, '자세(posture)'가 '끈기(persistence)'에 미치는 영향이라고 요약하는 것이 가장 적절하다.
15. 인간의 공격성이 양면성(duality)에 관한 글이며, '불필요하다'라고 간주되는 공격성이 상대적(relative)으로 필요한 것으로 간주될 수 있다는 내용이다.

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16. 친구는 협상, 합의, 조정, 의사소통, 설명 등 온건하다고 간주되는 방법으로 갈등을 좀 더 부드럽게 해결하는 경향이 있으며, 이는 친구 사이의 친밀함 정도가 또래의 그것보다 강하기 때문이다.
17. 결말을 알려주는 스포일러가 독서에 영향을 주지 않는다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 책을 여러 번 읽는 것은 흥미로울 수 있으며, 이는 결말을 미리 아는 것이 독자의 만족감에 영향을 주지 않기 때문이다.
18. 꿈이 갖고 있는 사적인 특성에 관한 글로, 꿈은 개인적인 것이어서 다른 사람들과 완전하게 공유하기 어렵다는 내용이다.
19. 인구증가와 지구온난화가 직접적인 관련이 없고 오히려 에너지가 사용되는 방식이 문제라는 내용이다. 따라서 사람들의 생활방식이 지구온난화에 더욱 직접적인 영향을 미친다는 것이 글의 요지가 되어야 한다.
20. 고등학교에 관한 영화 장르는 현실을 정확하게 묘사하지 못하지만 오락을 뛰어넘어 미국문화에 대해 가르침을 줄 수 있다고 했으므로 답은 ㉔이다.
21. 운동을 통해 두뇌에 적절한 양의 산소를 보낼 수 있고 학습동기 및 집중력이 향상될 수 있다는 내용이므로 good과 promote가 각각 (A), (B)에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
22. 협상 당사자 한쪽의 참여가 배제될수록 협상의 결과에 대해서 거부하거나 반대할 가능성이 큰 다양한 사례에 대해서 제시하고 있으므로 빈칸 (A), (B)에 각각 'involved'와 'reject'가 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
23. 경쟁력 있는 경제를 위한 변화에 대한 지도자들의 경향을 설명한 글로 변화의 필요성에는 공감하지만 기존의 것을 고수하려는 경향이 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸에는 각각 (A) acknowledge와 (B) familiar이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
24. 아첨(flattery)을 효과적이게 만들기 위해 사람들이 자신의 능력이나 임무 수행에 관해 확신을 갖지 못하는 중요한 특성을 겨냥해야 한다는 내용이므로, (A)에는 'attributes(특성)'이, (B)에는 'uncertain(확신을 갖지 못하는)'이 들어가야 가장 적절하다.
25. 부모의 근무시간보다 부모가 집에 돌아왔을 때 이들이 느끼는 감정이 자녀의 행복에 더 영향을 미친다는 것이 이 글의 요지이다.
26. 미래의 변화에 대한 선택은 현재에서만 만들 수 있고, 미래를 변화시키는 잠재력도 현재에서 찾을 수 있기 때문에 자신의 현실에 대해 올바르게 인식하는 것이 중요하다는 내용의 글이므로 빈칸에 ㉔번이 적절하다.

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27. 인간의 지성은 한계가 있어서 지식을 추구해도 모든 것을 알 수 없다는 내용이다. 따라서 모든 것을 알고자 하는 시도는 부질없다는 것이 지문의 중심 내용이다.
28. 빌딩의 경제적 가치에만 관심을 갖는 요즘의 세태를 비판하며 시민들이 도시의 건축 디자인적 측면에 비판적 관심을 가져야한다는 내용이므로 (A), (B)에 economic worth와 building design이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
29. 어떤 동물들은 인간들처럼 배울 수 있고 소리나 몸의 동작으로 자연적인 충동을 전달할 수도 있지만 분명한 사고의 표시인 말을 인간은 사용하지만 동물들은 사용하지 않는다는 내용이므로 인간과 동물의 본질적인 차이는 말(유일하게 분명한 사고의 표시)에 있다는 ⑤번이 정답이다.
30. 재정 계획을 일찍 시작할수록, 변화하는 개인적 상황에 계획을 맞출 준비가 더 잘 되기는 하지만 상황이 변화하는 시기가 취약한 시기이므로 그 상황에서 회복될 때까지 재정적 결정들을 연기하라고 했기 때문에 ②번이 정답이다.
31. 세계화 시대에 번역 문학이 중요하나, 문학 작품들은 주로 영어에서 다른 언어로만 번역이 되는 불균형한 상황이라는 요지의 글이다. 요약문은 '영어로 번역된 아랍 문학의 (A)부족이 미국과 아랍 사회 간의 상호 이해를 (B)막을지도 모른다.'로 빈칸 (A)는 shortage, (B)는 obstruct이다.
32. 도살장의 작업과정과 자동차 생산과정의 유사성을 발견하여 능률적인 conveyor idea가 탄생하게 되었다는 내용이다. 요약문은 '두 생산과정의 (A)유사성(parallels)을 발견하여, assembly line을 창조했고, 이 라인에서 개개 작업자들은 같은 일을 반복한다', 즉 '(B)특정(specific) 부품을 다룬다'가 정답이다.
33. 지구본의 단점을 보완하기 위해, 이용이 편리하고 여러 가지 장점을 지닌 평면 지도를 개발했지만, 지구의 모습을 2차원 형태로 표현하다 보니 왜곡이 생긴다는 내용으로, 요약문은 '지도가 지구본보다 사용이 용이(convenient, user-friendly)하지만, 지구의 모습을 평면으로 묘사하면 왜곡(distortion)이 생길 수 밖에 없다'이다.
34. 가위바위보 선수들의 전략이 지속적인 이점을 주지 못한다는 내용이므로 (A)는 지속성을 나타내는 말인 'continuity'가 (B)에는 지문에 있는 'elaborate(정교한)'와 같은 말인 'sophisticated'가 적절하다.
35. 어렸을 때 분노를 표현하는 것이 용납되지 않는다는 것을 알고, 감정을 억압하게 되고 이로써 여러 가지 질병을 앓게 된다는 내용이므로 suppress와 disorders가 (A), (B)에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

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36. 장난감 가게의 경쟁을 바탕으로 한 마케팅 아이디어가 아이들을 끌어 모으는 데 성공했다는 이야기 이므로 (A), (B) 각각에는 competition(경쟁)과 draw(끌다)가 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
37. '동물을 보호하는 근본적 이유가 (A)경제적인 것이 아닌 (B)윤리적인 것이다'라는 요지의 글이므로 빈칸에 들어갈 단어는 (A)economic, (B)ethical 이다.
38. 자원이 부족하다는 말은 사실 자세히 조사해보면 자원의 부족이 아닌 분배의 불공평함에서 기인한다는 취지의 글이므로 (A)에는 lack이, (B)에는 distribution이 들어가야 한다.
39. 싸움을 하는 도중, 감정의 개입으로 정말 중요한 것이 무엇인지를 알지 못하게 되므로, 감정을 배제하고 우선순위를 먼저 생각하라는 내용의 글이다. 그래서 (A)에는 priorities가, (B)에는 emotion이 들어가야 한다.
40. 많은 사회운동들이 잘못된 상황을 바로잡거나 불리한 집단을 위해 변화시키는 것(사회 부정의를 바로잡는 것)처럼 컴퓨터 관련 기술 역시 시간과 공간의 물리적 한계를 극복하는 새로운 세계질서 창조(사회 개혁)에 초점을 둔다는 내용이므로 (A)injustice, (B)reform이 정답이다.
41. 남성의 일자리와 임금에 대한 위협으로 여성과 어린이를 본 초창기 노조들이 남성의 직업을 (A)확보(secure)할 의도를 가지고 있었다고 요약 할 수 있다. 또한 그 노조와 중산층 개혁가들의 노력으로 노동보호법이 통과되었지만, 많은 여성들에게 직업에 대한 선택권을 (B)박탈(deprived)하게 되었다고 말할 수 있다.
42. 언어 능력에 있어서, 어떤 사람들은 신체에 대한 뇌의 비율이 (A)상당히(significantly) 영향을 많이 미친다고 하지만, 언어능력과 신체에 대한 뇌의 비율이 (B)상관관계(correlates with)가 있는 것처럼 보이지는 않는다.
43. 이 글은 풍력 발전용 터빈이 새의 개체 수에 미치는 영향에 대한 글이다. 풍력은 많은 다른 원인과 비교해보면 새의 죽음의 아주 미미한 원인이 되고 있다고 했으므로, 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 casualties(피해 받은 조류의 수)와 insignificant(사소한, 중요치 않음)이 가장 적절하다.
44. 이 글은 온라인 세상에서는 자신을 드러내지 않아도 되는 익명성으로 인해 험뜯음이 만연하고 있으며, 이것이 오프라인으로도 확대될 수 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 anonymity(익명성)과 loosening(느슨해짐, 완화)이 가장 적절하다.
45. 이 글은 고객의 인식에 영향을 미치고자 능수능란하고, 교묘하게 언어를 사용하여 제품에 긍정적인 이미지를 만들어내는 마케팅 전략에 대한 내용이다. 따라서 요약문의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로는 각각 Strategic(전략적인)과 perceived(인식된)이 가장 적절하다.

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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	④	③	②	⑤	③	④	④	⑤	④	④	②	⑤	⑤	②
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	③	④	③	⑤	④	②	④	③	①	④	④	②	④	③	④
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	①	②	③	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	⑤	④	①	⑤	④	③	⑤	④

### <문제 해설>

1. 두려움이나 죄의식을 통해 행동을 바꾸고자 (change)하는 내용이고, 이는 과음, 흡연, 약복용 등의 결과에 대한 의식을 높이고자 함 (raise awareness)이다. 그러나 이 방법은 시간의 경과나 의사결정 상황에서는 도움이 되지 않는다는 내용이므로 두려움은 사라진다(disappear)가 적절하다.
2. 과학의 본질이 기존의 이론과 모순되는 새로운 증거가 나타나면 그 증거에 따라 결론이 변할 수 있다는 내용의 글이므로 ④번은 'absolute'이 아닌 'not absolute'이 되어야 한다.
3. 규모가 작은 집단은 구조를 약화시키는 경향이 있으므로 (A)는 'lack'이, 150-220명 보다 적은 숫자의 사람들이 비공식적인 라인으로 조직될 수 있으므로 (B)는 'fewer'가, 더 큰 조직은 공식적인 경영 구조를 요구하므로 (C)는 'formal'이 문맥상 가장 적절하다.
4. '배움의 즐거움'에 대한 글로, (A) 대학생/대학원생의 경우 보다 독립성(independence)을 지니고 있고, (B) 그들은 학창시절에 뛰어난(outstanding) 성적표를 받아야 하는 책임감을 느끼며, (C) 아이들은 부모나 교사가 주는 신호에 매우 민감하여(sensitive) 잘 받아들인다는 내용이다.

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5. (A) 앞에는 ‘a variety of’라는 표현과 상응하는 표현(diversity)이 와야 한다. ‘convergence’는 ‘통섭, 융합’이라는 뜻이다. (B) 앞 문장 내용은 “아이들 인지적 발달에 대한 평가가 두 가지에만 집중되어 있다”라는 내용이며, 이러한 개념의 근거는 인간의 마음에 대한 ‘단일적인(unitary)’ 관점 때문이다. (C) 언어와 논리에서 능력(competence)이 부족한 학생들이라는 말이 와야 한다.
6. ③ 뒷부분(requesting that a person become your official mentor with rigorously scheduled appointments and bi-weekly progress reports.)으로 보아 공식적인 토론이 문맥상 적절하다. informal을 formal로 바꾸어야 한다.
7. 사람들이 부를 추구하는 이유는 부 자체를 누리기 위해서가 아니라 부를 도구로 이용해 사회적 지위를 얻고자 함이라는 내용의 글로, 문맥상 ④ ‘impoverished’를 ‘wealthy’로 바꾸어줘야 한다.
8. 등반하기 위한 사전작업이 보통 성공적인 등반을 보장할 수 있으나, 실제로 등반할 때는 베이스캠프에서 보던 것과 다를 때가 자주 있다는 내용이 문맥상 적절하므로 ‘doubt(의심하다)’는 낱말 대신에 ‘ensure(보장하다)’는 단어가 적절하다.
9. 엄마가 의도적으로 감정적인 피드백을 왜곡하면 아이는 무표정한 엄마의 얼굴에서 감정을 회복하려 시도한다. 하지만 그러한 시도가 실패하면 아이는 심장박동수가 증가하는 등에 생리적인 반응을 보이는데, 이는 다른 사람들과 관계를 맺으려는 아이의 목표에 ‘지장(disruption)’이 생겼기 때문이다.
10. (A)는 세계화의 과정이 소수 언어의 소멸을 가져왔으므로 ‘blamed’, (B)는 언어가 “말하는 사전”에 의해 영원히 남게 되었으므로 ‘immortalized’, (C)는 사라져 버릴 위기에 있는 언어를 소셜 미디어를 통해 되살리고 있다고 하였으므로 ‘embracing’이 적절하다.
11. “when they migrated to the United States, like other immigrant groups, women's work was necessary to support families.” 부분으로 보아 가족을 지원하는 내용과 반대로, 노동참여율이 낮다(low)는 의미가 되어야 한다.
12. 특정한 감각 자극에 노출되었던 사람이나 동물은 그러한 감각 자극에서 약간 변화된 것에 대해 즐겁게 반응한다는 사실을 아기와 병아리의 예를 통해 확인할 수 있다.
13. 논리가 우리의 생각을 다른 사람들에게 정당화시키는 매우 효과적인 방법이 될 수 있다는 내용이 바로 앞에 나와 있으므로, ‘persuasive’를 사용하는 것이 문맥상 가장 적절하다.
14. ‘산화 작용은 활성 산소라고 불리는 물질을 생성하는데, 이 활성 산소는 노화를 부추기고 암의 진행을 촉진하는 원인이 된다’는 내용이므로 ⑤ preventing을 ‘encouraging’으로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.

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15. (A)는 진실을 따르다 표현인 ‘conforming’이 적절하며, (B)는 비슷한 점이 두드러지는 것이므로 ‘similarities’가 적절하고, (C)는 개인적인 차이가 헛되이 되는 것이므로 ‘individual’이 적절하다.
16. 오늘날 “You was” 라는 표현은 이상하게 들리지만 논리적으로는 문제가 없으며, “arent’ I” 라는 표현은 완벽한 영어로 간주된다. 이러한 예는 문법적인 면에서 볼 때 방어가 되지 않지만(용납이 되지 않지만), 그렇게 사용되기 때문에 그러한 것이다.
17. 가공되지 않는 식품을 먹지 않고 고도로 가공된 식품이 등장하면서 암의 급증이 계속되었다는 의미이므로 ④ ceased를 continued로 바꾸어야 한다.
18. 호흡 속도가 건강한 균형 상태의 범위를 벗어나면, 여러 부작용이 나타나기 시작한다는 내용이므로 (A)에는 outside가 적절하다. 과다호흡(hyperventilation)은 호흡을 빨리하고 있음을 의미하며, 이러한 상황은 신체에 더 많은 산소를 들여보내는데 확실히 성공적이므로 (B)에 적절한 단어는 successful이다. 너무 많은 이산화탄소를 밖으로 내보내면, 이산화탄소 수준이 건강한 수준보다 더 낮게 떨어진다는 의미이므로 (C)는 much가 적당하다.
19. 글을 천천히 주의 깊게 읽게 되면 글의 세부사항에 집착하게 되어 전체 글의 내용에 대한 이해도가 떨어진다는 내용의 글이다. ⑤의 harmonizes는 interferes로 고쳐져야 한다.
20. 자기 주시 경향이 높은 사람들은 주어진 사회적 상황에 자신의 행동이 적합한지를 알기 때문에 더 유능한 의사 전달자가 된다는 내용이므로 ④ incompetent를 competent로 바꾸어야 한다.
21. (A)는 칠레 현지 지역사회를 기업이 정신으로 물들일 목적’이라는 의미가 되도록 infecting, (B)는 전 세계에서 온 기업가들이 칠레 현지인을 고용하여 역할 모델을 접하게 한다는 의미이므로 local이 적절하다. (C)는 칠레인들이 실패를 덜 두려워하게 한다는 의미가 되도록 앞에 위치한 less에 유의하여 fearful을 써야 한다.
22. 앞 문장에서 더 넓은 차로가 속도를 증가시키며 운전자들이 주의하지 않도록 부추긴다는 내용이 오므로 더 넓은 차로가 ④ less safe하다는 내용이 오는 것이 문맥상 더 적절하다.
23. 사무실의 종이 절약을 통한 비용 절감에 관한 글로 Dow는 불필요한 정보를 막음으로써 노동 생산성이 증가했다는 내용이 되어야 하므로 ③의 ‘lowered’는 ‘increased’와 같은 어휘로 고쳐져야 한다.
24. 온라인과 오프라인 상의 관계의 차이에 대해서 설명하는 글이다. 뒤에 ‘관계를 끊지 않고 추가시킨다’라는 내용이 오므로 ① temporary(일시적인)가 아니라 cumulative(누적되는)가 문맥상 적절하다.

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25. 이집트인 경영간부는 캐나다인이 자신과의 구두계약을 신뢰하지 않기 때문이라고 변호사를 부른다고 생각한 반면, 캐나다인 경영간부는 변호사의 존재를 협상의 성공적인 마무리를 가능하게 하는 것으로 여겼다는 내용으므로 ④번에는 facilitating이 적절하다.
26. 올빼미를 구하기 위해 사람들이 자신의 몸을 나무에 묶고 개구리의 서식지를 보존하기 위해 대규모 건설 사업을 중지시키는 일에 대해 어떤 사람들은 도덕적 승리로 바라보았고 다른 사람들은 터무니 없는 것으로 보았다. 따라서 그에 대한 대중들의 반응은 '다양하다'라는 것이 흐름상 적절하기 때문에 ④번의 similar는 varied로 고쳐져야 한다.
27. 미래에는 의료가술이 더욱 발전하여 우리의 건강 문제에 긍정적인 영향을 미칠 것이라는 내용의 지문이다. 따라서 미래에 인간의 몸이 망가져도 뇌의 생명을 유지할 수 있게 될 수도 있다는 내용이 문맥상 적절하므로 ②번에는 sustain과 같은 의미를 가진 단어들인 적절하다.
28. 인간과 유인원이 사회성의 측면에서 큰 차이가 없다는 내용의 글이므로 인간이 전혀 특별하지 않다고 해야 하므로 ④는 unique가 적절하다.
29. 더 많은 시간을 얻는 방법이 속도를 내는 것이라고 추정하지만 속도를 내는 것이 실제로 속도를 늦출 수 있고 경험의 질도 악화된다는 내용의 글이므로 서두르는 것이 우리에게 더 적은 시간을 제공하고 우리가 진짜로 가지고 있는 시간으로부터 즐거움과 혜택을 빼내간다고 해야 하므로 ③ provide를 drain으로 바꾸어야 한다.
30. 아메리카에 정착한 영국인들과 독일인들에 관한 글이다. 독일인들은 더 길고 고단한 항해를 하며 음식이 적절하지 못해 영양관련 질병으로 인해 더 높은 사망률을 경험했다는 내용으므로 ④번은 inadequate가 적절하다.
31. 뒷 문장에 반복적으로 진다는 말이 있고, 글 전체의 흐름이 처음에는 평범했다가 점점 좋아진다는 내용으므로 글의 흐름상 ①번에는 '비범한 혹은 특출난(extraordinary)'이 아니라, '일반적인(ordinary)' 기술을 가졌다는 말이 와야 한다.
32. 우리는 습관적으로 기기를 사용하며 정보를 수집하고 반응하면서 집중력이 (A)분산(scatter)되며, 다중작업(multitasking)을 모든 일을 하기 위한 유일한 방법으로 보는 것은 (B)근거 없는 믿음(myth)으로 실제로는 시간을 나누어 일을 하는 것이며, 우리는 모두, 한 번에 한 가지 일을 하는 (C)순차적인(sequential) 존재라고 말하고 있다.
33. 물리학자들은 자신들의 연구가 인류에게 (A)이롭다(advantageous)고 생각했고, Bohr는 자신의 실험이 무기를 만드는 토대로 쓰이는 일은 결코 없다고 주장했으나, 1945년 이후로는 어떤 물리학자도 자신의 연구가 (B)오용(misuses)될 가능성에 대해 무관심할 수 없게 되었고, 생물학 또한 유전공학의 발달로 다양한 형태의 우생학을 가능케 한다는 점에서 (C)위험성(dangers)을 가지고 있는 것처럼 보인다.

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34. 트위터로 표현된 여론이 전통적인 조사방법에 의해 수집된 여론과 같다는 내용으로, 트위터는 전통적 전화 조사만큼 (A)정확한(accurate) 측정 수단이며, 트위터에 표현된 의견은 같은 주제의 연구 결과와 (B)일치(matched)하며, 트위터 사용 집단의 의견은 일반 대중을 대표하는 (C)주류(mainstream)의 의견으로 볼 수 있다.
35. (A)는 앞 문장에 새로운 체계를 개발했다고 했으므로 동의를 구하는 이유는 그 새로운 정보시스템을 이행하기 위해서이고, (B)는 한 명의 동의를 얻지 못하여 위협하는 상황이므로 좌절했다는 말이 와야 하며 (C)는 그 새로운 시스템이 계획 단계에 머물렀다고 하였으므로 회사의 사장이 중재를 거부했음을 알 수 있다.
36. 지문의 중간 부분에서 이런 공조된 사냥은 다른 동물에게서도 발견된다고 하였고, 전반적으로 일반적인 동물의 사냥 방법을 나타내고 있으므로 내용의 흐름상 ⑤rare가 common으로 고쳐져야 한다.
37. 사람마다 다른 다양한 재능이 있다는 내용의 글로 앞 문장에서 잘하는 것은 발달시키고 잘하지 못하는 것에 대해 개의치 말라는 내용을 토대로 보면, 다른 사람이 할 수 있는 것을 못한다고 좋지 않게 생각하지 말라는 내용상 유추가 가능하다. 그러므로 ④번에는 satisfied가 아닌 자신에 대한 부정적인 평가의 내용으로서 inferior가 적절하다.
38. this state of affairs가 로마의 사회상이고, 그러한 것이 문맥상 로마의 발전과 진보를 촉진시킨 것이 아니라 방해를 했다는 내용이므로 ⑤번에서는 blocked가 적절하다.
39. 지능과 믿음 사이에 음의 상관관계가 있다는 것은 흔한 잘못된 신념(common myth)이며, 실제로는 똑똑한 사람일수록 자신의 믿음을 합리화하는데 능숙하다는 내용이어야 한다. 따라서 ④ questioning이 'rationalizing'으로 바뀌어야 한다.
40. 다음 문장에서 제시된 예시들은 변화를 거의 하지 않고 현실에 안주한다는 내용이므로 (A)는 few가, (B)에서는 앞의 문장에서 자신의 삶에 변화를 주는 사람들은 변화의 가능성에 의문을 품지 않고, 그들이 원하는 것을 선택한다는 의미가 되어야하므로 decide (on)이 적절하며, (C)에서는 문맥상 '증명하기 위해서' 라는 말이 적절하므로 prove가 맞다.
41. 인터넷이 사람들에게 교육 기회를 제공해 줄 수 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 인터넷의 단순한 실행가능성만으로도 경쟁여건이 '재정의 된다'는 말이 되어야 하므로 ⑤confines(한정시키다)가 'redefines'가 되어야 한다.
42. 과거에는 강력한 사회 계층 장벽 때문에 아무나 지도자가 될 수 없었기에 지도자의 지위가 유전된다고 생각했지만, 계층의 장벽이 무너진 이후 사회 곳곳에서 지도자가 나오게 되었다(=>arose)는 내용이므로, ④disappeared가 잘못 쓰였다.
43. 인간의 소속 욕구에 대한 글로서, 사람들은 자기가 속한 집단에 속하기 위해 노력한다는 내용이므로 (A)는 belong, 소속되지 못한 외톨이는 결국 살아남기 힘들므로 이런 소속욕구는 (B)진화론적 압력을 받은 것이므로 evolutionary, 그리고 외톨이는 후세를 남길 수 없으므로, (C) reproduce 하지 못하게 된다는 내용이다.

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44. 어떤 주장에 대한 전제의 수용 가능성은 전제가 일반적으로 참이라고 믿어지는 지식을 나타내는지의 여부와, 자료의 불가변성에 달려있다는 내용의 글이다. 몇 가지 자료의 사례가 결론을 확증할지라도 결과가 다양하고, 자료에 대한 많은 대안 설명이 존재하면 결론은 틀릴 수 있다는 내용이므로 ⑤ valid(근거가 확실한, 확실한, 정당한)는 wrong(틀린, 그릇된)으로 고쳐야 한다.
45. 이 글은 인간은 소속감을 느끼려는 목표를 가지고 있으며, 아이들은 무시당하고 배제당하는 것을 피하고 소속감을 느끼기 위해서 거의 어떤 일이라도 할 수 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 아이에게는 무시당하고 배제당하는 것이 처벌받는 것보다 더 나쁠 수 있다는 내용이 맞으므로, ④ better는 worse로 고쳐야 한다.

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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	①	②	④	②	②	②	②	④	②	②	③	②	③	①	⑤
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	①	④	②	①	①	③	①	②	④	⑤	⑤	①	③	④	③
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	①	④	④	②	④	②	②	③	③	③	①	③	③	②	①

### <문제 해설>

- 책을 영화로 만들었을 경우 독자의 상상력을 제한할 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 책을 읽을 때는 독자가 등장인물 등 여러 가지를 만들어 낼 수 있는 (creates) 반면 영화에서는 이러한 상상력을 제한 (confines)하므로 ①번이 정답이다.
- 사람들이 매체가 전달하는 내용에 큰 관심을 두기보다는 단지 시간을 보내는 한 방편으로 매체를 사용한다는 것이다. 빈칸에는 사람들이 매체를 “구체적인 내용과는 거의 관련이 없는” 이유로 접근한다는 내용이 들어가야 한다.
- 칼로리는 낮는데 부피를 많이 차지하는 야채를 어른에 비하여 아이들이 많이 먹기 어려운 이유를 설명해야 하므로 ④번이 자연스럽다.
- ‘과학적 이해로 인한 상징의 단절’에 대한 글로, 글의 마지막 부분에 ‘인간의 자연과의 접촉은 사라졌으며, 더불어 상징적인 연관성이 제공했던 정서적 에너지도 사라져 버렸다’는 내용을 참고하면 주어진 빈칸에 들어갈 말로는 ‘isolated(고립된)’가 가장 적절하다.
- ‘삶은 외부환경에 의해서 만들어지는 것이 아닌, 내적인 잠재력이 실현되는 것이 삶이다.’가 글의 요지이므로, ‘Life is the unfolding of the inner potential.’이 적절하다.

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6. 지중해 사람들이 빵을 인간의 문명 및 정체성 상징으로 보았으므로 빈칸에는 인간과 동물을 구분하는 특징으로 인간이 스스로 음식(빵)을 만들 수 있다는 점이 나와야 한다.
7. 개발도상국이 많은 수의 빈민들이 안전한 물을 얻지 못하는 이유는 법률 기관과 행정 기관의 구조에 있어서의 기능 장애와 관련이 있다는 내용이다. 빈칸 뒤 문장의 'a lack of institutions' 이하 구문에서 정답을 추론할 수 있다.
8. 반복적인 행동이 자동적으로 습관이 된다는 맥락에서 'automatically'가 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.
9. '포식자의 탐색과 피식자의 보호색'에 관한 글로, 잔가지처럼 보이는 애벌레만 찾다 보면 나무 껍질처럼 생긴 나방은 놓칠 수 있으므로 대안을 '보지 못할(blind)' 수 있고, 보호색은 계속되는 '위협적(threatening)인' 만남에서 생존하는데 약간의 유리함을 제공해 준다는 내용이다.
10. 아리스토텔레스 주장은 "행복을 위해서는 짧은 순간들 보다는 긴 시간이 필요하다"라고 이야기하고 있다. 따라서 그의 주장에 따르면, "아이들은 행복하다"라고 말할 수 없다.
11. 본문은 장기 목표를 염두해 두면서 단기 목표를 달성해 가야한다는 내용으로 빈칸에는 단기 목표와 장기목표 모두에 관심을 가지고 연결해 가야한다는 내용이 적절하다.
12. 비방하는 사람들과 거리두기 방법을 실천하면 사람들의 시기심으로 인한 피해를 피할 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.
13. 대학에서 'remedial play courses'가 필요할 정도로 학교나 가정에서 아이들의 기본적인 호기심을 자극하는데 실패했다는 내용이 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.
14. 빈칸 뒤의 내용(맛이 없지만 빨갛고 과즙이 많아 보이는 토마토를 판매하고, 광고에서 이미지에 더 의존하고, 부와 지위를 주로 시각적으로 과시하는 등)을 참고하면 '우리는 주로 시각적인 문화 속에 살고 있다'는 내용이 가장 적절하다. 따라서 정답은 ①번이다.
15. 자기파멸적 행동은 의식, 지속적인 만족 그리고 결심에 바탕을 둔 삶이 주는 교훈을 배우지 못했을 때 발생하므로 (A)에는 fail이 적절하며, 혼란스러운 상황에서 자신의 관점(B-perspective)을 잃어버렸을 때 발생한다.
16. 미국인들의 자연관 변화에 관한 글이다. Few people 이하의 문장에는 "자연에 대한 지배"라는 정신으로 일궈진 문명화의 성과에 대한 비판의 내용이 들어가야 한다.
17. 자원 봉사 활동을 통한 인간관계 확대에 관한 글이다. 마지막 문장은 당신이 어떤 자원 봉사일을 선택하더라도 그렇지 않았다면(자원 봉사일을 하지 않았더라면) 만나지 못했을 사람을 만나게 된다는 내용이다.

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18. 대중과 기부자들은 자선단체의 운영비용을 최소화하려고, 자선단체 직원들이 자선단체의 본질에 동조할 것을 바라므로, 의욕적이지만 많지 않게 보수를 받는 사람들에 의해 운영되기를 원할 것이다.
19. 인간이 과거의 경험을 보존하며, 모든 일이 전에 일어났던 일의 반향과 회상으로 채워지는 세상에서 살아간다는 내용이다.
20. 창의력과 혁신적인 사고는 필요성이 가장 큰 곳에서 가장 많이 보이는 것으로, 오랜 기간 축적된 전통사회 거주자들의 생활 속에서도 찾을 수 있다는 내용의 글이다. 빈칸은 '전통적인 사회 내에서 유지되는 지식은 낡았으면서도 새로울 수 있다'라는 의미가 되어야 가장 자연스럽다.
21. 빈칸 바로 뒤의 내용은 '만약 그렇다면, 오늘날 세계에서는 전혀 문화적 차이가 없을 것이다'라고 나와 있다. 그리고 단지 적은 수의 문화적 요소들만 늘 한 문화에서 다른 문화로 확산된다고 언급한 후 그에 대한 예시를 설명하고 있으므로, 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 '두 문화가 모든 문화항목을 교환하는 것은 아니다'라는 내용이 들어가야 적절하다.
22. 중심내용은 '주의력을 여러 가지 일에 동시에 할당할 수 없다'이며 빈칸 다음에 오는 내용 또한 실험실에서 어느 한 가지에 집중하여 중요한 다른 것을 알아차리지 못한다는 내용이므로 빈칸에는 한 가지 일에 주의를 기울이면 '①다른 것의 희생이 따른다'는 내용이 가장 적절하다.
23. 간단한 과제라도 동시에 하려고 하면 효율성이 저해될 수 있다는 실험을 통해 다중작업의 비효율성을 입증하는 내용이 전개되므로 빈칸에는 '②시간을 비효율적으로 사용하는(use time inefficiently)'이 가장 적절하다.
24. 앞 내용에서 심장병 전문의들이 정크 푸드가 나쁜 것을 알면서도 그것을 먹는다고 했으므로 의학적 지식과 실제 행동이 불일치하는 '④medical contradiction(의학적 모순)'이 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.
25. 어떠한 문제를 다룰 때 다른 관점이나 틀을 사용하여 상황을 바라보는 것이 중요하다는 내용의 지문이다. 구체적인 사례로 Copernicus가 기존의 천동설이 아닌 다른 관점을 제안하여 새로운 변화를 일으켰음을 보여주었기 때문에 빈 칸에 ⑤번이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
26. 나이든 어른들은 대인 관계에서의 갈등 문제에서는 감정 조절 전략을 더 많이 사용하는 반면에 더 수단적 상황에서는 독자적 행동 전략을 사용한다는 것으로 보아 주어진 상황에 따라 그들의 전략을 다양화하는 경향이 있다는 내용인 ⑥번이 빈칸에 적절하다.
27. 의사소통 능력은 누구나 배울 수 있는 기술이어서 나이가 들어감에 따라, 또는 체계적인 교육과 훈련으로 향상될 수 있다는 내용의 글이므로 빈칸에 ①번이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

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28. Thomas Edison과 John F. Kennedy의 일화는 실현가능성이 낮아 보일지라도 자신의 목표를 대외적으로 선언하고 결국에 그 목표를 성공적으로 성취한 예로 제시되었으므로 정답은 ③번(말로 하는 약속)이다.
29. 빈칸 다음에 나오는 사례는 양이 자기 스스로의 원칙 없이 앞장 선 양을 그저 따르면서 선택을 피한다는 내용이 나오므로 빈칸에는 ④번(다른 사람들로 하여금 어떻게 살아야 하는지에 대해 자신의 길잡이가 되게 하는 것)이 적절하다.
30. 교통 신호를 사람들이 제대로 지키지 않아 신호등이 적절한 기능을 하지 못한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에 ③번이 적절하다.
31. 시각적 주관 기법에서는 관객이 주인공이 보는 것을 똑같이 보면서 사건을 경험하며 등장인물에 대해서 더 강한 유대감을 느끼게 하므로, 카메라는 전체 상황을 비추는 것이 아니라 주인공의 눈처럼 즉, 주인공이 보는 대로 촬영을 한다.
32. 가석방 심리는 오전에 가장 먼저, 또는 점심 식사 이후에 즉시 받는 것이 좋다는 내용으로, 이 시간대가 심리 위원회의 인지적 부담이 적어 가장 (A)기분이 상쾌하며(refreshed), 가석방을 하지 않는다는 표준 의사 결정을 (B)뒤집고(override) 가석방을 결정할 여력이 되기 때문이다. 그 후에는 점차 인지적 부담이 증가하게 되어 기존의 간단한 결정(가석방을 승인하지 않는)을 따르게 된다.
33. 남성들이 물건을 구매할 때 그들 주변의 다른 남성들이 착용한 것을 보고, 본 것을 따라서 구매하는 것으로 나타났다는 내용이므로 빈칸에 적합한 말은 'the influence of others'이다.
34. 빈 칸 이후에 계속 데카르트의 심신이원론을 설명하고 있으므로 '심신이원론을 제시했다'는 내용이 들어가야 한다.
35. 언어 자체는 맞지만 보통의 사우디 사람들이 쓰지 않는 표현을 써서 화용론 적으로 '예상치 못한 표현을 쓴 사회적 외톨이'라는 의미를 들어가야 해서 빈칸은 ④ I was a social outsider who answered in an unexpected way가 맞다.
36. 빈 칸 이후의 문장들이 모두 다른 나라의 상황에 따라 경제적인 면에 변화가 생긴다는 내용으로 세계화가 숨겨진 영향력을 발휘한다는 ②번이 자연스럽다.
37. 모든 상황에 적용되는 절대적 도덕성은 존재하지 않고 체스처럼 항상 지켜야 할 원칙은 있으나, 예외를 허용해야 한다는 내용이므로 빈칸은 ② exceptional cases가 적절하다.
38. 물물교환이 성사되기 위해서는 같은 시점에 원하는 것과 그것의 가치에 대해 두 사람간의 일치 있어야 하며 그렇지 않을 경우에는 거래 성사를 위해 물건을 여러 번 거래해야 원하는 물건을 얻을 수 있다는 내용의 글이다.

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39. 아이들의 사회적인 성공에 영향을 미치는 요인이 무엇인가를 추론하는 문제로서, 아이의 인기도와 다른 사람의 감정을 인지하는 능력(sense nonverbal cues)이 높은 상관 관계있다는 내용이다. 그러므로 ③번이 정답이다.
40. 의학의 발전이 건강 향상의 직접적인 원인이 아니고 생활여건의 향상이 건강에 크게 공헌했다는 내용이므로, 빈칸에는 의학이 '주장되는 것만큼 효과가 있지는 않다(not as effective as is often claimed)'라는 말이 와야 한다. 따라서 정답은 ③번이다.
41. 다른 사람들에게 알려지지 않는 독점적인 정보가 귀중하고 설득력 있는 것으로 여겨진다는 내용이다. 예시, '정보가 일반사람들은 대체로 접할 수 없는 것이라는 말을 구매자가 들었을 때, 그들은 600%라는 놀라운 정도로 주문을 늘렸다'라는 말에서 ①exclusive를 추론할 수 있다.
42. '잘살고 있다는 것을 전달하기 위해 금전적인 통계에 의존하는 것이 생산을 늘리기 위해 파괴를 쉽게 받아들이게 하고 심지어 파괴를 권장하기조차 쉽게 한다.'는 내용이다. 그 예로 유리창을 깬 행위처럼 손해를 입히는 행위가 경제를 활성화시킬 수 있다는 내용을 들고 있다. 따라서 빈칸에는 '버릇없고, 분별없어 보이는 기물 파괴자의 행위가 거래를 창출하고 경제를 활발하게 하는데(generate trade and stimulate the economy) 도움이 된다' 가 들어가야 한다.
43. 이 글은 저작권법의 명암에 대해 다루며, 저작권법이 작가의 문학 창작물을 보호하는 강력한 수단이 될 수도 있지만, 지나치게 제한하는 저작권법은 작가의 창의적 노력을 꺾을 수도 있다는 것이 이 글의 내용이다. 따라서 빈칸에는 "어느 정도의 융통성(③ flexibility)을 제공하지 못한다면, 많은 작가들이 다른 작품을 침해하여 법적 위험에 노출될까 두려워 제약을 받을 수 있다"는 내용이 되어야 한다.
44. 텔레비전 상으로 폭력을 시청하는 것이 폭력과 공격적 행위에 대한 우호적인 태도와 상관관계가 있다는 연구가 있다는 것으로 비추어 보아, 빈칸 (A)에는 (폭력을 사용하려는) willingness(의지, 의사)가 가장 적절하다. 하지만 폭력을 시청한다고 해서 반드시 폭력적인 성향이 되는 것은 아니라는 뒷내용으로 비추어 보아, 빈칸 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은 상관관계의 증거는 인과관계의 **방향**에 대한 증거를 제공하지 않는다는 내용의 direction(방향)이 가장 적절하다.
45. 이 글은 세계의 미래에 대한 낙관의 근거에 대한 글로, 빈칸 뒤에는 어떤 유형의 뉴스는 상당히 과장 보도되고, 또 어떤 뉴스는 상당히 축소 보도된다는 내용이 나오므로 빈칸에 들어갈 말로는 ① "there are systemic flaws in the reported worldview(보도된 세계의 인식이 체계상의 오류가 있다)"는 것이 가장 적절하다.

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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	⑤	①	①	③	⑤	④	②	④	③	④	③	②	②	③
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	④	④	⑤	④	⑤	③	④	④	②	③	②	②	②	②	④
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	③	⑤	③	②	④	④	②	④	②	①	①	⑤	④	④	⑤

### <문제 해설>

- 주어진 문장에서 'this'가 가리키는 부분이 ③번 앞 문장에 나오는 내용으로 아이의 웃음이 돌보는 사람의 즐거운 목소리로 응답될 때 돌보는 어른의 목소리가 사회적 보상 역할을 한다는 내용이므로 답은 ③번이다.
- 주어진 문장에서 정보를 얻는 도구로서의 전화 통화가 처음으로 언급되고 있으며, ⑤번 뒤의 문장은 역접의 접속사 'but' 뒤에 전화통화가 정보를 교환하는 즐거운 방식이 될 수 있다는 추가 정보를 제공하고 있으므로 ⑤번 뒤에 위치해야 한다.
- 바로 앞 문장에 차가운 피가 뇌로 전달되어 기분이 좋아지는 내용이 언급되어 있으며, 주어진 문장에는 그와 반대의 상황이 나타나 있기 때문에 내용의 흐름상 ①번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.
- '대중 연설에 대한 두려움'에 관한 글로, 주어진 문장('수많은 사람들이 바라보는 가운데 그들 앞에서 있는 것은 매우 위협적이다')의 내용은 두 번째 문장의 '노출(exposure)'에 해당하는 내용이므로 ①번 자리에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
- 주어진 문장 다음에는 화를 내는 것이 미식축구 경기에서 신중함을 요하는 포지션에서는 방해가 된다는 내용이 나와야 한다.

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6. 주어진 문장은 글의 결론 부분으로 ‘global warming’에 대한 내용이 앞부분에 언급되어 있어 야 한다. ⑤ 앞 문장에서 연료로서 기름의 시대가 끝난 이유를 ‘global warming’이 아닌 수입하는 기름의 가격변동에 대해 언급하고 있으므로 주어진 문장이 ⑤번에 위치해야 자연스럽다.
7. 인류학자 Malinowski가 Trobriand 제도 원주민들의 하는 일의 결과가 통제력을 벗어날 때 주술을 사용한 것을 발견했다는 내용으로, ④번 앞 문장에서 주술을 사용할 때의 예시를 들면서 차이를 만들어 낸 것이 통제력이라는 결론을 도출해낸 후, 부연설명을 하는 것이 적절하다.
8. Miller가 인류학자에게 소비제품에 너무 관여하지 말라고 했다는 내용 뒤에 그가 인류학자의 목표인 소비자 행동을 이해하는데 충실할 것을 제안한다는 주어진 문장이 위치하는 것이 자연스럽기 때문에 맥락상 ②번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.
9. 주어진 문장의 ‘these trading partners’가 지칭하는 이는 보험 가입자, 노인 환자, 만성 질환이 있는 사람들이다. 그들은 의료 서비스를 주로 ‘구매’하는 입장이므로 의사들에게 판매할 여지는 거의 없다. 적절한 위치는 ④번이다.
10. 주어진 문장에서 ‘they’는 문맥상 오랫동안 기다려서 신발을 기다려서 구입한 사람을 가리키므로, ③번에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
11. 주어진 문장은 동물원에서 늑대 얼굴표정을 연구한 예시로서, 이 문장 앞에는 예시에 대한 주장이 될 수 있는 동물원 연구가 동물 행동 영역에 초석을 마련했다는 이야기가, 뒤에는 늑대에 대한 구체적인 내용이 나오는 것이 적절하다.
12. 주어진 문장에서 ‘there’은 Aeneas가 도달한 하데스를 의미하여 ‘그 곳에서 자기 아버지의 영혼과 재회했’다는 언급이 나오는데 ③번 뒤 문장에서 그 영혼에 대한 언급이 나오므로 주어진 문장의 알맞은 위치는 ③번이다.
13. 주어진 문장 바로 앞에서 짝수 혹은 홀수로 이루어진 세 자리 숫자와 아이들의 얼굴이 함께 있는 사진과 보여주는 실험을 설명하고 있기 때문에 ‘This experiment’는 그러한 실험을 지칭하는 것이고, 그 뒤에 해당 실험의 결과가 설명되므로 맥락상 ②번에 주어진 문장을 넣는 것이 가장 적절하다.
14. 주어진 문장의 ‘this philosophy’가 가리키는 내용은 글의 전반부에 제시된 ‘introspection’의 내용이고, ‘이러한 철학이 대부분의 사람들에게 좋은 삶을 제공해 주지 못했다’는 문장 다음에 ‘따라서 21세기에는 달라질 필요가 있다’는 내용으로 이어지는 것이 가장 자연스러우므로 정답은 ②번이다.
15. 주어진 문장의 ‘Here’는 착한 아이들이 성인이 되고 난 후를 가리키므로 ③번이 적절하다.

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16. 주어진 문장은 어휘의 대다수가 (발화)수준에 따라 변하지 않지만, 그러한 변화를 보이는 것들은 가장 흔한 어휘들이라는 내용이므로 사례를 나타내는 문장 앞에 위치하는 것이 적절하다. 접속사 Thus를 이용하면 정답을 유추할 수 있다.
17. 주어진 문장은 배역을 연습하면서 머리 위치가 바뀔에 따라 목과 호흡에 압박이 증가함을 깨달았다는 내용이다. 거울 속에 비친 자신의 동작을 관찰하는 내용과 머리와 몸의 위치를 교정하려는 시도를 나타내는 문장 사이에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
18. 주어진 문장은 추가적인 서류 작업이 국외 추방을 두려워하는 부모를 겁먹게 한다는 내용 이므로, 서류 작업에 대한 언급이 있는 문장 뒤에 위치하는 것이 적절하다.
19. 주어진 문장은 message transfer가 완벽하지 않다는 점을 수치를 이용한 구체적인 예시이므로, '그러한 전환이 100% 완벽하지는 않다'는 내용 바로 뒤에 나오는 것이 적절하다.
20. 주어진 문장은 역접의 접속사 However로 시작하며, 외재적 동기에 근거한 교수법은 많은 소수민족 학생들에게 비효율적이라는 의미이므로, 외재적 보상을 이용하는 것이 학습주제에 대한 흥미와 가치를 악화시킬 수 있다는 내용 앞에 위치해야 한다.
21. 주어진 문장의 'that oxygen'은 바로 앞 문장에 나온 혈류를 통해 몸에 공급되는 산소 (Oxygen)을 지칭한다. 동물이 산소를 더 빨리 근육에 전달하기 위하여 미오글로빈을 근육에 저장한다는 내용이 자연스럽게 이어지기 위해서는 ㉓이 가장 적절한 위치이다.
22. 건강에 영향을 미치는 요인으로서 음식(diet)을 설명하다가 ㉔번 뒤에 오는 문장에서 음식이 아닌 신체적 비활동성의 요인을 새롭게 제시하므로 '그러나 음식이 하나의 위험요소일 뿐 이라는' 내용이 ㉔번의 위치에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.
23. 주어진 문장은 '그 원리는 건물의 header(상인방)의 형태로 오늘날까지 이어지고 있다'는 내용으로 조합 상징물의 원리를 말하는 내용과 오늘날의 상인방과 관련한 구체적 사례 사이에 위치한 ㉔에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.
24. 주어진 문장은 '또 다른 측면은 피드백의 즉시성으로, 사람은 항상 자신이 얼마나 잘하고 있는지 언제든지 알고 있다'는 내용으로 피드백의 즉시성 실제 사례 앞인 ㉒에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.
25. 주어진 문장이 군주정과 비교를 통해 귀족정의 대조적 측면에 대한 내용을 서술하고 있고 ㉓번 뒤 문장의 Both of these areas가 군주정과 귀족정을 지칭하고 있기 때문에 주어진 문장의 위치는 ㉓번이 적절하다.
26. 가공되지 않는 식품을 섭취하면 신체 세포가 강화되기 때문에 온갖 질환으로부터 자신을 지킬 수 있다는 것이 이 글의 중심생각이다. 주어진 문장은 가공된 식품이 등장했다는 내용으로 가공된 식품의 영향에 대해 서술하고 있는 문장 앞인 ㉒번에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

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27. 주어진 문장에서 that definition이 ②번 앞 내용에서 나온 ‘미학이 아름다움을 다루는 철학의 한 분야이다’라는 것을 의미하고 있다. 또한 아름다움이 아닌 다른 방식으로 예술 품과 자연물이 우리의 관심을 끌 수 있다는 구체적인 예시가 ②번 이후에 나오고 있으므로 주어진 문장은 ②번에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.
28. 주어진 문장의 the question은 과학과 기술의 차이에 대한 문제로 기초 지식과 응용 지식의 차이로 보던 견해에서 모든 지식은 응용된다는 것이 드러남에 따라 그 문제가 지식 실행 공동체로 옮겨갔다는 내용으로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽게 이후에 그에 따른 예시가 나오기 때문에 답은 ②번이다.
29. 주어진 글은 이것은(This) 가혹한 지구의 기후 환경 때문이었는데 지구의 기후 환경이 일만 년 전에야 안정되었다는 내용으로 this 는 "역사의 첫 99%의 기간에 인간이 자손을 낳고 생존한 것 이외에는 별로 한 것이 없다"는 내용을 가리키므로 주어진 글은 ②에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
30. 주어진 글의 Instead는 ④번 앞 문장의 ‘두 사람이 함께 팀으로 체크리스트를 실행하는 대신에’를 나타내는 것이므로 주어진 문장은 ④번에 들어가는 것이 적절하다.
31. ‘우리 내부의 자동조종장치는 변화를 싫어한다’는 앞의 내용과 ‘우리는 항상 즉각적으로 변화하려고 애쓴다’는 주어진 문장의 내용은 서로 반대로 yet이 이러한 관계를 보여주며, 주어진 문장에서의 to be slim, to be neat 등은 다음 문장의 such resolutions로 연결된다.
32. 주어진 문장은 더 이상 버스를 타지 않는 사람들은 버스회사의 투자에도 불구하고 여전히 버스는 불편하다고 인식한다는 내용으로, 앞 문장의 버스 이용자들이 불친절한 기사들, 오래된 버스 차량의 소음이나 냄새, 진동 등에 지쳤다는 내용과 연결된다. 다음 문장의 old opinions die hard는 주어진 문장의 ex-bus-users still believe it like this와 연결된다.
33. 주어진 문장의 seek assistance는 다음 문장의 this로 연결된다. 젊은이들이 인터넷과 과학기술에서 도움을 받고자 하고, 이런 현상은 치료법 정보를 제공하는 사이트의 증가를 통해 증명되었으며, 많은 ‘젊은이 친화적인’ 웹사이트가 개발되었다는 내용으로 전개된다.
34. 주어진 문장의 앞에는 시험 stress가 적정할 때 좋다는 이야기가 있어서 주어진 문장의 But이 반대 관계를 나타내고 있고, 뒤 문장은 these thoughts가 주어진 문장의 negative thoughts와 이어져 있다.
35. 전반부에 외딴 곳에 건물을 지었을 때의 장점을 언급하고 있고 삽입 문장의 however 이하에는 불편한 점을 언급하는 것이 자연스러움으로 주어진 문장은 ④번에 들어가야 한다.
36. ④의 앞 내용은 음악이 언어라 할 수 없는 경우이고 주어진 문장은 ‘음악을 향유하는 사람들에게는 일관된 감정적 반응을 자아낼 수 있다’는 반대의 내용이며, ④의 뒤 문장에서는 ‘그리하여 공통점이 있다’고 하여 주어진 문장과 이어지므로 정답은 ④가 가장 적절하다.

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37. 주어진 문장에서 제시된 these impulses가 가리키는 것이 anger와 frustration이라는 것을 고려하면 ②번에 들어간다는 것을 알 수 있다.
38. 주어진 문장에서의 they가 문맥상 commentators를 가리키고, ④번 다음 문장에서 제시된 this가 주어진 문장을 가리킨다.
39. 여성을 대상으로 하는 마케팅을 위해서는 여성을 이해할 필요가 있다는 내용으로, 주어진 글에서의 this가 마케팅에 있어서의 여성의 중요성을 이야기하고 있고, ②번 뒤에서는 그럼에도 불구하고 여성의 중요성을 인정하고 있지 않다는 내용이 제시되므로, 정답은 ②번이 가장 적절하다.
40. 사진이란 기억을 저장하거나 견해를 표현하는 강력한 수단이지만, 촬영술이 요구하는 것은 사진기 자체가 아니라 다른 기술(a different sort that are independent of the technology used to capture the picture)이라는 내용이 전개되고 있다. 따라서 주어진 문장 ‘효과적인 사진을 얻기 위해 최신의 비싼 사진기가 있어야 한다고 생각하지는 말라.’는 ①에 들어가야 한다.
41. 유명한 여성의 남편을 소개할 때, 그 여성에 초점을 두고 소개하지 않고, ①대신에(Instead) 남편에 초점을 두고 소개함으로써, 그 남성의 행동의 변화(얼굴에 기쁜 놀라움이 비치고, 어깨를 펴고, 다른 사람들이 자신을 알아봄을 즐김.)를 일으킬 수 있었다는 내용이다.
42. 표절의 범위에 대한 글로써, 일반적인 내용을 가져다 쓰는 것은 표절이 아니지만, ⑤반면에(On the other hand) ‘전체 선원 중 16.5퍼센트가 뱃멀미를 한다.’라는 연구결과는 가련한 연구자가 몇 달을 소비한 결과 일 수 있으므로 이런 경우에는 그 연구자가 공로를 인정받을 자격이 있다는 내용이다. 따라서 글의 흐름상 ⑤에 들어가야 가장 적절하다.
43. 이 글은 재활용에 관한 이론과 실제의 차이에 대한 글로, 주어진 문장은 “(그러나) 환경 관련 책들은 재활용과 고품 폐기물에 대해 거의 언급하지 않는다”는 내용이므로 재활용은 ‘책들의 인기 있는 주제라는 앞 문장과 환경론자들의 희망과 두려움은 재활용이 아닌 다른 곳에 초점이 맞춰져 있다는 뒤 문장 사이인 ④가 주어진 문장의 위치로 가장 적절하다.
44. ‘애정이 전혀 존재하지 않는 영화에 대한 애정이 분석을 통해 만들어질 것이라고 주장하는 것은 아니다’는 주어진 문장은 앞에 This가 지칭하는 내용에 해당하는 ‘애정이 이성적인 이해에 기초할 때, 주관적인 반응에 기초한 애정보다 더 견고하다’는 문장 뒤 ④에 나와야 적절하다.
45. **이것이** 검색 엔진 이용자들이 가능한 가장 즐겁고 효율적인 이용자 시간을 갖도록 보장하는 데 도움이 된다는 내용의 주어진 문장 앞에는 ‘**이것**’에 해당하는 내용(검색 엔진이 이용자들에게 가능한 한 많은 관련된, 독특한 내용을 제공하는 것이 결국엔 검색 엔진에게 가장 이익이 된다)이 나와야하므로, ⑤에 위치하는 것이 가장 적절하다.

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문항 번호	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
정답	③	②	⑤	④	⑤	②	④	③	②	②	⑤	③	⑤	④	⑤
문항 번호	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
정답	④	②	③	③	⑤	④	①	⑤	③	③	⑤	③	⑤	②	⑤
문항 번호	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
정답	③	②	①	⑤	④	⑤	④	⑤	②	⑤	③	①	④	⑤	⑤

### <문제 해설>

- ③번 동사의 주어는 'One method'이므로 'is'가 되어야 한다.
- “동물 대상 실험들은 충격이 올 것을 미리 동물들에게 경고하는 빨간 빛을 줄 때, 그 동물들은 아무런 경고도 받지 않는 동물들에 비해 스트레스를 덜 드러낼 것임을 보여 준다.” 라는 내용의 문장이므로, 'giving'을 수동의 의미인 'given'으로 바꾸어줘야 한다.
- 주절에 본동사로서 'created'가 사용이 되었으므로, 'told' 대신에 각각의 9개의 부분들이 성서의 이야기를 해준다는 맥락에서 분사의 형태인 'telling'이 쓰여야 어법상 오류가 없는 문장이 완성된다.
- '균형 있는 체육 교육과정의 필요성'에 대한 글로, ④번 'have deprived of'는 수동형인 'are deprived of'로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.
- (A)는 분사의 형태를 물어보는 문제이다. 'while'은 접속사로서 주어가 생략된 채로 분사구문이 만들어져 'working'의 형태가 되었다. (B)는 부사 'only' 도치를 물어보는 문제이다. 부사 'only'가 문두에 도치했을 때, 주절의 동사는 도치된다. (C)는 'to'가 전치사이므로 동명사형태 '~ing'가 뒤따라와야 한다.

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6. which 뒤 절이 완전한 문장을 이루므로 which가 아닌 where이 되어야 한다.
7. ① 단수 명사를 받는 that, ② 전치사 뒤의 동명사, ③ 대과거, ⑤ 재귀대명사의 강조용법에 관한 문제이며, ④ 'that'은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사인 'what'으로 바꾸어 써야 한다.
8. 'some of them'인 경우에는 문장을 연결하는 연결어가 필요하므로, 'and'와 'them'의 역할을 할 수 있는 관계대명사 'whom'을 사용해야 하므로 ③번이 가장 적절하다.
9. ②번 밑줄 뒤의 내용이 완전한 절이므로 ②번 'what'을 'that'으로 바꾸는 것이 적절하다.
10. (A) 대동사 용법을 물어보는 문제로, 'do'는 앞의 'command our respect'를 받고 있으며, (B)의 선행사가 'what'으로 뒷문장이 불완전하므로 관계대명사 'that'이 적절하며, (C)는 관계대명사 'which'가 필요하다.
11. (A)가 포함된 문장은 '가정법 과거'의 의미로 주절에 'might + 동사원형'과 어울리도록 followed가 되어야 한다. (B)는 주어 letting 이하 부분에 맞추어 단수인 helps를, (C)는 beyond 전치사의 목적어 역할을 하면서 뒷 절을 이끄는 what이 되어야 한다.
12. ① seem to v 용법, ② 비교급 수식, ③ 관계대명사(뒤 문장 불완전), 관계부사(뒤 문장 완전)의 차이, ④ 가정법 과거완료, ⑤ 주어 동사의 수 일치에 관한 문제이다. ③번 뒤 문장은 구성 요소의 빠짐없이 완전하므로 관계부사인 'where'를 써야 한다.
13. 동사를 수식해야하기 때문에 (A)에는 부사 'greatly'를 사용해야하며, 'want to tear down'에 or로 연결되는 병렬구조이므로 (B)에는 동사의 원형인 'change'가 적절하다. 완전한 문장이 따라오면서 동시에 'cannot be'가 동사로 쓰이기 위해서는 접속사로 시작하는 명사절이 주어자리에 필요하므로 (C)는 'That'이 적절하다.
14. (A) '공장이 문을 닫아서 900명이 노동자가 실직상태에 놓여졌다'는 내용이므로 'were left'가 적절하다. (B)뒤의 절이 완전한 절이고, 앞의 'a cooperative factory'를 설명하고 있으므로 관계부사 'where가' 적절하다. (C)뒤의 절이 완전한 절이고 동사 'decide'의 목적어 자리이므로 접속사 'that'이 적절하다.
15. 동사 자리로 'the definition'과 수일치를 시켜야 하므로, 'has'가 적절하다.
16. "인간은 심지어 10년 전보다도 훨씬 더 영특해서 과거로부터의 어떤 것도 시대에 뒤떨어지고 우리와 무관하다." 라는 내용의 문장이므로, so ... that 구문을 이용하여 ④번의 when을 that으로 바꾸어야 한다.
17. 세 번째 문장에서 shift workers, individuals, those는 전치사 among의 목적어로 병렬구조로 연결되어 있으며, 명사 individuals를 꾸며주는 형용사가 필요하다. ②suffer는 suffering으로 고쳐져야 한다.

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18. (A)의 뒷부분은 완전한 형태의 문장이므로 관계부사가 들어가는 것이 적절하며, (B)는 우리의 환경이나 가족과 관련되지 않는 사람들이라는 뜻이므로 수동의 의미를 나타내는 과거분사의 형태가 필요하다. (C)는 engage와 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 contribute가 적절하다.
19. '도시화, 산업화, 교육의 비결을 이용하고 있다는 징후' 로 해석되므로 능동의 의미를 가진 현재분사 exploiting이 적절하다.
20. (A)주어와 동사가 뒤따라오므로 because, (B)factor을 수식하는 형용사 역할을 하는 현재분사 ~ing형태가 와야 한다. (C) '제외되었다'는 수동태 의미이므로 be + p.p 형태가 와야 한다.
21. (A)Situat의 의미는 '위치시키다'라는 뜻이므로 '위치되어 있다'는 의미 과거분사 situated, (B)선행사가 members를 가리키므로 사람을 나타내는 who, (C)앞에 나온 the king of England를 강조하는 재귀대명사이므로 단수형인 himself가 오는 것이 맞다.
22. ①what 뒤에 오는 문장이 완전하고 believe 동사의 목적절을 이끄는 접속사 'that'이 적절하다.
23. 동사의 행위 주체와 대상이 'people'로 일치하므로 재귀대명사 '⑤ themselves'가 오는 것이 적절하다.
24. (A) 부사 enough가 형용사 'old'를 수식할 때는 그 형용사 뒤에 오므로 'old enough', (B) 선행사가 사람인 Vygotsky이므로 'who', (C) 'have time (in) +ing(~하는데 시간을 보내다)'이므로 'memorizing'이 적절하다.
25. ③ 부분이 대신해주는 동사의 의미는 have art for art's sake이기 때문에 대동사로 do를 사용해야 한다.
26. 우리의 삶(our lives)이 의미가 있고 충만하길 바라는 것만큼 그렇지 않다는 것을 깨닫는 시간을 갖게 될까봐 두렵다는 내용이 되어야 하므로 it이 가리키는 것은 our lives이다. 복수 명사는 it이 아니라 them으로 대신해야하므로 ⑤번은 어법상 틀리다.
27. ③번의 주어가 The thing이기 때문에 단수주어와 수일치가 될 수 있도록 are가 아닌 is가 쓰이는 것이 적절하다.
28. ⑤ 지각동사 seen의 목적보어 자리로 동사원형인 come off나 현재분사 형태인 coming off이 와야 한다.
29. 조사자 유형의 성격을 가진 사람들의 특성에 대한 내용이다. ②번에 deem의 목적어가 필요하므로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what이 들어가는 것이 적절하다.

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30. ⑤번은 뒤 부분에 완전한 문장이 왔고 the purposes를 수식하는 관계부사 또는 전치사+관계대명사가 와야 하기 때문에 to which가 적절하다.
31. (A) what은 circumstances를 수식하는 의문 형용사로 under what circumstances는 ‘어떤 상황에서’로 해석되면서 앞의 간접의문문들과 병렬구조를 이루고 있고, (B) ‘추출된 정보’이므로 수동형으로 extracted가 옳으며, (C) enable A to V구문으로 to interpret과 to imagine이 병렬구조이다.
32. (A)는 문장의 주어 역할을 하는 asking, (B)는 it (product display)에 대해 설명해 주는 보어 confusing, (C)는 ‘~할 때’를 의미하며 완전한 절을 이끄는 when으로 ‘distinguish those responses (that~) from (those responses) when they voluntarily do so’로 의미를 파악해야 한다.
33. ①은 People이 주어이므로 동사를 is를 are로 고쳐야 하고, ②는 help 뒤에 “(to)동사원형”을 목적으로 취할 수 있으므로 cut, ③은 앞 문장 전체를 받는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which, ④는 be convicted of - “-로 유죄판결을 받다”의 수동태 ⑤는 비교급 (more likely) 뒤에 than을 써야 한다.
34. ①은 뒤에 목적어가 없으므로 수동의 형태가 적절하고 ②는 동사 cause뒤에는 목적어와 to부정사가 나와야하며 ③은 의미상 부사 possibly(아마)가 필요하다. 또한 ④는 reduce가 앞에 나온 동사 increase와 병렬 구조에 해당하고, ⑤는 주어가 someone이므로 동사 makes가 와야 한다.
35. ①은 전치사 뒤에 동명사가 왔고, ②는 앞에 있는 cartographic techniques를 선행사로 취하는 관계대명사이다. 또한 ③은 동사 credit가 수동태로 쓰였으며 ⑤는 앞에 있는 명사 the estimation을 받는 지시대명사이다. ④는 앞의 동사 modified와 병렬이므로 offered로 고쳐져야 한다.
36. (A)는 동사 urge(재촉하다, 촉구하다)는 목적어 다음에 목적격 보어로 to부정사를 취하는 동사인데 목적어가 빠져 있으므로 수동의 형태, (B)는 주어가 문장의 앞부분에 있는 counsellors이므로 복수동사 need, (C)는 to assess와 to decide가 병렬이므로 to부정사의 형태가 와야 한다.
37. ① 병렬구조, ② 현재분사, ③ 주어와 동사의 수일치, ⑤ have difficult ~ing 구문, ④ 문장의 동사가 나와야하므로 works로 고쳐야한다.
38. ① 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what(-하는 것) ② 병렬구조 (seems ~, but then begins ③ 대동사(would not be attracted to~) ④ 동사 behave를 수식하는 부사, ⑤ make의 주어는 the letdown이므로 makes가 적절하다.
39. ① 지시대명사로, 뒤에서 나오는 pictures를 가리킨다, ② conceive의 목적어가 없고, the thing that의 의미로 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사 what이 와야 한다, ③ 병렬구조로 help의 목적격 보어로 win과 병렬을 이루므로 break이어야 한다, ④ 목적어가 의미상 주어와 일치하므로 재귀대명사가 쓰여야한다, ⑤ 능동적인 의미를 지니므로 현재분사가 쓰여야 한다.

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40. ① for the Egyptians 는 since 절의 주어가 아니고 ‘이집트인들에게’의 뜻 ② 수의 일치(the management가 주어) ③ 분사(소녀들이 수영을 하고 있는 능동 상황) ④ 수동태(수영이 왕자들에게 요구된 것이므로) ⑤ 선행사가 crawl stroke으로 나와 있으므로 what 대신 which 나 that을 써야한다.
41. (A) 수의 일치 문제로 One mistake가 주어이므로 “is”가 적절하다. (B) 능동/수동 문제로 주어인 a great deal of your time이 사물이므로 수동의 형태인“be spent”가 적절하다. (C) 관계대명사 문제로 선행사가 marketing이 아니라 vice president이므로 “who”가 적절하다.
42. (A) 뒷 문장이 완전하므로 관계부사 why가 정답. (B) 'A good starting point'가 주어이므로 단수동사인 'is'가 정답. (C) 전화가 본 사무실과 연락하는데 단지 '사용된다면'의 의미이므로 'stay'가 정답이다. \*be used to + 동사원형: ~하는데 사용되다 \*\*be used to + ~ing : ~하는데 익숙하다.
43. ① 앞의 elements를 받는 대명사 ② 앞의 명사 humans를 수식하는 현재분사 ③ 앞에 being이 생략된 분사구문으로 주절의 주어 'much of Western thinking'와 sum up의 관계가 수동이므로 과거분사(summed) 사용 ⑤ How people act가 의문사 명사절이면서 술어 동사가 필요한 자리이므로 appears가 적절하다. ④ 뒤에 완전한 절이 나오고, 앞의 the mountain of evidence와 동격관계를 이룰 때 which 대신 that을 사용해야 한다.
44. (A) Encoded in our DNA가 앞에 쓰이고 뒤에서 <동사+주어>의 어순으로 도치된 문장이다. (B) A grassy plain dotted with trees가 문장의 주어이므로, 본동사 provides가 적절하다. (C) a people을 수식하는 소유격 관계대명사절이 필요하다. It is their inherited bent to readily find pleasure~에서 their inherited bent의 their가 소유격 관계사로 바뀌면서 whose inherited bent가 되어 선행사 뒤로 이동한 형태의 문장이다.
45. ① what은 선행사를 포함하는 관계대명사이다. ② that이하(that~want)의 that절은 a perception과 동격의 관계이다. ③ invested는 선행하는 명사구 the amount of activities and money를 수식하는데 이 명사구가 invest 행위의 주체가 아니라 대상이기 때문에 과거분사를 사용한다. ④ “try + to부정사”는 ‘~하기 위해 애쓰다(노력하다)’의 의미이다. ⑤ the child gets tired가 문맥상 적절하기 때문에 tiring을 ‘tired’로 고쳐야 한다.

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## 참고 자료

고3 수험생을 위한 Final Review  
유형별 수능 영어 참고자료

수능특강  
인터넷수능독해연습 1  
인터넷수능독해연습 2  
수능완성



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