



수능 특강

영어영역

영어 ㉠형



이 책의

차례

Contents

Part I 유형편

강 명	집필자	페이지
01강 문맥 속 어휘 추론	구본경, 김옥환, 신문섭, 윤진호	10
02강 문맥 속 문법성 판단	구본경, 김옥환, 신문섭, 윤진호	16
Zoom Out 1	이현우	22
03강 주제 추론	류혜경, 백기창, 이현우	26
04강 요지 추론	구본경, 백기창, 신문섭, 오건석, 이현우, 차민경, 홍경아, 황진호	32
05강 제목 추론	방의영, 백기창, 오건석, 윤진호, 이현우	40
06강 빈칸 채우기	구본경, 김옥환, 백기창, 신문섭, 윤진호, 이현우	46
07강 문단 요약	류혜경, 방의영, 오건석, 윤진호, 이현우, 홍경아	54
Zoom Out 2	이현우	60
08강 연결어(구) 넣기	류혜경, 방의영, 신문섭, 오건석, 윤진호, 홍경아	64
09강 세부 내용 파악	구본경, 김옥환, 백기창, 오건석, 윤진호, 이현우, 홍경아, 황진호	70
10강 지칭 대상 파악	윤진호, 차민경, 홍경아, 황진호	78
Zoom Out 3	이현우	82

강 명	집필자	페이지
11강	글의 목적 파악 구본경, 방의영, 차민경, 황진호	86
12강	어조, 분위기, 심경 파악 구본경, 류혜경, 신문섭, 오건석, 홍경아	90
	Zoom Out 4 이현우	96
13강	무관한 문장 찾기 구본경, 신문섭, 윤진호, 이현우, 차민경, 홍경아, 황진호	100
14강	문단 속에 문장 넣기 김옥환, 류혜경, 백기창, 이현우, 차민경	106
15강	문단 내 글의 순서 정하기 김옥환, 백기창, 신문섭, 오건석, 윤진호, 이현우, 차민경, 황진호	112
16강	도표 정보 글로 옮기기 김옥환, 신문섭, 윤진호, 이현우, 차민경, 황진호	118
	Zoom Out 5 이현우	128
17강	장문 독해 (1) 김옥환, 백기창, 신문섭, 이현우	132
18강	장문 독해 (2) 백기창, 신문섭, 이현우, 홍경아	142
	Zoom Out 6 이현우	148



이 책의

차례

Contents

Part II 주제 · 소재편

강 명	집필자	페이지
19강 인물, 일화, 기사, 뉴스	구본경, 오건석, 황진호	154
20강 철학, 종교, 역사, 풍습, 지리	김옥환, 류혜경	158
21강 환경, 자원, 재활용	구본경, 신문섭, 윤진호	162
22강 물리, 화학, 생물, 지구과학	구본경, 신문섭, 오건석, 이현우	166
23강 스포츠, 레저, 취미, 여행	류혜경, 오건석, 윤진호	170
24강 음악, 미술, 영화, 무용, 사진, 건축	류혜경, 신문섭, 이현우	174
25강 교육, 학교, 진로	백기창, 신문섭	178
26강 언어, 문학, 문화	김옥환, 방의영, 오건석, 윤진호	182
27강 컴퓨터, 인터넷, 정보, 미디어, 교통	백기창, 윤진호, 황진호	186
28강 심리, 대인 관계	백기창, 황진호	190
29강 정치, 경제, 사회, 법	구본경, 김옥환	194
30강 의학, 건강, 영양, 식품	윤진호, 황진호	198

Part III 테스트편

강 명	집필자	페이지
Test 1	구본경, 김옥환, 류혜경, 백기창, 신문섭, 오건석, 윤진호, 홍경아, 황진호	204
Test 2	구본경, 김옥환, 류혜경, 백기창, 신문섭, 오건석, 윤진호, 홍경아, 황진호	216
Test 3	구본경, 김옥환, 류혜경, 백기창, 신문섭, 윤진호, 차민경, 황진호	228





이 책의

구성과 특징

본 교재는 대학수학능력시험을 준비하는 데 도움을 주고자 제작되었으며, 교육과정에 부합하는 내용으로 구성되었다. 특히 학생들의 읽기 능력 신장을 목적으로 범교과적 내용의 다양한 글과 정보를 제시하고 있으며, 교육과정 상의 어휘 범주를 고려하여 제작하였다. 교과서로 기본 개념을 익힌 후 본 교재를 활용하여 실제 응용력을 키우게 함으로써, 교육과정 성취 목표 도달과 함께 대학수학능력시험 대비에 도움이 되도록 하였다.

● 본 방송 교재의 구성과 활용법

본 교재는 EBS 수능특강 영어영역 프로그램을 위한 방송 교재로서, 수험생들이 2014학년도 대학수학능력시험 영어영역 B형의 출제 경향과 유형에 효율적으로 대처할 수 있게 다양한 소재와 적절한 수준의 지문으로 종합적 읽기 학습이 가능하도록 하였다. 본 교재의 구성 및 특징은 다음과 같다.

전체 구성

본 교재는 18강의 유형편과 12강의 주제·소재편, 그리고 3회의 테스트편으로 구성되어 있다. 유형편은 읽기 문제의 출제 유형을 중심으로 구성되었고, 주제·소재편은 다양한 주제나 소재의 글에 대한 적응력을 기를 수 있도록 구성되었으며, 테스트편에서는 3회분의 수능 시험 대비 테스트를 통하여 자신의 읽기 시험 능력을 점검해 보도록 하였다.

본 교재가 영어 읽기의 기본서이기 때문에, 교재의 내용을 다음의 순서로 제시하였다.

어휘 및 문법 - 글의 대의 파악 - 글의 세부 내용 이해 - 글의 종합적 이해 - 글의 흐름 파악

Zoom In

각 강 1쪽의 Zoom In을 통해, 2014학년도 대수능 예비 시행 기출 문항 및 B형 해당 유형에 부합하는 대수능 기출 문항을 제시하여 각 유형 및 소재별 문제에 대비하는 능력을 높이고자 하였다.

Problem-Solving Strategies

Part I 유형편의 각 강 2쪽의 Problem-Solving Strategies를 통해, Zoom In에 소개된 예제의 답을 도출해 가는 과정을 단계별로 제시하여 학습자의 문제 해결 능력을 신장시키고자 하였다.

Exercises

각 강에서 문제 유형이나 주제·소재에 적합한 다양한 종류의 지문을 활용하여 읽기 문제를 제시하였다. 문제 풀이에 더욱 효과적으로 집중할 수 있도록 지문의 단어와 어구를 따로 떼어 '영단어·숙어'의 별책으로 제시하였다.

Structure

Zoom Out

총 6편으로 된 Zoom Out는 영어 글 읽기의 기본 사항을 수능 시험의 문제 유형과 연관시켜 정리하였다. 문제 유형에 따라 문제 풀이 학습을 한 후, 관련 문제 풀이의 근간을 이루는 글 읽기의 기본 사항을 정리해 봄으로써, 문제 풀이 학습에서 소홀히 할 수 있는 기초 학습을 다지는 기회를 갖도록 하였다.

Vocabulary Power & Review Exercise

Part II 주제·소재편의 각 강 2쪽의 Vocabulary Power를 통해, 해당 주제나 소재의 글에서 자주 사용되는 대표적인 어휘를 영영사전의 설명과 참신한 예문을 통해 제시하고, Review Exercise를 통해, 이들 어휘를 활용하는 능력을 강화하고자 하였다.

Test

영어 읽기 문제를 유형별, 주제·소재별로 풀어 본 다음, 자신의 읽기 시험 능력을 자가진단해 볼 수 있도록 3회분의 테스트를 제시하였다. 각 테스트는 2014학년도 대수능 체제에 맞추어 읽기 23문항으로 구성되었으며, 테스트를 통해 이제까지 학습한 내용을 총정리하고 자신의 장단점을 점검하는 기회로 활용하도록 하였다.

● 본 방송 교재의 효과적인 활용법

본 방송 교재로 영어 읽기 시험 능력을 향상시키기 위해서는 다음 사항에 유의해야 한다.

시청의 생활화

방송 강의의 특성상 시청 시간을 놓치면 보충할 기회를 마련하기 어렵다. 따라서 방송 시간을 고려하여 하루 일과와 일주일 계획을 짜야 한다. 강의를 시청할 수 없을 경우에는 학습의 일관성 유지를 위해 반드시 녹화하여 보거나 인터넷 방송의 다시보기를 통하여 학습하도록 한다.

적극적이고 능동적인 강의 참여

수동적이고 소극적으로 강의를 듣기만 할 것이 아니라 강의하는 선생님과 토론하고 대화한다는 자세로 임하는 것이 중요하다. 이와 같은 자세는 핵심적인 부분의 이해와 학습 내용의 기억에 도움이 된다. 또한 필요할 경우 중요한 사항을 교재 여백에 메모하여 강의를 듣는 것이 좋다. 이것은 학습 내용의 심층적인 이해와 효율적인 복습을 위해 꼭 필요하다.

예·복습과 정리를 통한 내재화

영어 학습은 유의미한 내재화가 중요하다. 따라서 학습할 내용을 예습하고 학습한 내용을 여러 번 복습하면서 주요 어휘와 문장 구조를 파악하고 글의 내용을 자신이 이미 알고 있는 지식 내용과 문제 풀이에 연관시킬 수 있어야 한다.

EBS 홈페이지(www.ebsi.co.kr)에 들어오셔서 회원으로 등록하세요.

본 방송 교재의 강의 프로그램은 EBS 인터넷 방송을 통해 다시 보실 수 있습니다. (VOD 무료 서비스 실시)



www.ebsi.co.kr



수능특강 영어영역 B형 **Part I**
유형편



Zoom In

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

• 2013학년도 대수능 30번 •

Researchers have suggested that maintaining good social relations depends on two ① complementary processes: being sensitive to the needs of others and being motivated to make amends or pay compensation when a violation does occur. In short, maintaining good social relations depends on the ② capacity for guilt. Martin L. Hoffman, who has focused on the guilt that comes from harming others, suggests that the motivational basis for this guilt is empathetic distress. Empathetic distress occurs when people ③ deny that their actions have caused harm or pain to another person. Motivated by feelings of guilt, they are ④ inclined to make amends for their actions. Making amends serves to repair damaged social relations and ⑤ restore group harmony.

Words & Phrases

- **complementary** 상호보완적인, 보충하는
- **compensation** 배상, 변상
- **empathetic** 공감할 수 있는, 감정 이입의
- **sensitive** 민감한, 예민한
- **capacity** 수용 능력
- **distress** 고통, 비탄, 고민
- **make amends** 보상하다
- **guilt** 죄책감, 죄의식

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 전반적인 글의 내용, 주제, 요지 등을 파악한다.

전반적인 글의 내용	→	자신의 행동이 다른 사람에게 피해를 끼쳤음을 깨닫는 공감적 고통이 죄책감을 느끼게 하며 이것이 좋은 사회적 관계를 유지하게 해 준다는 내용의 글이다.
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2 단계 밑줄 친 부분들이 글 전체의 흐름과 어울리는지 판단해 본다.

① complementary	→	타인의 요구에 민감한 것과 위반 행위에 대해 보상이나 배상을 해 주려고 하는 것은 사회적으로 좋은 관계를 유지하는 데 있어서 상호보완적인 역할을 하므로, complementary (상호보완적인)를 쓴 것은 적절하다.
② capacity	→	좋은 사회적 관계를 유지하는 것은 죄책감을 느끼는 능력에 달려 있다는 내용이므로, capacity (능력)를 쓴 것은 적절하다.
④ inclined	→	자신이 한 행동에 대해 죄책감을 느낄 때에 사람들은 그에 대한 보상을 하려는 경향을 보인다는 내용이므로, inclined (~의 경향이 있는)를 쓴 것은 적절하다.
⑤ restore	→	다른 사람에게 손해나 고통을 준 자신의 행동에 대해 보상하는 것은 집단의 화합을 복원하는 역할을 한다는 내용이므로, restore (복원하다)를 쓴 것은 적절하다.

3 단계 문맥상 적절하지 않은 부분을 찾아내어 어떤 말이 들어가야 할지 생각해 본다.

③ deny	→	앞에서 공감적 고통이 죄책감에 대한 동기가 유발되는 기반이 된다(the motivational basis for this guilt is empathetic distress)고 한 점에 유의해야 한다. 즉, 공감적 고통에 의해 죄책감을 느끼며 그에 대한 보상이나 배상을 해 주려는 생각이 든다고 했으므로, 자신의 행동이 다른 사람에게 손해나 고통을 일으켰음을 ‘깨달을’ 때 공감적 고통이 생긴다고 하는 것이 글의 흐름상 적절하다. 따라서 ③의 deny (부인하다)를 realize (깨달다)로 바꿔 써야 한다.
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(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas are usually presented just that way — as new. Different. Unlike what’s gone before. Bad news! This doesn’t give the listener or learner any grounding, context, or reason to believe they can tune in. We all need to feel some ownership of turf before we venture forth to a world that is (A) known / unknown. “Turf” in this case means knowing that past information and experience, one’s background, is valuable and useful in a new situation. New data creates major (B) curiosity / resistance since one doesn’t know how to listen to it, to relate to or even imagine it. Thus, the safest way to discuss new information is to begin with what is known. To start with the familiar and then to add the new as (C) copies / variations from the old. To establish and remind one of *what is*, then show how it leads to *what could be*.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| ① | known | ..... | resistance | ..... | copies |
| ② | known | ..... | curiosity | ..... | copies |
| ③ | unknown | ..... | resistance | ..... | variations |
| ④ | unknown | ..... | curiosity | ..... | variations |
| ⑤ | unknown | ..... | resistance | ..... | copies |

2

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

The spread of agricultural techniques came about through borrowing and cultural contact as well as through migration. Farming, in other words, developed in response to local conditions. As the last Ice Age ended and hunting and fishing techniques improved, a general increase in population (A) fixed / upset the Paleolithic ecology. Game became scarcer and more elusive while the human competition for dwindling resources grew more intense. Herding and the cultivation of row crops were soon essential to survival. In time, as the human population continued to grow, herding (B) diminished / increased. It provided fewer calories per unit of land than farming and was increasingly restricted to areas otherwise unsuitable for cultivation. Though crop raising would always be supplemented to some extent by other sources of food, it gradually emerged as the (C) primary / secondary activity wherever land could be cultivated.

* Paleolithic 구석기 시대의

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | fixed | ..... | diminished | ..... | primary |
| ② | fixed | ..... | increased | ..... | secondary |
| ③ | upset | ..... | diminished | ..... | secondary |
| ④ | upset | ..... | increased | ..... | primary |
| ⑤ | upset | ..... | diminished | ..... | primary |

3

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

Try to think of a choice you have made that was not in accord with your strongest inclination at the time. We sometimes get (A) clear / confused about this because we are assaulted with a wide variety of inclinations, and they change in intensity from time to time. For example, after we have finished a heavy meal, it is easy to decide to go on a diet. After a few hours, however, we become hungry again and the desire for food (B) decreases / intensifies. If we reach the point that we want to eat some pie more than we want to lose weight, we choose the pie over the diet. We have a real desire to be thin, but that desire runs up against our desire for dietary (C) pleasures / knowledge. The problem is that all things do not stay equal.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① clear | ..... | decreases | ..... | pleasures |
| ② clear | ..... | decreases | ..... | knowledge |
| ③ clear | ..... | intensifies | ..... | pleasures |
| ④ confused | ..... | intensifies | ..... | knowledge |
| ⑤ confused | ..... | intensifies | ..... | pleasures |

4

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

Amy, the student who was skeptical about the benefits of sitting closer to the front of class, agreed to try it once or twice. To her own surprise, she found that she did not get (A) drowsy / energetic during class. She reported having thought to herself, “Well, if I’m this close I may as well take notes,” which she had done only occasionally before. When she could not get a few important points, she found that the fellow second-rowers on either side of her had, and both were (B) willing / reluctant to help her fill the gaps in her own notes. After two weeks of trying the second row, she surprised herself by asking a question in class. While still feeling somewhat uncertain about how committed she was to being a student, she felt she could not go wrong by (C) continuing / refusing to sit toward the front.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① drowsy | ..... | willing | ..... | continuing |
| ② drowsy | ..... | willing | ..... | refusing |
| ③ drowsy | ..... | reluctant | ..... | continuing |
| ④ energetic | ..... | reluctant | ..... | refusing |
| ⑤ energetic | ..... | reluctant | ..... | continuing |



5

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

In general, temperatures at the South Pole average 54 °C lower than the North Pole. So why is the southern tip of the Earth so much ① colder than the northern tip? The answer lies in the ② geography of each location. While the North Pole is, by definition, located at sea level — there is no solid land at the North Pole, only a series of icy ③ formations in winter — the South Pole sits 2,730 meters above sea level. Higher elevations are colder than locations at low ④ altitudes, because seawater acts as an insulator, holding in heat from the sun and warming the air around it. Because the North Pole is nothing but seawater, it is able to ⑤ release heat more efficiently than the high-and-dry South Pole.

6

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

Protection of biological diversity targets not only the goal of conserving natural resources; the primary ① emphasis of development cooperation is placed on preserving people’s livelihoods. It is the rural poor who are most ② dependent on biological diversity. Diversity of farm animal breeds and crop plants used in local agriculture is essential to their food supply and ③ damages productivity as well as adaptability to disease or changing environmental conditions. Intact ecosystems ensure the provision of environmental services, for example, to ④ produce clean drinking water, nutrient-rich soils and oxygen, as well as to pollinate crop plants. They form the basis for all human life. Forests and other natural ecosystems offer the possibility to gather wild plants and hunt animals, thereby providing many rural inhabitants with a major supplementary food source, in particular when crop harvests are ⑤ poor.

*pollinate 수분하다, 가루받이를 하다

7

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

Free competition, which was the watchword of nineteenth-century liberalism, had undoubtedly much to be said in its ① favour. It increased the wealth of the nations, and it accelerated the transition from handicrafts to machine industry; it tended to remove artificial injustices and ② realised Napoleon's ideal of opening careers to talent. It left, however, one great injustice ③ corrected — the injustice due to unequal talents. In a world of free competition the man whom Nature has made energetic and astute grows rich, while the man whose merits are of a less ④ competitive kind remains poor. The result is that the gentle and contemplative types remain without power, and that those who acquire power believe that their success is due to their ⑤ virtues. The underdog remains, therefore, without any champions possessing the kind of ability that leads to success.

* underdog (이기거나 성공할 가능성이 적은) 약자

8

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

People are social beings. We appreciate the ① company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long, and under what conditions ② vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under ③ crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ④ avoid maximum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by ⑤ choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

* sparsely (인구가 희박하게)



Zoom In

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

• 2013학년도 대수능 20번 •

In many countries, amongst younger people, the habit of reading newspapers has been on the decline and some of the dollars previously (A) spent / were spent on newspaper advertising have migrated to the Internet. Of course some of this decline in newspaper reading has been due to the fact that we are doing more of our newspaper reading online. We can read the news of the day, or the latest on business, entertainment or (B) however / whatever news on the websites of *The New York Times*, *The Guardian* or almost any other major newspaper in the world. Increasingly, we can access these stories wirelessly by mobile devices as well as our computers. Advertising dollars have simply been (C) followed / following the migration trail across to these new technologies.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① spent | ..... | however | ..... | followed |
| ② spent | ..... | whatever | ..... | following |
| ③ were spent | ..... | however | ..... | following |
| ④ were spent | ..... | whatever | ..... | followed |
| ⑤ were spent | ..... | whatever | ..... | following |

Words & Phrases

- be on the decline 감소하고 있다
- previously 이전에
- migrate 이동하다
- entertainment 연예, 오락
- increasingly 갈수록 더
- access 접속하다, 접근하다
- wirelessly 무선으로
- mobile device 이동통신 기기
- trail 오솔길, 자취
- technology (과학) 기술

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 (A), (B), (C)가 포함된 각 부분의 의미를 짐작한다.

(A) ~ and some of the dollars previously **spent / were spent** on newspaper advertising have migrated to the Internet.

그리고 이전에 신문 광고에 쓰였던 돈의 일부가 인터넷으로 이동해왔다.

(B) We can read the news of the day, or the latest on business, entertainment or **however / whatever** news on the websites of ~.

우리는 그날의 뉴스나 업계의 최신 뉴스, 혹은 연예 소식이나 그 어떤 소식이든 ~ 웹사이트에서 읽을 수 있다.

(C) Advertising dollars have simply been **followed / following** the migration trail across to these new technologies.

광고비는 이들 새로운 기술로의 이동로를 그저 따라가고 있다.

2 단계 문장 구조를 이해하고 적용해야 할 어법을 생각한다.

(A) 분사 vs. 정형동사

~ and [some of the dollars {previously **spent / were spent** on newspaper advertising}] have migrated to the Internet.

→ []로 표시된 부분이 주어이고, some이 주어의 핵이다. { }로 표시된 구절은 내용상 앞에 놓인 the dollars를 수식해야 하는데, 정형동사 were spent가 아닌 분사 spent로 유도되는 분사구가 이러한 수식 기능을 가진다.

(B) 명사의 수식 : 한정사 vs. 부사

We can read the news of the day, or the latest on business, entertainment or [**however / whatever** news] on the websites of ~.

→ 내용상 '그 어떤 소식이든' 정도의 의미를 나타내는 문맥이므로 however나 whatever는 뒤따르는 명사 news를 수식해야 한다. 한정사인 whatever는 뒤따르는 명사를 수식할 수 있지만, 부사인 however는 그럴 수 없다.

(C) 능동태 vs. 수동태

Advertising dollars have simply been **followed / following** the migration trail across to these new technologies.

→ 동사 follow가 '길을 따라가다'는 뜻을 나타낼 때는 목적어를 필요로 한다. 주어진 문장 안에서 동사 follow가 나타내는 동작의 행위자는 Advertising dollars이고 동작의 대상은 the migration trail이다. 술어동사의 행위자와 대상이 모두 표현되어 있으므로 이 문장은 능동태 구조여야 한다. 따라서 have been following이 적절한 표현이다.

3 단계 문맥에 적절한 어법인지 선택한 단어를 넣어 전체적으로 다시 확인해 본다.

(A) '전에 신문 광고에 쓰였던 돈'이라는 뜻으로 the dollars previously spent on newspaper advertising이 적절하다.

(B) '연예 소식이나 그 어떤 소식이든'이라는 뜻으로 entertainment or whatever news가 적절하다.

(C) '그 이동로를 그저 따라가고 있다'는 뜻으로 have simply been following the migration trail이 적절하다.

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

In your new home, you may (A) any / no longer need to own large equipment such as lawnmowers and chainsaws. Because these items might contain oil or gas, throwing them away could be harmful to the environment. In addition, this equipment might (B) have / have been stored for quite some time and could be old and dirty. Taking the time to clean these items and to find a proper way to get rid of them is safer for the environment. Local environmental agencies across the country have set up programs (C) for / that homeowners to trade in their old gasoline powered lawnmowers and electric equipment. Contact your local solid waste or environmental agency to ask about these programs.

* chainsaw 동력 사슬톱

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|-----------|-------|------|
| ① | any | ..... | have | ..... | for |
| ② | no | ..... | have | ..... | for |
| ③ | no | ..... | have been | ..... | for |
| ④ | no | ..... | have been | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | any | ..... | have been | ..... | that |

2

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

One thing that we need to be careful of is not to let our evaluations (A) are / be biased by our memories, particularly when it comes to grand events. In 1993, Joe Carter won the World Series for the Toronto Blue Jays with a walk-off home run, and few people will forget that. He had plenty of home runs in his career — he's forty-fifth on the all-time home run list with 396 — which is (B) because / why we tend to think of him as a very good player. But actually, Carter was very average. When he wasn't hitting home runs, he was making a lot of outs. Nearly 70 percent of his trips to the plate resulted in an out for his team, compared to the league average of 67 percent. As fans, we find it (C) easy / easily to remember the home runs. In a game where an out is the most common outcome, outs do not stick in our memories.

* walk-off home run 끝내기 홈런

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| ① | are | ..... | because | ..... | easy |
| ② | are | ..... | why | ..... | easily |
| ③ | be | ..... | because | ..... | easy |
| ④ | be | ..... | why | ..... | easy |
| ⑤ | be | ..... | because | ..... | easily |

3

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

Residential locations show a hierarchy of values. As in a house the working parts lie concealed in the basement, so in a city the industrial and commercial base (A) hugs / hugging the water's edge; and private homes rise in prestige with elevation. The rich and powerful not only own more real estate than the less privileged, they also command more visual space. Their status (B) has / is made evident to outsiders by the superior location of their residence; and from their residence the rich are reassured of their position in life each time they look out the window and see the world at their feet. Again, there are exceptions. A well-known one is Rio de Janeiro, where luxury high-rise buildings seek the convenience and attraction of the beach (C) which / while the huts of the poor cling to the steep slopes of the hills.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| ① | hugs | ..... | has | ..... | which |
| ② | hugs | ..... | is | ..... | while |
| ③ | hugs | ..... | has | ..... | while |
| ④ | hugging | ..... | is | ..... | while |
| ⑤ | hugging | ..... | is | ..... | which |

4

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

As a form of mobility, travel is an integral component of the human experience. There are a number of different conceptions of travel (A) using / used in the leisure and recreation fields, with the concept changing over time. Since 1990, the concept of travel has become increasingly important in sociology and human geography. Different levels of mobility have led to distinct cultures of travel consumption. It is also recognized that, (B) because / because of communication technology, it is possible to have access to different cultures and landscapes without requiring physical mobility. Instead, virtual mobility and travel is growing in importance both as a form of recreational activity and as a means of promotion by places seeking to attract visitors. Nevertheless, the consumption of travel services cannot be separated from the social and economic relations (C) which / in which they are embedded.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------------|-------|----------|
| ① | using | ..... | because | ..... | which |
| ② | using | ..... | because of | ..... | in which |
| ③ | used | ..... | because | ..... | which |
| ④ | used | ..... | because of | ..... | in which |
| ⑤ | used | ..... | because of | ..... | which |



5 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

I once saw a young girl who ① had spent months in hospital with paralyzed legs. As a last resort, her parents called in a psychologist, and the next day she was walking. She told me a story about her drawing that gave a lead to the secret problem. She felt ② guilty because she was growing too big-boned to be able to become a professional ballet dancer. Her family had invested so much in her ballet lessons, and ③ was expected a brilliant future for her. The psychologist helped her to see her many other talents she could develop, and that she needed no excuses for stopping serious ballet. She got out of bed and walked. The paralysis had been real, but ④ its solution was not medical. It was the recognition of the unconscious conflict ⑤ that cured her.

*paralyzed 마비된

6 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Every time we approach a problem, we bring to bear assumptions that limit our ability to conceive fresh solutions, but brilliant thinkers are always aware of the assumptions and ① are always happy to confront them. There is a story ② told about a northern pike. A pike was put into an aquarium, which had a glass screen dividing it. In the other half from the pike there were many small fish. The pike tried repeatedly ③ to eat the fish but each time hit the glass screen. The screen was eventually removed, but the pike did not attack the little fish. It had learned that trying to eat the little fish was useless and painful, so it stopped ④ trying. We often suffer from this ‘pike syndrome,’ ⑤ which early experience conditions us into wrong assumptions about similar but different situations.

*northern pike (어류) 참고치

7

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In experiments, we are interested in overall differences between the various conditions. Suppose we find that participants randomly assigned to be alone ① help a victim more quickly than participants assigned to groups of two or four bystanders. Before concluding that the number of bystanders influenced the speed of helping, we must first ask ② that this difference is “real” or is merely a “chance” finding. Because our data are based only on a particular sample of people in each condition, how do we know that similar results ③ would have occurred if we had tested other samples? Perhaps, the participants we tested were not truly representative of the populations ④ from which they were drawn. Perhaps, despite random assignment, participants assigned to be alone happened by chance to have more highly altruistic personalities than ⑤ those in the other conditions, and this is the reason they helped more quickly.

*population 모(母)집단

8

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Perhaps the best-known statue in the world is one of Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, ① which was found on the Greek island of Melos. It is called *The Venus of Melos*. She has a perfect Greek nose, though we can't see it in the front view. We do not know who the sculptor was, but some people think that one of the pupils of Praxiteles ② must have made it. This Venus has no arms, but many people have tried to imagine what the arms were doing when she ③ did have them. Some say that she was holding a bronze shield on her knee and looking into its brightly polished surface to see ④ her. People had no glass mirrors at that time. Their mirrors were made of shiny metal. Others say she held a lance, or ⑤ possibly nothing at all, but no one is sure.



Vocabulary and Grammar

단어와 문법은 글을 읽고 쓰는 데에 있어 가장 기본적인 도구이다. 단어들이 문법 규칙에 의해 어구를 형성하고, 이렇게 형성된 어구는 다시 다른 단어나 어구와 결합되어 더 큰 어구를 이루고 궁극적으로 문장을 이룬다. 따라서 필요한 단어의 쓰임 및 뜻과 문법 규칙을 알지 못하면 문장을 이해하거나 사용할 때 매우 큰 어려움을 겪을 수밖에 없다.

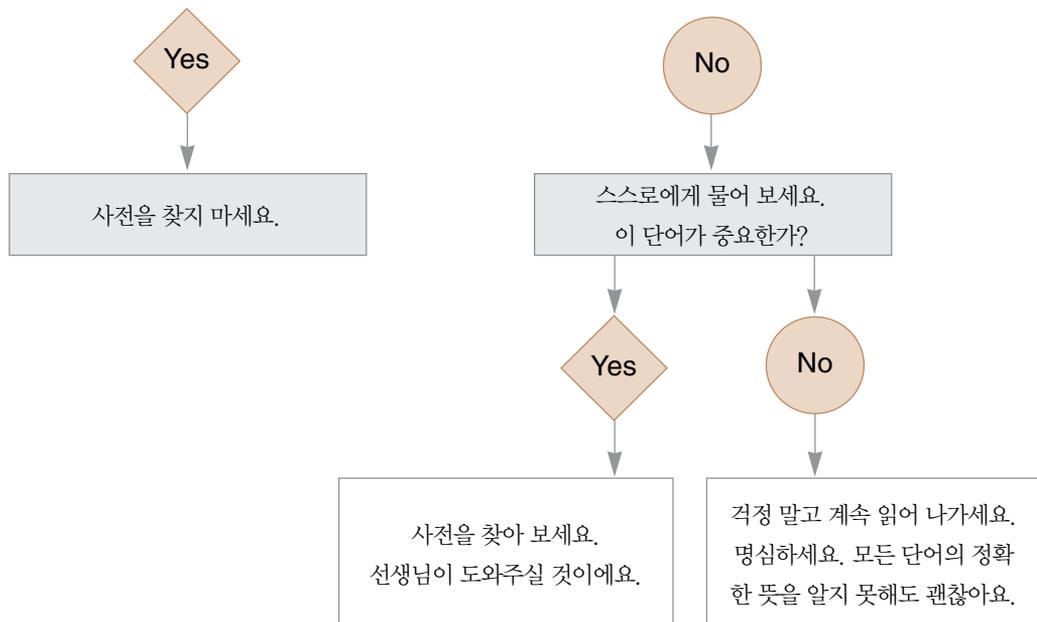
글을 능숙하게 소화하는 독자는 그렇지 못한 독자보다 어휘 지식이 더 풍부하고, 문법을 활용하는 능력이 뛰어나다. 하지만 이러한 지식을 쌓고 능력을 기르는 일은 글을 읽고 이해하는 과정을 통해서만 가능하다. 글을 읽고 이해하려면 어휘와 문법 지식이 필요한데, 이 필요한 어휘와 문법 지식은 다시 글 읽기를 통해서만 길러지는 순환 구조를 가지고 있다.

이러한 순환 구조에서 우리 『수능특강』 독자들이 능숙한 독자가 되기 위해서는 다음 세 가지를 갖추어야 한다.

- 첫째** 기본 어휘 1,000 단어는 어떻게 해서든지 익혀야 한다. 이 기본 어휘를 모르고서는 어떠한 읽기 전략도 효용이 없다.
- 둘째** 기본 어휘를 숙지한 후에는 단어의 의미를 문맥에서 추론하는 능력을 길러야 한다.
- 셋째** 마지막으로, 문법 규칙의 설명 그 자체가 아니라 설명이 의미하는 것을 내재화하여, 글을 읽고 쓸 때 그 지식을 활용할 수 있어야 한다.

Guessing New Words from Context

먼저, 글에서 새로운 단어를 보게 될 때 문맥을 통해서 그 단어의 의미를 추론할 수 있는지 스스로에게 물어 보라.



다음 문장을 보자.

Students mark the main idea with a felt-tip pen.

이 문장의 의미를 아는 데 있어, 밑줄 친 단어 felt-tip의 뜻을 정확하게 아는 것은 중요하지 않다. 이 단어가 일종의 펜(즉, 매직펜)을 가리키는 것으로 이해해도 이 문장의 뜻을 대략 이해하는 데 어려움이 없다.

정의를 활용한 어의 추론

가끔 새 단어의 정의를 활용하여 어의를 추론할 수 있다. 동사 *be(is 또는 are)*나 *mean(s)* 다음에 오는 정의에 특히 주목하라.

- A *strategy* is a plan for reaching an objective.
전략이란 목표에 도달하기 위한 계획이다.
- To *achieve* means to complete or reach something, such as a goal.
성취한다는 것은 목표와 같은 뭔가를 완수하거나 뭔가에 도달한다는 것을 의미한다.

예를 활용한 어의 추론

가끔 새 단어의 예를 통해 어의를 추론할 수 있다.

- She studies *apes* such as gorillas and chimpanzees.
그녀는 고릴라와 침팬지 같은 유인원을 연구한다.
- These apes learned *words for directions* — for example, left and right.
이들 유인원은 예를 들어, 왼쪽과 오른쪽 같은 방향어를 배웠다.

설명을 활용한 어의 추론

새 단어에 대한 설명으로부터 어의를 추론할 수 있을 때가 가끔 있다. 이러한 설명은 보통 동격 표현이나 *that is* 다음에 오는 말이 해 주는데, 이어지는 다음 문장이 해 주는 경우도 있다.

- *Syntax* — the grammar rules of a language — is necessary for effective expression and communication.
통사론, 즉 언어의 문법 규칙은 효과적인 표현과 의사소통을 위해 필요하다.
- It allows an animal to be *adaptable* — that is, able to change in a new situation.
그것으로 인해 동물은 적응 — 새로운 상황에서 변화 — 할 수 있다.
- Some Americans began to *resent* the new immigrants. They felt anger toward them because they dressed and sounded “different” and “foreign.”
몇몇 미국인들이 새 이민자들에게 분개하기 시작했다. 이들은 이민자들이 ‘다르게’ 그리고 ‘이국적으로’ 옷을 입고(말하는 것으로) 들리기 때문에 이들에게 분노를 느꼈다.

배경 지식이나 글의 흐름을 통한 어의 추론

새 단어의 의미를 주어진 글과 관련된 배경 지식이나 글의 전체적인 흐름으로부터 추론할 수 있다. 수능 어휘 문제 해결에 가장 유용한 전략이다.



다음 글을 읽고, *sympathize*의 뜻이 무엇인지 추론해 보자.

Poetry moves us to *sympathize* with the emotions of the poet himself or with those of the persons whom his imagination has created. We witness their struggles, triumphs and failures. We feel their loves and losses, their joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, somewhat as if they were our own.

● 2002학년도 대수능 37번 ●

위 글은 시를 읽고 우리가 시에서 그려진 사람들의 투쟁, 승리와 실패를 보면서 이들의 사랑과 손실, 기쁨과 슬픔, 희망과 공포를 마치 우리 자신의 것으로 느낀다고 설명하고 있다. 시를 읽고 감동하여 남의 감정을 자신의 감정처럼 느낀다고 하는 것으로 보아, *sympathize*의 의미가 ‘공감하다, 감응하다’임을 짐작할 수 있다.

또 다른 예로 1강 3번 지문의 일부를 다시 읽고, 네모 안에서 어느 단어가 들어가야 적절한지 생각해 보자.

Try to think of a choice you have made that was not in accord with your strongest inclination at the time. We sometimes get clear / confused about this because we are assaulted with a wide variety of inclinations, and they change in intensity from time to time. For example, after we have finished a heavy meal, it is easy to decide to go on a diet. After a few hours, however, we become hungry again and the desire for food decreases / intensifies

우리는 여러 기호에 의해 시달리고 이들 기호는 때에 따라 강도가 변하기 때문에, 우리가 결정한 선택이지만 당시에 가장 강하게 느꼈던 기호와 일치하지 않은 선택에 대해 가끔 혼란스러워(confused) 한다. 예를 들어, 배불리 식사를 한 후, 다이어트를 하겠다고 결심하지만 몇 시간 지나 배가 고파지면 음식을 먹고 싶어 하는 욕구가 강해진다(intensifies).

Frequently Asked Grammar Items

2011-2013학년도 수능 시험과 수능 모의평가에서 다루었던 주요 문법 항목을 요약하면 다음과 같다.

주어 + 동사

- ~ **what** we really want, it seems, **is** to stop wanting. 주어가 절일 때에는 단수 취급
- We **are trapped** deep in a paradox ~. 능동태와 수동태의 구분
- ~ on which **were** placed possible technical **solutions** that other teams might use in the future.
주어인 possible technical ~ in the future와 were의 도치

동사 + 보어

- ~ **is** as **subtle** / subtly as a pause. 동사 is의 보어는 형용사구
- This **sounds obvious** ~. 동사 sounds의 보어는 형용사
- The way around this **is to see** that habits are ~. 보어로서의 to부정사구
- ~ the habit of reading newspapers has **been on the decline** ~. 보어로서의 전치사구

동사 + 목적어 + 보어

- ~ **make fieldwork sound** exciting ~. 목적어의 보어로서의 원형부정사
- ~ **find them wholly to occupy / occupied** with the past ~.
목적어의 보어로서의 분사, 능동과 수동의 의미 구분

명사구

- ~ the **vast detailed** intricacy ~. 수식 형용사의 중첩
- **The part** which looks to the north is lower than **it / that** which looks to the south.
관계절의 수식을 받으면서 앞서 언급된 표현을 대신하는 that이나 those

형용사구

- **So / Such imprudent** are we that we ~. 형용사나 부사는 such가 아닌 so로 수식

관계절

- ~ **adventure which** soon **adopts** ~. 단거리 관계절에서의 주격 관계대명사의 일치
- ~ an **acquaintance who / whom** I was certain **was** going to ~.
장거리 관계절에서의 주격 관계대명사의 일치
- ~ 3,540 kilometers from **what / where** they were lost.
전치사의 목적어로 사용된 독립 관계절(independent relative clause)
- ~ a right course of action, **through which** one may provoke ~. 관계절의 계속적 용법

일치

- ~ **halfhearted individuals** are ~ even when it involves **their** own welfare.
대명사와 선행사의 수와 인칭에서의 일치
- ~ the extrinsic **reward** that matters most to them **is** the recognition of their peers. 주어 핵과 동사의 일치
- **Adapting** novels **is** one of the most respectable of movie projects, ~. 동명사구나 to부정사구는 단수로 취급

병렬 구조

- ~ try to **support** the present with the future and **think / thinking** of ~. to에 걸린 support와 think
- ~ had university students **read** a personality description of someone and then **summarize / summarized** it for someone else ~. read와 summarize가 병렬 구조를 이룸

분사 구문

- **Asked / Asking** to recall what they had read, they remembered ~. 능동과 수동의 구분
- He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village, **observing** the intimate details of family life. 부수적인 상황을 묘사하는 분사 구문
- ~ some of **the dollars** previously **spent / were spent** on newspaper advertising ~.
수식어로서의 분사 구문

문법적인 열과 비문법적인 열 (Grammatical and Ungrammatical Strings)

- ~ **believe what / that** they are saying.
동사 saying 이전까지는 believe what they are와 believe that they are가 둘 다 문법적이지만, saying으로 문장이 끝나기 때문에 that절이 아닌 독립관계절이 believe의 목적어가 되어야 함
- **That** appears to us as simultaneous **is** ~.
simultaneous 다음에 정형 동사 is가 오기 때문에 What이 That을 대체하면서 주어절을 이끌어야 함



Zoom In

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 37번 •

Why is it difficult to find a runner who competes equally well in both 100-m and 10,000-m races? The primary reason is that our muscles contain two main types of muscle fibers, called slow and fast muscle fibers. Slow muscle fibers are muscle cells that can sustain repeated contractions but don't generate a lot of quick power for the body. They perform better in endurance exercises, like long-distance running, which require slow, steady muscle activity. Fast muscle fibers are cells that can contract more quickly and powerfully than slow muscle fibers but fatigue much more easily; they function best for short bursts of intense activity, like weight lifting or sprinting.

- ① reasons for runners to develop strong muscles
- ② differences between slow and fast muscle fibers
- ③ comparison of sprinting with long-distance running
- ④ necessity of building muscles for long-distance runners
- ⑤ relationship between muscle fibers and physical fatigue

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| • equally 동일하게, 똑같이 | • primary 주된, 주요한 | • muscle 근육 |
| • contain 포함하다 | • muscle fiber 근섬유 | • sustain 지속시키다 |
| • contraction 수축 | • endurance 지구력, 인내력 | • contract 수축하다 |
| • fatigue 지치다, 피로를 느끼다 | • burst (갑자기) 터뜨림 | • intense 강렬한 |
| • weight lifting 역도 | • sprinting 단거리 경기 | |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 글의 초반부에서 주요 화제를 찾는다.

육상 선수가 100미터와 10,000미터 경기에 모두 잘 달리기 어려운 주된 이유가 우리의 근육이 두 종류의 근섬유를 포함한다는 문장(The primary reason is that our muscles contain two main types of muscle fibers, called slow and fast muscle fibers.)에서 글의 내용이 두 종류의 근섬유와 관계가 있다는 것을 알 수 있다.

2 단계 주제를 암시하는 어구나 반복되는 키워드(유사어 포함)를 찾는다.

본 지문에서 나타나는 키워드의 특징은 서로 상반되는 개념의 어휘(fast/slow, quick/steady, endurance/intense, long-distance/short-burst)들이 대비되어 제시된다는 것이다. 이것으로 본 지문이 두 근섬유의 차이점에 관한 것이라는 사실을 알 수 있다.

3 단계 키워드를 중심으로 주요 화제가 어떻게 전개되고 있는지 파악한다.

지문의 전반부에서는 육상 선수가 단거리와 장거리에 모두 잘 달리기 어려운 주된 이유로 우리의 근육이 두 가지 다른 종류의 근섬유를 가진다는 내용이 제시된다. 지문의 후반부에서는 두 개의 다른 종류의 근섬유의 구체적인 차이점을 기술하고 있다.

4 단계 지문의 전체적인 내용 파악을 통해 주제를 추론해 낸다.

지문 전체의 내용으로부터 단거리 육상에 필요한 속근섬유와 장거리 육상에 필요한 지근섬유의 각각의 기능의 차이라는 주제를 추론할 수 있다.

5 단계 주제를 가장 잘 나타내는 선택지를 고른다.

②의 '지근섬유와 속근섬유의 차이점' 이 이 글의 주제로 가장 적절하다.

※ 다음과 같은 선택지는 피한다.

- 너무 막연한 선택지 → ① 육상선수가 강한 근육을 발달시켜야 하는 이유
- 지나치게 지엽적인 선택지 → ③ 단거리 육상과 장거리 육상의 비교
- 일부의 내용만을 활용한 선택지 → ④ 장거리 육상선수가 근육을 키워야 하는 필요성
- 내용이 지문에 나타나 있지 않은 선택지 → ⑤ 근섬유와 신체적 피로감의 관계

1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Garrett Hardin, who called attention to the damage that innocent actions by individuals can inflict on the environment, held that all forms of commonly managed property would necessarily be degraded over time. But we have found, on the contrary, that under appropriate conditions many people do organize effectively to protect natural environments. Some institutions, such as in Switzerland, have recorded histories of persistence over centuries. Others, such as in Nepal, have been successful at maintaining forests even in conditions of extreme conflict and armed violence. Developing shared norms and rules that are considered reasonable and fair is crucial for achieving effective management of common property. Local groups in different environments and cultures have developed an unbelievable variety of ways to do this using their considerable indigenous knowledge.

* inflict (상처·고통 따위를) 입히다

- ① the necessity for improving living conditions
- ② the success of common property management
- ③ the prevention of cultural conflict and tension
- ④ the evolution of the human-nature relationship
- ⑤ appropriate ways of interpreting historical events

2

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not all writers acknowledge their co-authors in their books. Sarah Walker's *The Promise of an American Life* is a case in point. Nowhere on her title page or copyright page is there a suggestion that anyone but Walker wrote her story. But with today's technological networking, it became widely known that Anna Vincent helped her with the story. This is what is referred to as ghostwriting, since the co-author is not visible, and it raises some ethical questions. Is this plagiarism, suggesting that the writer is taking credit for work done by someone else? And if we cannot trust the authorship, can we trust the content? It also suggests a false image of the memoirist: that he or she is capable of writing a coherent book when, in fact, that may not be the case.

* plagiarism 표절

- ① the effect of technology on writing
- ② ghostwriting and related ethical issues
- ③ effective ways to avoid plagiarism in writing
- ④ the relationship between author and characters
- ⑤ the importance of coherence in writing essays

3

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Never have we experienced such an explosion of new production techniques. Throughout the world, new and more efficient technology is making it possible to manufacture more products at any possible selling price. New, more powerful computers reduce production costs and increase the supply of all sorts of goods and services. For example, computers are now milking cows. Computers admit the cows into the milking area and then activate lasers to guide milking cups into place. Dairy farmers no longer must wake up at 5:30 a.m., and cows get milked whenever they fancy, day or night. As this technology spreads across the United States, it will be possible to offer more milk for sale at a variety of prices, and the supply of milk will increase.

- ① economic impacts of technological advance
- ② dangers of blindly believing in new technology
- ③ recent advances in the field of milking and storage
- ④ the relationship between production cost and price
- ⑤ factors affecting the production costs of dairy products

4

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every security system, without exception, needs *trusted people* to function, though these people are not necessarily trustworthy. The person who installs your front-door lock is, by definition, a trusted person. You have no choice but to trust him, but he could make a copy of your key for himself, and you wouldn't be the wiser. In a hospital security system designed to protect patient privacy, doctors are trusted. They have to know a patient's private medical background. Other trusted people are guards watching surveillance cameras, people writing parking tickets, airline baggage screeners, customs inspectors, and police officers who respond to cries for help. We don't have to like it, but we have no choice but to trust these people. Without them, systems would not function.

*surveillance 감시

- ① benefits of heightened security in government agencies
- ② qualities of personality common to trustworthy people
- ③ the negative role of trusted people in enhancing security
- ④ attempts to innovate security systems through technology
- ⑤ the necessity of trusted people within every security system



5

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The use of *heroine* and *executrix* as referring to a hero or executor who is female illustrates what Douglas Hofstadter calls “the slippery slope” of meaning. In his book *Metamagical Themas*, Hofstadter shows diagrammatically how the slippery slope works. A triangle represents the idea of, let’s say, a heroic person. At one base angle of this triangle is the word *heroine*, representing the female heroic person. At the other base angle is the word *hero*, representing the male heroic person. And at the apex is the generic word, again *hero*, encompassing both. But because the *hero* at the apex and the *hero* at one base angle are identical in name, their separate meanings slip back and forth along one side of the triangle, the slippery slope. The meanings blend and absorb each other. They bond together on the slope. And *heroine*, at the other base angle, remains outside that bond.

- ① different styles of speech
- ② the meaning change of language forms
- ③ language policies in multilingual societies
- ④ discrimination by the use of gender-marked terms
- ⑤ the importance of vocabulary in business communications

6

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are sometimes resistant to the idea of introducing rituals because they believe that ritualistic behavior may detract from spontaneity or creativity — especially when it comes to interpersonal rituals such as a regular date with one’s spouse, or artistic rituals such as painting. However, if we do not ritualize activities — whether working out in the gym, spending time with our family, or reading for pleasure — we often don’t get to them, and rather than being spontaneous, we become reactive (to others’ demands on our time and energy). In an overall structured, ritualized life, we certainly don’t need to have each hour of the day accounted for and can thus leave time for spontaneous behavior; more importantly, we can integrate spontaneity into a ritual, as, for example, deciding spontaneously where we go on the ritualized date. The most creative individuals have rituals that they follow. Paradoxically, the routine frees them up to be creative and spontaneous.

*spontaneity 즉흥적임

- ① the necessity and positive roles of daily rituals
- ② the importance of creative activities in our lives
- ③ the need of spontaneity in interpersonal relationships
- ④ the role of artistic activities in promoting creativity
- ⑤ the value of freedom in modern society

7

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies, and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an unaccountable amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality. A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time lag in bringing our body images up to date. Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

- ① practical ways of preventing health risks
- ② photography skills to create accurate body images
- ③ effective strategies for maintaining mental health
- ④ differences between health care and other industries
- ⑤ difficulties in recognizing an accurate image of our body

8

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

What we think about, and how we think, can never be completely determined by any single source of information. Still, sheer repetition of ideological themes sends ideas deep into individual and collective consciousness. Commercial advertisers, for instance, depend on such repetition. One of the primary objectives of the advertising business is to determine the optimum frequency of message repetition so as not to waste money while achieving the maximum persuasive impact. Teachers, parents, and others with motives that are quite different from advertisers' also depend on repetition of key information to achieve their goals. Producers of the famous American children's television show *Sesame Street*, for instance, use constant repetition to teach the alphabet and other basic lessons. The idea is to saturate your human subjects — potential consumers, students, children, whomever — with information you want them to retain.

- ① critical elements of TV commercial advertising
- ② the role of repetition in controlling the human mind
- ③ different sales approaches to different target groups
- ④ impact of information sources on the decision making process
- ⑤ complexity of information technology in modern society



04 강 요지 추론

Zoom In

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 35번 •

Although praise may encourage children to continue an activity while an adult is watching, according to recent studies, they are less likely to continue the activity when the adult leaves or to repeat the activity in the future. Rather than increasing children's commitment to positive behavior, praise encourages children to find ways to get future verbal "goodies" from important adults. In other words, praise is like the large pink icing rose in the center of a cake. It is appealing and at first bite its sweetness tastes wonderful. A couple more bites still might taste good, but it quickly becomes overly sweet. It has only one simple flavor; we soon tire of it and if we eat very much at any one time, we might even feel slightly ill. It may provide some quick energy but it provides no nourishment and doesn't support growth or health.

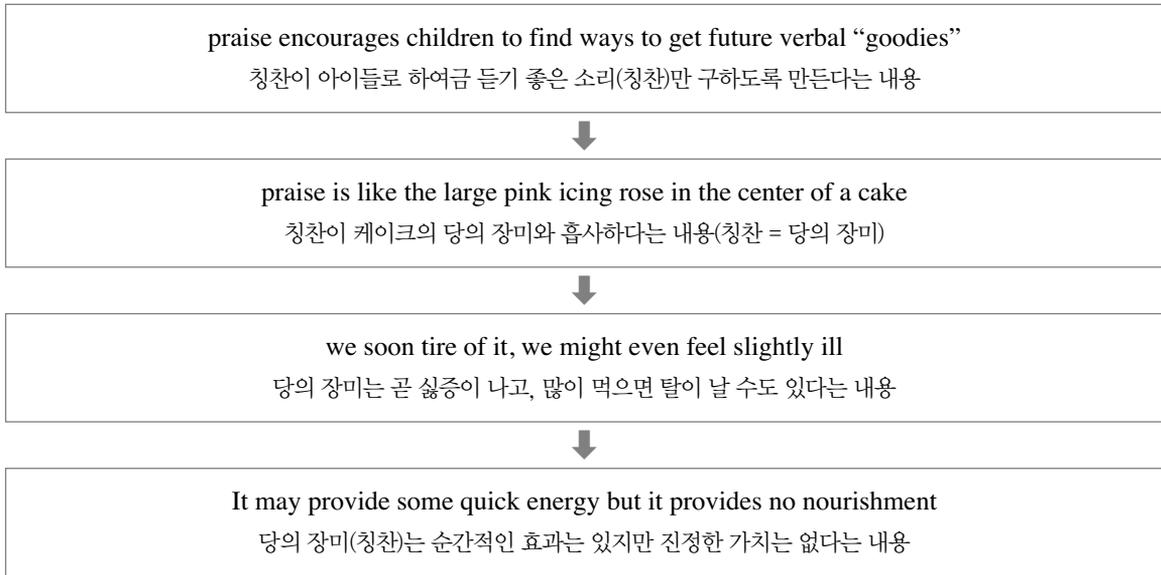
- ① 칭찬은 어린이에게 장기적으로는 효과가 없을 수 있다.
- ② 칭찬받는 어린이는 정신적으로 건강하게 성장한다.
- ③ 칭찬은 어린이의 바람직한 행동을 유발할 수 있다.
- ④ 어린이를 칭찬할 때는 달콤한 언어를 삼가야 한다.
- ⑤ 어린이를 칭찬하는 어른은 일관성을 유지해야 한다.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| • commitment 전념, 몰입 | • verbal 언어적인 | • goodies 맛있는 것 |
| • icing (케이크 장식용) 당의 | • overly 너무, 몹시 | • flavor 맛, 향 |
| • tire of ~에 싫증나다, 물리다 | • nourishment 영양, 자양분 | |

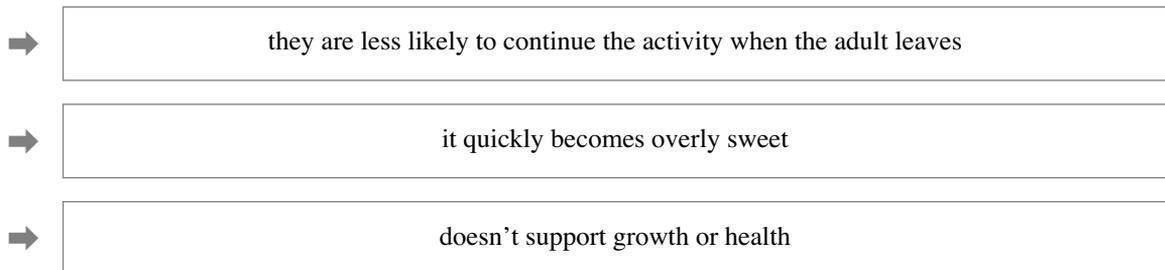
Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 반복되는 어구나 핵심적인 표현을 중심으로 전체적인 글의 흐름과 주제를 파악한다.



칭찬은 아이들이 어른으로부터 듣기 좋은 소리만 들으려고 하는 경향을 갖게 하며, 케이크의 당의 장미와 같이 금방 싫증이 나고 영양적 가치가 없다고 지적하고 있다. 따라서 이 글의 주제는 ‘아이들에게 미치는 칭찬의 미미한 효과’라고 할 수 있다.

2 단계 주제와 관련하여 필자의 생각이나 견해가 드러난 문장 혹은 필자의 견해를 뒷받침하고 있는 문장을 파악한다.



필자는 칭찬이 아이들이 긍정적인 행동을 지속하도록 하는 효과가 없고, 금방 싫증을 느끼게 되며, 성장과 건강에 도움이 되지 않는다는 견해를 펴고 있다.

3 단계 선택지 중에 글의 요지를 가장 적절히 드러내고 있는 것을 선택한다.

케이크의 당의 장미가 조금만 먹어도 금방 싫증이 나듯이 칭찬 또한 지속적으로 아이들에게 긍정적으로 작용하기 어렵다는 내용의 글이므로, 글의 요지로는 ① ‘칭찬은 어린이에게 장기적으로는 효과가 없을 수 있다.’가 가장 적절하다. 반복되는 글의 소재가 praise(칭찬)이고, 이것을 icing rose(당의 장미)로 비유하여 논리를 전개하고 있다는 것을 간파해야 하며, 시작 부분의 내용은 도입부에 불과하므로 이를 선택지 ③과 연관시키지 않도록 유의해야 한다.

1 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because of the uneven distribution of health care, doctors, and medicines around the world, many preventable and curable diseases go untreated. When the average life expectancy in countries is in the 30s, we know that medical help is not available for common medical problems. For example, dehydration from diarrhea caused by water-borne diseases such as cholera, blindness caused by vitamin A deficiency, malaria caused by infected mosquitoes, and other preventable diseases are unnecessary afflictions in today's world. Yet many nations in the Global South have few physicians per capita. For instance, in Malawi, there is one doctor for every 100,000 people, in Ethiopia and Niger, three doctors for every 100,000 citizens, and in Mali, four doctors per 100,000 citizens. The few doctors in these countries are located mostly in urban areas.

*dehydration 탈수

- ① 과중한 치료비 부담이 효과적인 질병 치료를 방해한다.
- ② 개발도상국가 의료 봉사 활동 인원의 수가 증가하고 있다.
- ③ 빈곤 계층을 대상으로 한 질병 예방 의료 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 평균 수명 증가에 따라 노인 의료비 문제가 심각해지고 있다.
- ⑤ 막을 수 있는 질병이 의료 보급 불균형으로 인해 치료되지 못하고 있다.

2

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Considering the multitude of data that people in our contemporary society need to remember, a certain amount of notetaking and information deposited in books is unavoidable. But the tendency away from remembering is growing beyond all sensible proportions. One can easily and best observe in oneself that writing things down diminishes one's power of remembering, but some typical examples may prove helpful. An everyday example occurs in stores. Today a salesclerk will rarely do a simple addition of two or three items in his or her head, but will immediately use a machine. The classroom provides another example. Teachers can observe that the students who carefully write down every sentence of the lecture will understand and remember less than the students who trusted their capacity to understand and, hence, remember at least the essentials.

- ① 암산을 통해 두뇌를 계발할 수 있다.
- ② 필기는 우리의 기억력을 감소시킨다.
- ③ 인간의 기억력은 지속적으로 발전 가능하다.
- ④ 필기를 통해 부족한 부분의 기억을 되살릴 수 있다.
- ⑤ 현대 사회에는 기억해야 할 자료의 양이 증가하고 있다.

3

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Wood is a material that is widely acknowledged to be environmentally friendly. It has been welcome as an alternative material for a long time in building houses instead of cement or bricks. However, it is not always easy to evaluate the relative merits of one particular material such as wood over another. Many species of tree are now endangered, including mahogany and teak, and deforestation, particularly in tropical rainforests, has had a severe impact both on local communities and on indigenous plants and wildlife. Where wood is harvested, then transported halfway across the globe, the associated energy costs are high, causing a negative impact on the environment. What is more, where wood is treated with chemicals to improve fire- and pest-resistance, its healthful properties are compromised.

*mahogany 마호가니, 적갈색 열대산 목재

- ① 목재는 집을 짓는 대체재로서 최근에 각광받고 있다.
- ② 산림산업은 지역경제를 살릴 수 있는 효과적인 방안이다.
- ③ 건축재로서 목재는 운송 비용의 상승으로 경제성이 떨어진다.
- ④ 화재에 약한 면을 보완하기 위해 목재는 화학 처리되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 목재를 건축재로 사용할 때 환경에 부정적 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

4

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In Europe, the downward trend in work hours has hardly missed a beat. Unlike the United States, organized labor in Europe has kept the issue of shorter working hours at the top of its agenda throughout the postwar period. When economic crises hit, workers have fought the pressure for longer hours. In Germany, for example, a series of bitter strikes in the 1980s have earned a contract for a 35-hour workweek for members of the large German union IG Metall. This standard is expected to spread throughout the German labor force. And so, after nearly one hundred years of simultaneous decline, the U.S. workweek has remained flat, or perhaps even increased, over the last half century, while in Europe it persists in its sweet decline.

- ① During economic hard times, there is much pressure on labor to work longer hours.
- ② In contrast to what's happened in Europe, the American workweek has continued to shrink.
- ③ Europeans work fewer hours as a result of a hard-fought struggle between labor unions and company owners.
- ④ Americans are hardworking compared to Europeans.
- ⑤ Without European style labor unions, the American workweek will continue to increase.



5 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a lot of hype in the business press about the dangers of clinging to the past, and much of it is justified. But all the excitement about building better products and companies can make us forget that most new ideas are bad and most old ideas are good. After all, that is what Darwinism predicts. The death rate of new products and companies is dramatically higher than for old ones. Hundreds of new toys are introduced every year, yet most are flops. Even toys that are wildly popular for a while, fade from the scene, while Play-Doh persists. If there was truth in advertising, the slogan “innovate or die” would be replaced with “innovate and die.” Tried and true wins out over new and improved most of the time.

*hype 과장

- ① Darwin’s theories can be used to predict which products are likely to succeed on the market.
- ② It is difficult to predict what toys will be popular over time.
- ③ New innovations are much more likely to fail on the market than established products.
- ④ Companies must innovate to succeed in an ever-changing market.
- ⑤ Instead of developing new products, successful companies market products that have a history of profitability.

6 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a famous study, spouses were asked, “How large was your personal contribution to keeping the place tidy, in percentages?” They also answered similar questions about “taking out the garbage,” “initiating social engagements,” etc. Would the self-estimated contributions add up to 100%, or more, or less? As expected, the self-assessed contributions added up to more than 100%. The explanation is simple: both spouses remember their own individual efforts and contributions much more clearly than those of the other. The bias is not necessarily self-serving: spouses also overestimated their contribution to causing quarrels, although to a smaller extent than their contributions to more desirable outcomes. The same bias contributes to the common observation that many members of a collaborative team feel they have done more than their share and also feel that the others are not adequately grateful for their individual contributions.

- ① 동료의 업무 능력에 대한 편견을 가져서는 안 된다.
- ② 사람들은 자신이 한 일을 과대평가하는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 자신의 입장보다 상대의 입장을 먼저 배려해야 한다.
- ④ 개별적 보상을 통해 개인의 성취동기를 자극해야 한다.
- ⑤ 가정 내 역할을 재분배해야 할 필요성이 증대되고 있다.

7

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 1960s, I helped a client get a very broad patent on a laser pumped by a chemical reaction explosion. We were very pleased with this patent. However, it was so advanced at the time that the technology behind it is just now being implemented in connection with the Star Wars defense effort. Unfortunately, the patent expired in the meantime. The same goes for the computer mouse, the patent for which expired in 1980, just before the concept became popular, and the rollerblade skates, the patent for which expired in 1985, just before the rollerblade craze started. A survey found that major innovations like the telephone, radio, dishwasher, color TV, microwave oven, VCR, computer, and cell phone took an average of 11.4 years to be owned by 25% of all U.S. households. The moral? Even if you have a great invention, make sure it can be commercially implemented within the seventeen-year patent period.

*craze 열풍, 대유행

- ① 발명품의 특허 기간 내 상업화 가능성을 고려하라.
- ② 발명하려는 것이 특허권을 침해하지 않는지 잘 살펴라.
- ③ 위대한 발명을 하려면 사소한 불편함을 지나치지 마라.
- ④ 창조적인 발명품 개발을 위해 기술 관련 지식을 쌓아라.
- ⑤ 발명품의 개발 비용과 경제적 수입 사이의 손익을 따져라.

8

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps some will say that animals have some inherent value, only less than we have. However, attempts to defend this view can be shown to lack rational justification. What could be the basis of our having more inherent value than animals? Their lack of reason, or autonomy, or intellect? Only if we are willing to make the same judgment in the case of humans who are similarly deficient. But it is not true that such humans — the retarded child, for example, or the mentally handicapped — have less inherent value than you or I. Neither, then, can we rationally sustain the view that animals like them in being the experiencing subjects of a life have less inherent value. All who have inherent value have it equally, whether they be human animals or not.

*retarded (어린이가) 정서·지능·학력 발달이 더딘

- ① 장애인에 대한 편견과 그릇된 인식을 바꾸어야 한다.
- ② 동물도 감정을 느낄 수 있으므로 존중해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 인간은 동물이 본성대로 살아갈 권리를 지켜주어야 한다.
- ④ 동물의 내재적 가치가 인간보다 더 적다는 생각은 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 사고 능력이 인간의 가치를 판단하는 기준이 되어서는 안 된다.



9

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Media culture enables kids to develop separate interests from their parents. The biggest complaint I have heard from parents is that their children like music, movies, or television programs that they consider to be “junk,” and therefore must have harmful consequences. Listen to yourselves, parents — isn’t this exactly what your parents told you about the music you liked? It works both ways, too. As a kid, I hated the music my parents listened to. Elvis and Neil Diamond were so uncool when I was a teenager that I often wondered how my parents couldn’t see that. Let your kids enjoy what they like. You didn’t grow up bad though you were criticized for your tastes. So what will happen if you let your children enjoy what they like?

- ① 자녀에게 대중매체의 장단점을 제대로 가르치자.
- ② 자녀의 대중문화 취향을 있는 그대로 받아들이자.
- ③ 대화를 통하여 부모와 자녀 사이의 갈등을 줄이자.
- ④ 자녀가 문화적 소양을 갖추도록 자녀를 교육시키자.
- ⑤ 대중문화를 옳고 그름의 잣대로 평가해서는 안 된다.

10

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Poems can be taken apart from time to time, like any well-made objects, but it is important to remember to put them back together properly at the end and check that they still work. Looking at how a poem has built up sound patterns through rhythm, rhyme, alliteration, and other devices, or how word pictures have been built up through images, or meanings made through wordplay, can add a different sort of enjoyment as well as understanding of poems. But poems should not be used just as excuses for feature-spotting, for example hunting down metaphors and similes for the sake of naming the parts. Poems are often left in pieces after this kind of activity as the lesson moves on to another text with the same feature or topic. It should be a rule to read the poem aloud again after any form of analysis, savoring its sounds and images anew after the insight into how they fit together.

* alliteration 두운(법) ** simile 직유

- ① 문학 수업에서 운문과 산문을 둘 다 고르게 다루어야 한다.
- ② 깊이 있는 감상을 위해 시 형식에 대한 이해는 필수적이다.
- ③ 시인은 언어적 기교보다는 삶의 진실을 표현하려 해야 한다.
- ④ 시를 분석한 후에는 다시 한 번 감상하는 시간을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 의미뿐만 아니라 운율적 효과도 고려하여 시어를 선택해야 한다.

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The United Kingdom has already taken many important steps in the right direction to encourage greater labour market participation by older people. The Department for Work and Pensions, for example, has introduced an array of measures and programmes dealing with older workers. Although these endeavours help promote best practices in tackling age discrimination and promote age diversity in employment, more needs to be done to strengthen incentives for older people to remain active, to encourage retention and hiring of older workers and to improve their employability. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is required which should encompass not only measures to enhance the work incentives that are embedded in the welfare system, but also actions on the demand side. Also, promoting a better and more flexible working environment is essential in extending working life through reducing work-related ill health.

- ① 노인을 위한 연금의 혜택 범위를 확대해야 한다.
- ② 노인 고용 증진을 위해 추가적인 조치가 필요하다.
- ③ 고령화 사회를 위해 노인 복지 시설을 확충해야 한다.
- ④ 경제 전략을 세울 때 노동시장에 대한 분석이 선행되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 노인 노동자에 대한 차별을 막기 위해 의식 개혁 운동이 필요하다.

12 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

* gourmet 미식가

- ① 비인간적인 소 사육 환경을 자연 친화적으로 개선해야 한다.
- ② 건강한 상차림을 위해 평소 영양학적 지식을 쌓아야 한다.
- ③ 맛과 더불어 영양의 균형을 고려하여 음식을 섭취해야 한다.
- ④ 건강의 효용 면에서 상반되는 음식을 함께 섭취하면 안 된다.
- ⑤ 음식은 맛만이 아니라 식재료의 출처를 인식하면서 즐겨야 한다.



Zoom In

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 40번 •

In the early 1990s Norway introduced a carbon tax on emissions from energy, and it did seem to encourage environmental innovation. However, unexpected circumstances came when they tried to apply this approach globally. Agreeing on international taxes on emissions was notoriously hard, as we already know that the European Union has experienced terrible difficulties in trying to regularize the complex and myriad differences in its members' sales taxes. Besides, although Sweden, Finland, and Denmark barely decided to introduce carbon taxes during the 1990s, they have not harmonized their approaches with Norway or with each other. If such similar countries can't come to an agreement, there is little hope for doing so with the vastly more diverse countries in the rest of the world.

- ① Reduce Carbon Emission, Rescue Earth
- ② No Exit Out of Fatal Carbon Emissions
- ③ Global Carbon Tax: A Long Way to Go
- ④ Carbon Emissions: Not in My Backyard
- ⑤ Everlasting Conflict: Taxpayers vs. Collectors

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| • introduce 도입하다 | • carbon tax 탄소세 | • emission 배출, 배기가스 |
| • circumstance 환경, 상황 | • apply 적용하다 | • notoriously 악명 높게 |
| • regularize 조정하다 | • myriad 무수히 많은 | • sales tax 판매세 |
| • harmonize (시스템·법규를 다른 나라·조직과) 맞추다, 비슷하게 만들다 | | • vastly 엄청나게 |
| • Not in My Backyard 지역 이기주의, 님비(NIMBY) 현상 | | |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 첫 대목에서 소재를 파악한다.

• In the early 1990s Norway introduced a carbon tax on emissions from energy, and it did seem to encourage environmental innovation.

1990년대 초반에 노르웨이는 에너지에서 나오는 배기가스에 대한 탄소세를 도입했고, 그것은 정말 환경적인 혁신을 장려하는 것처럼 보였다.

→ 첫 문장에서 이 글의 소재는 탄소세(carbon tax) 도입과 관련된 내용임을 파악하자.

2 단계 문단의 전개방식을 파악한다.

• However, unexpected circumstances came when they tried to apply this approach globally.

하지만 그들이 이 접근법을 전 세계적으로 적용하려고 했을 때 예상치 못한 상황이 발생했다.

• Besides, although Sweden, Finland, and Denmark barely decided to introduce carbon taxes during the 1990s, they have not harmonized their approaches with Norway or with each other.

게다가, 비록 스웨덴, 핀란드, 그리고 덴마크가 1990년대에 탄소세를 도입하는 것을 가까스로 결정했지만, 그들은 노르웨이와 또는 그들 서로 간에 접근 방법들을 맞추지 못했다.

→ 역접의 연결사인 **However** 다음에 세계적으로 탄소세를 도입하는 방안을 적용하는 것이 어려운 일이었다는 내용이 제시되고, **Besides** 다음에는 스웨덴, 핀란드, 덴마크는 노르웨이처럼 탄소세를 도입하기로 결정하기는 했지만 서로 간에 비슷하게 맞추지 못했다는 내용이 제시된다.

3 단계 글의 종합적인 내용을 파악하자.

노르웨이가 탄소세를 도입했다.

하지만 세계적으로 탄소세를 도입하는 것은 어려운 일이었다.

→ 게다가 노르웨이와 유사한 나라들도 탄소세를 도입하기는 했으나 서로 간에 비슷하게 맞추지 못했다.

→ 세계적으로 다양한 나라들이 탄소세 도입에 대한 합의에 도달할 가망성이 거의 없다.

→ 국제적인 탄소세 도입이 세계 다양한 나라들의 차이로 인해 쉽지 않음을 보여주는 글이다.

4 단계 선택지를 분석하고 정답을 확인한다.

- ① 탄소 배출을 줄이고 지구를 구하라
- ② 치명적인 탄소 배출에서 벗어날 출구가 없다
- ③ 세계 탄소세: 앞으로 가야 할 먼 길
- ④ 탄소 배출: 우리 뒷마당에서는 안 돼요
- ⑤ 영원한 갈등: 납세자 대 징수자

→ 국제적인 탄소세 도입의 어려움을 보여주는 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ③번이다.

1 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people become angry or start a fight in order to create distance between themselves and another person. Let's say you and your partner have been spending a great deal of time together. You are beginning to feel a bit bothered and pressured. Instead of admitting this to yourself and explaining to your partner that you need a little space, you start a fight or get angry with him for some small thing he has done. That way you feel justified in walking out. When he calls later, you tell him you think it is better if you take a few days off from seeing each other since you are not getting along. In reality, you wanted the space all along.

- ① Anger Is a Natural Emotion
- ② Using Anger to Avoid Being Close
- ③ How to Get Along with Your Partner
- ④ Control Anger Before It Controls You!
- ⑤ Why People Don't Like to Be Crowded

2

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a world of visual stimuli, and television news with its ever present background visuals has transformed the ways we see political leaders. Roger Masters introduced the term *visual quotes* to describe the video clips or photographs that serve as background to television stories about political leaders. When viewers “watch” a TV newscast about a political leader, their attention is drawn more to the visual images than to what is being said. Many news watchers assume that brief video segments are merely background to the real story, but in truth they occupy the foreground in people's consciousness and memory. In earlier times, citizens learned their political news through exposure to pamphlets and newspapers. Information previously arrived by words; now it comes via pixels.

* pixel 픽셀, 화소(畵素)

- ① Is This Image Real or Fake?
- ② Public Image Versus Private Self
- ③ Accuracy: The Power of News Stories
- ④ Visual Images Outweigh the Verbal Content
- ⑤ More People Get News Online than from Newspapers

3

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

While many have considered human cooperation primarily a learned behavior, recent evidence suggests that it may also have biological roots. In a brain-scanning experiment, some scientists found that when humans cooperated with each other, their brains lit up in the same neighborhoods that come to life when we win a prize, or eat a piece of chocolate cake — the inner reward circuitry that responds to dopamine and provides that glow of pleasure. In other words, we cooperate because it makes us feel good. And that may mean, some researchers speculate, that the urge to cooperate is, at some level, simply innate in humans. Perhaps our early ancestors needed to help each other to hunt big game, find more nutritious food, or raise smarter kids. The ones who successfully learned to work as a team might have had a survival advantage.

*dopamine 도파민(뇌신경 세포의 흥분 전달 역할을 하는 호르몬)

- ① How Hormones Affect Your Behavior
- ② Healthy Foods to Keep Your Brain Young
- ③ The Bright and Dark Sides of Cooperation
- ④ Competition Versus Cooperation in Nature
- ⑤ Cooperation: An Innate Source of Human Pleasure

4

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Long-distance trucking, which is the transport of goods between metro areas, has benefited from the improved matching that follows lower search costs. A truck that has delivered its load needs to find another load for its journey back to home base, rather than return empty. This used to mean the trucker or the dispatching office had to make a lot of telephone calls. Now, the Internet makes available instant information on truck capabilities and potential loads. Entrepreneurs have set up password-access websites to provide the information, to which truckers and companies with goods to ship can subscribe for a monthly fee. Trucks now rarely have to return home with an empty trailer, and productivity gains of twenty percent or more have been reported.

- ① Trucking Industry Hits Slump
- ② Guaranteed Safe Delivery for Customers
- ③ Lift Your Trucking Business with Good Trucks
- ④ The Internet Has Reinvented the Trucking Market
- ⑤ Trucking Companies, Reduce Costs Before Raising Rates



5

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because of the rapid change in the world around us since our birth, we humans are living anachronisms. Our world has changed dramatically in the past 150 years. Human physiology, in contrast, took millions of years to create and has not changed much in 150,000 years. Your body — even if it is in perfect condition — is designed for success in the *past*. It is an antique biological machine that evolved in response to a world that no longer exists. Although we live in a world in which computer processing speed doubles roughly every twenty-four months, human information processing has not expanded substantially over the past 150,000 years. Our physiology is clearly behind the times.

* anachronism 시대착오적인 것

- ① Speed Is What Keeps the Airplane Afloat
- ② Human vs. Computer: Which One Is ‘Smarter’?
- ③ Do Computers Really Make Our Lives Convenient?
- ④ Slow-Running Living Machines in a Megahertz World
- ⑤ The Past: A Mine of Resources for the Future

6

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We delight in acquiring new things, but seldom do we consider the resulting ripple effect described by the French philosopher, Denis Diderot. In an essay called *Regrets on Parting with My Old Dressing Gown*, he wrote about receiving as a gift a beautiful scarlet dressing gown, then quickly discarding his old one. But as he began to sense that his surroundings now appeared worn and unworthy of the magnificence of the new garment, his pleasure turned sour. As Juliet Schor explains, he grew dissatisfied with his library, the desk, his chairs, and even the room’s bookshelves. One by one, the familiar but well-worn furnishings of the library were replaced. In the end, Diderot found himself seated uncomfortably in the stylish formality of his new surroundings, regretting the work of this ‘overbearing scarlet robe that forced everything else to conform with its own elegant tone.’

* ripple effect 잔물결 효과

- ① How Your Tastes Can Change
- ② A New Bathrobe Is Not Always Nice
- ③ Don’t Buy Stuff That You Can’t Afford
- ④ Old Clothes That Evoke Cherished Memories
- ⑤ This Is the Way You Can Furnish Your Library

7

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Flies are very sensitive to the smell of meat. Many female flies like to lay their eggs on meat to provide food for their babies. During past wars when many people were wounded, it could take several days for all the injured soldiers to be found and taken to a doctor. Since the soldiers were lying outside, sometimes the doctors found maggots inside the wounds. After some time, the doctors noticed that the soldiers who had maggots in their wounds recovered faster than the soldiers who did not. They studied what was happening and discovered that the maggots only ate the dead flesh, helping to clean the wounds. Not only that, but the maggots produced a chemical called allantoin, which helped the wounds heal faster. Look at the ingredient lists of hand lotions and deodorants, toothpastes, and soaps. Do you have any allantoin in your house? *maggot 구더기

- ① How to Get Rid of Flies
- ② Breeding Grounds for Flies
- ③ Maggots for Medical Treatment
- ④ High Reproductive Rates of Flies
- ⑤ Fly Life Cycle and Development Times

8

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- ① Examine the Source of the Pain
- ② Appreciate It When You Feel Pain
- ③ Go to the Hospital When Healthy
- ④ Avoid Pain as Quickly as Possible
- ⑤ Try to Walk Even with a Broken Leg



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 26번 •

By likening the eye to a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a misleading impression of what perception entails. Only in terms of the physics of image formation do the eye and camera have anything in common. Both eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a means of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. Both eye and camera have a light-sensitive layer onto which the image is cast (the retina and film, respectively). However, image formation is only the first step towards seeing. _____ obscure the much more fundamental difference between the two, which is that the camera merely records an image, whereas the visual system interprets it.

- ① Apparent differences in the focusing power of a lens
- ② Superficial analogies between the eye and a camera
- ③ Contrasts in light adaptation between the retina and film
- ④ Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera
- ⑤ Close relationships between image formation and interpretation

Words & Phrases

- liken 비유하다
- entail 수반하다, 필요로 하다
- in common 공통으로
- retina (눈의) 망막
- fundamental 근본적인, 기본적인
- focusing power 초점력(수정체나 각막과 같은 구조가 빛을 굴절시키는 정도)
- analogy 유사(성), 유추
- misleading 잘못된, 오해하게 하는
- in terms of ~라는 관점[기준]에서
- adjust 조절하다, 조정하다
- respectively 각각, 각기
- light adaptation 명순응(어두운 곳에서 밝은 곳으로 나왔을 때의 눈의 순응)
- perception 지각, 인식
- physics (일련의) 물리적 현상, 물리학
- layer 막, 층
- obscure 이해하기 어렵게 하다, 애매하게 하다
- apparent 분명한
- superficial 피상적인

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 주어진 단락의 주제문을 찾아 주제를 파악해 보자.

주제문	By likening the eye to a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a misleading impression of what perception entails.
주제	눈을 카메라에 비유하는 것의 문제점 → 지각이 수반하는 것에 대한 오해 유발

2 단계 주어진 단락의 전개 방식을 이해한다.

눈-카메라 비유의 문제점 제시		지각이 수반하는 것에 대한 오해 유발 (a misleading impression of what perception entails)
비유의 문제점	문제점의 근거	공통점은 단지 상(像)이 형성되는 물리적 현상(only in terms of the physics of image formation)에만 존재함
	피상적인 유사성	① 빛줄기의 초점을 맞추는 렌즈 ② 상의 초점과 명도 조절 수단 ③ 상이 맺히는 빛에 민감한 막
비유의 문제점 다시 제시		둘 사이의 더 근본적인 차이(카메라는 상을 기록할 뿐이지만 눈은 그것을 해석한다)를 이해하기 어렵게 함

3 단계 글의 주제와의 연관성을 고려하여 정답을 찾아본다.

빈칸이 있는 마지막 문장은 첫 문장에서 제시한 눈을 카메라에 비유하는 것의 문제점을 다시 제시하는 문장이므로 이와 관련 있는 말을 찾아야 한다. 눈과 카메라 사이의 공통점이 상이 형성되는 물리적 현상에만 존재한다는 말이 '피상적인 유사성(superficial analogies)'로 표현된 것을 이해해야 한다.

☞ 따라서 빈칸에 들어갈 적절한 말은 ② 'Superficial analogies between the eye and a camera(눈과 카메라 사이의 피상적인 유사성)'이다.

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often forget that the main purpose of criticizing is not to be negative but to be constructive: to fix something. But general criticism is destructive. It doesn't lead anyone to know how to fix things; it just makes people feel bad. We all have different verbal and visual styles and conceive different ways to say the same thing. But, unless you can explain _____, you haven't started fixing anything. To help the criticized person know how to fix what you object to, define exactly what went wrong and why it is unsatisfactory. Most people are generally so sensitive to criticism that they'll say, "Yes, I understand," when they actually don't, just to get the criticism to end. Specific examples for improvement as well as specific descriptions of exactly what you mean are a must.

- ① literally
- ② politely
- ③ generally
- ④ differently
- ⑤ specifically

2

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The opposite of talking is knowing when to stop. Speakers often have a problem with that. They're afraid that stopping might look like they forgot or lost what to say next. It's difficult to realize that as eloquent as well-chosen words are, _____ is equally, and often more, eloquent. Eloquent not because it gives the audience a chance to stop and think but because it compels them to do so. When you're hot on the trail of delivering a message, the audience is busy absorbing it, and you're both moving at quite a pace. It is therefore invaluable for them to be given a pause in which to consider what you have just said. Not only for relief from the one-way charge but to be able to think on their own instead of running with you. *eloquent 설득력 있는

- ① noise
- ② denial
- ③ silence
- ④ gesture
- ⑤ accuracy

3

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I think that more time is wasted, more headaches caused, and more opportunities missed by _____ than by any other time-consuming habit. There's an anecdote about the farmer who hired a man to sort his potato crop. The job was to place the large potatoes in one pile, the medium in another, and the small in a third. After some hours, the hired man decided to quit the job. He looked as if he had lost weight in that short time, and was as sweating as if he'd been digging ditches all day. The farmer asked if the work was too hard for him. The hired man's answer was, "No. But the decisions are killing me!" I'll assure you of this — you're far better off making mistakes than not making decisions. I believe that most procrastinations are due to the fear of making a decision.

* procrastination 미루는 버릇, 지연

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① laziness | ② disbelief |
| ③ impatience | ④ indecision |
| ⑤ indifference | |

4

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A little _____ at the beginning will save lots of time and effort later on. Once a thing becomes a habit, you need hardly think about it anymore. Those petty worries like, "Did I shut off the water in the bathtub?" or "Did I lock the door?" can be avoided by making these things habitual. I know that it's no more likely for me to leave my house without checking if the door is locked than it is for me to leave without my clothes on. So force yourself to do all these little things with attention for a while. They'll become a habit before you know it. I know many successful men who can give most of their time to creative activity because they have trained themselves to run their business almost automatically. The small, necessary, repetitive chores and duties have become a habit.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① anxiety | ② creativity |
| ③ cooperation | ④ visualization |
| ⑤ concentration | |



5 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A small business owner could never afford to offer his employees healthcare benefits. It was not typically a problem because most of the employees accessed healthcare through their working spouses. However, tragedy struck one year when two of his most productive employees were stricken with life-threatening illnesses. One had a heart attack, and the other had lung cancer. They each, obviously, had to miss work. With productivity gone and the business hurting, he chose to give the employees the only portion of their salary he could afford. The business operated at a loss that year, but when the two individuals overcame their life-threatening illnesses, he found that their new-found loyalty reaped a new set of rewards as they told their stories of a business owner who _____.

- ① acts without thinking carefully
- ② cares about much more than a profit
- ③ wants to benefit from the healthcare law
- ④ knows exactly when to spend money for advertising
- ⑤ doesn't take the responsibility of running the business

6 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In most cases, anger is characterized by _____. In a study, participants in a conflict were asked to provide narratives about their anger experiences. Angry people nearly always insisted that the other person's behavior was wrong, while their own was justified. They described the offenders' actions as unreasonable, arbitrary, and selfish. The offenders did not see their actions in this way at all, and offered reasonable explanations of their motivation and behavior. Descriptions of the incidents were entirely different. The individuals who had been angered described the incidents in long-term contexts, not allowing for circumstances. The offenders held a much more favorable view toward things. Although acknowledging that they had done wrong, the offenders minimized the severity of the incidents. In their view, the angry incidents were time-limited, with happy endings.

- ① a prior bad experience
- ② a physical or emotional pain
- ③ a low tolerance for frustration
- ④ a gap in interpersonal understanding
- ⑤ the increased stress levels of people involved

7

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

No wise person will marry for beauty mainly. It may exercise a powerful attraction in the first place, but it is found to be of comparatively little consequence afterwards. Not that the beauty of the person is to be underestimated, for, other things being equal, handsomeness of form and beauty of features are the outward manifestations of health. But to marry a handsome figure without character, fine features unbeautified by sentiment or good nature, is the most miserable of mistakes. As even the finest landscape, seen daily, becomes monotonous, so does the most beautiful face, _____ . The beauty of today becomes commonplace tomorrow; whereas goodness, displayed through the most ordinary features, is perennially lovely. Moreover, this kind of beauty improves with age, and time does not destroy it, but rather ripens it.

*perennially 사시사철

- ① unless you try to keep in better shape
- ② if you are not a very broadminded person
- ③ unless a beautiful nature shines through it
- ④ if pale-white skin is not seen on your face
- ⑤ unless your knowledge of beauty is great

8

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

While onstage, you must constantly remain in the state of “I am,” playing each moment as if it were occurring for the first time — what the nineteenth-century actor William Gillette referred to as “the illusion of the first time.” As in life, your characters cannot be foresighted. They cannot *know* the future. Someone once asked the legendary twentieth-century actor Sir Laurence Olivier how he remembered all his lines in *Hamlet*. He responded with “I don’t. I simply remember the next one.” Colleagues of great actors such as Gillette and Olivier report that they always seemed surprised by the events of the play. They lived in the present. While onstage, even though you *know* the next line and have performed your character’s actions countless times, you cannot truly *know* what will happen next. Attempting to anticipate another person’s actions will only result in your delivering indicated movements with artificial effects. Therefore, you too must play each scene moment by moment, _____ .

*foresighted 장래를 내다보는

- ① remaining in the present
- ② believing in your performance
- ③ inviting the audience to the scene
- ④ following the director’s instructions
- ⑤ guessing from your colleagues’ acting



9

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea behind requirements, both for general education and majors, is that on their own students will not get a broad enough or deep enough education. They might specialize too narrowly or skim the surface too much. But remember that requirements are only trying to ensure a minimum of breadth and depth. There is no reason why you should merely fulfill requirements. Feel free to go beyond the official requirements — take extra courses in your major or overfulfill distribution requirements. Don't assume that wise social planners have manufactured these requirements to produce the perfect education; they have not. Requirements are there (hopefully) to correct some of students' biases in course selection — their tendency to stick with the familiar and easy — not to ensure that everyone gets what they need. Only you know the answer to that question, and requirements _____.

- ① often overlap each other
- ② are at best an imperfect guide
- ③ exist only at formal institutions
- ④ must remain both familiar and easy
- ⑤ successfully bring desired results

10

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some researchers believe that _____ determines whether work is good or bad for teens. J. Schulenberg and J. G. Bachman found that teens suffered when they worked *only* for the money, for long periods of time, at boring jobs that were unconnected to future work. A study conducted by H. W. Marsh indicated that when teens were working to save money for college, their grades improved, even when the teens had boring jobs. When teens worked to buy extras such as cars and CD players for themselves, their grades went down, regardless of the job. During the Depression era, similar studies showed the beneficial value of any kind of work for young people who contributed to the support of their families at a time of crisis. The young people gained self-confidence and a sense of efficacy from helping to care for their families.

- ① the social meaning of work
- ② the relationship with coworkers
- ③ the skill gained from work-based learning
- ④ the level of stress experienced at work
- ⑤ the amount of money earned through work

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the classical notion of pleasure and pain, an organism strives to maintain equilibrium with its environment. Pain occurs as it deviates from equilibrium and pleasure occurs as it returns. For instance, when cold threatens body temperature, it registers as unpleasantness that can become intense pain if carried to an extreme. Conversely, we feel immediate pleasure in warming up from being cold. Pleasure results not from the warmth in itself, but from the approach to ideal body temperature. Too much warmth can also upset equilibrium, and a different kind of discomfort or outright pain will set in. So pleasures are not absolute but rather are _____ . The same taste or feeling or sight or sound that is pleasurable in one context can become painful in another.

*equilibrium 평형상태, 균형

- ① always relative to an equilibrium point
- ② relative to the treatment of depression
- ③ largely dependent upon various rewards
- ④ temporary in the overall scheme of things
- ⑤ dependent upon fulfillment of mutual desires

12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many conversations that take place between women seem designed to reassure each other of their similarity. If one woman says, for example, “I’m always misplacing things,” the other is likely to say, “I’m the same way.” Knowing that someone you like is similar to you can be a source of satisfaction. The reminder of shared habits and perceptions sends a message that you’re a right sort of person and all’s well with the world. That’s why many women are disconcerted when someone declines to respond “I’m the same.” Suppose a woman says, “I’m always misplacing things,” and the other person says, “Why don’t you pay attention to where you put things down?” The first woman may protest, “Don’t give me advice,” but the reason this response bothers her may well be that it fails to _____ .

*disconcerted 당황한

- ① overcome the barrier of language limits
- ② demonstrate a clear break from the past
- ③ make a distinction between right and wrong
- ④ offer the expected reassurance of sameness
- ⑤ keep up with the latest news on the subject



Zoom In

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? • 2013학년도 대수능 45번 •

“Why, in country after country that mandated seat belts, was it impossible to see the promised reduction in road accident fatalities?” John Adams, professor of geography at University College London, wrote in one of his many essays on risk. “It appears that measures that protect drivers from the consequences of bad driving encourage bad driving. The principal effect of seat belt legislation has been a shift in the burden of risk from those already best protected in cars, to the most vulnerable, pedestrians and cyclists, outside cars.”

Adams started to group these counterintuitive findings under the concept of *risk compensation*, the idea that humans have an inborn tolerance for risk. As safety features are added to vehicles and roads, drivers feel less vulnerable and tend to take more chances. The phenomenon can be observed in all aspects of our daily lives. Children who wear protective gear during their games have a tendency to take more physical risks. Hikers take more risks when they think a rescuer can access them easily.



According to John Adams, the phenomenon that safety measures _____ (A) careless driving may be accounted for by the notion that a greater sense of security _____ (B) people to take more risks.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① contribute to | tempts | ② contribute to | forbids |
| ③ discourage | tempts | ④ discourage | forces |
| ⑤ discourage | forbids | | |

Words & Phrases

- mainly 대개, 대체로
- fatality 사망자 (수), 재해
- pedestrian 보행자
- compensation 보상(금), 상채
- contribute to ~의 원인이 되다, ~에 도움이 되다
- mandate ~하도록 (공식적으로) 명령하다, 지시하다
- legislation 법률의 제정, 법률
- counterintuitive 직관에 반하는, 직관에 어긋나는
- gear 장비, 장치
- tempt 부추기다, 유혹하다
- vulnerable 취약한, 상처받기 쉬운
- hiker 도보 여행자
- forbid 금지하다, 어렵게 하다

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 먼저 요약문을 읽으면서 이 글의 소재를 파악하고, 지문을 읽을 때 어떤 부분에 초점을 두어야 할지 생각해 본다.

〈요약문〉 John Adams에 따르면, 안전 대책이 부주의한 운전의 _____ (A) _____ 현상은 더 큰 안전감이 사람들로 하여금 더 많은 위험을 감수하도록 _____ (B) _____ 는 개념에 의해 설명될 수 있다.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| ① 원인이 되는 | 부추긴다 | ② 원인이 되는 | 금지한다 |
| ③ 막는 | 부추긴다 | ④ 막는 | 강요한다 |
| ⑤ 막는 | 금지한다 | | |

→ 이 글은 ‘안전 대책과 부주의한 운전의 관계 및 위험 감수에 대한 태도’에 관한 글로, 지문을 읽으면서 파악해야 할 내용은 ‘안전 대책이 부주의한 운전의 원인이 되는지 혹은 부주의한 운전을 막는지의 관계’와 ‘안전감이 위험 감수에 미치는 영향’이다.

2 단계 첫 문장을 읽고, 이 글의 전개 방향에 대해 생각해 본다.

Why, in country after country that mandated seat belts, was it impossible to see the promised reduction in road accident fatalities?

→ ‘왜 안전벨트를 의무화한 나라들에서, 도로 사고의 사망자 수가 기대한 만큼 감소하는 것을 보는 일이 불가능했는가?’ 라는 문장을 통해 앞으로 전개되는 내용이 안전 대책과 도로 안전 사이의 부정적인 관계에 관한 것임을 예측할 수 있다.

3 단계 안전 대책에도 불구하고, 도로 사고의 사망자 수가 감소하지 않는 원인을 파악한다.

It appears that measures that protect drivers from the consequences of bad driving encourage bad driving.

→ 운전자들을 잘못된 운전의 결과로부터 보호하는 대책들이 바람직하지 않은 운전을 조장하는 것처럼 보인다고 하였으므로, ‘안전 대책이 부주의한 운전의 원인이 되고 있음’을 추론할 수 있다.

4 단계 안전 대책이 부주의한 운전의 원인이 되고 있는 현상의 심리적 근거를 파악한다.

Adams started to group ~ feel less vulnerable and tend to take more chances.

→ 인간은 ‘위험 보상’, 즉 위험에 대해 타고난 내성이 있으므로, 차량이나 도로에 안전장치들이 추가될수록 운전자들이 위기 의식을 덜 느끼게 되어 더 많은 모험을 하는 경향이 있다.

5 단계 일상에서 관찰되는 사례를 통해 안전감과 위험 감수의 관계를 파악하고, 필자가 내린 결론을 이해한다.

The phenomenon can be observed ~ a rescuer can access them easily.

→ 보호 장비를 착용한 어린이들이 더 많은 신체적 위험을 무릅쓰는 경향이 있고, 도보 여행자들은 구조자가 그들에게 쉽게 접근할 수 있다고 생각할 때 더 많은 모험을 시도한다는 사례를 통해 ‘더 큰 안전감이 사람들로 하여금 더 많은 위험을 감수하도록 부추긴다’는 것을 추론할 수 있다.

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Introduction of new equipment into the home necessarily changes the living space and how it is used. So when a family brings home its first TV set, the domestic space and its meanings change. When my parents bought their first TV set in the early 1950s in the United States, for example, they placed it at the end of the rectangular living room in the front part of the house. But from the point of view of my parents, the television became an unwanted intrusion on family life within a few years. My mother insisted that we add a small room to the house especially for TV viewing — the “TV room.” Placing the TV set out of the way restored the living room to its original purpose — for reading and relaxing without distraction, and as a setting to entertain guests.

➔ When you bring new equipment into the house, it may change the original _____ (A) of the place where it is set in as well as _____ (B) .

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| ① function | family life | ② image | home economics |
| ③ function | power dynamics | ④ image | family life |
| ⑤ design | home economics | | |

2

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although most children acquire some ability to manufacture facial expressions they don't feel, not everyone does this equally well or believes it to be a good thing. Some children, for example, do not suppress anger with a smile. These children tend to be the ones who more generally have behavior problems. Investigators have found that unpopular children are more likely to frown and grimace when they lose at a game and less likely to contain their smiling when they win at a game than popular children. They will probably vent their “real” feelings and are less likely to suppress these for the sake of others' feelings. Showing off a win with an expansive grin is not likely to endear you to others. Socially competent children recognize that there are times when hiding or disguising emotions is what friends do.

➔ Children who are unable to _____ (A) their facial expressions tend to be socially _____ (B) .

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| ① control | incapable | ② control | ambitious |
| ③ brighten | incapable | ④ brighten | attractive |
| ⑤ brighten | ambitious | | |

3

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Norms do exist in sports worlds, but when athletes and others push normative limits, responses are often different than they would be in other settings. Engaging in extreme behaviors that risk health and well-being and inflict pain and injury on others is not as quickly condemned in sports as in other activities. We tend to view the motives of people in sports, especially athletes, as positive, because their behaviors are directed toward the achievement of success for their team, school, community, country, or corporate sponsors. Therefore, those behaviors, even when they clearly overstep accepted limits, may be tolerated or even praised, rather than condemned. Athletes and even coaches are seen as different and deviant in ways that evoke fascination and awe, rather than automatic condemnation.

* deviant (정상에서 벗어난)

➡ People tend to apply more _____ (A) _____ norms in the development of _____ (B) _____ behaviors in sports worlds than other settings.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① generous | ..... | extreme | ② strict | ..... | illegal |
| ③ ambiguous | ..... | model | ④ superficial | ..... | abnormal |
| ⑤ unitary | ..... | desirable | | | |

4

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. 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 other 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.

* reminiscence 회상, 추억

➡ Unlike the lower animals, man is able to _____ (A) _____ the present with the past in terms of the mental process that codes and decodes what he has _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① identify | ..... | learned | ② identify | ..... | preserved |
| ③ relate | ..... | recorded | ④ relate | ..... | experienced |
| ⑤ charge | ..... | cherished | | | |



5

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How happy are you with your life in general? How many dates have you been on in the past month? If you are like most people, there may have been some connection, but not a strong one, between your responses to the two questions. After all, there is much more to life than dating. Indeed, when survey respondents were asked these two questions in this order, the correlation between their responses was only .32. But when another group of respondents was asked the two questions in the opposite order, the correlation between their responses was more than twice as strong — .67. Asking about their recent dating history in the first question made them very aware of how that part of their life was going, which then had a notable effect on how they answered the second question.

* correlation 상관관계

➔ The results of a survey suggest that the _____ (A) _____ in which items are presented can have a powerful influence on our _____ (B) _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① format | behavior | ② format | affections |
| ③ context | judgment | ④ order | affections |
| ⑤ order | judgment | | |

6

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I once worked with a young woman, Shirley, who was quite appealing and obviously much sought after by men. Shirley insisted, however, that all her relationships ended badly and that, though she wanted desperately to marry, she had never had the opportunity. It came out in counseling that Shirley was ruining each of her relationships without realizing it. If a young man told her he cared for or loved her, Shirley’s head contradicted with “He’s only saying that because he knows it’s what I want to hear.” Shirley was always searching for a sentence that would deny her worth. There was no self-love and so she rejected efforts by others to love her. Why? Because she didn’t believe that she was worthy of being loved in the first place, and so the interminable cycle of renunciation was her way of reinforcing her notions of her lack of worth.

* renunciation 부인 포기

➔ Because of Shirley’s lack of _____ (A) _____, all her relationships ended badly even though she was _____ (B) _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① self-confidence | sociable | ② self-confidence | attractive |
| ③ self-discipline | attractive | ④ popularity | trustworthy |
| ⑤ popularity | sociable | | |

7

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In World War I, the British government found itself desperately short of wood, and much of the British woodland was felled during this time. Tree-planting programs, such as one in the Highlands of Scotland, were therefore set up after the war. Pine seedlings grown in pots of soil sterilized by humans died within two or three years of being planted in the ground. Experiments showed that seedlings planted in natural soil survived. Scientists discovered that these surviving seedlings had associations between fungi and plant roots. The fungi in these associations play an essential role in nutrient uptake and may help to protect plants against soil pathogens. The lesson learned was that without the fungi colonizing the pine seedlings' roots, the trees would not survive in the Highlands.

* seedling 묘목 ** pathogen 병원균

➔ The British tree-planting programs showed that _____ (A) _____ was crucial for the _____ (B) _____ of pine seedlings in the Highlands.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| ① soil quality | ..... | diversity | ② fungal function | ..... | diversity |
| ③ soil quality | ..... | survival | ④ fungal function | ..... | survival |
| ⑤ nutrient management | ..... | disinfection | | | |

8

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Robert Solomon suggests that love is about attempting to define oneself in terms of another person. It is an idea, in Western society, that two separate and autonomous persons are free to make choices, among these choices being that of (romantic) partner. For the partnership to work, however, there has to be the tension that comes from relatively opposed forces. So, if one seeks a relationship with a person who has complementary characteristics to one's own, this leads to an increasing excitement simply because of the difference that then exists with respect to one's autonomous self. For example, if you are a rather calm and quiet person who seeks certainty in life, you might well be attracted to a more outgoing person who is comfortable with uncertainty and who likes to move things on. This is simultaneously filling in a missing part and creating a certain different influence.

➔ While love is a relationship chosen freely by two _____ (A) _____ persons, the relationship is often strengthened when they are _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① impartial | ..... | autonomous | ② impartial | ..... | cooperative |
| ③ mature | ..... | considerate | ④ independent | ..... | separated |
| ⑤ independent | ..... | complementary | | | |

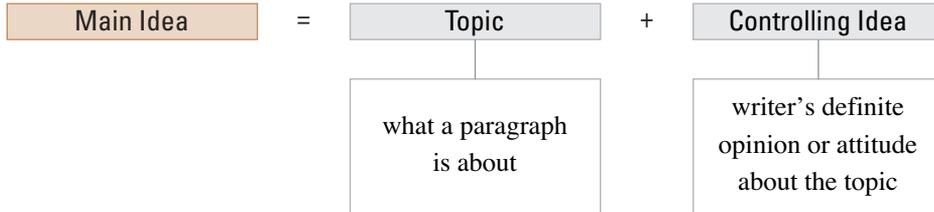


Zoom Out 2

Reading for the Main Idea

(Implied) Main Idea

문단은 크게 요지(main idea)와 세부 사항(supporting details)으로 나누어진다. 요지는 글의 중심 사상을 뜻하는데, 흔히 주제문(topic sentence)이라고 불리는 문장에 의해 표현된다. 세부 사항은 요지를 뒷받침하거나 설명하는 구체적인 예나 근거 등이다. 주제문과 같이 요지를 나타내는 문장은 주제(topic)와 통제 사상(controlling idea)으로 되어 있다.



요지 파악과 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 영어 시험에서는 요지 파악과 관련하여 다음 다섯 가지의 문제 유형이 있다.



요지 파악 전략

1단계 반복되는 표현이나 이와 유사한 표현을 아우르는 개념이 무엇인지 파악한다.

2단계 1단계를 통해 얻은 개념이 글의 주제로 적절한지 알아보기 위해 다음 질문을 한다.

(a) 글의 내용이 이 개념의 일부분에만 국한된 것인가?

(만약 그렇다면, 이 개념은 주제가 되기에 그 의미가 너무 광범위한 것이다.)

(b) 글의 내용이 이 개념뿐만 아니라 다른 것에 대해서도 말하고 있는가?

(만약 그렇다면, 이 개념은 주제가 되기에 너무 제한적이다.)

3단계 2단계를 거쳐 주제가 확정되면, 주제에 관한 글쓴이의 의견이 무엇인지 파악한다.

4단계 3단계를 통해 얻은 진술들을 모두 아우르는 일반적인 문장을 찾는다. 이 문장이 곧 요지이다.

Locations of Main Ideas

대개의 경우 문단의 요지는 문단의 첫 부분, 중간 부분 또는 끝 부분에 오는 주제문에 의해 나타나지만, 명백히 하나의 주제문에 의해서가 아니라 문단 전체의 내용으로부터 함축되는 경우도 있다.

문단의 첫머리에 오는 주제문

흔히 문단의 첫 문장이 문단의 요지를 나타내고 나머지 문장이 이 요지를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항을 나타낸다.

주제문
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항

문단의 중간에 오는 주제문

주제문이 한두 개의 도입문 다음에 오는 경우가 흔히 있다. 이러한 도입문은 독자의 관심을 이끌어 문단의 요지를 이전의 문단과 연결시키거나 요지의 배경 지식을 전달하는 데에 그 목적이 있다. 수능 영어 시험 문항의 지문 중에서 선호되는 형태이다.

도입문
주제문
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항

문단의 끝에 오는 주제문

주제문이 문단의 끝에 오는 경우가 있다. 이러한 경우, 주제문이 앞에 오는 문장들의 내용을 요약한다.

세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항
주제문

문단의 처음과 끝에 오는 주제문

한 문단에 같은 내용의 주제문이 두 개 오는 경우가 있다. 이런 경우, 문단의 첫 문장과 끝 문장이 주제문이 된다. 문단의 요지를 문단의 첫머리에서 서술하고 글을 종결하면서 요지를 다시 한 번 강조하려는 목적에서 이러한 글의 전개 방식을 취한다.

주제문
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항
주제문

주제문이 없는 문단

문단의 요지를 보여주는 주제문이 없는 경우가 있다. 이런 경우에도 문단의 요지가 존재한다. 필자에 따라 지문의 세부 사항으로 문단의 요지를 함축하고자 할 때, 이러한 방식을 사용한다.

세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항
세부 사항



4강의 10번 지문을 다시 읽고, 앞서 언급한 요지 파악 전략에 의해 이 글의 요지를 어떻게 파악할 수 있는지 알아보자.

Poems can be taken apart from time to time, like any well-made objects, but it is important to remember to put them back together properly at the end and check that they still work. Looking at how a poem has built up sound patterns through rhythm, rhyme, alliteration, and other devices, or how word pictures have been built up through images, or meanings made through wordplay, can add a different sort of enjoyment as well as understanding of poems. But poems should not be used just as excuses for feature-spotting, for example hunting down metaphors and similes for the sake of naming the parts. Poems are often left in pieces after this kind of activity as the lesson moves on to another text with the same feature or topic. It should be a rule to read the poem aloud again after any form of analysis, savoring its sounds and images anew after the insight into how they fit together.

질문1 먼저 이 글에서 가장 많이 나오는 또는 반복해서 사용되고 있는 개념은 무엇인가?

이 글에는 poem(s)가 6번, sounds(sound patterns, rhythm, rhyme, alliteration 포함)가 5번, images(word pictures 포함)가 3번, taken apart(feature-spotting, metaphors, similes, analysis 포함)가 5번, put them back together(fit together 포함)가 2번, enjoyment(savoring 포함)가 2번 나온다.

질문2 이들 단어들 가운데 어떤 단어가 가장 중요한지, 그리고 이들 단어로 어떤 주장을 할 수 있는가?

가장 많이 나오는 개념이 시, 분해(분석), 소리인 것으로 보아, 이 글은 아마도 시의 분석에 관한 것으로 여겨지며, 필자가 시의 분석 후 해야 할 일을 논할 것 같다.

질문3 그렇다면, 시의 분석과 관련하여, 이 글에서 필자가 한 말은 무엇인가?

첫째, 시를 분해할 수 있지만, 마지막에는 분해한 것을 다시 합쳐서 시로서 기능하는지 확인하는 것이 중요하다.

둘째, 시의 소리 패턴, 시가 주는 그림, 시의 의미를 분석하는 것은 다른 종류의 즐거움을 준다.

셋째, 시가 분석의 용도로만 사용되어서는 안 된다.

넷째, 시를 분석만 하고 다른 본문의 수업으로 옮겨가, 흔히 시가 조각난 채로 있다.

다섯째, 분석 활동 후에는 반드시 시를 낭독하면서 시의 아름다움을 감상해야 한다.

질문4 이들 진술 가운데 어떤 것이 이 글의 요지가 되겠는가?

첫째 진술에 글의 요지가 나와 있는데, 이를 다섯째 진술이 재차 강조하고 있다. 나머지 진술은 이 요지를 보충·설명한다.

On Your Own

다음 글을 읽고, 각 요지를 우리말 문장으로 쓰고, 주제문이 제시된 경우는 주제문의 위치를 밝혀라.

❶ People are sometimes resistant to the idea of introducing rituals because they believe that ritualistic behavior may detract from spontaneity or creativity — especially when it comes to interpersonal rituals such as a regular date with one’s spouse, or artistic rituals such as painting. However, if we do not ritualize activities — whether working out in the gym, spending time with our family, or reading for pleasure — we often don’t get to them, and rather than being spontaneous, we become reactive (to others’ demands on our time and energy). In an overall structured, ritualized life, we certainly don’t need to have each hour of the day accounted for and can thus leave time for spontaneous behavior; more importantly, we can integrate spontaneity into a ritual, as, for example, deciding spontaneously where we go on the ritualized date. The most creative individuals have rituals that they follow. Paradoxically, the routine frees them up to be creative and spontaneous.

[3강 6번]

- 요지
- 주제문의 위치

❷ Some researchers believe that the social meaning of work determines whether work is good or bad for teens. J. Schulenberg and J. G. Bachman found that teens suffered when they worked *only* for the money, for long periods of time, at boring jobs that were unconnected to future work. A study conducted by H. W. Marsh indicated that when teens were working to save money for college, their grades improved, even when the teens had boring jobs. When teens worked to buy extras such as cars and CD players for themselves, their grades went down, regardless of the job. During the Depression era, similar studies showed the beneficial value of any kind of work for young people who contributed to the support of their families at a time of crisis. The young people gained self-confidence and a sense of efficacy from helping to care for their families.

[6강 10번]

- 요지
- 주제문의 위치

요지 : 학생들은 돈만을 위해서 일하는 것이 좋지 않다고 생각한다.
 주제문의 위치 : 2번 문단
 요지 : 학생들은 돈만을 위해서 일하는 것이 좋지 않다고 생각한다.
 주제문의 위치 : 1번 문단



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 29번 •

In physics, scientists invent models, or theories, to describe and predict the data we observe about the universe. Newton's theory of gravity is one example; Einstein's theory of gravity is another. Those theories, though they describe the same phenomenon, constitute very different versions of reality. Newton, _____ (A) _____, imagined that masses affect each other by exerting a force, while in Einstein's theory the effects occur through a bending of space and time and there is no concept of gravity as a force. Either theory could be employed to describe, with great accuracy, the falling of an apple, but Newton's would be much easier to use. _____ (B) _____, for the calculations necessary for the satellite-based global positioning system (GPS) that helps you navigate while driving, Newton's theory would give the wrong answer, and so Einstein's must be used.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① for example | ..... | On the other hand |
| ② for example | ..... | As a result |
| ③ therefore | ..... | As a result |
| ④ moreover | ..... | Likewise |
| ⑤ moreover | ..... | On the other hand |

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| • physics 물리학 | • predict 예측하다 | • observe 관찰하다 |
| • gravity 중력 | • phenomenon 현상 | • constitute 구성하다 |
| • mass 질량 | • exert 발휘하다 | • concept 개념 |
| • calculation 계산 | | |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 반복 어구 또는 유사 어구로부터 주제문 또는 요지를 파악한다.

(1) 반복 어구 또는 유사 어구

physics, models, theory, gravity, Newton's theory, Einstein's theory, the same phenomenon, different versions of reality, the falling of an apple

(2) 주제문 또는 요지

같은 현상을 기술하고 있지만 현실에 대한 서로 매우 다른 해석이다. (세 번째 문장)

2 단계 빈칸 (A)가 있는 문장과 바로 앞 문장의 관계를 추론한다.

(1) 빈칸 (A)가 있는 문장

Newton, _____ (A), imagined that masses affect each other by exerting a force, while in Einstein's theory the effects occur through a bending of space and time and there is no concept of gravity as a force.

→ 뉴턴은 힘으로써 발휘되어지는 질량의 영향을 생각했고, 반면에 아인슈타인의 이론에서는 공간과 시간의 구부러짐을 통해 결과가 발생한다고 설명하고 있다.

(2) 빈칸 (A) 바로 앞 문장

Those theories, though they describe the same phenomenon, constitute very different versions of reality.

→ 같은 현상을 묘사하고 있는 그러한 이론들도 현실에 대한 매우 다른 해석이라는 내용이다.

☞ 문장 (1)이 문장 (2)를 예시하고 있으므로 (A)에는 for example이 들어가야 한다.

3 단계 빈칸 (B)가 있는 문장과 바로 앞 문장의 관계를 추론한다.

(1) 빈칸 (B)가 있는 문장

_____ (B), for the calculations necessary for the satellite-based global positioning system (GPS) that helps you navigate while driving, Newton's theory would give the wrong answer, ~.

→ GPS를 위해 필요한 계산을 위해서는 뉴턴의 이론이 그릇된 답을 줄 수도 있다는 내용이다.

(2) 빈칸 (B) 바로 앞 문장

Either theory could be employed to describe, with great accuracy, the falling of an apple, but Newton's would be much easier to use.

→ 둘 중에 어느 이론도 사과 낙하에 대해서 설명할 수 있지만, 뉴턴의 이론이 사용하기 쉽다는 내용이다.

☞ 문장 (1)이 문장 (2)에 대하여 대조되는 사실을 설명하고 있으므로 (B)에는 On the other hand가 들어가야 한다.

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the dawn of civilization, man has been engaged in the process of discovery by unveiling the mysteries of nature. This had led to an accumulation of the body of knowledge about nature through experiments and reasoning called science. The word *science* originated from a Latin word *sciō*, which means ‘I know.’ _____ (A) _____, an originated effort to know about the things and happenings in nature is science. Man has come to the conclusion that there cannot be any event in nature without reason. There is a universal law of ‘cause and effect.’ _____ (B) _____, the function of science is to search for causes of natural phenomena and other events. In this process of searching for knowledge and truth, man has accumulated a vast store of knowledge known as science.

* unveil 밝히다

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① In addition | ..... | That is |
| ② By contrast | ..... | In other words |
| ③ For example | ..... | Instead |
| ④ In addition | ..... | Furthermore |
| ⑤ Therefore | ..... | Thus |

2

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Man was formerly thought to be a reasoning animal, basing his actions on the conclusions of natural logic. It was supposed that before forming an opinion or deciding on a course of conduct he weighed at least some of the reasons for and against the matter, and performed a more or less simple process of reasoning. _____ (A) _____, modern research has shown that quite the opposite is true. Most of our opinions and actions are not based upon conscious reasoning, but are the result of suggestion. _____ (B) _____, some authorities declare that an act of pure reasoning is very rare in the average mind. Momentous decisions are made, far-reaching actions are determined upon, primarily by the force of suggestion.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① However | ..... | In fact |
| ② Similarly | ..... | Otherwise |
| ③ Therefore | ..... | In short |
| ④ In contrast | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ⑤ Likewise | ..... | Consequently |

3

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiation is often a zero-sum game in which one party's gain is the other party's loss. For example, every dollar less that you pay for a car is your gain and the seller's loss. _____ (A) _____, you don't have a true collaboration (win-win situation). Negotiating is about getting what you want, but at the same time it is about developing ongoing relationships. To get what you want, you have to sell your ideas and convince the other party to give you what you want. However, negotiation should be viewed by all parties as an opportunity for everyone to win some, rather than as a win-lose situation. _____ (B) _____, all parties should believe they got a good deal. If union employees believe they lost and management won, employees may experience job dissatisfaction, resulting in lower performance in the long run.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------------------|
| ① Therefore | Otherwise |
| ② Therefore | In other words |
| ③ Instead | As a result |
| ④ Instead | In other words |
| ⑤ Moreover | Otherwise |

4

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In my study on Greek and American oral narrative styles, I found that many of the features that Greek speakers used in telling what happened in a film they had seen could be understood as serving the goal of telling good stories. _____ (A) _____, they used details to support an interpretation of the film's message; they were comparatively free in their interpretation of events; and they judged the behavior of the characters in the film. These and other features highlighted the interpersonal involvement between the speakers and their audience. _____ (B) _____, the Americans in the study seemed to be performing a memory task, including more details and emphasizing temporal order for the sake of accuracy. In this, they conventionally ignored the involvement of the audience and tried to perform an objective task.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① For example | Therefore |
| ② For example | In contrast |
| ③ However | That is to say |
| ④ However | In contrast |
| ⑤ Likewise | Therefore |



5 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people started to plant stored seed stock deliberately, they also began protecting their plants. This changed the evolutionary pressure that these food plants experienced, as they no longer had to survive in a natural environment. _____ (A) _____, people created a new environment for them, and selected for other characteristics than what nature previously had. Seeds recovered at archaeological sites clearly show that early farmers selected for larger seeds and thinner coats. Thick, impermeable seed coats are often essential for seeds to survive in a natural environment, because the seeds of many wild plants remain dormant for months until winter is over and rain sets in. But under human management thick seed coats are unnecessary, as farmers take over responsibility for storing seeds away from moisture and predators. _____ (B) _____, seeds with thinner coats were preferred as they are easier to eat or process, and they allow seedlings to sprout more quickly when sown.

* impermeable 스며들 수 없는

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------|--|-------------|-------|----------|
| (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
| ① Instead | ..... | In fact | | ② Instead | ..... | However |
| ③ For example | ..... | However | | ④ Therefore | ..... | In short |
| ⑤ Therefore | ..... | In fact | | | | |

6 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the things needed for managing diversity and multiculturalism in an organization is understanding the nature and meaning of them. Some managers, _____ (A) _____, have taken the basic concepts of equal employment to an unnecessary extreme. They know that they cannot discriminate against people on the basis of gender, race, and so forth. Thus, they come to believe they must treat everyone the same. But this belief can cause problems when translated into workplace behaviors among people, because people are not the same. Although people need to be treated fairly, managers must understand that differences among people do exist. _____ (B) _____, any effort to treat everyone the same, without regard for their fundamental human differences, will lead only to problems. Managers must understand that cultural factors cause people to behave in different ways and that these differences should be accepted.

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|--|---------------|-------|------|
| (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
| ① nonetheless | ..... | Also | | ② nonetheless | ..... | Thus |
| ③ for example | ..... | Yet | | ④ for example | ..... | Thus |
| ⑤ in like manner | ..... | Yet | | | | |

7

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most amphibians are relatively easy to handle in a sampling for experiments, although some may be toxic and should only be handled wearing gloves, with hands kept away from eyes and mouth and carefully washed after touching the animals. Amphibians can be susceptible to diseases (including fungal infections) that can be readily spread between populations. _____ (A) _____, one such fungal infection has been implicated in severe declines in populations of amphibians across the Americas and Australia, and is now found in Africa and Europe. Handling amphibians can increase disease transmission and care needs to be taken to avoid keeping too many animals in holding tanks and nets for too long. _____ (B) _____, any gloves, footwear, containers and other equipment should be disinfected between use at different sites. Animals should not be moved between sites. *susceptible 민감한, 예민한

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① Consequently | | That is | ② By contrast | | Thus |
| ③ For example | | Instead | ④ In addition | | Therefore |
| ⑤ In fact | | In addition | | | |

8

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concept of execution environment is an essential part of the definition of software reliability. Consider that a software system supports 10 different functions f_1, \dots, f_{10} , and there are two groups of users. One group of users use only functions f_1, \dots, f_7 , and the second group uses all the functions. Let functions f_1, \dots, f_7 be fault free, but there are faults in functions f_8, f_9 , and f_{10} . _____ (A) _____, the first group of users will never observe any failure simply because their operations of the software system do not involve the faulty components of the software. From the viewpoint of the first group of users, the probability of failure-free operation of the software is 1.0. _____ (B) _____, the second group of users will observe failure from time to time, depending upon how frequently they use functions f_8, f_9 , and f_{10} . In consequence, the level of reliability perceived by the second group of users is lower than that perceived by the first group of users.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① Consequently | | In other words |
| ② Consequently | | On the other hand |
| ③ In the same way | | As a result |
| ④ Nevertheless | | On the other hand |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | | In other words |



Zoom In

Great Salt Lake에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 34번 •

The Great Salt Lake is the largest salt lake in the Western Hemisphere. The lake is fed by the Bear, Weber, and Jordan rivers and has no outlet. At the close of the Ice Age the entire region was submerged beneath a lake of meltwater, and overflow from the lake flowed into the Pacific Ocean through the Snake and Columbia rivers. The great climatic change the lake underwent and continued evaporation, exceeding the inflow of fresh water, reduced the lake to one-twentieth of its former size. The majority of salt in the Great Salt Lake is a remnant of dissolved salts that are present in all fresh water. As the water evaporated, the traces of dissolved salts were gradually concentrated in the shrinking lake.

- ① 서반구에서 가장 큰 소금호수이다.
- ② Bear 강, Weber 강, Jordan 강에서 물이 유입된다.
- ③ 전 지역이 물에 잠긴 적이 있다.
- ④ 심한 기후 변화와 계속된 증발로 크기가 줄었다.
- ⑤ 대부분의 소금은 바닷물이 증발하여 남은 것이다.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| • hemisphere 반구 | • outlet 배출구 | • submerge 물에 잠그다, 물속에 넣다 |
| • meltwater 빙하가 녹은 물 | • overflow 넘쳐 흐른 물, 범람 | • undergo 겪다, 경험하다 |
| • evaporation 증발, (수분의) 발산 | • exceed 초과하다 | • inflow 유입량, 유입 |
| • fresh water 담수, 민물 | • remnant 잔존물, 나머지 | • dissolve 용해시키다, 녹이다 |
| • trace 잔존물, 자취 | • gradually 서서히, 점차 | • concentrate 농축시키다 |
| • shrink 줄어들다 | | |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 무엇이 관한 정보인지 글의 소재를 파악한다.

→ 서반구의 가장 큰 호수인 Great Salt Lake에 관한 글이다.

2 단계 선택지의 핵심어를 확인하고 글의 내용을 예측하라.

→ 선택지의 내용을 훑어보고 확인해야 할 사항을 미리 염두에 둔다.

호수의 규모 / 물이 유입되는 경로 / 전 지역이 물에 잠긴 적이 있는지 여부 / 크기 변화와 그 이유 / 소금이 남게 된 이유

3 단계 글에 담겨 있는 모든 정보를 선택지와 대조해가면서 읽어 나간다.

① 서반구에서 가장 큰 소금호수이다.

The Great Salt Lake is the largest salt lake in the Western Hemisphere.

→ 규모에 있어서 서반구에서 가장 큰 소금호수이므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

② Bear 강, Weber 강, Jordan 강에서 물이 유입된다.

The lake is fed by the Bear, Weber, and Jordan rivers and has no outlet.

→ 선택지에 언급된 세 곳의 강에서 물이 유입되고 있으므로 글의 내용과 일치한다.

③ 전 지역이 물에 잠긴 적이 있다.

At the close of the Ice Age the entire region was submerged beneath a lake of meltwater, ~.

→ 전 지역이 호수 밑으로 잠긴 적이 있다고 했으므로, 선택지는 글의 내용과 일치한다.

④ 심한 기후 변화와 계속된 증발로 크기가 줄었다.

The great climatic change the lake underwent and continued evaporation, exceeding the inflow of fresh water, reduced the lake to one-twentieth of its former size.

→ 심한 기후 변화와 계속된 증발로 크기가 20분의 1로 줄었으므로 선택지는 글의 내용과 일치한다.

⑤ 대부분의 소금은 바닷물이 증발하여 남은 것이다.

The majority of salt in the Great Salt Lake is a remnant of dissolved salts that are present in all fresh water.

→ 대부분의 소금은 바닷물이 증발하여 남은 것이 아니라 담수에 있는 용해된 소금의 잔존물이라고 했으므로 선택지는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

1 Maurice Sendak에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Maurice Sendak was born and raised in Brooklyn, New York, to Polish-Jewish immigrant parents. A constantly sick child — he had endured measles, pneumonia, and scarlet fever by age four — Sendak spent long hours in bed reading, dreaming, and drawing. Seeing the Disney film *Fantasia* at the age of twelve, Sendak decided to become a cartoonist and was working as an illustrator by the time he was in high school. He illustrated his high school biology teacher’s textbook, *Atomics for the Millions*, and in 1952 paired up with children’s author Ruth Krauss, illustrating her ground-breaking *A Hole Is to Dig*. Encouraged by Krauss and her partner, Crockett Johnson, Sendak tried his hand at writing as well as illustrating, and in 1963, he made his reputation with *Where the Wild Things Are*, winning the American Library Association’s Caldecott Medal the following year.

* scarlet fever 성홍열(전염병의 일종)

- ① 폴란드에서 태어나 뉴욕으로 이민 왔다.
- ② 여러 병을 앓아서 어릴 때 책을 읽지 못했다.
- ③ 만화책을 읽고 나서 만화가가 되기로 결심했다.
- ④ 생물 선생님의 교과서 삽화를 그렸다.
- ⑤ 1963년에 Caldecott Medal을 받았다.

2

biscotti에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Many countries have their own variations of this centuries-old cookie, but the biscotti we are most familiar with today probably originated during the 15th century with an Italian baker who originally served them with Tuscan wines. They became so popular that each province developed its own version. Biscotti are said to have been a favorite of Christopher Columbus and other sailors of the time because of their long shelf life. In Italian, the word *biscotto* means “biscuit” or “cookie.” More specifically, biscotti are named according to their original method of baking. The root words *bis* and *cotto* literally mean “twice” and “baked.” Their long and thin shape and crunchy texture make biscotti the ideal dipping cookie for beverages hot and cold.

- ① 포도주와는 함께 제공되지 않았다.
- ② 모든 지방에서 동일한 형태로 만들어졌다.
- ③ 보관 수명이 길어 선원들이 좋아했다고 한다.
- ④ 한 번에 구워 내는 방식 때문에 붙여진 이름이다.
- ⑤ 차가운 음료에 담갔다가 먹기에는 이상적이지 않다.

3

조류 연구에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Birds are typical ‘eye-animals,’ but exceptions exist. Night-hunting owls and oilbirds rely heavily upon the auditory system for orientation, whereas many probing and straining birds depend upon tactile sense to detect and recognise food. Until recently, birds were supposed to have a poorly developed sense of taste, but recent work has changed this picture. Also the significance of the sense of smell has been poorly understood for a long time and only slowly is more knowledge about the role and importance of the sense of smell becoming available. Most intriguing is the suggestion that olfaction is important in the homing behaviour of pigeons, but strong differences of opinion exist. There is increasing evidence that pigeons use different senses in this behaviour depending upon the area where they hatch and grow up. So far, the possible role and biological basis of magnetic sense are little understood.

* olfaction 후각

- ① 야행성 올빼미는 방향을 찾기 위해 후각에 많이 의존한다.
- ② 최근의 연구에서 새의 미각이 잘 발달되어 있지 않은 것으로 밝혀졌다.
- ③ 새의 후각의 중요성이 오래 전부터 제대로 인식되었다.
- ④ 비둘기가 부화하고 자라는 곳에 따라 다른 감각을 사용해 동지를 찾아간다는 증거가 있다.
- ⑤ 새의 자기장 감각의 역할과 생물학적 기초에 대해 많이 알려져 있다.

4

winter squash에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Winter squashes are weak-stemmed, tender annuals, with large, cucumber-like leaves and separate male and female flowers that appear on the same plant. Most winter squashes grow as vines, although some modern varieties have been bred to have a more compact, bushy habit of growth. Winter squash varieties have hard skins when they’re harvested and eaten. Popular types of winter squash include butternut, acorn, banana, Turk’s turban, and cushaw. Spaghetti squash, a variety of winter squash, is technically a small pumpkin and is planted and cared for like pumpkins. Vining types of winter squash can be caged or trained to climb up a fence to save space. If you’re growing a variety that will need support, set the support in place at the time of planting. If you do it later, you risk damaging the plants’ roots.

- ① 암꽃과 수꽃이 각각 다른 그루에서 핀다.
- ② 더 촘촘하고 무성하게 자라는 개량품종이 아직 개발되지 않았다.
- ③ 수확기가 되면 껍질이 부드러워진다.
- ④ 품종의 하나인 스파게티 호박은 일종의 작은 호박이다.
- ⑤ 버팀대가 필요하면 열매가 맺히는 시기에 세워야 한다.



5

Dorcas gazelle에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Dorcas gazelles are well suited to desert climates. They may go their entire lives without drinking water, obtaining necessary moisture from plants that they eat. Being well adapted to dry climates, they produce very concentrated urine during dry weather. They are usually active, especially during hot weather, only at dawn, dusk, and throughout the night. However, they can withstand very hot temperatures, if necessary. They will migrate and run in herds over large areas in search for food. Herds tend to consist either of single-sex animals with up to 40 animals or mixed herds of up to 100. When not hunting for food, groups usually only reach about 12 in number, with one adult male. In order to defend against predators, groups of 2–5 males sometimes form. They tend to gather in areas where recent rainfall has stimulated plant growth, and may also associate with other gazelles and camels.

* urine 소변

- ① 평생 물을 마시지 않고도 살 수 있다.
- ② 더운 날씨에는 주로 낮에 활동한다.
- ③ 좁은 지역 내에서 먹이를 찾는다.
- ④ 먹이를 찾지 않을 때는 새끼들끼리 무리를 짓기도 한다.
- ⑤ 같은 무리가 아닌 다른 동물과는 어울리지 않는다.

6

Jamaica에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean, with an area of 11,000 square kilometers, located just 550 miles south of Miami. It gained independence from Great Britain on 6 August 1962. With its natural resources of beaches, agriculture and bauxite as well as the country's commitment to democracy, at the time of independence Jamaica was viewed as having great promise and potential. Today, however, that perception has changed. Jamaica is now the fourth most heavily indebted emerging economy with debts at 150 per cent of GDP, and its overall economic development is uneven. Between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of the country's revenues go directly towards servicing this debt, and the country remains heavily reliant on aid, a series of factors that make it difficult for Jamaica to obtain credit from international sources.

* bauxite 보크사이트(알루미늄의 원광)

- ① Miami로부터 11,000마일 남쪽에 위치하고 있다.
- ② 1962년에 영국에 주권을 빼앗겼다.
- ③ 독립 당시에 장래성이 없는 국가로 여겨졌다.
- ④ 현재 빚이 GDP의 1.5배나 되는 채무 국가이다.
- ⑤ 국가 세입의 3분의 1 정도가 빚에 대한 이자를 갚는 데 사용되고 있다.

7

Zaynab Fawwaz에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Zaynab Fawwaz was born into a poor family in South Lebanon. As a young girl she went to Alexandria with the Egyptian family for whom she worked. Her mistress took an interest in her maid's native intelligence and arranged for her to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic. Zaynab quickly learned what her teachers had to offer and in time went on to study with Egyptian scholars. Eventually, she became very active in women's issues and she wrote some pioneering poetry and essays focused on women's rights. The most famous of her essays was *The Zaynab Letters*. She also wrote two novels entitled *King Qurush*, a historical romance criticizing slavery during the Persians' conquest of the Medes, and *Good Outcomes or the Shining Maidens*, and an unpublished four-act play, *Passion and Loyalty*.

- ① South Lebanon의 가난한 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 소녀였을 때 알렉산드리아로 갔다.
- ③ 일하던 집 주인이 그녀를 도와 공부를 하게 해주었다.
- ④ 여성 인권에 관한 시와 수필을 썼다.
- ⑤ 희곡 작품인 *Passion and Loyalty*를 출판했다.

8

Beaver Opera House에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

It is estimated that as many as 30 opera houses were built in Utah before World War I. Most of them have been demolished or severely altered, leaving the Beaver Opera House as the best-preserved opera house in the state. Constructed between 1908 and 1909 at a cost of \$20,000, the theater provided seating for 1,000 people and was considered by one commentator to be the "finest playhouse south of Salt Lake." In addition to theatrical performances, the building was used as a dance pavilion, a gymnasium and, in later years, a movie theater. Between 1929 and 1955, the local unit of the National Guard was housed here. It served as storage for another 30 years until it was renovated in 1988. It is now the Beaver Civic Center.

* pavilion 대형 홀

- ① 유타 주에서 보존이 가장 잘 된 오페라 하우스이다.
- ② 20세기 초에 건설되었으며 1,000개의 객석을 갖추고 있었다.
- ③ 과거에 체육관과 영화관으로 사용되기도 했다.
- ④ National Guard의 부대가 주둔한 적도 있었다.
- ⑤ 1988년에 개조될 때까지 빈 건물로 남아 있었다.



9

stickleback에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The stickleback is a small fish that is common in shallow fresh waters. In the spring, each male stickleback carves out a circular nest. His gray coloring then changes, so that his chin and belly are bright red, and his back blue-white. The change in coloration serves to attract females and drive off males. When a female, her belly swollen with eggs, comes within range of the stickleback's nest, the male zigzags toward her, displaying his face and colorful profile. When the female follows the male and enters the nest, she lays her eggs. The male then fertilizes the eggs, and drives the female away. At this point the mating impulse subsides, and the male becomes his old gray. His role now is to defend the eggs. When the eggs hatch, the male protects the young fish until they are big enough to live by themselves.

*subside 가라앉다, 진정되다

- ① 얕은 민물에 산다.
- ② 봄에 수컷의 등의 색이 변한다.
- ③ 수컷이 얼굴로 암컷을 유인한다.
- ④ 동우리에서 암수 한 쌍이 산다.
- ⑤ 수컷이 새끼를 보호한다.

10

Joe DiMaggio에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Joe DiMaggio had joined the Yankees in 1936, just one year after Babe Ruth retired, and was an immediate star, hitting .323 and leading the league in throwing out runners from center field. He was voted and named to the all-star team every single season he played and led the Yankees into the World Series ten of those 13 years. Although a shy man, Joe DiMaggio was polite to fans. He was also a perfectionist, and he retired after the 1951 season because he felt he just wasn't as good as he used to be. He didn't want fans to see anything less than the best. For that same reason, while he would show up at old-timers' games and even would wear his old uniform, he would never play. He wanted to be remembered at his best.

- ① Babe Ruth가 은퇴한 후에 Yankees에 입단했다.
- ② 활약했던 매 시즌마다 올스타팀으로 선발되었다.
- ③ Yankees를 World Series에 13번 진출시켰다.
- ④ 1951년 시즌을 마지막으로 은퇴했다.
- ⑤ 은퇴 후에도 옛 유니폼을 입은 적이 있다.

30 St Mary Axe에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The most dramatic modern construction in the City of London is 30 St Mary Axe, more commonly known as the Swiss Re building, the Pine Cone or simply the Gherkin. The architects, Norman Foster and Partners, heralded it as a signature building for the modern age and received the 2004 RIBA Stirling Prize for their creation. It has stimulated a wide-ranging debate about the desirability of towers on the traditional horizons and sight-lines of the City of London. But there is not much doubt that it has been a bit of a commercial disappointment for Swiss Re. The company occupies just the first 15 of the 34 floors, but has never succeeded in renting the other half of the building to another, single, organization. As a result the space has been parcelled up into smaller leases.

- ① 런던에 있는 현대식 건물이다.
- ② 이 건물을 설계한 건축가들이 상을 받았다.
- ③ 전통적인 풍경에 고층 건물이 적절한지에 관한 논쟁을 불러일으켰다.
- ④ Swiss Re 회사가 15층까지 사용하고 있다.
- ⑤ 건물의 나머지 절반이 다른 한 기업에 임대되었다.

12 prairie dog에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Prairie dogs enjoy each other's company; their burrows can be located anywhere from a few feet to 50 feet (1 to 15 meters) apart. Having neighbors who can sound an alarm if an enemy like an eagle should show up in town makes life more secure on the flat and treeless prairie. Also, having a sturdy wall around the entrance to each burrow keeps water from rushing into a prairie dog's burrow after a heavy downpour. Since the burrows are really the only places where prairie dogs can hide on the open prairie, these animals devote much of their time to building and maintaining their homes for protection from predators and weather. With their skilled paws and blunt snouts, prairie dogs continually mold and pound the soil around the entrances.

* burrow 굴, 파신처 ** snout 주둥이

- ① 이웃 간에 15미터 정도의 범위 내에서 굴을 만든다.
- ② 적이 나타나면 이웃이 경계 신호를 보낸다.
- ③ 물을 저장할 수 있도록 굴을 만든다.
- ④ 굴을 만들고 유지하는 데 많은 시간을 들인다.
- ⑤ 발과 주둥이를 이용하여 흙을 쌓는다.



Zoom In

밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 19번 •

Ellen Langer learned from her mother how to prepare a roast. As a little girl, ① she would watch as her mother cut off a small bit from one end of the meat before placing it in the roasting pan. As an adult, ② she followed the same routine. However, a question occurred to ③ her one day. Why did she have to cut off the end of the roast? She asked her mother, who just said she'd learned to do it from her own mother. Then Langer asked her grandmother. She explained that when she was a young mother, the only roasting pan ④ she'd had was too short for a standard roast, so she had to cut off the end to fit it into the pan. She'd long since gotten roasting pans in larger sizes and hadn't cut an end off since. Yet for years both Langer and ⑤ her mother had mindlessly followed this routine.

Words & Phrases

- prepare (음식을) 조리[준비]하다
- roast 구이용 고기; 굽다
- place 놓다, 두다
- routine 정해진 순서[과정], 일상적인 일
- occur to ~의 마음[머리]에 떠오르다, 문득 생각나다
- long since 오래 전부터
- mindlessly 별 생각 없이, 분별 없이

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 글에 등장하는 주요 인물을 찾고, 인물 간의 관계나 글 속 상황을 대략적으로 파악한다.

- 인물 및 관계: Ellen Langer, Ellen의 어머니(her mother), Ellen의 할머니(her grandmother)
- 글 속 상황: Ellen Langer가 어머니께 배워 따라하던 요리 방법에 대해 의문을 갖게 됨
Ellen Langer learned from her mother how to prepare a roast. (...) As an adult, she followed the same routine. However, a question occurred to her one day.

2 단계 전후 맥락을 고려하여 각 지시대명사 또는 어구가 가리키는 대상을 파악한다.

- (1) As a little girl, she would watch as her mother cut off a small bit from one end of the meat before placing it in the roasting pan.
she는 바로 앞 문장에서 언급한 Ellen Langer를 가리킨다.
- (2) As an adult, she followed the same routine.
주어 she는 앞 문장 (1)의 주어인 she가 가리키는 대상과 같은 대상을 가리키고 있으므로 역시 Ellen을 가리킨다.
- (3) However, a question occurred to her one day.
목적어 her가 앞 문장의 she를 가리키고 있으므로, 문장 (1), (2)에서 she가 가리키는 대상과 동일하다. 따라서 her는 Ellen을 지칭한다.
- (4) She explained that when she was a young mother, the only roasting pan she'd had was too short for a standard roast, so she had to cut off the end to fit it into the pan.
주절의 주어 She는 바로 앞 문장에서 Ellen이 질문을 한 대상인 그녀의 할머니(her grandmother)를 가리킨다. 따라서 when절의 she도 할머니를 가리키고 있고 그 뒤에 the only roasting pan을 가지고 있었던 주체인 she도 역시 할머니를 지칭하고 있다. 한 문장에 여러 개의 she가 제시되어 혼동이 되기 쉬우므로 의미상 전후 맥락을 고려하여 가리키는 대상을 정확하게 파악하도록 유의한다.
- (5) Yet for years both Langer and her mother had mindlessly followed this routine.
여기에서 소유격 대명사 her는 바로 앞의 Langer를 가리키고 있다.

☞ ①, ②, ③, ⑤가 지칭하는 대상은 Ellen Langer이고 ④가 지칭하는 대상은 그녀의 할머니이다.

1 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

There's a scene in the movie *The Legend of Bagger Vance* where Matt Damon's character, Rannulph Junuh, is attempting to get his golf game back, but ① he makes a critical error and his ball ends up in the woods. After making it back onto the green, he moves a twig that is just adjacent to the ball in order to create a clear path for ② his shot. As he moves the twig the ball rolls a tiny bit to the side. According to the rules, ③ he has to count it as a stroke. At that point in the match, Junuh had gained enough of a lead that if he ignored the rule, he could win, making a comeback and restoring ④ his former glory. His youthful assistant tearfully begs Junuh to ignore the movement of the ball. "It was an accident," the assistant says, "and it's a stupid rule anyway. Plus, no one would ever know." Junuh turns to ⑤ him and says stoically, "I will. And so will you."

*stoically 태연하게, 의연하게

2

밑줄 친 he[him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

As a result of his successful books, George Washington Williams became a popular lecturer and made several trips to Europe. On one of these trips, he met King Leopold II of Belgium, who convinced ① him to help develop the Congo Free State in Africa. Though it was called a "Free State," the Congo was a colony owned by the king. Williams decided to visit the place. The trip proved to be a tremendous shock for ② him. Although Leopold said ③ he was opposed to slavery, Williams found that the Congolese were treated like slaves. Forced to work long hours on the rubber plantations, they were subjected to terrible punishments. Outraged by what ④ he saw, Williams wrote "An Open Letter to His Serene Majesty, Leopold II, King of the Belgians." In it, ⑤ he denounced the king and his rule in Africa.

3

밑줄 친 her[**she**]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Watching her friend Amy struggle to stay interested, Laurie decided she needed some cheering up. So, positioning herself outside the door where Amy could see ① her but Mr. Gabondi could not, Laurie crossed her eyes and made an idiotic face. Amy reacted by putting her hand over her mouth to keep from laughing. Laurie made another face and Amy tried not to look, but ② she couldn't help turning back to see what her friend was doing next. Then Laurie did her famous fish face: she pushed her ears out, crossed her eyes, and puckered ③ her lips. Amy was trying so hard not to laugh that tears started to roll down her cheeks. Laurie knew ④ she shouldn't make any more faces. If ⑤ she did any more, Amy would probably fall out of her seat and roll into the aisle between the desks.

*pucker (입술 등을) 오므리다

4

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Before inviting Mr. Harton in, Bernard vacuumed. Mr. Harton had left ① his demonstration kit behind, and Bernard wanted to use the sample vacuum before he'd have to give it back. Bernard didn't own a vacuum cleaner, and Bernard's apartment was still very furry from the dog that had left ② him. Fern watched Bernard's clumsy vacuuming job. ③ He started out on the orange sofa — Fern had never seen anyone vacuum furniture before. ④ He was nothing like her mother, who vacuumed in diagonal rows. Bernard vacuumed the same way he must have mowed the front yard, in ragged, starlike clusters. He'd probably borrowed the mower, too, Fern thought. ⑤ He shouted the story of Mr. Harton over the small, thrumming vacuum motor, and Fern listened intently, trying to dodge the vacuum's zipping nose.



Supporting Details

세부 사항이란 요지를 설명하는 이유, 예, 과정, 또는 그 외의 사실적 증거 자료를 일컫는다. 주어진 요지를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항을 뒷받침하지 않는 사항과 비교를 해 보면, 이들 세부 사항이 요지를 어떻게 뒷받침하는지를 확연히 알 수 있다.

Some workers prefer going to work by means of a carpool. ① Their gas and parking expenses are lower in a carpool. ② Recent government regulations require some teachers to use a carpool. ③ Workers who are not driving can read or sleep on the way to work.

위 세 문장 가운데 ①과 ③은 주제문의 요지를 뒷받침한다. 즉, 근로자들이 차를 합승하여 직장에 출근하는 것을 더 좋아하는 이유를 제시하고 있다. 반면, ②는 이러한 이유가 될 수 없다. 요지가 근로자의 합승에 대한 선호에 관한 것인데 반해, 이 문장은 정부의 교사에 대한 합승 요구에 관한 것이기 때문이다.

세부 사항과 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 시험에서는 세부 사항과 관련하여 다음 두 가지의 문제 유형이 있다.



일치/불일치 문제는 글의 진위 여부를 사실적으로 판단하는 능력을 측정하는 문제이고, *therefore, however, for example*과 같은 연결어(구) 삽입은 주요 세부 내용의 관계를 파악하는 능력을 측정하는 문제이다.

세부 사항 파악 전략

1단계 이 문장이 요지를 명확하게 해 주는 세부 사항을 말하고 있는가? (만약 그렇다면, 이 문장은 요지를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항이다.)

2단계 이 문장이 전혀 새로운 것을 말하고 있는가? (만약 그렇다면, 이 문장은 요지를 뒷받침하는 세부 사항이 아니다.)

세부 사항의 위계

효과적인 문단 읽기에서 중요한 또 하나의 기술은 세부 사항을 주요 세부 사항(major supporting details)과 부속 세부 사항(minor supporting details)으로 구별하는 것이다. 주요 세부 사항은 문단의 요지와 직접 관련되어 그 요지를 설명하거나 뒷받침하는 사항을 가리킨다. 독자에게 요지를 이해하고 받아들여도록 하는 것이다. 주요 세부 사항은 문단의 요지와 함께 문단의 기본 골격을 이룬다. 이에 반해, 부속 세부 사항은 주요 세부 사항을 설명하거나 예시하거나 달리 풀이해 주는 사항을 말한다.

모범 문단

세부 사항의 위계를 분석하다 보면, 문단의 문장을 요지에 대한 상대적 중요성에 따라 다루기 때문에 자연스럽게 논리적으로 사고하는 연습을 하게 된다. 다음은 이상적인 세부 사항의 위계의 예이다.

요지(주제문)
주요 세부 사항
부속 세부 사항
부속 세부 사항
주요 세부 사항
부속 세부 사항
부속 세부 사항
결론

다음 글은 위의 문단 모형을 예시하는 글인데, 글을 읽고 주요 세부 사항과 부속 세부 사항을 직접 나눠 보자.

① There are three kinds of book owners. ② The first has all the standard sets and best-sellers — unread, untouched. ③ This individual owns wood-pulp and ink, not books. ④ The second has a great many books — a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. ⑤ This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance. ⑥ The third has a few books or many — every one of them dog-eared, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back. ⑦ This man owns books.

Words & Phrases

dip into ~을 대충 읽다

dog-eared 책장 모서리가 접힌

scribble 갈겨쓰다

①의 문장이 책을 소유하는 데 세 종류의 사람이 있다는 문단의 요지를 제시하는 주제문인데, 이 요지를 ②, ④, ⑥이 예시하고 있다. 이들 주요 세부 사항은 책을 소유하는 방법을 설명하고 있는데, 이들 방법에 대해 ③, ⑤, ⑦이 각각 부연 설명하고 있다. 이들 문장들이 문단의 부속 세부 사항인 것이다.



주요 세부 사항을 찾는 유용한 두 가지 방법

글을 쓸 때 독자의 주의를 문단의 주요 세부 사항으로 돌리게 하는 방법으로는 다음 두 가지가 있다.

- 서두어(opening phrases)
- 첨가어(additional words)

서두어는 흔히 앞으로 일련의 세부 사항이 이어질 것이라는 것을 가리킨다. 첨가어는 흔히 이들 각각의 세부 사항을 이끈다. 이 두 단서를 유용하게 사용하면 문단의 주요 세부 사항을 손쉽게 찾을 수 있는데, 흔히 문단에 이 두 가지가 함께 사용된다.

서두어

문단은 흔히 요지와 이유, 예, 과정 등의 세부 사항으로 나뉘는데, 서두어는 어떤 유형의 세부 사항이 이어질지 알려준다.

대표적인 서두어

several kinds of	a few causes	a few reasons
two advantages	several characteristics	three factors
four steps	among the results	

위의 표현들은 어떤 세부 사항이 올 것인지에 대해서 뿐만 아니라 몇 개의 세부 사항이 올 것인지에 대해서도 알려준다. 예를 들어, 세부 사항으로 장점 두 개, 요인 세 개, 과정 네 개 등이 이어질 것을 짐작할 수 있다.

다음 글을 읽고, 문단의 서두어와 주요 세부 사항을 나열해 보자.

There are several popular solutions to the problem of child care for working couples. The most popular solution is to leave children with relatives. Another common solution is for each parent to work different hours so that either the mother or father is home to care for the children. Also, many parents take their children to day-care centers.

서두어: several popular solutions

- 주요 세부 사항: 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

첫째 문장인 주제문에 나타나 있듯이, 주요 세부 사항의 유형은 맞벌이 부부의 육아 문제에 대한 일반적 해결책이다. 주요 세부 사항으로 친척에게 아이 맡기기, 각기 다른 시간에 일하기, 탁아소에 아이 맡기기가 언급되어 있다.

첨가어

주요 세부 사항을 이끄는 첨가어로 다음과 같은 것이 있다.

대표적인 첨가어

one	first of all	in addition	furthermore
first	also	next	last of all
second	another	moreover	finally

맛별이 부부의 육아 문제에 관한 앞의 글에서 마지막 두 주요 세부 사항이 첨가어에 의해 이끌리고 있다. (Another common solution / Also, many parents)

첨가어를 활용한 주요 세부 사항 파악을 위한 연습으로 8강의 4번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

① In my study on Greek and American oral narrative styles, I found that many of the features that Greek speakers used in telling what happened in a film they had seen could be understood as serving the goal of telling good stories. ② For example, they used details to support an interpretation of the film's message; they were comparatively free in their interpretation of events; and they judged the behavior of the characters in the film. ③ These and other features highlighted the interpersonal involvement between the speakers and their audience. ④ In contrast, the Americans in the study seemed to be performing a memory task, including more details and emphasizing temporal order for the sake of accuracy. ⑤ In this, they conventionally ignored the involvement of the audience and tried to perform an objective task.

위 ①의 일부 내용(In my study on Greek and American oral narrative styles)으로부터 이 글의 주제가 그리스인과 미국인의 이야기 방식의 차이점임을 알 수 있다. ①의 나머지 내용이 그리스인의 이야기 방식을 개관하고, ④가 미국인의 이야기 방식을 설명하고 있다는 점에서 이 둘이 주요 세부 사항이 된다. 그리스인이 이야기를 잘 전하기 위해 여러 방법을 사용한다는 주요 세부 사항을 ②로 예시하고 ③으로 그 효과를 설명하고 있다. 반면에, 정확성을 위해 미국인이 많은 내용을 시간적 순서에 의해 말하려고 한다는 주요 세부 사항을 ⑤로 보충·설명하고 있다.



Zoom In

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 18번 •

As you are well aware, a great tragedy took place in our city last week. Some faulty electrical wiring led to a fire breaking out and eventually destroying an entire block of homes in the suburbs. From the very beginning it was fanned by strong winds, but it would not have spread so far and so quickly, if our firefighters had been able to arrive at the scene in time. Our city has only one fire station located downtown. Would you please establish a new fire station in our area, since you are mayor of our city? We are in urgent need of one. I look forward to your response.

- ① 소방서 신설을 건의하려고
- ② 강풍 대비 훈련을 통보하려고
- ③ 전기 시설의 교체를 촉구하려고
- ④ 소방 시설의 현대화를 제안하려고
- ⑤ 소방관의 조속한 파견을 요청하려고

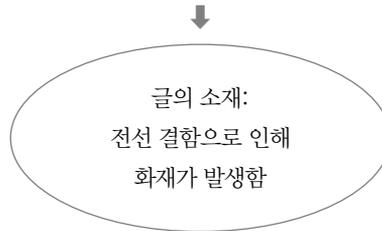
Words & Phrases

- be well aware 익히 알고 있다
- electrical wiring 전선
- fan [불·불꽃을] (부채질하여) 일으키다, 거세게 하다
- mayor 시장(市長)
- tragedy 비극
- break out 발생하다, 발발하다
- faulty 결함[결점]이 있는, 불완전한
- suburb 교외, 도시 주변의 주택지
- locate 자리 잡다, 위치하다

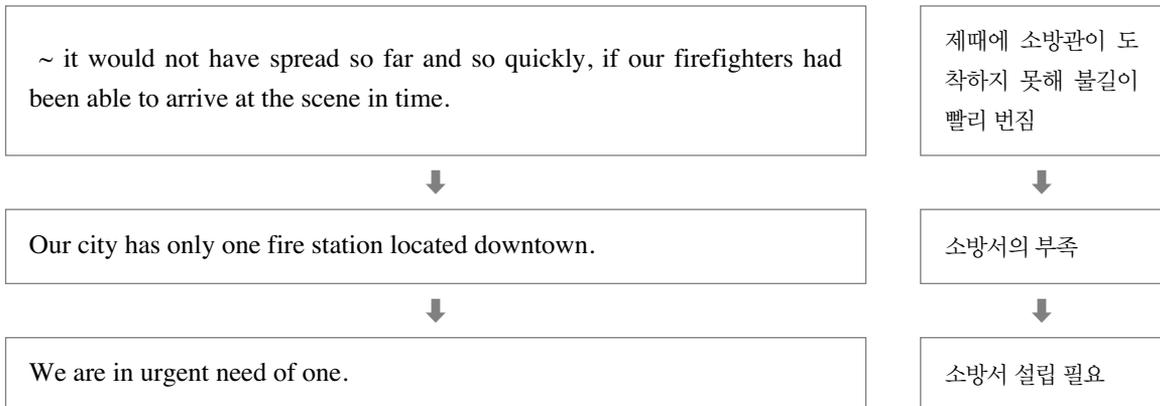
Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 반복적인 어휘와 표현을 통해 글에서 중점적으로 다루고 있는 소재를 파악한다.

- ~ a great tragedy took place ~
- Some faulty electrical wiring led to a fire breaking out ~
- ~ destroying an entire block of homes ~
- ~ our firefighters, ~ one fire station ~



2 단계 소재와 관련하여 필자가 처한 상황이 무엇인지 파악한다.



3 단계 글쓴이와 독자와의 관계를 파악하고, 필자의 어조나 심적 태도 등을 종합하여 글의 목적을 파악한다.

‘Would you please establish a new fire station in our area, since you are mayor of our city?’라는 문장을 통해 글쓴이와 독자와의 관계가 ‘시민과 시장’이라는 것을 알 수 있으며, 부탁하는 표현을 통해 글쓴이의 목적이 소방서 신설을 건의하기 위한 것임을 명확히 알 수 있다.

1 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When young women are asked what their greatest need is here at Sanders University, the first response is always a women's house. They desire to live in a place of fellowship, safety, and community. We have obtained the approval of the university to proceed with our plans to acquire a building to house up to twenty female students. But we still need your help. Would you consider helping us financially? Our specific challenge is for 100 individuals or families to commit to giving \$100 a month for 12 months beginning in January 2013. These funds, combined with what has already been given, will put us well on our way to being able to have the residence ready for the Fall 2016 semester. Donations can be sent to the address as shown on the letterhead above, or through PayPal.

- ① 동창회비 납부 방법을 안내하려고
- ② 사회복지회관의 설계를 의뢰하려고
- ③ 여성 인권을 위한 캠페인을 홍보하려고
- ④ 기숙사 확보를 위한 기부금을 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 주거환경 개선에 참여할 봉사자를 모집하려고

2

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

This survey is a dissertation research study on computer technology in the University of Jordan in higher education. Technology is an increasingly important aspect of the educational process. The better we understand how students interact with technology in the classroom, the better we can design curricula to ensure that students will become competitive at school and in the marketplace. Your input represents a crucial step in this process. The survey is composed of two main sections. The first section represents your general information while the second section represents your attitude toward computers. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. Any information that is obtained in connection with this study and that can be identified with you will remain confidential. When you complete your survey, please return it to the instructor.

* dissertation (박사) 학위 논문

- ① 컴퓨터 교육의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ② 무분별한 신상 정보 공개에 항의하려고
- ③ 설문 조사의 취지와 내용을 설명하려고
- ④ 연구 중심의 교육과정 편성을 촉구하려고
- ⑤ 첨단 기자재를 활용한 수업을 장려하려고

3

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Warm Heart Organization is starting its annual drive on Friday, April 5th, 2013. We realize that there are many demands on your resources and those of your employees, but we hope you will once again support this worthwhile cause. In the past, your company has been one of the leaders in this drive. We know that your employees might not have much money to give, but we need donations now more than ever. Please let us count on the giving spirit of your generous employees to help us make a difference to so many who need our help. This year we're hoping that each company will open its heart and match the contributions of its employees. When you send in your tax-deductible donation, you can be assured that you are helping members of the community who desperately need the care we provide. Thank you so much for your continued support.

* tax-deductible 세금을 공제받을 수 있는

- ① 미납 세금 납부를 독촉하려고
- ② 자원봉사 활동 회원을 모집하려고
- ③ 월급에서 공제된 내역을 알려주려고
- ④ 불우이웃 돕기 기부금을 모금하려고
- ⑤ 회사 살리기 운동 참여를 부탁하려고

4

다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Health care programs have always been an important part of our commitment to employees at Northern Industries, Inc. We are proud that our total benefits package continues to rank among the best in the country. Such a comprehensive package does not come cheaply. In the last decade, health care costs alone have risen over 300 percent. Just two years ago our monthly health care cost for each employee was \$515. It rose to \$569 last year. We were able to absorb that jump without increasing your contribution. But this year's hike to \$639 forces us to ask you to share the increase. To maintain your current health care benefits, you will be paying \$119 a month. Northern continues to pay the major portion of your health care program (\$520 each month). We think it's a wise investment.

- ① 의료보험료를 납부한 내역을 설명하려고
- ② 의료보험 운영 제도 개선을 촉구하려고
- ③ 의료보험료를 인상하게 되었음을 알리려고
- ④ 의료보험 공단에 투자해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 의료보험 재정이 악화된 원인에 대해 해명하려고



Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 사건과 상황을 파악한다.

필자의 주변에서 일어나는 일을 통하여 필자가 처한 상황을 파악해 보자.

나는 시야에 떠오르는 아름답고 넓게 뻗은 해안선을 보았다.
 (I watched the beautiful stretch of the shoreline as it floated into view.)
 나는 이런 미지의 땅에서 성공을 찾기 위한 훌륭한 계획으로 꽉 차 있었다.
 (I was full of great plans to find success in this unknown land.)
 어떻게 나의 꿈이 현실이 될지에 대해 생각하는 것이 내게 큰 즐거움을 주었다.
 (It gave me great pleasure to think about how my dream would become a reality.)

2 단계 심경을 보여 주는 어구를 확인한다.

심경을 추측할 수 있는 표현을 본문에서 찾아보자.

I watched the beautiful stretch of the shoreline as it floated into view. How **wonderful** it was! After two days at sea, I finally saw the land of infinite opportunities. There it was before me — **smiling and inviting**; it was difficult for anyone to decline that invitation. I was full of **great plans** to find **success** in this unknown land. I had accepted a job offer from Dr. Gilbert, who had opened a medical clinic at an inland village last year. It gave me **great pleasure** to think about how **my dream** would become a reality. I looked again at the coast. The line of distant mountains and shapes of houses were gradually emerging through the mist. They welcomed me with **endless promises**.

3 단계 상황과 표현을 종합하여 필자의 심경을 판단한다.

필자가 처한 상황: 미지의 땅에 도착하기 전에 그곳에서 벌어질 일들과 자신의 꿈을 실현시킬 수 있음에 대한 기대와 희망을 가지고 있는 상태이다.

☞ 필자의 심경: '신나고 희망에 찬(excited and hopeful)' 심경이라고 판단할 수 있다.

1 다음 글에 드러난 소년의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The boy went around along the edge of the reef, lowered his sail, and dropped overboard the lump of coral which served as anchor. Then he took out his fishline and baited the hook with a piece of crab meat. He wanted to enjoy to the full this new sensation of confidence in himself, this freedom from the sea's threat. He looked back at the land fondly, but without longing. The high peak, purple in the fading light, stood against the sky. The valleys were shadowed with mystery. All these weeks he had lived close to this island and been grateful for its gift. But he had been born on a low island and all his life had been spent in the spaciousness of open sea and wind-swept palms. The sea was as much his element as the land.

* reef 암초

- ① bored
- ② satisfied
- ③ scared
- ④ curious
- ⑤ regretful

2

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

From somewhere behind Amanda there was suddenly a faint clicking noise, and a dim light appeared. It seemed to be coming from inside the closet, shining dimly through the curtain and the long strands of beads that Amanda had hung in front of the closet door. In the center of the faint glow of light, a dark shape emerged. It was unclear but definitely human-shaped — a round head with two long glowing eyes above a neck and shoulders. No other physical features appeared on the face, and the eyes glowed more and more intensely, molded into the stark blackness of the face. David blinked his eyes and shook his head, but the figure just wiggled in constant motion, as if swaying against the wind.

- ① noisy and festive
- ② calm and peaceful
- ③ sad and miserable
- ④ solemn and sacred
- ⑤ scary and mysterious

5 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today I participated in community service work in a garden area. What was great to see there was that most of the students barely took 20 minutes to finish their lunch. After lunch the mowing students divided up their areas for the rest of the day, and the shrubby students decided to finish another area towards the back of the garden. The students in charge of the vegetables got right back to work, and I found myself starting weeding again with the girls. We planted about 30 smaller flowers together and felt really good when we looked at the work from a distance. The hard work I put in the five hours was there, and I felt elated. I had no idea that I was in for such a meaningful experience through gardening. I realized that when people work hard together for a common goal, great work is accomplished.

*shrubby 관목, 관목 숲

- ① proud and satisfied
- ② calm and relieved
- ③ worried and concerned
- ④ ashamed and humiliated
- ⑤ frustrated and disappointed

6 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

A deep silence prevailed over the countryside, broken only by the sound of the northeast wind whistling through the black branches, wailing about the house, dying in gusts along the corridors. The hard frost had purified the air, and held the earth in its grip; the roads gave back every sound with the hard metallic ring which always strikes us with a new surprise; the heavy footsteps of some belated reveler, or a cab returning to Paris, could be heard for a long distance with unusual distinctness. Out in the courtyard a few dead leaves blown by some swirling gust found a voice for the night which had been silent. It was one of those sharp, frosty evenings that wring barren expressions of pity from our selfish ease for travelers and the poor.

*reveler 술 마시고 떠드는 사람

- ① festive
- ② peaceful
- ③ hopeful
- ④ dreary
- ⑤ urgent

7

다음 글에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

How does someone without short-term memory make his or her way in the world? How can I drive to work if I can't remember why I got in the car? How can I ever make new friends if I can't remember a face? In the face of these challenges, Leonard in his resourcefulness comes up with a "system." The system is simple: *writing*. Leonard's navigation through existence is governed by writing, by a collection of texts and notes — coupled with Polaroid photographs — that substitute for memory. His pockets are filled with little texts, some written on napkins, others written on Polaroids, all providing the framework for him to understand his world. In his pocket is a snapshot of his Jaguar with the text "My Car" to remind him which vehicle in the parking lot belongs to him. All his acquaintances are noted in a similar way.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ① anxious | ② sorrowful |
| ③ enthusiastic | ④ disbelieving |
| ⑤ matter-of-fact | |

8

다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

I didn't have a watch, but in what seemed like a very short time, I was on the distinctive final ice field. By now the entire sky was covered with clouds. It looked easier to keep angling to the left but quicker to go straight for the top. Anxious about being caught by a storm high on the peak and without shelter, I opted for the direct route. The ice steepened and thinned. I swung my left ice ax and struck rock. I aimed for another spot, and once again it glanced off unyielding diorite with a dull clank. And again, and again. It was a reprise of my first attempt on the north face. Looking between my legs, I stole a glance at the glacier more than two thousand feet below. My heart sank and my head pounded. Forty-five feet above me the wall eased back onto the sloping summit shoulder.

* diorite 섬록암

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ① lively and festive | ② tense and frightening |
| ③ boring and lonely | ④ quiet and peaceful |
| ⑤ funny and exciting | |



글쓰기의 목적

글의 이면에는 어떤 특정 목적을 가지고 어떤 특정 관점에서 그 글을 쓴 글쓴이가 있다. 같은 뜻의 메시지라도 목적과 관점에 따라 달리 이해될 수 있기 때문에 글의 내용을 비판적인 시각에서 따지기 위해서는 글쓴이가 글을 쓴 의도나 목적이 무엇이고, 글쓴이가 글의 주제에 대해 어떤 태도를 가지고 있는지를 이해해야 한다. 글쓴이는 글을 쓸 때 나름대로의 이유를 가지고 있다. 이를 글의 목적이라고 한다. 글쓴이가 글을 쓰는 목적은 크게 다음과 같다.

보고하기 어떤 주제에 대하여 정보를 주기 위해서 글쓴이가 독자에게 사실을 제공한다. 이런 목적을 가진 글의 특징은 다음과 같다.

- 의견(opinions)보다 사실(facts)을 제시
 - 반복을 피함
 - 정보를 명확하게 전달 – 주제를 소개하고 이를 발전시킴
- 〈예〉
- Make a plan to help you try and give up smoking. Plan the date you'll give up and how you'll try to deal with temptations.
 - Fall term: Your child will be covering simple fractions during weeks 1-6.

설득하기 사실을 제공할 수도 있지만, 글쓴이가 어떤 주제에 대하여 자신의 주장에 독자가 동의하도록 유도하는 의견을 제시한다. 이런 목적을 가진 글의 특징은 다음과 같다.

- 단어의 반복
 - 대문자 표현, 느낌표, 수사 의문문
 - 감정에 호소하는 일방적인 주장
 - 유머 활용
- 〈예〉
- SPECIAL OFFER! Buy today! Would you want to miss this SPECIAL offer?
 - I really think that you need this holiday. You have been working very hard lately and are so worn out. Just think of how nice it will be to lie on the beach in the sunshine.

묘사하기 글쓴이가 자신이 묘사하고 있는 것을 독자들이 마음속으로 그릴 수 있도록 사물의 특징을 보고 들은 대로 적는다. 이런 목적을 가진 글의 특징은 다음과 같다.

- 기술적인 형용사와 부사의 사용
- 비유의 사용: something is like something else
- 오감의 사용: how it feels, smells, looks, sounds and tastes

〈예〉

- The morning air was fresh and sharp as Bill walked down the street.
- The road was slippery and cold beneath his feet like a wet fish.

즐겁게 하기 독자의 감각이나 상상력에 호소하면서 글쓴이가 허구나 실제 사실을 통해 다양한 방법으로 독자에게 흥미를 제공한다. 이런 목적을 가진 글의 특징은 다음과 같다.

- 독자의 관심을 끄는 참신한 소재
- 익살스러운 표현의 사용
- 반어(상황적, 언어적) 수반

〈예〉

- Fred believes in a seafood diet: when he sees food, he eats it.
- The best time to be in New York is in the spring. The warmer weather makes being robbed more pleasant.

수능 시험에서의 글의 목적

수능 시험에서의 글의 목적 문제는 앞에서 언급한 일반적인 목적보다 더욱 구체적인 목적을 묻는다. 이러한 구체적인 글의 목적을 어떻게 파악할 수 있는지 알아보기 위해서 11강의 4번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

Health care programs have always been an important part of our commitment to employees at Northern Industries, Inc. We are proud that our total benefits package continues to rank among the best in the country. Such a comprehensive package does not come cheaply. In the last decade, health care costs alone have risen over 300 percent. Just two years ago our monthly health care cost for each employee was \$515. It rose to \$569 last year. We were able to absorb that jump without increasing your contribution. But this year's hike to \$639 forces us to ask you to share the increase. To maintain your current health care benefits, you will be paying \$119 a month. Northern continues to pay the major portion of your health care program (\$520 each month). We think it's a wise investment.

구체적인 글의 목적을 파악하기 위해서는 다음 단계를 밟는 것이 효과적이다.

첫째 글의 요지를 파악하라. 위 글의 요지는 보험료가 금년에 639달러로 대폭 인상되어 어쩔 수 없이 사원들에게 그 인상분을 분담해 줄 것을 부탁드릴 수밖에 없다고 말하는 문장(But this year's hike to \$639 forces us to ask you to share the increase.)에 나타나 있다.

둘째 글쓴이의 목적이 앞의 네 가지 중 어느 것인지 결정하라. 위의 글은 단순히 정보를 제공하거나 사물을 묘사하거나 독자를 즐겁게 하기 위한 것이 아니라 독자를 설득하기 위한 글이다.

셋째 글의 요지와 글쓴이의 목적으로부터 위 글이 사원들에게 그 인상분을 분담해 줄 것을 요청하기 위한 글이라는 것을 알 수 있다.



어조, 분위기 또는 심경

어조란 글쓴이가 글의 주제에 대해 가지고 있는 태도를 말한다. 어조는 글의 세부 사항이나 글쓴이가 선택하는 단어들을 통해서 표현된다. 화자가 목소리에 감정을 실어 표현하듯이, 글쓴이도 희망, 슬픔, 존경, 혐오 따위의 다양한 감정을 표현할 수 있다. 독자가 비록 글쓴이의 얼굴도 볼 수 없고 말소리도 들을 수 없지만, 주제에 대한 글쓴이의 태도가 비판적인지(pessimistic), 슬픈지(sorrowful), 모욕적인지(insulting), 낙관적인지(optimistic), 동정적인지(sympathetic), 진지한지(serious), 정직한지(honest), 아니면 또 다른 어떤 상태인지를 구별할 수 있다. 따라서 어조의 이해는 글쓴이가 쓴 글을 이해하는 데 중요한 부분이 된다. 어조를 명확하게 이해하기 위해서 친구에게 심한 말을 한 사람이 자신의 심경을 토로하는 것을 예로 들어 보자. 같은 사건을 말하고 있지만, 어조가 달라짐에 따라 많은 차이가 생긴다.

- (a) “I just said that three times to my friend when he laughed at me.”

어조(심경): matter-of-fact, objective

“친구가 저를 비웃었을 때 세 번 그런 말을 했어요.” → 매우 객관적이고 담담한 사실 표현

- (b) “How could I ever have said that to him? I just can’t believe I said that!”

어조(심경): shocked, disbelieving

“어떻게 내가 그런 말을 그에게 했던 말입니까? 나는 내가 그렇게 말했다는 걸 도무지 믿을 수가 없어요!” → 상당한 충격을 받고 자신이 한 말을 불신

- (c) “Oh, my goodness. I said that to my friend. How can I ever be forgiven for this stupid act?”

어조(심경) : regretful

“세상에, 내가 친구에게 그런 말을 하다니. 이 멍청한 행위를 어찌 용서 받을 수 있겠습니까?” → 자신이 행한 일에 대한 후회

이렇듯 같은 사건도 그 사건을 바라보는 태도에 따라서 다르게 표현될 수 있고, 이렇게 달리 표현되는 어조에 따라서 독자가 받는 느낌도 달라진다. 대표적인 어조에는 다음과 같은 것들이 있다.

straightforward	fearful	playful	matter-of-fact
anxious	tolerant	objective	tragic
ironic	serious	self-pitying	arrogant
solemn	disbelieving	revengeful	bitter
surprised	optimistic	sorrowful	regretful
pessimistic	depressed	sympathetic	desperate
distressed	loving	sentimental	angry
forgiving	light-hearted	critical	excited
amused	cruel	cheerful	humorous
hesitant	joyful	festive	honest
formal	informal	intimate	elevated

어조, 분위기 또는 심경 파악 전략

1단계 어조나 심경은 글의 내용에 의해 결정된다.

(마음의 축제를 다루는 글은 자연히 글의 분위기가 축제 기분(festive)일 것이다.)

2단계 어조나 심경은 글의 내용을 구성하는 세부 사항의 선택에 의해 결정된다.

3단계 어조나 심경은 필자가 사용하는 어휘 또는 언어 구사 방법에 의해 결정된다.

어조와 때로는 같은 개념으로, 때로는 다른 개념으로 사용되는 것이 글의 분위기이다. 글의 어조가 필자의 글의 주제에 대한 태도라면, 분위기는 글이 독자의 마음속에 만들어내는 일반적인 느낌이나 기분이다. 따라서 분위기는 글의 배경이 자아내는, 글의 등장인물 사이를 감도는 정서적 색채이다. 글쓴이가 등장인물의 정서에 동감하고 이 정서가 글의 배경에 반영될 때, 글쓴이의 어조와 글의 분위기는 동일한 것이 된다.

글의 분위기를 효율적으로 파악하기 위해서는 98쪽의 대표적인 어조나 분위기를 예시하는 색채어(coloring words)를 잘 익혀야 한다. 색채어는 대개의 경우 명사를 수식하는 형용사나 동사를 수식하는 부사인데, 이것들이 글에 색채를 입힌다. 따라서 능숙한 독자는 글의 배경을 달리 묘사한다면, 어떻게 글을 쓸 수 있을지 생각해 보고, 이들 색채어를 찾아서 어떤 감정적 색채가 글의 전반에 깔려있는지 판단할 줄 알아야 한다. 만약 글의 배경을 설명하는 표현으로 low and flat river banks, no songs of birds, no moving lights and shadows, hour after hour, changeless glare, as slowly as time itself 등이 나왔다면, 글의 분위기가 매우 단조로움을 알 수 있을 것이다.

글의 어조를 파악하는 연습으로, 12강의 7번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

How does someone without short-term memory make his or her way in the world? How can I drive to work if I can't remember why I got in the car? How can I ever make new friends if I can't remember a face? In the face of these challenges, Leonard in his resourcefulness comes up with a "system." The system is simple: *writing*. Leonard's navigation through existence is governed by writing, by a collection of texts and notes — coupled with Polaroid photographs — that substitute for memory. His pockets are filled with little texts, some written on napkins, others written on Polaroids, all providing the framework for him to understand his world. In his pocket is a snapshot of his Jaguar with the text "My Car" to remind him which vehicle in the parking lot belongs to him. All his acquaintances are noted in a similar way.

위 글은 단기 기억력을 상실한 Leonard가 단기 기억을 대신하는 필기로 어떻게 정상적인 생활을 할 수 있는지를 사실적인 예를 들어 설명하고 있기 때문에, 글에 나타난 어조로 사실적(matter-of-fact) 어조가 가장 적절하다. 단기 기억력을 상실한 사람이 어떻게 정상적인 생활을 할 수 있을지에 대한 의구심을 나타내는 질문보다는 Leonard가 장애를 극복하기 위해 애쓴 노력의 기술에 글의 초점이 맞춰져 있다.



Zoom In

다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 41번 •

Apologies often fail. One reason apologies fail is that the “offender” and the “victim” usually see the event differently. Examining personal narratives, researchers have found that those who cause harm tend to minimize the offense — probably to protect themselves from shame and guilt. They also tend to downplay the consequences of their actions. ① These tendencies can inflame the anger of the hurt person, who, in contrast, may see an offense as bigger than it really is. ② When sincere apologies are offered in an ordinary human relationship, they are readily accepted by the victims and reconciliations ensue. ③ Those who are hurt tend to see the act as one with severe consequences and as part of an ongoing pattern that is inexcusable and immoral. ④ Each person has his or her own truth, and there is distortion on both sides. ⑤ Therefore, to apologize sincerely we must first listen attentively to how the other person really feels about what happened — not simply assert what we think happened.

Words & Phrases

- offender 남의 감정을 해치는 사람, 범죄자
- downplay 대단치 않게 생각하다
- inflame 격앙시키다, 악화시키다
- reconciliation 화해
- ensue 잇달아 일어나다
- inexcusable 용서할 수 없는

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 글의 요지나 주제를 중심으로 하여 전체 글의 흐름이 무엇인지 파악해 본다.

전체 글의 흐름	→	잘못을 한 사람과 상처를 입은 사람은 둘 사이에 있었던 일을 보는 시각이 달라서, 한쪽에서 사과를 하더라도 상대방이 잘 받아들이지 못한다는 내용에 대해 쓴 글이다.
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2 단계 각 문장들이 전체 흐름과 잘 어울리는지 확인해 본다.

①번 문장	→	가해자가 사건을 축소하려는 경향은 피해자의 분노를 격화시키며, 이에 비해 피해자는 사건을 실제보다 더 크게 생각하는 경향이 있음 (○)
②번 문장	→	인간관계에서 가해자의 진심 어린 사과는 피해자에 의해 쉽게 받아들여짐 (×)
③번 문장	→	피해자는 가해 행위를 심각한 결과를 수반하는 것으로 보며, 용서할 수 없는 비도덕적인 것의 일부로 봄 (○)
④번 문장	→	양쪽 모두 나름대로의 진실을 가지고 있고 사실에 대한 왜곡을 지니고 있음 (○)
⑤번 문장	→	그러므로 진정한 사과를 위해서는 사건에 대한 자신의 주장보다는 상대방이 어떻게 느끼는지 주의 깊게 들어 보아야 함 (○)

3 단계 흐름에서 벗어난 문장을 찾아 없앤 후에 나머지 문장들의 흐름이 자연스러우는지 확인한다.

②의 When sincere apologies are offered in an ordinary human relationship, they are readily accepted by the victims and reconciliations ensue. 라는 문장을 빼면, 나머지 문장들의 내용이 ‘잘못을 한 사람과 상처를 입은 사람은 둘 사이에 있었던 일을 보는 시각이 달라서, 한쪽에서 사과를 하더라도 상대방이 잘 받아들이지 못한다’는 전체 글의 흐름으로 잘 모아진다.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Looking back, scientists have uncovered a mountain of evidence that Mayan leaders were aware for many centuries of their uncertain dependence on rainfall. ① Water shortages were not only understood but also recorded and planned for. ② The Mayans enforced conservation during low rainfall years, tightly regulating the types of crops grown, the use of public water, and food rationing. ③ During the first half of their three-thousand-year reign, the Mayans continued to build larger underground artificial lakes and containers to store rainwater for drought months. ④ Often the most important religious temples sat atop the towering Mayan pyramids, presumably as the closest place to the heavens. ⑤ As impressive as their elaborately decorated temples were, their efficient systems for collecting and warehousing water were masterpieces in design and engineering.

*rationing 배급

2

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The Greeks' belief that individuals were in charge of their own lives and free to act as they chose fueled a tradition of debate. ① Homer, a Greek poet, makes it clear that a man is defined by his ability to debate like a warrior is defined by his courage. ② A commoner could challenge even a king and not only live to tell the tale, but occasionally sway an audience to his side. ③ Debates occurred in the marketplace, the political assembly, and even in military settings. ④ As striking as the Greeks' freedom was their sense of curiosity about the world. ⑤ Uniquely among ancient civilizations, great matters of state, as well as the most ordinary questions, were often decided by public, rhetorical combat rather than by authoritarian order.

3

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a fall 2000 article, “Trafficking in Misery: The Primate Trade,” Linda Howard and Dena Jones highlighted the problem of the international primate trade, including many species of monkeys, chimpanzees, and orangutans. ① The authors claim that illegal trafficking of primates is accelerating the decline of our closest living relatives to the point of near extinction. ② They estimate that more than 30,000 wild-caught primates are sold on the international market each year. ③ Interpol, the international police agency, maintains that the illegal wildlife trade is a multibillion-dollar-a-year business, second only to drugs as a worldwide black market. ④ Experts warn drug trafficking on the web has soared as Internet use has become commonplace, presenting far more challenges than traditional trafficking. ⑤ The animals are sold for food, for use in laboratory research, for exhibition, and as companions for private individuals. * trafficking 밀매

4

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Earthquakes can devastate rigidly constructed buildings, but damage-control technology largely attributed to Japanese and U.S. engineers has made structures less vulnerable to nature’s assaults. ① Using machines that simulate earthquakes, scientists study the effects of quakes on tall buildings, bridges, nuclear power plants, gas tanks, oil pipelines, and even household equipment such as refrigerators and ranges. ② What they learn helps engineers build structures that absorb and dissipate a quake’s destructive energy. ③ The Osaka World Trade Center Building in Tokyo, for example, uses a computer-directed sliding weight to shift the structure’s center of gravity when the Earth trembles or the wind rises. ④ Japan has an impressive level of readiness and is tracking survivors and rescuing survivors with their army of search and rescue robots. ⑤ To dampen shock, another method uses alternating layers of steel and rubber between a building’s base and foundation. * dissipate 분산시키다



5

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Extremes of temperature will affect architectural design requirements in order to ensure that the internal environment is comfortable and habitable. ① For example, cold weather necessitates thick, insulated walls to keep internal temperatures manageable. ② Architecture can be symbolic and have meaning associated with it; this could be religious, a cathedral for example, or an association with national identity, such as government offices. ③ Similarly, reducing the glazing used in a building that is located in a very cold climate will reduce the building's heat loss. ④ Conversely, hot weather requires designs that encourage cooling, use light materials and incorporate features that prevent sunlight from heating internal spaces. ⑤ In these climates, architectural designs need to encourage cross ventilation in structures to keep the internal temperatures cool.

*glazing 창유리

6

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is nothing new in the realization of music's therapeutic and mood-changing properties. ① In the earliest societies shamans used repetitive rhythmic drum beats to induce altered states of consciousness and mood. ② Martin Luther noted that nothing on earth is so well suited to make the sad merry, the merry sad, to give courage to the despairing, to make the proud humble, to lessen envy and hate, as music. ③ Many writers and philosophers have pointed to the particular ability of music to touch the emotions rather than the intellect and to create atmosphere. ④ Music creates images and specific sensations in each of our own minds, but the images and sensations are not precisely the same (or even close to being the same) for all listeners. ⑤ As Honoré de Balzac observed, "Music appeals to the heart; it communicates ideas directly, like perfume."

7

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Members of a given culture have certain shared expectations of appropriate social behavior, the motivations of others, and accepted outcomes of communicative interactions. ① Such expectations are largely the result of the enculturation process that normal individuals are exposed to as a functioning member of a set culture. ② Individuals are socialized to accept relatively narrow ranges of behavior as appropriate; members of a culture learn to do things in a certain way and to regard the behaviors surrounding these activities as proper. ③ The only real way to overcome cultural bias is to explore as many cultures as possible. ④ Thus, contact with another culture leads to “shock” as individuals are confronted with different values, beliefs, attitudes, worldviews, and customs. ⑤ These individuals face disparate assumptions about the role of language; the nature, importance, and power of social relationships; and the construction and maintenance of identity.

* enculturation 문화 적응, 문화화(文化化)

8

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There was a time in the United States when people owned slaves, when women were not allowed to vote, and when children worked long hours for shockingly low pay in unhealthy conditions. ① But small groups of abolitionists, suffragettes, and child welfare advocates saw things more clearly than their peers and worked tirelessly to change public opinion about each of these issues. ② The views of the broader public were changed in each case, and minority opinion became the opinion of the majority. ③ Examples such as these remind us that although conformity pressures can be powerful, majority opinion does not always prevail. ④ Members of minority groups are prone to discrimination in the countries and societies in which they live. ⑤ Not only can conformity pressure be resisted, but minority voices can be heard sufficiently clearly that the prevailing majority opinion can be changed.

* suffragette (20세기 초 영국과 미국의) 여성 참정권 운동가



Zoom In

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 44번 •

Despite such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians, follow-up research demonstrated that voters did not realize their bias.

Research has shown that we automatically assign to good-looking individuals such favorable traits as talent, kindness, honesty, and intelligence. (①) Furthermore, we make these judgements without being aware that physical attractiveness plays a role in the process. (②) Some consequences of this unconscious assumption that “good-looking equals good” scare me. (③) For example, a study of the 1974 Canadian federal elections found that attractive candidates received more than two and a half times as many votes as unattractive candidates. (④) In fact, 73 percent of Canadian voters surveyed denied in the strongest possible terms that their votes had been influenced by physical appearance; only 14 percent even allowed for the possibility of such influence. (⑤) Voters can deny the impact of attractiveness on electability all they want, but evidence has continued to confirm its troubling presence.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| • favoritism 편파, 편애 | • follow-up research 추적 연구 | • bias 편견, 편향 |
| • assign 부여하다 | • trait 특성 | • intelligence 지능 |
| • attractiveness 매력 | • consequence 결과 | • unconscious 무의식적인 |
| • assumption 추정, 상정 | • candidate (선거의) 입후보자 | • impact 영향 |
| • confirm 확인해 주다 | | |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 주어진 문장과 본문에서 반복적으로 나오는 개념이나 유사 개념을 확인한다.

favoritism toward handsome politicians, bias, automatically assign, good-looking individuals, favorable traits, without being aware, physical attractiveness, unconscious assumption, “good-looking equals good”, attractive candidates, many votes, influenced by physical appearance, impact of attractiveness on electability

2 단계 1단계의 어구 목록으로부터 주제와 요지를 파악한다.

① 주제

신체적 매력에 영향을 받는 편파적 판단

② 요지

사람들은 신체적 매력에 영향을 받아 무의식적으로 편파적 판단에 이르게 된다.

3 단계 본문 중 흐름이 부자연스러운 곳을 파악한다.

연구 결과: 우리는 잘 생긴 사람에게 호의적 특성을 무심코 부여한다. →

신체적 매력이 한몫을 한다는 것을 의식하지 못한 채 판단을 내린다. →

‘잘 생긴 것이 선이다’는 이러한 무의식적 추정의 결과가 겹이 난다. →

선거의 예: 매력적인 입후보자가 그렇지 않은 입후보자를 압도했다. →

유권자의 약 3/4이 투표에 미친 신체적 외모의 영향을 부인했다. →

유권자들은 매력의 영향을 부인할 수 있지만, 그것은 상존한다. →

4 단계 주어진 문장의 단서를 활용하여 정답을 확인한다.

Despite such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians, follow-up research demonstrated that voters did not realize their bias.

such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians는 (④) 바로 앞 문장에 소개된 캐나다 연방 선거에서 드러난 유권자의 투표 행태를 가리킨다. 한편 follow-up research가 보여주는 것은 (④) 바로 다음 문장에 제시되는 통계자료이다. 물론 이 통계자료는 유권자들이 자신들의 편견을 알아차리지 못한다는 사실을 보여준다.

☞ 따라서 ④가 정답이다.

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

Of course, to win such a competition one should not pick the faces one thinks are prettiest.

An economist once compared investing in stocks to the popular “beauty” contest of his time, in which contest competitors were asked to pick the six prettiest faces from a hundred photographs. (①) The prize was awarded to the competitor whose choices came closest to the average preferences of all of the competitors as a group. (②) Instead, one should pick the faces that one thinks others are likely to think the prettiest. (③) But even that strategy is not the best, for certainly others are employing it, too. (④) It would be better yet to pick the faces that one thinks others are most likely to think that others think are the prettiest. (⑤) Or maybe one should even go a step or two further in this thinking.

2

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Most of our beliefs are formed early in life when we have little or no reasoning.

If I saw a dog attack and panicked as a child, I might become edgy around dogs when I see them at different times in my life. (①) My brother may have been elsewhere so he didn't experience the fear associated with what I saw. (②) He may not have seen it at all. (③) My brother will not have the same response to dogs in his life as I do, because he has no experience associated with fear and dogs. (④) This is why we have difficulties as adults, because we don't know where the fear or uneasiness comes from. (⑤) We may have blocked out the memory that caused us stress or emotional pain.

3

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But if what gives you the reward is getting better at tennis, you will prefer the second instructor to the first.

Think about two different tennis pros giving you tennis lessons. The first pro says things like “good shot” and “good swing” all the time, to encourage you. (①) The second one says “good swing” only when you make a good swing. (②) If hearing “good swing” gives you a justified reward, then you will prefer the first instructor to the second. (③) That’s because the second instructor’s feedback to you is much more informative than the first one’s. (④) You’re not after “good swing” rewards; you’re after a better tennis game. (⑤) So feedback is essential to the development of a complete skill — whether it be empathy or a strong forehand. *empathy 공감

4

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

For example, many Native American societies throughout North and South America have stopped speaking their own languages and have replaced them with the dominant national code in their countries.

In many parts of the world, speakers in bilingual communities have abandoned their native language in favor of their second language. (①) When an entire community does so, the language dies as an effective means of communication. (②) This process of *language death* is a worldwide phenomenon affecting different types of communities. (③) In some cases, native peoples abandon their native language after being subjected to invasion, conquest, and subsequent control by an overwhelming power. (④) Replacement of native codes by dominant languages is usually a gradual process, first restricting native languages to limited interactional spheres and eventually leading to their complete abandonment. (⑤) Once replacement is complete, the native language disappears from the human scene, the classic case of language death.



5

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Likewise, we should not be afraid to do the same in the case of voting.

Liberal democracy relies upon direct participation by individuals, and from this viewpoint, our democracy is endangered by a lack of participation. (①) The resolution of such a crisis may in a small way restrict some personal liberties, but it is in the interests of society as a whole. (②) We compel people to wear safety belts when riding in a vehicle. (③) We definitely need this kind of measure in that low participation rates are doubly dangerous. (④) They mean not only that there is a general lack of interest in political issues and decisions but that our politicians are not representative of the population as a whole. (⑤) Since the poor and disadvantaged are far less likely to vote than any other group, they can easily be ignored by mainstream politicians.

6

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Women are only now getting that opportunity, and millions of women who would never have run a real race or tested their physical abilities are starting to get that chance.

One fascinating thing about Ardent Amazons is that as more and more women take up careers that require physical force, women's average strength is likely to increase. (①) Since the late 1960s, men have improved their record marathon times by three minutes — but women have improved theirs by *thirty-one minutes*. (②) Deprived for so long, in significant numbers, of access to intense physical training, women (and men) have taken it as a God-given fact that women are smaller, weaker, and slower than men. (③) But more women are taking physical training and are becoming stronger. (④) For some time, men have been able to sort themselves out on the basis of physical strength. (⑤) This is going to continue to narrow the physical differences between the genders.

* Ardent Amazon 그리스 신화에 나오는 여성 부족과 같은 열혈 여장부

7

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But when he has done this he may meet with a new difficulty, even concerning this very constellation.

It is very easy to gain a knowledge of the stars, if the learner sets to work in the proper manner. (①) But he often meets with a difficulty at the outset of his task. (②) He provides himself with a set of the ordinary star maps, and then finds himself at a loss for how to make use of them. (③) Such maps tell him nothing of the position of the constellations *in the sky*. (④) If he happens to recognize a constellation, then indeed his maps, if properly constructed, will tell him the names of the stars forming the constellation, and also he may be able to recognize a few of the neighboring constellations. (⑤) For if he looks for it again some months later, he won't be able to find it in its former place owing to the change of its position in relation to the other constellations — if indeed it happens to be above the horizon at all.

* constellation 별자리

8

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

We know the body does not contain a *single* anatomical mechanism to deal with the body's journey through the world.

Evolutionary psychologists hypothesize that the human mind is equipped with many different evolved psychological mechanisms. (①) Instead of viewing the mind as containing a single all-purpose “problem-solver,” evolutionary psychologists view the mind in roughly the way we view the body. (②) Rather, it contains *different* mechanisms to confront *different* problems: a liver to filter out toxins, lungs to take in oxygen, antibodies to fight off bacteria and viruses, and so on. (③) It's true that each mechanism is profoundly limited in what it can do, but this cost is more than offset by the benefits. (④) With only one task to complete, each system should be able to do it efficiently, economically, and quite reliably. (⑤) And even if other systems break down, most other systems should remain operational.

* offset 상쇄하다



Zoom In

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 42번 •

When you walk into a store, you are besieged by information. Even purchases that seem simple can quickly turn into a cognitive quagmire. Look at the jam aisle.

(A) Rational models of decision-making suggest that the way to find the best product is to take all of this information into account and to carefully analyze the different brands on display. But this method can backfire.

(B) A glance at the shelves can inspire a whole range of questions. Should you buy the smooth-textured strawberry jam or the one with less sugar? Does the more expensive jam taste better?

(C) When we spend too much time thinking in the supermarket, we can trick ourselves into choosing the wrong things for the wrong reasons. Making better decisions when picking out jams or bottles of wine is best done with the emotional brain, which generates its verdict automatically.

* quagmire 수렁, 진창

① (A)-(C)-(B)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

Words & Phrases

- besiege 둘러싸다, 에워싸다
- aisle 통로
- analyze 분석하다
- smooth-textured 부드러운 감촉이 나는
- verdict 평결, 결정, 의견

- purchase 구입
- rational 합리적인, 이성적인
- backfire 역효과를 내다
- pick out 골라내다

- cognitive 인지적인
- take ~ into account ~을 고려하다
- glance 힐끗 봄
- generate 생성하다, 만들어내다

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 주어진 글로부터 글의 주제나 글의 개략적인 윤곽을 파악한다.

주어진 글	정보의 홍수 속에서 현명하게 행동하는 방법에 대한 필자의 생각이 이어질 것임을 예측할 수 있다.
	are besieged by information , a cognitive quagmire

2 단계 주어진 글의 마지막 부분과 논리적 연관성이 있는 글을 찾아본다.

(B)	the shelves는 the jam aisle과 공간적으로 연결되며, a whole range of questions는 a cognitive quagmire와 논리적으로 연결된다.
	잼이 진열된 통로에서 엄청난 양의 정보를 접하고, 선택에 어려움을 겪는다.

3 단계 지시어구, 대명사, 연결어구 등을 활용하여 글 사이의 논리적 연계성을 추론한다.

(A)	this information 은 (B)에 언급된 여러 가지 잼에 대한 언급을 가리킨다.
	주어진 모든 정보를 두루 활용하는 것이 바람직해 보이지만 역효과가 날 수 있다.

4 단계 마지막 부분을 대입하여 글의 전체적 흐름이 자연스러우며, 완결성이 있는지를 확인한다.

(C)	trick ourselves into ~는 (A)의 can backfire에 대한 부연에 해당한다.
	정보를 모두 고려하다가 잘못된 결정을 내릴 수 있으므로 감성적 두뇌로 즉각적인 결정을 내릴 필요가 있다.

최종 단계: 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종적으로 결정한다.

☞ 정보의 홍수, 잼이 진열된 통로(하나의 예) → (B) 잼에 대한 엄청난 양의 정보가 존재함 → (A) 정보를 모두 고려하는 것은 역효과의 가능성 있음 → (C) 잘못된 선택의 가능성; (결론) 감성적 판단을 이용함

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Increasingly, regular people — not just soldiers and public servants — are living apart from their spouses, too.

- (A) Forty years ago, such a decision would have been unthinkable. Women earned so little, there was such serious stigma attached to women living alone, and travel was so expensive that if a husband had to relocate, the wife pretty much always went along.
- (B) Mostly they are dual-career couples who can't, or don't want to, uproot both of their professional lives just because one has to, or can, take a job or get a degree somewhere else.
- (C) But now that women make more, nearly 30 percent of American households are people living alone, and air travel is relatively cheap — commuter marriage is just one of the many ways that dual-earning couples are working out their life's work.

* stigma 오명, 낙인

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

2

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Personal appearance was not something that was of great concern to author Mark Twain. One day he and his wife went to visit some friends and, as usual, Mark did not choose to wear the expected necktie.

- (A) The note said that, since he had neglected to wear the tie, they might like to look at it for half an hour and then return it.
- (B) To apologize for this lack of manners, Twain went to his closet and chose the best tie he had that would have matched the outfit he had worn that day. He wrapped it in a box, wrote a note to go with it, and then mailed the package to the friends they had visited.
- (C) Instead, he wore his shirt open at the neck for comfort. His wife, embarrassed again by his unsightly appearance, gave him a strong warning when they returned home.

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

3

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Elizabeth Gibson was walking down a street on Manhattan’s Upper West Side and spied a piece of art wedged between two garbage bags.

- (A) So Gibson took it home, where she hung it on her wall. Years later she discovered that the painting was “Three People,” which had been painted by the celebrated 20th-century Mexican artist Rufino Tamayo. The painting had been stolen and later discarded.
- (B) She was tempted to walk away, but then she stopped to reflect about the art. She had a real debate with herself. It had a cheap frame, but she felt it was so overpowering.
- (C) Had Gibson come along twenty minutes later, it would have already been picked up by garbage collectors. Instead, the painting was returned to the original owners and auctioned by Sotheby’s for over a million dollars.

* wedge 끼워 넣다

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

4

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people don’t like to use chemicals to keep mosquitoes away, but they still don’t want to get mosquito bites. So scientists are trying to find natural repellants.

- (A) To see if they are right, you can do some research of your own. The next time you are going outside for the evening, stop by your garden first.
- (B) Rub a few leaves of crushed catnip on one arm and leg, and some crushed tomato on the other arm and leg. You may need to watch out for stray cats or tomato beetles, but those pesky mosquitoes might leave you alone.
- (C) A scientist at North Carolina State University has discovered that a chemical found in tomatoes seems to keep mosquitoes away. Researchers at Iowa State University are testing how well catnip oil works to do the same thing.

* repellent 방충제 ** catnip 개박하(고양이가 좋아하는 식물의 종류)

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



5

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When one takes a close look at what our schools are actually doing, it turns out that they are not very interested in *literacy*. What they care about is teaching *reading*.

- (A) By this definition, one may be able to read and still be hopelessly illiterate. And the opposite is also true: many people have developed sophisticated abilities in evaluating the uses of language who have not learned how to read.
- (B) Learning to correlate spoken words with the symbols that represent them on a page does not ensure that one will understand the operations of the spoken or written language. Literacy means a high degree of competence in analyzing what's written, evaluating it and correlating it with reality.
- (C) Literacy is to reading what mathematics is to counting. Learning to name numbers does not ensure that one will understand their operations; nor does it imply that one can use those operations effectively.

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

6

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. Classrooms that portray only this view of science, however, fail to capture an essential feature of science — evidence-based explanation.

- (A) For example, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most evidence. The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.
- (B) When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur.
- (C) They involve a leap of imagination. Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles.

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

7

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Archaeologists know that different social classes existed in ancient civilizations through evidence of laws and other written documents, as well as archaeological features including dwelling size and location.

- (A) This reflects a stratified society, divided into social classes. The graves of important people contain various artifacts made from precious materials and the remains of servants who were evidently killed to serve their master in the afterlife.
- (B) Early Neolithic grave sites reveal little variation, indicating essentially classless societies. Graves excavated in civilizations, by contrast, vary widely in size, mode of burial, and the number and variety of grave goods.
- (C) Social stratification is also revealed by burial customs. Graves excavated at early Neolithic sites are simple holes dug in the ground, containing few grave goods. Grave goods consist of objects like utensils and personal possessions, symbolically placed in the grave for the deceased person's use in the afterlife.

* Neolithic 신석기 시대의 ** stratification 계층화

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

8

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In developing countries, as opposed to developed countries, a large proportion of the population is engaged in farming activities. The conventional agricultural practices in developed countries are designed to minimise a scarce resource: labour.

- (A) Farmers notice this loss of production and move to a different spot, leaving the nutrient-poor soil to turn into wasteland. In some cases fertiliser is overused, causing soil degradation. The excess fertiliser can contaminate groundwater, as does pesticide residue.
- (B) This is achieved by using pesticides, chemical fertilisers and heavy machinery, where manual labour would be used in developing countries. When these kinds of farming systems are moved from wealthy to poor countries, the results can be devastating.
- (C) For example, developing countries often have limited space available for cultivation, and the soil in many countries is not very fertile to begin with. When cultivation techniques further degrade the soil, it becomes less useful for cultivation.

* degradation (질적) 저하, 악화

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

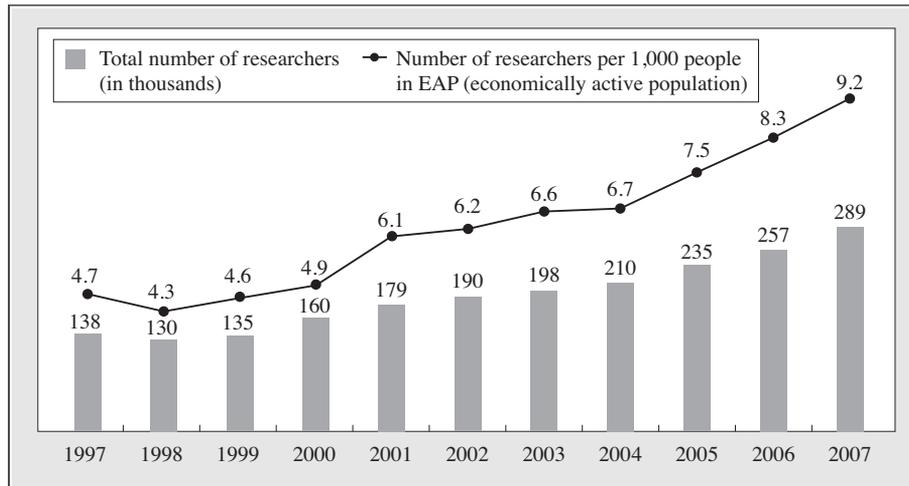


Zoom In

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 32번 •

Number of Researchers in Korea



The above graph shows the total number of researchers and the number of researchers per 1,000 people in the EAP (economically active population) of Korea from 1997 to 2007. ① Compared to the previous year, both numbers recorded each year showed an increase except for the numbers recorded in 1998. ② The highest annual growth in the number of researchers per 1,000 people in the EAP was recorded between 2000 and 2001. ③ From 2004 to 2007 Korea had more than 200,000 researchers each year, recording the largest number in 2007. ④ The number of researchers per 1,000 people in the EAP in 2007 was twice as large as that in 1999. ⑤ The annual increase in the total number of researchers was the largest between 1998 and 1999.

Words & Phrases

- researcher 연구원
- economically active population 경제 활동 인구
- previous year 이전 해
- except for ~을 제외하고는
- annual 1년의, 연간의

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 도표의 제목, 도표의 종류 및 내용을 파악한다.

도표의 제목: Number of Researchers in Korea(한국에서 연구원의 수)

도표의 종류: 막대그래프는 전체 연구원의 수(단위는 천 명)

선그래프는 경제 활동 인구 (EAP) 1,000명당 연구원의 수

도표의 내용: 가로축에 1997년부터 2007년까지의 연도 제시

막대와 선 위의 점에 연도별 연구원의 수 제시

2 단계 글의 도입 부분을 통해 도표를 설명하는 글의 개요를 파악한다.

The above graph shows the total number of researchers and the number of researchers per 1,000 people in the EAP (economically active population) of Korea from 1997 to 2007.

(위의 그래프는 1997년부터 2007년까지 한국의 전체 연구원의 수와 경제 활동 인구 (EAP) 1,000명당 연구원의 수를 보여준다.)

3 단계 선택지의 내용이 도표와 일치하는지 비교한다.

① 이전 해와 비교했을 때, 매년 기록된 두 수는 모두 1998년에 기록된 수를 제외하고 증가함을 보여주었다. → 일치함

② 경제 활동 인구 1,000명당 연구원의 수에서 보이는 가장 큰 연간 증가는 2000년과 2001년 사이에 기록되었다. → 일치함

③ 2004년부터 2007년까지 매년 한국에 200,000명이 넘는 연구원이 있었는데, 2007년에 가장 많은 수를 기록했다. → 일치함

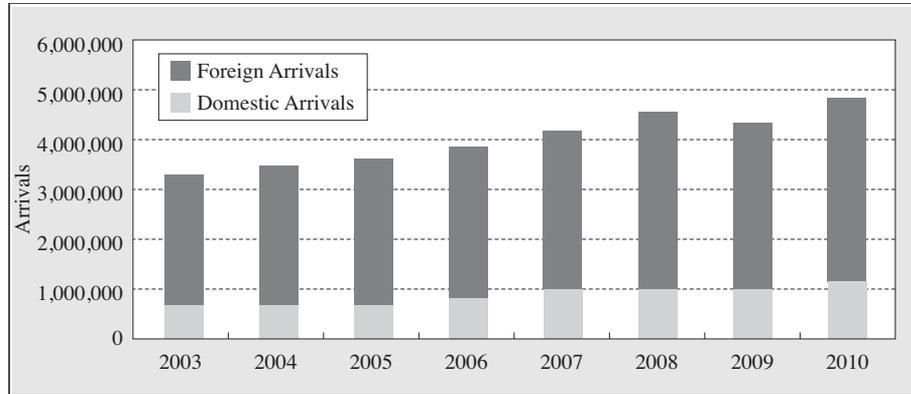
④ 2007년 경제 활동 인구 1,000명당 연구원의 수는 1999년 경제 활동 인구 1,000명당 연구원의 수의 2배였다. → 일치함



⑤ 전체 연구원의 수에서 보이는 연간 증가는 1998년과 1999년 사이에 가장 컸다. → 불일치함, 그래프에 따르면 전체 연구원의 수에서 보이는 연간 증가는 2006년과 2007년 사이에 가장 컸다.

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Domestic and International Visits

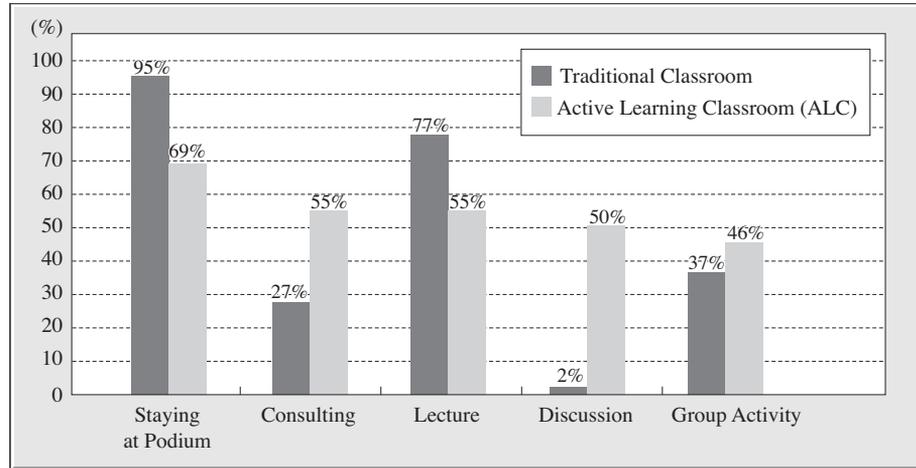


The graph above shows the volume of domestic and international visits to Vienna, a well-established leisure destination, from 2003 to 2010. ① During this period, annual visits to Vienna continued to grow steadily, except for a small decline in 2009. ② Visits to Vienna exceeded 4,000,000 for the first time in 2007 and stayed above this baseline for four years straight. ③ The period from 2003 to 2005 saw relatively little change in domestic visits to Vienna. ④ During the period from 2007 to 2009, the number of domestic visits to Vienna fell short of one-fourth of the number of international visits. ⑤ During this period from 2003 to 2010, Vienna had the greatest number of international visitors in 2010, but the fewest in 2003.

2

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Selected Teachers' Behaviors and Classroom Activities
(in Traditional vs. Active Learning Classrooms)

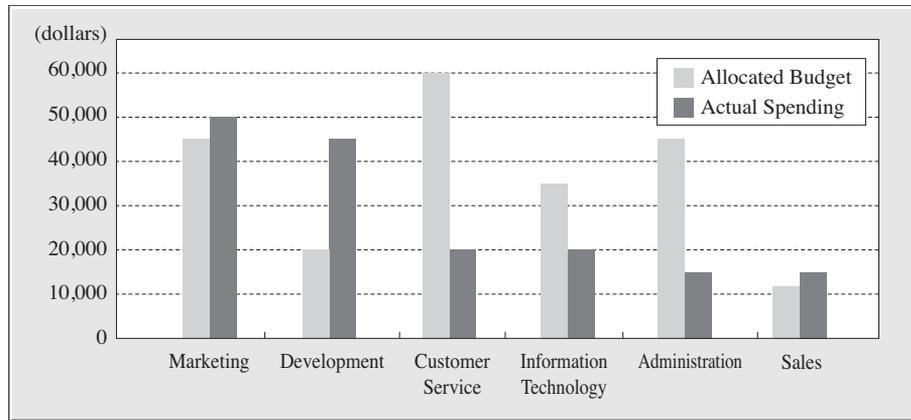


The above graph compares the percentages of different types of behaviors or activities that selected teachers engaged in, in traditional classrooms and in Active Learning Classrooms (ALCs). ① While ninety-five percent of teachers stayed at the podium in traditional classrooms, only about seventy percent of teachers did so in ALCs. ② The percentage of teachers who consulted with students in ALCs was about twice as high as in traditional classrooms. ③ In traditional classrooms, lecturing was a classroom activity which teachers preferred to engaging students in group activities. ④ On the other hand, in ALCs, engaging students in a discussion was preferred by teachers to lecturing. ⑤ Classroom discussion was an activity for which teachers' preferences varied the most between the traditional and active learning classrooms.



3 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Allocated Budget vs. Actual Spending in 2012

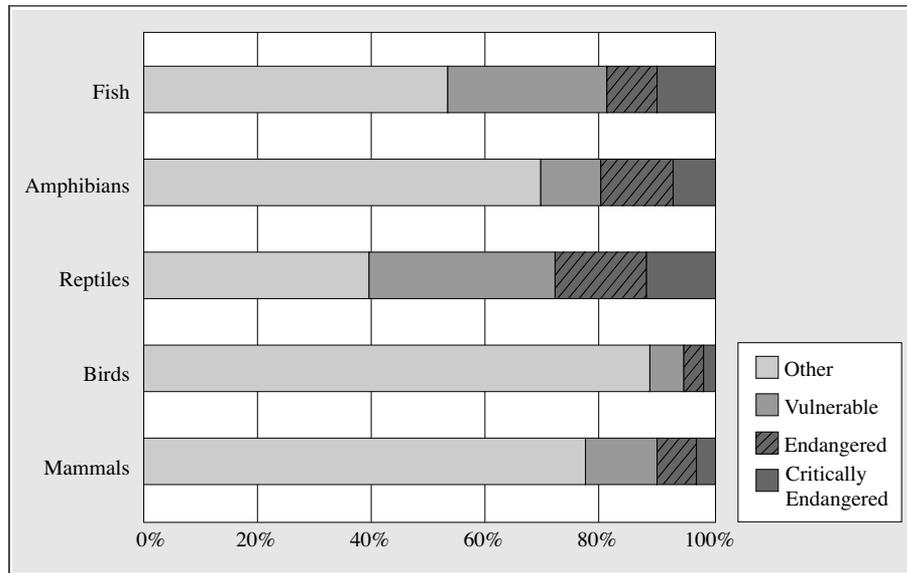


The above graph shows the allocated budget and actual spending for six departments at Triton Ventures in 2012. ① The actual spending exceeded the allocated budget in the three departments of Marketing, Development, and Sales. ② The Customer Service department had the largest budget allocation among the six departments, but it showed the greatest gap between the allocated budget and actual spending. ③ The actual spending by the Development department was more than twice its allocated budget. ④ The Development department spent a larger amount than any other department. ⑤ It was the Sales department that showed the smallest gap between the allocated budget and actual spending.

4

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Endangered Species by Class in Asia



This chart shows the percentage of endangered species among fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals in Asia. The categories of vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered are shown in increasing order of threat. ① As can be seen, reptiles are the most threatened class and fish are the next most threatened among these five classes. ② The combined percentages of vulnerable, endangered, and critically endangered are smallest among birds. ③ As far as critically endangered species are concerned, fish rank second, and amphibians third. ④ Almost the same percentage of fish and amphibians are endangered or critically endangered, but the percentage of vulnerable amphibians is higher than for vulnerable fish. ⑤ More than 20% of mammals are vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered.

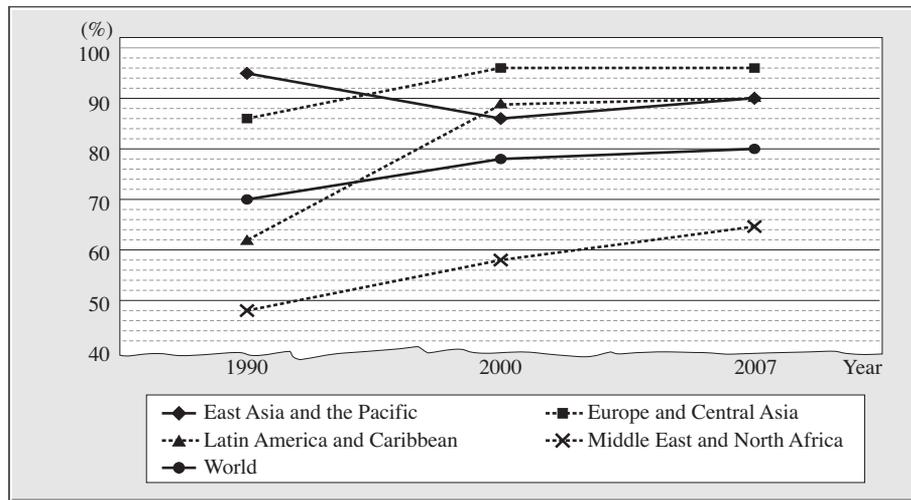
* amphibian 양서 동물



5

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

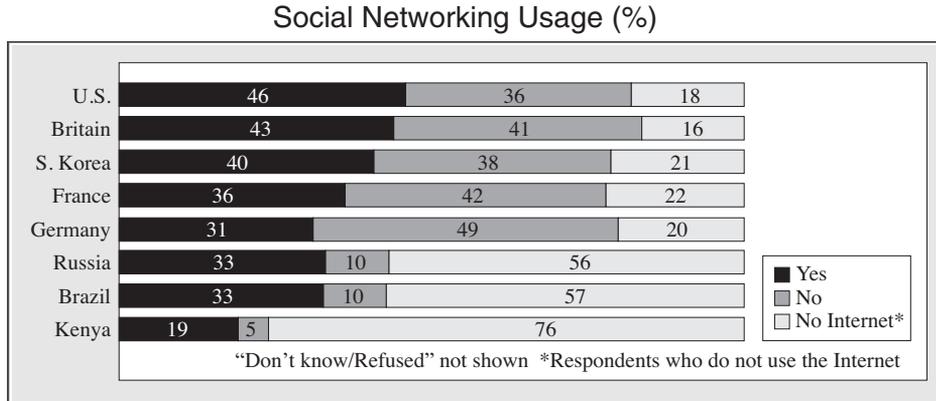
Literacy Rates Among Adult Females, 1990 to 2007



The graph above shows literacy rates among adult females by region over the period from 1990 to 2007. ① The rates in East Asia and the Pacific were higher than in any other region in 1990; however, they decreased from 1990 to 2000. ② Conversely, the rates in Europe and Central Asia rose after 1990, overtaking the rates in East Asia and the Pacific. ③ After the year 2000, however, the rates in Europe and Central Asia held steady. ④ Adult female literacy rates in Latin America and the Caribbean were below the world average in 1990, but they spiked sharply above the average in the mid-1990s, reaching the second highest level in 2000. ⑤ The rates in the Middle East and North Africa showed the greatest increase among all the regions between 1990 and 2000, yet they still remained the lowest.

6

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



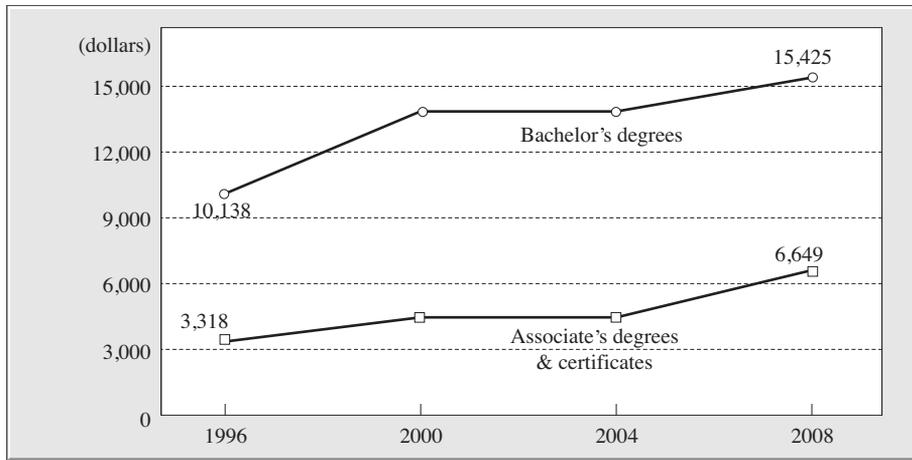
The graph above shows the degree of social networking usage for eight countries. ① Among these eight countries, the percentage of people who use social networking sites is highest in the U.S. ② In Britain and South Korea, at least four in ten use social networking sites, and more than a third engage in social networking in France. ③ Only in two countries, France and Germany, is the percentage of non-users of social networking sites greater than that of users. ④ In both Russia and Brazil, more than half of the respondents do not go online; among those who do use the Internet, however, the number of social networking users is more than three times greater than that of non-users. ⑤ In Kenya, more than two-thirds of people do not use the Internet, and more than one in five participates in social networking.



7

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Average Total Loans for All Graduates in the U.S.

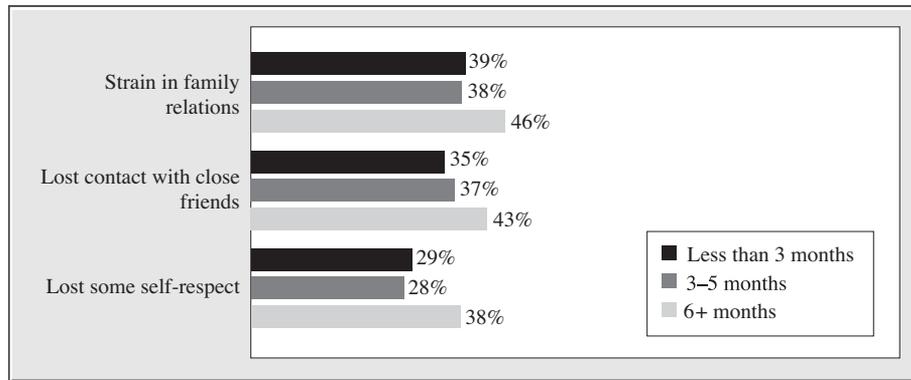


This graph shows how the average total loans for graduates with bachelor's degrees and those with associate's degrees and certificates changed in the United States over a span of 12 years from 1996 to 2008. ① The average total loans for both graduates with bachelor's degrees and those with associate's degrees and certificates increased at a consistent rate from 1996 to 2008. ② In general, graduates with bachelor's degrees tended to borrow more than twice as much money as those with associate's degrees and certificates. ③ From 2000 to 2004, graduates with bachelor's degrees borrowed a constant amount of around \$14,000. ④ The steepest increase in loans for graduates with bachelor's degrees occurred from 1996 to 2000. ⑤ Those graduating in 2008 with associate's degrees and certificates borrowed about twice as much as their 1996 counterparts.

8

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Impact of Unemployment



The graph above shows how unemployment can have negative effects on family relations, friendships, and self-respect of workers who have been jobless for some time. ① Unemployment tends to adversely impact more on the unemployed's family relations than their friendships or self-respect. ② In general, workers who have been jobless for over six months are more likely to suffer from each problem than workers who have lost their jobs more recently. ③ For any of the above problems, the difference is not more than two percentage points between those who have been unemployed for less than three months and those who have been unemployed for 3-5 months. ④ Over a third of those who have been unemployed for less than three months lose contact with close friends. ⑤ Workers who have remained unemployed for 3-5 months are more likely to lose self-respect than workers who have been jobless for less than three months.



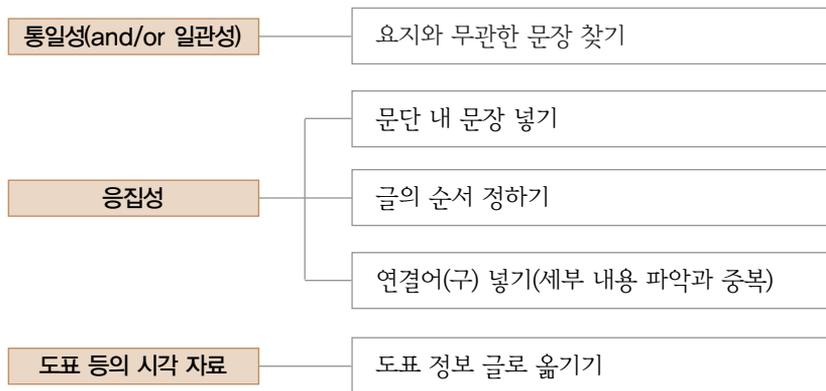
문단의 요건

문장이 아무 단어나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없듯이, 문단 또한 아무 문장이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없다. 문장이 결합되어 문단을 이루려면 다음 조건이 만족되어야 한다.

- 하나의 요지(one main idea): 문단은 하나의 요지를 가지고 있어야 한다. 요지가 없거나 또는 요지가 두 개 이상 있다면, 문단이라고 할 수 없다.
- 통일성(unity): 문단은 통일성이 있어야 한다. 문단을 구성하는 어떤 문장이라도 문단의 요지와 관련되어야 한다.
- 응집성(cohesion): 문단은 응집성이 있어야 한다. 문단을 구성하는 각 문장이 밀접하게 연결되어야 한다.
- 일관성(coherence): 문단은 일관성이 있어야 한다. 문단이 의미상 유의미해야 한다.

문단의 요건과 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 영어 시험에서는 문단의 요건과 관련하여 다음 다섯 가지의 문제 유형이 있다.



문단의 통일성

이미 언급했듯이, 문단의 통일성은 하나의 문단이 하나의 주제를 다루어야 한다는 것이다. 즉, 주제문과 이를 보충하는 세부 내용 문장들 모두가 하나의 주제에 관한 것이어야 한다. 한 문장이라도 주제와 연관이 없는 문장이 있다면, 그 문단은 통일성이 없는 것이다.

문단의 통일성 여부를 판단하는 능력을 기르기 위해서 13강의 6번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

There is nothing new in the realization of music's therapeutic and mood-changing properties. ① In the earliest societies shamans used repetitive rhythmic drum beats to induce altered states of consciousness and mood. ② Martin Luther noted that nothing on earth is so well suited to make the sad merry, the merry sad, to give courage to the despairing, to make the proud humble, to lessen envy and hate, as music. ③ Many writers and philosophers have pointed to the particular ability of music to touch the

emotions rather than the intellect and to create atmosphere. ④ Music creates images and specific sensations in each of our own minds, but the images and sensations are not precisely the same (or even close to being the same) for all listeners. ⑤ As Honoré de Balzac observed, “Music appeals to the heart; it communicates ideas directly, like perfume.”

이 글의 요지는 음악이 치료에 사용되며 기분을 전환해 준다는 특성을 깨닫는 데 새삼스러운 것이 없다는(There is nothing new in the realization of music’s therapeutic and mood-changing properties.) 것인데, 이를 ④를 제외한 ①~⑤의 문장이 뒷받침하고 있다. 음악이 사람 각자에게 동일하지 않은 이미지와 감동을 불러일으킨다는 ④만이 요지의 예시도 아니고 보충 설명도 아닌 문장이다. 즉, 이 문장이 없어야 문단의 통일성이 갖춰질 수 있다. 위 예시문에서 볼 수 있듯이, 문단에서 필요 없는 문장을 찾기 위해서는 먼저 글의 요지를 이해해야 하고, 이 요지를 보충·설명하거나 예시하거나 또는 달리 뒷받침하지 않는 문장이 무엇인지 찾아야 한다. 이렇게 요지와 무관한 문장은 글의 주제에 대한 문장이 아니거나 아니면 요지의 통제 사상과 양립할 수 없는 문장이다.

문단의 응집성

응집성은 글 조각들을 결합시키는 접착제이다. 달리 말해, 글의 응집성은 문단의 모든 문장이 다음 문장으로 매끄럽게 이어지는 것을 의미한다. 응집성이 있으면, 독자는 글쓴이가 전달하고자 하는 의견을 쉽게 이해할 수 있다. 응집성 장치에는 독자를 위해 문장의 관계를 명확하게 해 주는 *therefore, furthermore*, 또는 *for instance*와 같은 연결어(구)가 있다. 하지만 연결어(구)만 가지고 글의 응집성을 보장하기에는 충분하지 않다. 주요 어구의 반복, 대명사와 같은 대용 표현의 사용, 생략 등이 응집성을 위해 또한 필요하다.

문단의 응집성 여부를 판단하는 능력을 기르기 위해서 15강의 8번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

① In developing countries, as opposed to developed countries, a large proportion of the population is engaged in farming activities. ② The conventional agricultural practices in developed countries are designed to minimise a scarce resource: labour. ③ This is achieved by using pesticides, chemical fertilisers and heavy machinery, where manual labour would be used in developing countries. ④ When these kinds of farming systems are moved from wealthy to poor countries, the results can be devastating. ⑤ For example, developing countries often have limited space available for cultivation, and the soil in many countries is not very fertile to begin with. ⑥ When cultivation techniques further degrade the soil, it becomes less useful for cultivation. ⑦ Farmers notice this loss of production and move to a different spot, leaving the nutrient-poor soil to turn into wasteland. ⑧ In some cases fertiliser is overused, causing soil degradation. ⑨ The excess fertiliser can contaminate groundwater, as does pesticide residue.



이 글의 요지는 선진국의 농업 방식이 개발도상국에서 시행되면 엄청난 손실을 끼칠 수 있다는(When these kinds of farming systems are moved from wealthy to poor countries, the results can be devastating.) 주제문 ④에 나타나 있다. 이 주제문에 앞서, ①이 개발도상국의 농업 방식을, ②와 ③이 선진국의 농업 방식을 소개하고 있다. ②의 to minimise a scarce resource: labour를 대신하는 This의 사용으로 ②에서 ③으로의 흐름이 자연스럽게. ⑦, ⑧, ⑨가 요지를 뒷받침하는 주요 세부 사항인데, ⑦이 기술하는 폐해가 일어나기까지의 과정을 ⑤와 ⑥이 설명하고 있다. ⑤~⑨의 문장이 요지를 예시한다는 것을 ⑤의 For example이 표시한다. ⑥의 further degrade the soil, ⑦의 this loss, ⑧의 In some cases 등과 같은 표현의 사용으로 글의 내용이 한결 자연스럽게 전개되고 있다.

문단의 응집성 판단 연습을 위해서 14강의 7번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

① It is very easy to gain a knowledge of the stars, if the learner sets to work in the proper manner. ② But he often meets with a difficulty at the outset of his task. ③ He provides himself with a set of the ordinary star maps, and then finds himself at a loss for how to make use of them. ④ Such maps tell him nothing of the position of the constellations *in the sky*. ⑤ If he happens to recognize a constellation, then indeed his maps, if properly constructed, will tell him the names of the stars forming the constellation, and also he may be able to recognize a few of the neighboring constellations. ⑥ **But when he has done this he may meet with a new difficulty, even concerning this very constellation.** ⑦ For if he looks for it again some months later, he won't be able to find it in its former place owing to the change of its position in relation to the other constellations — if indeed it happens to be above the horizon at all.

이 글은 주제문이 제시되지 않고 요지(별자리를 연구하는 일이 초보자에게 쉽지 않다.)가 함축적으로 제시되어 있다. 이 함축된 요지를 ②와 ⑥이 뒷받침하고 있다. 14강의 7번 문제는 제시된 문장(But when he has done this he may meet with a new difficulty, even concerning this very constellation.)이 어느 위치에 와야 하는지 묻는 문항인데, 이 문장은 함축된 요지를 뒷받침하는 두 번째 주요 세부 사항이다. 우연히 별자리 하나를 알아본다고 해도 그 별자리를 구성하는 소수의 별 이름을 알겠지만 새로운 어려움에 부딪칠 것이라는 내용이기 때문에, 이 문장은 ⑤ 바로 뒤에 위치해야 한다. 이와 같이, 주어진 문장의 문단 내에서의 위치를 파악하기 위해서는 요지와 이를 뒷받침하는 주요 세부 사항을 파악하고, 이들의 연결 관계, 그리고 주요 세부 사항과 이를 뒷받침하는 부속 세부 사항과의 관계를 이해해야 한다.

문단의 일관성

통일성과 응집성을 갖췄다고 모두 완벽한 문단이 되는 것은 아니다. 다음 글을 읽어 보자.

The quarterback threw the ball toward the tight end. ① Balls are used in many sports. ② Most balls are spheres, but a football is an ellipsoid. ③ The tight end leaped to catch the ball.

Words & Phrases

tight end 전위 측면 공격수

ellipsoid 타원체

우선 위 문단은 응집성이 있다. 첫 문장이 쿼터백이 측면 공격수에게 공을 던지는 상황을 묘사하는데, 이어지는 ①과 ②의 문장에서 ‘공’이라는 개념이 나오기 때문에 최소한의 응집성은 갖췄다고 볼 수 있다. 그렇지만, 위 글은 이해하기 어렵다. 이는 위 네 문장이 묘사하는 상황들이 어우러지지 못하기 때문이다. 한 덩어리로 어우러진 일관된 그림을 주기 위해서는 ①과 ②의 문장이 없어야 한다. 수능 시험에서는 통일성을 활용한 문제와 일관성을 활용한 문제를 따로 구분하지 않고, 문단에서 필요 없는 문장을 찾아내는 문제 형태로 이 둘을 함께 다루고 있다.

도표 정보 글로 옮기기

도표의 정보를 글로 옮길 때, 다음 사항에 유의해야 한다.

- 도표의 제목이 들어가 있는 문장이 올바른지 확인하라. 또는 도표가 무엇에 관한 것인지 파악한 후, 이에 관한 설명이 올바른지 확인하라.
- 도표 자료의 출처가 올바르게 표현되었는지 주의하라.
- 도표 자료의 세부 내용이 올바르게 표현되었는지 확인하라.

수능 시험에서는 도표 정보를 글로 옮기는 능력을 간접 평가 방식으로 테스트한다. 즉, 도표를 주고, 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 내용을 골라내는 능력을 측정한다. 이 유형의 문제는 도표가 제시하는 세부 내용을 묻기 때문에 도표가 제시하는 특징적인 정보가 무엇인지 파악하는 것이 가장 중요하다. 양적으로 가장 많거나 적은 것이 무엇이고, 가장 큰 변화와 가장 작은 변화가 무엇인지 이해하고 있어야 한다. 또한 변화의 흐름이 같거나 비슷한 것과 그렇지 않은 것을 알고 있어야 한다. 아울러, 이러한 특징적인 정보를 표현하는 관용적인 영어 표현을 익혀 두는 것이 이 유형의 문제를 효율적으로 해결하는 지름길이 될 것이다.



Zoom In

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

• 2013학년도 대수능 48~50번 •

(A) On May 29th there was a heavy rain but the sun came out the next day. Driving back from the village, I stopped the car because a small woodchuck was traveling along the road, its belly almost flat to the gravel. I got out, took off my sweater, threw it over the woodchuck and wrapped him in it, then put him on the floor of the car while I drove home. I guessed the rain had washed out his burrow. If I hadn't come along (a) he would have eventually died of starvation. Rescuing him, I felt as large as Fate.

* woodchuck 마멋(다람쥐과의 짐승)

(B) Very shortly the carton seemed too small. I offered him a nest made of a covered box, bedded with straw and with a round doorway cut in the front. He knew instantly that a hole spells home, and (b) he dashed inside. Every time I came to feed him, he jumped into my lap as eagerly as ever. As the months passed, the chuck grew bigger and bigger. My husband remarked that if I didn't do something soon, I would be chased around for the rest of my days by a 15-pound woodchuck begging for milk.

(C) At home I put him in the bathtub and my husband found a large carton. (c) He put cat litter in the bottom and straw on top of that. When I put the chuck in, he gratefully burrowed into the straw. I made a mixture of milk and baby cereal for him. When I gave it to the chuck, he ate it greedily. (d) He accepted me quickly. If I put my hand in the carton, he nibbled my fingers. It became clear that I was imprinting the woodchuck and vice versa.

* imprint 강하게 인상지우다

(D) I decided to put him in a new burrow. I found a hole along the wall of our orchard, put the chuck near it and left him. I continued to visit him with his milk. Each time (e) he greeted me joyfully, drank greedily, and tried persistently to follow me back into the house. The parting came unexpectedly. I went away on a brief trip. When I came back, I saw no sign of him. In the spring when I see a large, handsome woodchuck playing on the grass, I will hope that it is he.

1 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3 주어진 글의 '1'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 운전 중 마뎃을 발견하고 차를 세웠다.
 ② 스웨터를 벗어 마뎃을 감쌌다.
 ③ 마뎃에게 둥근 출입구가 있는 동지를 마련해 주었다.
 ④ 우유와 유아용 시리얼의 혼합물을 만들었다.
 ⑤ 여행에서 돌아온 직후에 마뎃을 다시 볼 수 있었다.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| • gravel 자갈 | • burrow 굴, 은신처; (굴을) 파다 | • starvation 굶주림, 기아 |
| • doorway 출입구 | • spell ~을 뜻하다 | • chase 쫓다 |
| • cat litter 고양이 배설용 상자에 까는 모래 | • greedily 게걸스럽게 | • nibble 조금씩 갉대물어뜯다 |
| • vice versa 반대로도 마찬가지 | • persistently 끈덕지게 | • parting 이별 |

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 주어진 문단 (A)를 읽고 각 문단의 첫 문장을 통해 글의 흐름을 추측해 본다.

(B) Very shortly **the carton** seemed too small.

판지 상자에 대한 언급이 있으므로 이 앞에 이 판지 상자에 대한 언급이 필요함

(C) **At home** I put him in the bathtub and my husband found a large carton.

집안에서 벌어지는 상황이므로 이 앞에는 집이 아닌 곳에서 발생하는 상황이 언급되어야 함

(D) I decided to put him in **a new burrow**.

새로운 은신처에 대한 언급이 있으므로 이 앞에 기존의 은신처의 문제점에 대한 언급이 필요함

2 단계 각 문단의 첫 문장에 집중하여 내용상 연결되는 다음 단서를 찾아서 글의 순서를 완성한다.

집으로 오는 길에 폭우로 인해 은신처를 잃은 마뎃을 발견하여 구출했다는 내용인 (A) 뒤에는 마뎃을 집에 데려와 판지 상자로 임시 동지를 마련해 주고 먹이를 주었다는 내용인 (C)가 오고, 마뎃이 커감에 따라 출입구와 지붕도 제대로 갖춘 동지를 마련해 주었다는 내용인 (B)가 따라오고, 마뎃에게 필자의 집이 아닌 과수원 담 부근에 새로운 은신처를 마련해 주었다는 (D)가 마지막에 와야 한다.

3 단계 글의 순서에 따라 이해한 내용을 바탕으로 나머지 문항을 푼다.

- (a), (b), (d), (e)는 마뎃을 가리키지만, (c)는 필자의 남편을 가리킨다.
- ⑤는 글 속의 When I came back, I saw no sign of him.과 일치하지 않는다.

1~3 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Part of growing up means figuring out your parents don't have all the answers, even if they think they do. In a wonderful episode from *The Wonder Years*, 12-year-old Kevin Arnold goes to work with his normally rough and unfriendly father one day. The encounter turns into an important "coming-of-age" experience.

(B)

A rare moment of father-son closeness follows a few minutes later when, in the cafeteria, Kevin asks his father if (a) he always wanted to be the manager. His father says he wanted to be captain of a big ship, and describes how (b) he generally settled into adult responsibilities. He claims no regret about the lost dreams of youth, though.

(C)

Back at the office, Kevin's dad is yelled at by his boss for not taking his phone calls. As Kevin looks on, the boss threatens to fire his father if (c) he ever makes that mistake again. Mr. Arnold never says a word in his own defense. Later that night, when father and son stand outside gazing upward at the stars, Kevin realizes that (d) he, too, has lost something. His father doesn't scare him anymore.

(D)

Dressed in matching suits and ties, the two male Arnolds are greeted by a small staff of smiling employees. Inside his father's office, his father is immediately bombarded with emergency phone calls and people crises. As (e) he skilfully handles them one by one, Kevin watches the action and fantasizes about how great it must be to have power.

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3

위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 아들이 아버지의 직장에 따라 간다.
 ② 아버지의 젊은 시절 꿈은 이루어지지 않았다.
 ③ 아버지는 제때 전화를 받지 않은 직원에게 호통을 친다.
 ④ 아들은 아버지가 더 이상 두렵지 않게 된다.
 ⑤ 아버지의 능숙한 일처리를 보며 아들은 권력에 대한 환상을 가진다.



4~6 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Long, long ago, Truth walked the world as an old man. Everything about him was old: his hands, his face, even his clothes. His skin was wrinkled and his clothes were so ragged that some said (a) he wore no clothes at all. When he would walk up to a person, the person would look at the ground, turn, and walk away. “I don’t understand,” said Truth to himself. “When I’m not around, people always talk about wanting to hear me. But now that I’m here, they avoid (b) me.”

(B)

“I don’t understand what’s going on,” said Truth to Story. “Why don’t people want to hear what I have to say? Perhaps it’s because I’m old.” “No, look at me. I’m old as well, and people still listen to me,” said Story. Then looking at the state of Truth’s clothing, he added, “Perhaps the problem is that you’re just showing a little too much of (c) yourself. Come home with me and I’ll give you one of my beautiful robes to wear.”

(C)

So Truth went home with Story and put on one of Story’s bright-colored robes. Then the two of them went walking arm in arm down the street. Truth noticed that now, rather than seeing people turn and walk away, people were coming up to (d) him. Truth and Story were invited into a house for dinner, and they spent many hours talking with the family there. And this is how it is today. When Truth walks naked in the world, people turn away. But when Truth walks with Story, they are invited into our houses and into our hearts.

(D)

Then Truth saw a large crowd assembled at the edge of town. They seemed to be listening to someone with great interest. But as he approached the crowd, people quickly looked away and hurried off. The only person left on the street was the speaker, Story. He was dressed in fine, colorful robes. His clothes had every color of the rainbow. They had fabrics that sparkled silver or gold in the sunshine. They even had colors that changed as (e) he moved, going from red to blue to green.

4

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

5

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

6

위 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 일상의 소재로 쓰인 이야기가 더 감동적이다.
 ② 이야기 속 교훈은 간결해야 그 효과가 극대화된다.
 ③ 진실이 없는 이야기는 결국 사람들로부터 외면당하기 마련이다.
 ④ 이야기로 진실을 전달하면 사람들이 부담을 덜 느끼고 받아들인다.
 ⑤ 어린 시절 읽은 이야기는 세대를 뛰어넘어 사람들의 감정에 호소한다.



7~9 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

That was all. Old Hatch didn't say a word. The door was opened, he and his wife stood there in the moonlight, wearing funny long white nightgowns, Hal told him, and the door went shut again with a bang, and Hal was left standing there. He stood for a time, and then came back out into the road to me. "Well," he said, and "Well," I said. We stood in the road looking and listening. There wasn't a sound from the house.

(B)

The two figures went into the barn and presently came out. They went into the field, and Hal and I crept across the farmyard to the barn and got to where we could see what was going on without being seen. It was an incredible thing. The old man had got a hand corn-planter out of the barn and his wife had got a bag of seed corn, and there, in the moonlight, that night, after they got the news of their son's death, they were planting corn.

(C)

It was a thing to curl your hair — it was so ghostly. They were both in their nightgowns. They would do a row across the field, coming quite close to us as we stood in the shadow of the barn, and then, at the end of each row, they would kneel side by side by the fence and stay silent for a time. The whole thing went on in silence. It was as though they were putting death down into the ground so that _____ might grow again — something like that.

(D)

And then we stood silently, listening and watching, not knowing what to do — we couldn't go away. "I guess they are trying to come to accept it," Hal whispered to me. The two old people must have thought of their son Will always only in terms of life, never of death. We stood watching and listening, and then, suddenly, after a long time, Hal touched me on the arm. "Look," he whispered. There were two white-clad figures going from the house to the barn. It turned out, you see, that old Hatch had been plowing that day. He had finished plowing and harrowing a field near the barn.

* harrow 씨레질하다

7

주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

8

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① joy ② wish ③ grief
 ④ support ⑤ life

9

위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 문이 다시 닫히자마자 Hal이 현관을 떠났다.
 ② Hatch 노인과 그의 부인이 발에 가기 전에 헛간에서 오래 있었다.
 ③ Hatch 노인과 그의 부인이 잠옷 바람으로 집안에서 나왔다.
 ④ Hatch 노인과 그의 부인이 각 밭고랑 끝에서 서서 조용한 목소리로 기도했다.
 ⑤ Hatch 노인은 그 날 헛간 옆 밭의 쟁기질을 다 끝마치지 못했다.



10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

In November 1953, as *The Caves of Steel* was in production, Isaac Asimov tried to formulate an idea for the next novel but found nothing would come. Someone had mentioned to him that the Boston University Library had a complete collection of *Time* magazine dating back to 1928. Thinking they might just provide the seed for the next project, he began to work his way through the collection, month by month, starting with the first issue in the collection and working up to November 1953.

(B)

Bearing in mind that the magazine was from the late twenties, Asimov was taken aback by the image. It was, of course, merely an initial impression, and when he looked closely he realized it was the Old Faithful geyser of Yellowstone National Park, but it got him thinking: What if an advertisement using the mushroom cloud had really been there? What could it mean? The answer, in what became *The End of Eternity*, was time travel.

*Old Faithful geyser 1870년에 명명된 옐로우 스톤 국립공원의 간헐천

(C)

Asimov had written about time travel before. In fact, his very first serious attempt at science fiction had been “Cosmic Corkscrew,” which related the story of a time traveler who had journeyed into the distant future. Time travel also provided the opening to *Pebble in the Sky*. But in *Pebble in the Sky*, it is merely a device, and discarded after its primary use. *The End of Eternity* was different and a first for Asimov in that it dealt exclusively with time travel and created an entire universe, past, present, and future, built upon the principle.

(D)

Before long he had earned the nickname among the library staff of “the Time professor.” But the astonishing thing about the exercise was that it worked. Asimov had only reached the second volume, editions taken from the second half of 1928, when he saw a tiny advertisement that immediately sparked off an idea. He was glancing through the ads section and his eye was caught by what looked like the shape of the mushroom cloud produced by an atomic bomb.

10 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

11 위 글의 밑줄 친 “the Time professor”라는 별명이 지어진 이유로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① *Time*지 수집본을 집중 탐독한 것
 ② 시간 여행에 대한 관심이 지대한 것
 ③ 잡지만큼 다방면의 정보를 보유한 것
 ④ 도서관을 출입하는 시간이 일정한 것
 ⑤ *Time*지를 장기간 구독하고 있는 것

12 위 글의 Isaac Asimov에 관한 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① *The Caves of Steel*을 쓰기 위한 아이디어를 찾고 있었다.
 ② 1928년 후반기에 출간된 자료를 실수로 간과하였다.
 ③ 버섯구름 이미지를 보고 시간여행의 아이디어를 생각해냈다.
 ④ ‘Cosmic Corkscrew’에서는 시간여행에 관해 쓰지 않았다.
 ⑤ *The End of Eternity*에서 처음으로 시간여행을 다루었다.



Zoom In

다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

• 2013학년도 대수능 46~47번 •

What should writers do when they're teased by intriguing but elusive ideas, by hints of thoughts that seem too vague to be expressed in words? Edgar Allan Poe's advice is simple: They should pick up their pens (or, he might add today, power up their laptops). Poe dismisses the argument that any ideas are so deep or subtle that they're "_____."

"For my own part," he said in an 1846 article in *Graham's Magazine*, "I have never had a thought which I could not set down in words, with even more distinctness than that with which I conceived it." The "mere act" of writing, Poe believed, helps writers make their ideas not only clearer but more logical. To use his phrase, the process of writing contributes to "the logicalization of thought."

Whenever he felt dissatisfied with a vague "conception of the brain," Poe said, "I resort forthwith to the pen, for the purpose of obtaining, through its aid, the necessary form, consequence and precision."

Today's advocates of freewriting would probably agree with Poe on this point. Sometimes, the best way to resolve a dilemma — whether it's a writing dilemma or a thinking dilemma — is simply to start writing.

1 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Begin at the End
- ② Think with Your Pen
- ③ Pleasure of Freewriting
- ④ Ideas Too Vague to Be Real
- ⑤ Make It Clear, Make It Logical

2

위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① incapable of drawing attention
- ② in danger of being empty
- ③ against the writer's will
- ④ beyond the compass of words
- ⑤ appreciated only by a privileged few

Words & Phrases

- tease 괴롭히다, 놀리다
- vague 모호한
- subtle 미묘한, 섬세한
- conceive 마음에 품다
- logicalization 논리화
- resort to ~에 의지하다
- consequence 결과
- resolve 해결하다
- intriguing 아주 흥미로운
- dismiss 일축[묵살]하다, 무시하다
- set down 적어 두다
- logical 논리적인
- feel dissatisfied with ~에 불만을 느끼다
- forthwith 곧, 즉시
- precision 정확, 정밀
- dilemma 딜레마, 궁지
- elusive 규정하기 어려운, 파악하기 힘든
- argument 주장, 논쟁
- distinctness 분명함, 뚜렷함
- contribute to ~에 기여하다
- conception 개념
- obtain 얻다, 획득하다
- advocate 옹호자, 주창자
- compass 범위, 한계, 나침반

Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계 글을 읽기 전에 문제와 선택지를 먼저 읽고, 중점을 두고 읽을 부분을 미리 파악한다.

제목 추론 + 빈칸(구) 추론

2 단계 반복되는 어구나 핵심적인 표현을 중심으로 각 문단의 대의를 파악하여 종합한다.

1문단: Edgar Allan Poe는 규정하기 어렵고 너무 모호해서 말로 표현하기 어려운 생각들 때문에 괴로워하는 작가들에게 ‘펜을 들라’고 조언했다.

- What should writers do when they're teased by intriguing but elusive ideas, by hints of thoughts that seem too vague ~?
- Edgar Allan Poe's advice is simple: They should pick up their pens ~.

2문단: Poe는 글을 쓰는 행동 자체가 작가가 자신의 생각을 더 분명하고 논리적으로 만드는 데 도움을 준다고 믿었다.

- The “mere act” of writing, Poe believed, helps writers make their ideas not only clearer but more logical.

3문단: Poe는 모호한 개념에 불만을 느낄 때 펜의 도움에 의존한다고 말했다.

- Whenever he felt dissatisfied with a vague “conception of the brain,” Poe said, “I resort forthwith to the pen, ~.”

4문단: 글쓰기나 생각의 딜레마를 해결하는 가장 좋은 방법은 그저 글을 쓰기 시작하는 것이다.

- the best way to resolve a dilemma — whether it's a writing dilemma or a thinking dilemma — is simply to start writing.

3 단계 글의 내용에 대한 이해를 바탕으로 주어진 문제를 해결한다.

- (1) 제목 추론: 요지를 압축해서, 또는 상징적으로 가장 잘 표현한 제목은 ② ‘당신의 펜으로 생각하라.’이다.
- (2) 빈칸 추론: 글의 흐름에 유의해 빈칸에 적절한 말을 선택한다.

글의 흐름상 ‘말의 범위를 넘어서는’의 의미가 되어야 자연스럽다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ④ ‘beyond the compass of words’가 가장 적절하다.

1~2 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

How do you establish your “worth” in personal relationships? Here’s how: Ask for the moon and settle for the stars. Let’s say that you’re an amateur photographer and someone wants to hire you as a freelancer. How much do you charge? Well, some photographers charge as much as \$10,000 a day. Are you in their league? Probably not, but if you charge \$100 a day clearly you will not be perceived as one of the best. Will you be laughed at if you say your fee is \$3,000 for the day? Not likely. Even if you think they can’t afford to pay you that much, you’re now negotiating from a very high starting point — one that you’ve established. In the end you can charge them much less and they will be happy because they are not getting a \$500-a-day photographer. No, they’re getting a \$3,000-a-day photographer for a mere \$500!

Let’s take a look at how this law affects us in our daily life. Let’s say that you’re shopping and you notice a jacket that you think is reasonably priced at \$69. You think, “Okay, not too bad.” Then you realize it’s \$690. Suddenly your opinion of the jacket changes dramatically. You begin to realize that what you thought was fair quality is really exquisite tailoring and you “notice” every little detail and can now “see” how it could be so expensive. At \$690 you might not buy it, but if it went on sale the next week for \$129, you just might snatch it up. Why? Because of its _____ value.

* snatch up 낚아채다, 잡아채다

위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Get Anyone to See You as Pure Gold
- ② Service Marketing: Quality vs. Quantity
- ③ How to Set the Right Price for Your Jackets
- ④ First Impressions Count in Building a Relationship
- ⑤ Treat Customers as You Would Like to Be Treated

2 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ① fixed | ② social |
| ③ artistic | ④ absolute |
| ⑤ perceived | |

3~4 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It seems as though one cannot talk about the memoir these days without mentioning the name of James Frey as the exemplar of the “problem” of the memoir. Much ink was spilled over the fact that he lied in his memoir. The fact is, though, that he first presented that book to his publisher as a novel; it was the publisher who changed it to a memoir and who should really bear the brunt of the blame. There are other writers guilty of tarring the memoir genre with the brush of untruth. In writing about memoir and the issue of truth, writers take two sides. On the one hand are those for whom “emotional truth” is the core, and it doesn’t really matter how the writer achieves it. Even as far back as the first century BCE, Cicero said that “it is the strength of the argument that matters most, ... not the precision of its evidence.” On the other hand are those for whom the contract between the writer and the reader is sacred, who hold that the measures often taken to achieve emotional truth _____ . What Frey had done was to create a character in his story that helped him cope with his situation and come to an understanding of it; it was not the real James Frey in that story. This is why he was right to present it to the publisher as a novel, as many autobiographical novelists do.

* memoir 회고록 ** tar 더럽히다

3 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Truth: A Must for Memoir or Not?
- ② What Makes Memoirs So Appealing?
- ③ Truth and Fiction Are Not Opposites
- ④ Emotional Truth: The Goal of Literature
- ⑤ Literary Characters: Reflections of Their Creators

4 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① belong in fiction, not in memoir
- ② can be a valuable asset to memoir
- ③ do not impress novel readers, either
- ④ appeal to readers of all ages and genres
- ⑤ can inspire artists from other genres



5~6 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of Laurence Olivier’s ways of coping with stage fright was to ask his fellow actors not to look him in the eye. “They generously agreed, and managed to look attentively to either side of my face,” he wrote of his performance as Shylock in the National Theatre production of *The Merchant of Venice* in 1970. “For some reason this made me feel that there was not quite so much loaded against me.” Fry had the opposite experience. “If you’re going well, the one thing you hate is being onstage with an actor who won’t look you in the eye,” he says. “If they’re not going to meet your eye, there’s something wrong with them, or they think there’s something wrong with you.”

Sviatoslav Richter, whom Prokofiev thought “the best pianist ... in the world,” coped with his stage fright by turning the lights on the audience and — except for a reading light on his sheet music — off himself. The illusion of invisibility freed Richter and allowed the listener, he said, “to concentrate on the music rather than on the _____.” Some performers, like Carly Simon, on the other hand, choose to have the lights on the audience “because of the empathic reaction.” She says, “When I feel I don’t have the audience, when they’re not warm, I’ll pick out one person, usually in the first four rows, and sing a song directly to that person. He or she will get embarrassed and turn to people on his right or left. Therefore the embarrassment, or the focus I’m putting on him, takes it away from me.”

5 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Be on Stage as Often as Possible
- ② Find Your True Weakness and Surrender to It
- ③ Earn Trust from Your Colleagues Before Performing
- ④ One’s Own Strategy for Beating Performance Anxiety
- ⑤ What a Harmony Between Performer and Audience!

6 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① mood
- ② visuals
- ③ camera
- ④ message
- ⑤ performer

7~8 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The saying ‘practice makes perfect’ needs qualification. It would indeed be more correct to say that ‘practice makes permanent.’ While practicing the right way may lead to the highest levels of skilled performance, practicing the wrong way creates permanent habits that produce negative results. Practicing the wrong things, the wrong techniques, the wrong court strategies is harmful. It can in fact be harmful to the extent that a player who engages in such activities could be worse off when it comes to making genuine progress than somebody who has just begun to learn to play the game under expert guidance. This is because incorrect techniques and strokes have to be _____, and it is well known how difficult it is to break well-established habits. To give an example from tennis, a young student at college served the ball using the so-called ‘frying pan’ grip. Although with this grip some progress is made, this soon comes to a halt and it becomes quite impossible to develop a service having any power, the ball merely placed into the service court. Although shown the correct grip, the student found it difficult to make the change, and when he did so his service became even worse than it was with his well-established ‘frying pan’ grip. It is important, therefore, to see that practice is of the right kind; otherwise bad habits are acquired which are difficult to overcome. In acquiring new techniques the old techniques have to be _____, and the likelihood is that a player’s game will get worse before it begins to get better.

7 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① You Need Constant Practice
- ② Practice It Properly from the Start
- ③ How to Make Use of Established Habits
- ④ Some Progress Doesn’t Require Any Effort!
- ⑤ Different Grips for Different Types of Players

8 위 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① unlearned | ② integrated |
| ③ enhanced | ④ retained |
| ⑤ reviewed | |



What Is a Text?

여러 의미로 사용되는 ‘텍스트’는 확대된 말의 단위로서 일련의 문단을 가리키기도 한다. 문장이 모여서 문단이 되고 문단이 모여서 텍스트가 된다. 문단이 아무 문장이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없듯이 텍스트 또한 아무 문단이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없다. 문단이 결합되어 텍스트를 이루려면 다음 조건이 만족되어야 한다.

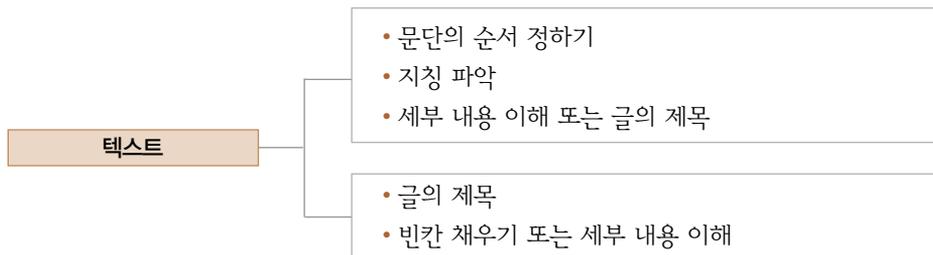
- 하나의 요지(one main idea): 텍스트는 하나의 요지를 가지고 있어야 한다. 요지가 없거나 또는 요지가 두 개 이상 있다면, 텍스트라고 할 수 없다.
- 통일성(unity): 텍스트는 통일성이 있어야 한다. 텍스트를 구성하는 어떤 문단이라도 텍스트의 요지와 관련되어야 한다.
- 응집성(cohesion): 텍스트는 응집성이 있어야 한다. 문장과 문장뿐만 아니라 문단과 문단이 밀접하게 연결되어야 한다.
- 일관성(coherence): 텍스트는 일관성이 있어야 한다. 텍스트가 의미상 유의미해야 한다.

Types of Text

- 서사문(narrative): 일련의 사건을 시간의 경과에 따라 이야기체로 서술하는 글
- 설명문(expositive): 무엇인가 설명하는 글
- 논설문(persuasive): 독자에게 무엇인가 하도록 권하는 글
- 기사문(descriptive): 사물의 특징을 보고 들은 그대로 적은 글로, 3인칭 관점에서 기술한 글

텍스트와 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 영어 시험에서는 텍스트와 관련하여 다음 두 가지의 문제 제시 방법이 있다.



위 두 세트 문제 중 최소한 한 세트에서 서사문이 지문으로 사용되는데, 보통 세 문항이 함께 출제되는 세트에서 서사문이 나오는 경우가 많다. 나머지 다른 세트에서는 서사문을 포함하여 다른 장르의 텍스트가 사용된다. 두 유형의 세트 문제를 해결하는 데 있어서 가장 핵심이 되는 사항은 다음과 같다.

- 서사문의 텍스트를 구성하는 문단의 순서: 응집성
- 텍스트의 제목 추론: 하나의 요지

서사문의 텍스트를 구성하는 문단의 순서: 응집성

- 서술의 관점: 보통 1인칭 (I) 관점이나, 3인칭(he, she, they) 관점도 가능
- 줄거리: 배경과 등장인물, 전개(갈등), 최고조(climax), 결말
- 응집성 장치: 동의어, 어휘 세트, 생략, 대체, 동사의 시제, 때를 가리키는 지칭 표현, 연결어(구) 등

위의 특징을 이용하여 17강의 7~9번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

(A)

That was all. Old Hatch didn't say a word. The door was opened, he and his wife stood there in the moonlight, wearing funny long white nightgowns, Hal told him, and the door went shut again with a bang, and Hal was left standing there. (...) We stood in the road looking and listening. There wasn't a sound from the house.

(B)

The two figures went into the barn and presently came out. (...) The old man had got a hand cornplanter out of the barn and his wife had got a bag of seed corn, and there, in the moonlight, that night, after they got the news of their son's death, they were planting corn.

(C)

It was a thing to curl your hair — it was so ghostly. (...), they would kneel side by side by the fence and stay silent for a time. The whole thing went on in silence. It was as though they were putting death down into the ground so that life might grow again — something like that.

(D)

And then we stood silently, listening and watching, not knowing what to do — we couldn't go away. "I guess they are trying to come to accept it," Hal whispered to me. The two old people must have thought of their son Will always only in terms of life, never of death. (...) "Look," he whispered. There were two white-clad figures going from the house to the barn. (...).

문단 (A)는 서사문의 도입 부분으로 필자와 Hal 그리고 Hatch 노부부가 등장한다. (A)에서 Hal이 이들 부부에게 전하기 어려운 소식을 전하고, 필자와 Hal이 다시 달린 Hatch 노인의 집을 길에서 바라보며 귀를 기울였다는 내용이 나온다. 이들이 어떻게 할 줄 모르고 귀를 기울이며 지켜볼 수밖에 없었다는 내용으로 시작하는 (D)가 이야기의 전개에 해당한다. (D)에서 Hal이 전한 소식이 Hatch 부부의 아들의 죽음에 대한 소식이었고, 이들 노부부가 헛간으로 들어가는 내용이 나온다. 두 부부가 수동식 옥수수 파종기와 종자용 옥수수가 든 자루를 들고 헛간을 나와 씨를 밭에 심는다는 내용인 (B)가 이야기의 반전에 해당한다. 끝으로, 자식이 죽었다는 소식을 듣고 슬픔을 승화시키기 위해 이들 노부부가 밭에서 한 행동을 설명하는 (C)가 이야기의 결론으로 자연스럽게 이어지고 있다.



☞ 텍스트의 제목 추론: 하나의 요지

- 각 문단은 텍스트의 요지에 의미적으로 기여하거나 문단과 문단을 이어 주는 역할을 한다.
- 텍스트의 요지에 의미적 기여를 하는 문단은 그 자체의 요지를 가지고 있다.
- 이러한 요지들 가운데 나머지 요지를 모두 아우르는 요지가 바로 텍스트의 요지이다.
- 텍스트의 요지를 토대로 글의 제목을 추론한다.

위의 전략을 이용하여 18강의 5~6번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

One of Laurence Olivier's ways of coping with stage fright was to ask his fellow actors not to look him in the eye. "They generously agreed, and managed to look attentively to either side of my face," he wrote of his performance as Shylock in the National Theatre production of *The Merchant of Venice* in 1970. "For some reason this made me feel that there was not quite so much loaded against me." Fry had the opposite experience. "If you're going well, the one thing you hate is being onstage with an actor who won't look you in the eye," he says. "If they're not going to meet your eye, there's something wrong with them, or they think there's something wrong with you."

Sviatoslav Richter, whom Prokofiev thought "the best pianist ... in the world," coped with his stage fright by turning the lights on the audience and — except for a reading light on his sheet music — off himself. The illusion of invisibility freed Richter and allowed the listener, he said, "to concentrate on the music rather than on the performer." Some performers, like Carly Simon, on the other hand, choose to have the lights on the audience "because of the empathic reaction." She says, "When I feel I don't have the audience, when they're not warm, I'll pick out one person, usually in the first four rows, and sing a song directly to that person. He or she will get embarrassed and turn to people on his right or left. Therefore the embarrassment, or the focus I'm putting on him, takes it away from me."

첫째 문단

- 요지: 공연 중 동료 배우가 똑바로 쳐다봐 주는 것이 배우에 따라 무대 공포증을 악화시키기도 하고 약화시키기도 한다.
- 주요 세부 사항 1: Laurence Olivier가 동료 배우에게 무대 위에서 자신을 똑바로 쳐다보지 말라고 요청하였다.
- 주요 세부 사항 2: Fry는 공연 중에 동료가 자신을 똑바로 쳐다봐 주기를 원했다.

둘째 문단

- 요지: 관객에게 조명을 향하게 하는 이유가 공연자마다 다르다.
- 주요 세부 사항 1: 무대 공포증 극복을 위해, Sviatoslav Richter는 조명이 관객을 향하도록 했다.
- 주요 세부 사항 2: Carly Simon은 감정 이입에 의한 반응으로 당혹감을 극복하기 위해 조명이 관객을 향하도록 했다.

위 두 요지로부터 글 전체의 요지가 '공연자는 무대 공포증을 극복하는 자신만의 전략이 있다.'가 되고, 이 요지를 바탕으로 글의 제목을 One's Own Strategy for Beating Performance Anxiety로 붙일 수 있다.

Extended Paragraph

실제 1지문 2문항 형태의 장문 독해에서 확대된 문단의 글이 많이 이용된다. 이 확대된 문단 또한 문단이기 때문에 통일성, 응집성, 일관성과 같은 문단의 충족 요건을 만족해야 한다. 여기에 더해, 일반적으로 확대된 문단은 ‘서론 - 본론 - 결론’의 전개 방식을 취한다. 가끔 본론은 다음과 같이 전개와 반전으로 나뉘기도 한다.

- 도입(기): 글의 주제 소개
- 전개(승, 갈등): 주제에 대한 생각을 풀어 감
- 반전(전, 최고조): 풀어 가는 이야기가 정점에 닿음
- 결론(결, 끝맺음): 이야기를 맺음

위의 전략을 이용하여 18강의 7~8번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

[기] The saying ‘practice makes perfect’ needs qualification. It would indeed be more correct to say that ‘practice makes permanent.’ While practicing the right way may lead to the highest levels of skilled performance, practicing the wrong way creates permanent habits that produce negative results. [승] Practicing the wrong things, the wrong techniques, the wrong court strategies is harmful. It can in fact be harmful to the extent that a player who engages in such activities could be worse off when it comes to making genuine progress than somebody who has just begun to learn to play the game under expert guidance. This is because incorrect techniques and strokes have to be unlearned, and it is well known how difficult it is to break well-established habits. [전] To give an example from tennis, a young student at college served the ball using the so-called ‘frying pan’ grip. Although with this grip some progress is made, this soon comes to a halt and it becomes quite impossible to develop a service having any power, the ball merely placed into the service court. Although shown the correct grip, the student found it difficult to make the change, and when he did so his service became even worse than it was with his well-established ‘frying pan’ grip. [결] It is important, therefore, to see that practice is of the right kind; otherwise bad habits are acquired which are difficult to overcome. In acquiring new techniques the old techniques have to be unlearned, and the likelihood is that a player’s game will get worse before it begins to get better.

기 연습이 영구적인 습관을 만든다고 하는 것이 더 정확할 것이다.

승 잘못된 기술이나 전략을 연습하는 것은 해가 된다.

전 잘못된 습관을 고치려 할 때 상황이 더 악화된다.

결 연습이 올바른 종류의 것인지를 살펴보는 것이 중요하다.

따라서 결에 해당하는 내용이 글 전체의 요지가 될 것이고, 이 요지를 토대로 글의 제목을 ‘Practice It Properly from the Start(처음부터 올바르게 연습하라)’로 정할 수 있다.





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수능특강 영어영역 B형 **Part II**
주제 · 소재편



Zoom In

Gregorio Dati에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 33번 •

Gregorio Dati was a successful merchant of Florence, who entered into many profitable partnerships dealing in wool, silk, and other merchandise. His career, however, especially early on, knew the vicissitudes characteristic of Renaissance business. For example, while he was en route to Spain as his enterprise's traveling partner, a role typical for young men, pirates robbed him of all his goods, including a consignment of pearls, and of his own clothes. His recovery from such losses followed in part from four successive marriages. Later in life, he was honored to serve a number of posts in the city government. Over the years he wrote a "diary," actually an occasional record in which he kept accounts of his commercial and family life. Men of his kind pioneered this form of writing about the public and private self.

* vicissitudes 파란만장 ** consignment 위탁판매품

- ① Florence 상인으로서 성공하지 못했다.
- ② Spain으로 가는 길에 자신의 옷을 제외한 모든 것을 약탈당했다.
- ③ 네 번의 잇따른 결혼으로 경제적 손실을 입었다.
- ④ 인생 후반에 시 정부에서 다수의 직책을 맡았다.
- ⑤ 자신의 가족생활을 매일 기록한 일기를 썼다.

Words & Phrases

- merchandise 상품
- en route 도중에
- enterprise 사업
- pirate 해적
- successive 잇따른, 연속하는
- occasional 가끔의
- commercial 상업의, 상업에 종사하는
- pioneer 개척하다

Vocabulary Power

- * **circulation:** (신문·잡지의) 판매 부수 (the number of copies of each issue of a newspaper, magazine, etc. distributed)
This magazine has the highest **circulation** in the world.
이 잡지는 세계에서 가장 많은 판매 부수를 갖고 있다.
- * **column:** (신문의) 칼럼, 특별 기고란 (a regular feature or series of articles in a newspaper, magazine, or the like)
The economist regularly writes **columns** in various media.
그 경제학자는 다양한 매체에 정기적으로 칼럼을 쓰고 있다.
- * **coverage:** (신문·텔레비전·라디오의) 보도[방송] (the reporting and subsequent publishing or broadcasting of news)
The child was later reunited with his parents thanks to the news **coverage**.
그 아이는 뉴스 보도 덕분에 나중에 부모와 다시 만나게 되었다.
- * **editorial:** 사설 (an article in a newspaper or other periodical presenting the opinion of the publisher)
The paper printed an **editorial** about freedom of speech yesterday.
그 신문은 어제 언론의 자유에 관한 사설을 실었다.
- * **journalism:** 저널리즘 (the occupation of reporting, writing, editing, photographing, or broadcasting news or of conducting any news organization as a business)
One of the steadfast rules of **journalism** is to maintain objectivity.
저널리즘의 변치 않는 규칙들 중 하나는 객관성을 유지하는 것이다.
- * **press:** 신문이나 잡지, 언론 (all the media and agencies that print, broadcast, or gather and transmit news, including newspapers, newsmagazines, radio and television news bureaus, and wire services)
Nearly all forms of media and the **press** are still affected by government control.
거의 모든 형태의 미디어와 언론이 여전히 정부 통제에 의해 영향을 받고 있다.
- * **subscription:** 구독, 구독권 (the right to receive a periodical for a sum paid, usually for an agreed number of issues)
I want to cancel my newspaper **subscription** due to irregular delivery.
불규칙한 배달 때문에 나는 신문 구독을 취소하고 싶다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기 \	circulation	column	coverage	press	subscription
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1. According to the _____ release, archaeologists uncovered a well dating back 8,500 years to the Neolithic Period.
2. It once had the highest _____ of any daily newspaper in the country.
3. She also writes a regular _____ for *Newsweek*.
4. The story about the crime received national _____ on the news.
5. When does your _____ to *Science World* expire?

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But Garfield Mahood and the Non-Smokers' Rights Association based in Toronto promoted an aggressive clean-indoor-air revolution.

Every time you get on an airplane and aren't breathing secondhand smoke you have a small Canadian nonprofit to thank. (①) Flying in an airplane twenty years ago was a smoky, unpleasant experience for many passengers. (②) Usually about a quarter of the passengers would be smoking, and because of poor ventilation systems, passengers had to breathe significant amounts of secondhand smoke in a small enclosed space. (③) It was an uncomfortable way to travel. (④) This ultimately led to Air Canada becoming the first airline in the world to ban in-flight smoking. (⑤) This started a chain reaction that forced all major carriers to ban smoking. Today, even many smokers appreciate the smoke-free air on an airplane. * ventilation 환기

2

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A young man walked up to his high school gym. A paper tacked to the wall listed the players who had made the varsity team. Fifteen-year-old Michael Jordan looked up and down the list. He could not find his name. Michael Jordan is considered by most experts to be the best basketball player ever. But he had to believe in himself to get there. By the time many basketball players reach the tenth grade, they are receiving hundreds of letters from college coaches seeking to recruit them into their programs. However, Michael Jordan didn't receive a single letter, because Michael Jordan didn't make the team. Michael Jordan didn't give up. He believed in himself and in his ability, and he practiced and practiced. The next year he made the team and he became its star. Rejection spells failure only if _____. For those who believe, it is only a challenge. * varsity team 학교 대표팀

- ① you can't trust your mentor
- ② your true value reveals itself
- ③ you do not believe in yourself
- ④ you depend on fortune too much
- ⑤ your belief in your teammates is weak

3

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Knowledge in one field simply opened up in da Vinci a hunger to learn something else in a related field. The study of painting led to that of design in general, which led to an interest in architecture — from there he flowed to studying engineering; making war machines and strategy; studying the anatomy of animals and humans; and on and on. This incredible stream of ideas even overflowed into areas of the occult. His mind would recognize no boundaries; he sought the connections between all natural phenomena. In this sense, he was ahead of his time and the first real Renaissance man. His discoveries in various fields went on to be more successful — _____ . Many could not understand him and thought he was weird. But great patrons such as King François I of France, and even Cesare Borgia, recognized his genius and sought to exploit it.

* occult 주술

- ① forcing him to hide his identity
- ② the intensity of one leading to another
- ③ the division of good and evil being clear
- ④ his strategy of self-organization going forward
- ⑤ enabling him to avoid the reality of the situation

4

Archibald Joseph Cronin에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Archibald Joseph Cronin was not spoiled in his early years, for his elementary education was gained in a Scotch village school where no conceit was tolerated. There his favorite subject was English. He developed an appetite for the English classics, and at thirteen he won a gold medal for the best essay in a county competition. But when time came for him to choose a career, he prepared for medical school. His practice in the fashionable West End of London grew so rapidly that at thirty his health broke down. While he was recovering in the Highlands of Scotland, the old desire to write seized him. Ideas would come to him at night, and with such liveliness that he would rise and write for hours. The manuscript formed a high pile in three months. His first novel, *Hatter's Castle*, became the sensation of the year on both sides of the Atlantic.

* conceit 우쭐거림, 자만심

- ① 스코틀랜드에서 초등학교를 다녔다.
- ② 13세에 글짓기 대회에서 금메달을 수상했다.
- ③ 개업한 병원이 실패하자 충격으로 병을 얻었다.
- ④ 병에서 회복하던 중 글을 쓰고자 하는 욕망을 느꼈다.
- ⑤ 처녀작인 *Hatter's Castle*이 커다란 화제가 되었다.



Zoom In

Macon에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

• 2012학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 36번 •

Imagine the *Titanic* floating overhead: That's what it would have been like to see the USS *Macon* fly by. Nearly 800 feet long, the airship was completed in 1933 as part of an effort to equip the U.S. Navy with airborne military bases. With an onboard hangar, *Macon* was capable of launching five small fixed-wing planes in midair. But it never saw action and went down off California's Big Sur coast during a storm in 1935. Rediscovered in 1980 when a fisherman caught a piece of the airship's debris in his net, the wreck was recently surveyed and mapped using sonar and remotely operated robots. Government archaeologists continue to explore the unique site, which lies in 1,500 feet of water.

*hangar 격납고

- ① 1933년에 만들기 시작한 군사 기지였다.
- ② 해상에서 대형 비행기들을 발진시킬 수 있었다.
- ③ 1935년 작전 수행 중 폭풍으로 인하여 귀환하였다.
- ④ 잔해가 어부의 그물에 걸려서 발견되었다.
- ⑤ 고고학자들에 의해 탐색이 완료되었다.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| • airship 비행선 | • equip 장비를 갖추다 | • airborne 하늘에 떠 있는 |
| • military 육군의, 군대의 | • base (군사) 기지 | • onboard 기내의, 선상의 |
| • launch 쏘아 올리다 | • debris 잔해 | • wreck 잔해, 난파선 |
| • sonar 수중 음파 탐지기 | • remotely 원격으로 | • archaeologist 고고학자 |

Vocabulary Power

* **monumental**: 기념비적인, 엄청난 (of historical or enduring significance)

The facades of the Dutch **monumental** building St. Hubertus show severe deterioration caused by wind-driven rain.

네덜란드의 기념비적인 건물 St. Hubertus의 외관은 바람에 의해 형성되는 비에 의해서 야기된 심각한 손상을 보여준다.

* **commemorate**: 기념하다 (to remember officially and give respect to a great person or event, especially by a public ceremony or by making a statue or special building)

A statue has been built to **commemorate** the 100th anniversary of the poet's birthday.

그 시인의 100번째 생일을 기념하기 위해 동상이 세워졌다.

* **remains**: 유적, 유해 (pieces or parts of something which continue to exist when most of it has been used, destroyed or taken away)

To determine whether DNA can be recovered from the **remains** of extinct creatures, we have examined dried muscle from a museum specimen of the quagga, a zebra-like species that became extinct in 1883.

멸종된 생물의 유해로부터 DNA를 복원할 수 있을지를 판단하기 위해 우리는 1883년에 멸종된 얼룩말을 닮은 종인 과거의 박물관 표본의 건조된 근육을 검사하였다.

* **unfold**: (어떤 내용이 서서히) 펼쳐지다 (If a situation or story unfolds, it develops or becomes clear to other people.)

As the plot **unfolds**, you gradually realise that all your initial assumptions were wrong.

그 (이야기의) 줄거리가 진행됨에 따라서 초기의 생각이 모두 틀렸다는 것을 점차 깨닫는다.

* **anecdote**: 일화, 개인적인 진술 (a short often funny story, especially about something someone has done)

He told one or two amusing **anecdotes** about his years as a policeman.

그는 경찰관이었던 시절에 대한 한 두 가지의 흥미로운 일화를 얘기했다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기

commemorate unfold monumental remains anecdote

- Much of the debate has been informed by _____ rather than evidence.
- Dr. Hayden collected a number of _____ of mammals and turtles, from a deposit, in the valley of the Niobrara.
- The histories _____ as the actors take you from ancient trails, the natives, the immigrants up to present-day Vancouver.
- This book studies distinctive features of the 79 surviving _____ inscriptions on Islamic architecture.
- Gathered all together in this church, we _____ those who lost their lives in the Great War.

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

Most Chinese find it hard to specify exactly which religion they belong to, for they take and use parts of many. It is in this folk-religion context that one of Chinese religion's most significant contributions to ① environmental awareness arises. This is the art of feng shui. 'Feng shui' means literally wind-water and refers to the need to position any building, tomb or even your bed according to the ② prevailing natural forces in the area. Feng shui has helped shape the characteristic Chinese landscape where buildings complement the natural features, rather than attempt to ③ preserve them; where trees and bushes are planted to help buildings merge into the landscape; where natural materials predominate over ④ humanly constructed materials. In other words, it is a way of building which sees the existing ⑤ landscape as full of powers and forces, meaning and purpose long before humanity came to contribute.

*art of feng shui 풍수설

2

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I grew up in North America and always went to supermarkets for grocery shopping. When I moved to Italy, I was amazed that many Italians shop each day at markets. In Canada, I had grown up in a house with a large refrigerator and freezer. I was surprised to find that most Italian households had miniscule fridges. This is another reason that Italians grocery shop more frequently. Daily shopping places an emphasis on fresh and seasonal produce, which is reflected in regional Italian cuisine. In Italy, it would be nearly unthinkable to eat asparagus in October. I started to appreciate the seasons that I found on my plate and I really enjoyed the fact that not all produce was available year-round like at home. Eating strawberries became an early summer celebration. I ate as many berries as I could, knowing they would not last long at the market stalls.

*miniscule 아주 작은, 극소의

- ① Italy: My Favorite Vacation Spot
- ② Italy Travel Advice and Advisories
- ③ Essential Functions of Refrigerators
- ④ Simple Tips for Healthy Eating Habits
- ⑤ Grocery Shopping in Italy: A Great Seasonal Joy

3

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

All human actions are both immanent and transitive, except in the case of a fully immanent action (to think or to love). _____ (A) _____, when somebody works, there are two results: an ‘objective’ result, such as the product or service (transitive aspect), and a ‘subjective’ result, such as an increase in ability or self-fulfillment of the agent, as well as the moral good of the act (immanent aspect). For Aristotle, this latter — the immanent aspect — is the more relevant. It is the one sought for its own sake, not for any further reason. Aristotle affirms that, ‘we call that which is in itself worthy of pursuit more complete than that which is worthy of pursuit for the sake of something else.’ _____ (B) _____, Aristotle attributes more relevance to the intrinsic or immanent aspect of action because it is this aspect whose end is the very fulfillment or perfection of the agent.

* immanent 내재하는

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|-------|----------------|
| ① For example | ..... | In other words |
| ② For example | ..... | Instead |
| ③ In addition | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ In addition | ..... | However |
| ⑤ On the other hand | ..... | In short |

4

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

Political stability has an influence on international forms of tourism. One of the reasons why international tourism in Europe has developed so strongly since 1945 has been the almost total (A) absence / presence of major political and military conflict in the region since the end of the Second World War. The one significant divide that did arise from that war — the division between a largely communist Eastern Europe and a capitalist West — actually produced a(n) (B) clear / unclear boundary in the geography of tourism. There was rapid development in the West and relatively little international travel in the East. As soon as communist control of East European states began to collapse, tourism both to and from these areas followed. The enlargement of the European Union and the gradual erosion of controls on movements between member states will probably (C) limit / extend still further the zones over which international tourism is both encouraged and facilitated.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| ① absence | ..... | clear | ..... | limit |
| ② absence | ..... | clear | ..... | extend |
| ③ absence | ..... | unclear | ..... | limit |
| ④ presence | ..... | unclear | ..... | extend |
| ⑤ presence | ..... | unclear | ..... | limit |



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 30번 •

While there are aesthetic and ethical reasons for preserving biodiversity, there are practical considerations as well. We depend on many other species for food, clothing, shelter, oxygen, soil fertility — the list goes on and on. In the United States, 25% of all prescriptions from pharmacies contain substances derived from plants. _____ (A) _____, two substances effective against Hodgkin’s disease and certain other forms of cancer come from the rosy periwinkle, a flowering plant native to the island of Madagascar. Madagascar alone harbors some 8,000 species of flowering plants. Unfortunately, Madagascar has lost 80% of its forests and about 50% of its native species. Madagascar’s dilemma represents that of much of the developing world. The island is home to over 10 million people, most of whom are desperately poor and hardly in a position to be concerned with environmental conservation. _____ (B) _____ the people of Madagascar as well as others around the globe could derive vital benefits from the biodiversity that is being destroyed.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① In contrast | | Indeed |
| ② In contrast | | Thus |
| ③ In short | | Finally |
| ④ For instance | | Yet |
| ⑤ For instance | | Similarly |

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • aesthetic 심미적인 | • ethical 윤리적인 | • preserve 보존하다, 지키다 |
| • biodiversity 생물 다양성 | • practical 실질적인, 현실적인 | • fertility 비옥함 |
| • prescription 처방약 | • contain ~이 들어 있다, 함유되어 있다 | • substance 물질 |
| • derive (~에서 이익 등을) 얻다, ~에서 나오다 | • native (동식물이) 원산의, 그 토지에서 태어난 | • harbor (동물 등의) 집이 되다, 품다 |
| • dilemma 궁지, 딜레마 | • represent 대표하다, 나타내다 | • conservation 보존 |

Vocabulary Power

- * **ecology:** 생태, 생태학 (the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment; the study of this)
An understanding of **ecology** is central to keeping our planet safe from destruction.
생태에 대한 이해가 지구를 파괴로부터 안전하게 지켜주는 데 중요하다.
- * **sustainable:** (자원 이용이) 환경을 파괴하지 않고 계속될 수 있는 (able to continue without causing damage to the environment)
The government should do more to promote **sustainable** agriculture.
정부는 지속 가능한 농업을 장려하기 위해 더 많은 조치를 취해야 한다.
- * **purify:** 정화하다 (to make something clean and pure)
An air filter **purifies** the air of dirt and smoke.
공기 필터가 먼지와 연기를 제거하여 공기를 정화한다.
- * **extract:** 추출하다 (to remove or obtain a substance from something, for example, by using an industrial or a chemical process)
Oils are **extracted** from the plants.
그 식물들에서 기름이 추출된다.
- * **distribution:** 분배 (the act of sharing things among a large group of people in a planned way)
The Red Cross was responsible for the **distribution** of medical supplies.
적십자는 의료 물품 분배를 책임졌다.
- * **dispose of:** ~을 처리하다 (to get rid of something or to sell something)
After your picnic, please **dispose of** the trash.
소풍 후에 쓰레기를 꼭 치워 주세요.
- * **conserve:** 보호하다, 보존하다 (to protect something and prevent it from being changed or destroyed)
We have a global responsibility to **conserve** wildlife.
우리는 야생 생물을 보존할 범세계적인 책임이 있다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	sustainable	purify	extract	distribution	conserve
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1. They can _____ oil from sunflower seeds.
2. We need systems which can _____ water cheaply.
3. We must _____ our woodlands for future generations.
4. The party is promising low inflation and _____ economic growth.
5. Wealth inequality is the unequal _____ of financial assets among people.

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Fortunately, we humans are able to undo some of our actions, when we realize their effect on our ecosystem. ① We once sucked water from the land without a second thought, but now we've all agreed to buy toilets that economize. ② Also, we've agreed to stop making any further changes in ecosystems where endangered species live. ③ This has caused a conflict between people who want to protect wildlife and people who want to protect their jobs and livelihoods. ④ And in some tall buildings, we voluntarily turn down the lights during migration season, to let birds pass through the territory unmesmerized. ⑤ So, if our tools have magnified our impact on the planet, at least the same tools can now be turned to the purpose of restoring the waters and the forests, and redarkening the skies.

* unmesmerized (빛에) 홀리지 않은

2

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Being at the top of the food pyramid ① makes large predators particularly vulnerable to environmental shocks. ② Whenever there is any disruption of the habitat, the problems reverberate up through the pyramid and the top predators are usually the first to suffer. As human activity has had more and more impact on the natural environment, for instance, large predators have become not just ③ few in numbers but genuinely rare, as their habitats, and so their food supplies, dwindle. The human inclination to hunt and kill big, fierce creatures has reduced numbers still further. Sabre-tooth tigers are believed ④ to be driven to extinction 10,000 years ago by human hunters in North America. Today, the combination of environmental threats and hunting means that there are very few big, fierce creatures ⑤ that are not just rare but actually in severe danger of extinction.

* reverberate 반사하다, 울려 퍼지다

3

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

If a sizable oil reserve is discovered, wells are drilled to tap into the oil reserve. Oil in the ground flows at about the same rate as damp in a stone foundation, the one major difference being that the oil is held at much higher pressure.

- (A) Eventually you will reach a point where you must invest as much energy to pump the oil as you will get out of it. When this point is reached, production ends and the well is capped forever.
- (B) However, once the pressure has been equalized in the immediate vicinity of the drill hole, it takes more and more energy to pump the oil through the rock or sediment to the well.
- (C) When a new well is drilled, the open hole gives free passage to the pressurized oil immediately around it, which then surges to the surface.

* sediment 퇴적물

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

4

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. On the other hand, climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil- and gas-producing areas, but increase the feasibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or contingent resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect access to these resources. In Siberia, for instance, the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from -20°C to -35°C . Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

* contingent resources 발견 잠재 자원

- ① future trends in energy consumption
- ② various methods for drilling oil wells
- ③ the history of oil exploration
- ④ climatic impacts on oil and gas exploration
- ⑤ energy saving as a solution for global warming



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2014학년도 대수능 예비 시행 33번 •

During the hundreds of millions of years that plants have been living on our planet, they have become amazingly self-sufficient. In addition to establishing a useful relationship with the sun, plants have learned _____. When plants die, they seem to just fall on the ground and rot, getting eaten by many bugs and worms. However, researchers were shocked to discover that dead plants get consumed only by particular bacteria and fungi. Plants know how to attract to their own rotting only those microorganisms and earthworms that will produce beneficial minerals for the soil where the plants' siblings will grow. One way plants attract particular microorganisms into their soil is by concentrating more sugars in their roots. Thus roots such as carrots and potatoes are always much sweeter than the rest of the plant. Apparently, the quality of the soil is critically important, not only as a source of water and minerals for plants but for their very survival.

- ① to extend their lifespan
- ② to grow their own soil
- ③ to consume microorganisms
- ④ to survive attacks of bacteria
- ⑤ to keep the environment clean

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| • self-sufficient 자급자족의 | • establish 수립하다, 설정하다 | • rot 썩다 |
| • consume 섭취하다, 먹다 | • fungus 균류 cf. 복수형 fungi | • microorganism 미생물 |
| • earthworm 지렁이 | • mineral 무기질 | • sibling 형제자매 |
| • carrot 당근 | • apparently 분명히, 명백히 | • critically 결정적으로 |
| • extend 연장하다 | • lifespan 수명 | |

Vocabulary Power

- * **heredity**: 유전 (the process by which characteristics are given from a parent to their child through the genes)
What an organism becomes depends on both its **heredity** and environment.
한 생물이 무엇이 되는가는 유전과 환경 둘 다에 달려 있다.
- * **reproduce**: 번식하다 ((of an organism) to produce offspring)
Not all plants need seeds to **reproduce**, and some use other methods to **reproduce**.
모든 식물이 번식을 하기 위해 씨앗이 필요한 것은 아니며, 어떤 것은 번식을 하기 위해 다른 방법을 사용한다.
- * **migrate**: 이동하다, 이주하다 (to travel regularly from one part of the world to another)
Some salmon **migrate** several thousand miles from the time they leave the rivers as juveniles until they return as adults.
어떤 연어는 어릴 때 강을 떠나 성체가 되어 돌아올 때까지 수천 마일을 이동한다.
- * **reptile**: 파충류 (an animal which produces eggs and uses the heat of the sun to keep its blood warm)
There are a number of skeletal differences between **reptiles** and mammals.
파충류와 포유류 사이에는 많은 골격의 차이가 있다.
- * **metabolism**: 신진대사 (all the chemical processes in your body, especially those that cause food to be used for energy and growth)
If you don't eat breakfast, you slow down your **metabolism**.
아침을 거르면 여러분의 신진대사는 느려진다.
- * **pollinate**: 수분시키다 (to deposit pollen in a flower or plant and so allow fertilization)
Insects **pollinate** the plants by carrying the pollen from one flower to another.
곤충은 꽃가루를 하나의 꽃에서 다른 꽃으로 옮김으로써 식물을 수분시킨다.
- * **biodiversity**: 생물다양성 (the variety of species, their genetic make-up, and the natural communities in which they occur)
All living things we know of are part of the Earth's **biodiversity**, the diversity of life.
우리가 알고 있는 모든 생명체는 지구의 생물다양성, 즉 생명체의 다양성의 일부이다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	pollinate	migrate	biodiversity	reproduce	heredity
----	-----------	---------	--------------	-----------	----------

1. In September, monarch butterflies _____ to warmer climates.
2. The rapid disruption of tropical forests imperils global _____.
3. The main function of a flower is to help the plant _____.
4. I blame my _____ for being so tall that pants don't fit me well.
5. Hummingbirds help _____ over 75% of flowering plants in this area.

Australian jumping spider에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

A small, glowing green Australian jumping spider hunts big game. After a mighty four-inch leap, it sinks its fangs into a dragonfly's neck. Even if this huge insect takes off, the spider hangs on until its venom works and the dragonfly makes a crash landing. Four inches may not seem like much of a jump, but it's a huge distance for an animal half an inch long. That would be like a five-foot-tall person leaping over six cars lined up end to end. When an Australian jumping spider leaps, it pushes off with strong hind legs, like a swimmer taking off from a starting block. The Australian jumping spider is a wanderer, so it makes no webs, traps, or snares. But it does use silk to make cradles for eggs and nets to sleep in.

*venom 독, 독액

- ① 선명한 초록빛을 띠고 있다.
- ② 잠자리가 떨어질 때까지 매달려 있다.
- ③ 몸집에 비해 먼 거리를 도약한다.
- ④ 도약할 때 강한 뒷다리를 이용한다.
- ⑤ 거미줄을 이용하여 먹이를 잡는다.

2

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

In 1912, a German scientist, Alfred Wegener, proposed a hypothesis called continental drift, which stated that the continents had moved. Wegener hypothesized that the continents once formed part of a single giant landmass, (A) what / which he named Pangaea, meaning "all lands." In addition to the similarities in the coastlines of the continents, Wegener soon found other evidence to support his hypothesis. If the continents had once been joined, research should uncover fossils of the same plants and animals in areas that had been adjoining parts of Pangaea. Wegener knew that identical fossil remains had already (B) found / been found in both eastern South America and western Africa. The age and type of rocks in the coastal regions of widely separated areas, such as western Africa and eastern Brazil, matched closely. (C) Despite / Although the evidence supporting the hypothesis of continental drift, Wegener's ideas met with strong opposition.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| ① | what ····· | found ····· | Despite |
| ② | what ····· | been found ····· | Although |
| ③ | which ····· | been found ····· | Despite |
| ④ | which ····· | been found ····· | Although |
| ⑤ | which ····· | found ····· | Despite |

3

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Almond pollination in California relies on the European honeybee and oil palm pollination in Southeast Asia depends on a single imported African beetle. However, managing pollination services solely reliant on a single species is a risky strategy because the population of the species can suffer such a marked decline that we won't be able to pollinate all of our crops. Recent studies strongly suggest that we need to promote biodiversity to safeguard our crops from losses due to unreliability. Different pollinating species also occupy different spatial, temporal, and conditional niches in which only a diversity of pollinator groups will lead to high quality and quantity services. These facts suggest pollinator diversity must be protected or restored across agricultural landscapes to ensure pollination services under various conditions and across space and time.

* niche 활동 범위

- ① 동물과 식물은 생존을 위해 긴밀한 관련을 맺고 있다.
- ② 경솔한 외래종의 도입이 생태계 파괴를 불러올 수 있다.
- ③ 꽃가루받이를 돕는 다양한 생물들에 대한 보호가 필요하다.
- ④ 꽃가루받이 과정에 인간이 개입하는 것은 바람직하지 않다.
- ⑤ 생물의 개체 수는 생육 환경에 따라 불규칙하게 변화한다.

4

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Using this principle, it would have been possible to compare the density of the golden crown to that of solid gold by balancing the crown on a scale with a gold sample, then immersing the apparatus in water.

The story of the golden crown, Archimedes' Eureka, does not appear in the known works of Archimedes. (①) Moreover, the practicality of the method it describes has been called into question, due to the accuracy required in measuring the water displacement. (②) Archimedes may have instead sought a solution that applied the principle known as Archimedes' principle. (③) This principle states that a body immersed in a fluid experiences a buoyant force equal to the weight of the fluid it displaces. (④) If the crown was less dense than gold, it would displace more water due to its larger volume, and thus experience a greater buoyant force than the sample. (⑤) This difference in buoyancy would cause the scale to tilt accordingly.

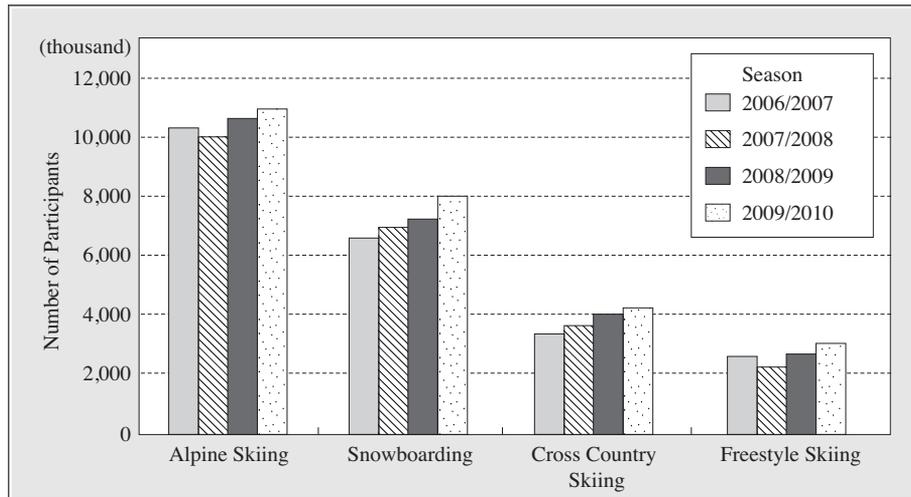


Zoom In

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 38번 •

Snow Sports Participation Trends in the U.S.



The graph above shows the trends of snow sports participation in the four winter seasons from 2006/2007 to 2009/2010 in the U.S. ① Alpine skiing had the most participants and snowboarding had the second most across all four winter seasons. ② Freestyle skiing, however, had the least participants in each of the four seasons. ③ Over the four winter seasons, a steady increase was seen in the number of participants in both snowboarding and cross country skiing. ④ Compared to the previous season, the number of participants in both alpine skiing and freestyle skiing decreased in the 2007/2008 season. ⑤ The combined number of participants in snowboarding and cross country skiing in the 2009/2010 season was smaller than the number of participants in alpine skiing in the same season.

Words & Phrases

- trend 동향, 경향
- participation 참여, 참가
- steady 꾸준한
- previous 이전의, 앞의
- decrease 감소하다
- combine 결합시키다

Vocabulary Power

- * **pastime**: 기분 전환, 취미 (something that you enjoy doing when you are not working)
His favorite **pastimes** are playing golf by day and watching TV by night.
그가 좋아하는 취미 활동은 낮에는 골프를 치고 밤에는 TV를 보는 것이다.
- * **enthusiasm**: 열중, 열광 (a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it)
He shares your **enthusiasm** for jazz.
그는 당신과 마찬가지로 재즈에 열광합니다.
- * **distraction**: 기분 풀이, 오락 (an activity that amuses or entertains you)
He has tried to create his own interesting **distraction**.
그는 자신만의 재미있는 오락거리를 만들려고 노력해왔다.
- * **umpire**: 심판 (a person whose job is to watch a game and make sure that rules are not broken)
The **umpire** said the ball was out.
심판은 그 공이 아웃이라고 말했다.
- * **tournament**: 토너먼트 (a sports competition involving a number of teams or players who take part in different games and must leave the competition if they lose. The competition continues until there is only the winner left.)
I feel I can win this **tournament**.
내가 이 토너먼트에서 이길 수 있다는 느낌이 든다.
- * **competitive**: 경쟁적인 (used to describe a situation in which people or organizations compete against each other)
We are not **competitive** with each other.
우리는 서로에 대해 경쟁적이지 않다.
- * **expedition**: 원정, 탐험 (an organized journey with a particular purpose, especially to find out about a place that is not well known)
Napoleon started his **expedition** to Egypt in 1798.
나폴레옹은 1798년에 이집트 원정을 시작했다.
- * **getaway**: 단기 휴가, 휴양지 (a short holiday; a place that is suitable for a holiday)
A week in the mountains is a great **getaway**.
산에서 보내는 일주일은 멋진 휴가이다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	pastime	getaway	enthusiasm	competitive	umpire
----	---------	---------	------------	-------------	--------

1. Reading was her favorite _____.
2. She never lost her _____ for travel.
3. An _____ stands behind the catcher in baseball.
4. A _____ sport encourages children to work together as a team.
5. Big Bear Lake is a popular weekend _____.

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We plan our vacations, sometimes as if they were the only part of life worth really living. We build up our expectations that our time off is going to be the highlight of our year, a saving grace that will make up for all the hassle and disappointment of our daily lives. However, vacation represents a tiny percentage of our overall lives. Most people spend a week or two on vacation. The rest of the time it's business as usual. To spend fifty weeks a year planning and longing for the other two is a classic example of _____, an exercise in almost guaranteed frustration. The problem is that, when your primary emphasis is on later, your mind is removed from the present moment. Instead of discovering joy in daily living, your focus is on how much more fun you'll be having later.

- ① an unreachable ideal
- ② reversed priorities
- ③ an excessive workload
- ④ an overemphasized business
- ⑤ well-prepared rehearsals

2

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fortress town of Palmanova is a stellar example of the architectural and military prowess that allowed the Venetians to maintain their dominion for nearly four centuries.

- (A) It was a superb defense mechanism, allowing residents to see approaching enemies from all walls and to repel from two sides any attackers. The star shape was repeated in a series of inner walls as a further protective measure, and the entrance to the town was limited to three enormous gates.
- (B) And I mean “stellar” quite literally: the entire town is within a perimeter of fortress walls that form a nine-point star. Constructed at the end of the sixteenth century, the star shape of the outer walls marked an innovation in fortification design.
- (C) Passage through the gate under the outer wall allows one only to walk across an exposed courtyard to another enormous gate, which must be opened to actually enter the city.

*prowess 훌륭한 솜씨

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

3

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The cultural imperative of winning directly influences the extent of physical and psychological violence in sport. That is, as winning increases in importance because of financial payouts, status, and symbolic rewards, many players choose to use any means at their disposal, even violence, to attain victory. This phenomenon can easily be seen in an assessment of violent actions at various levels of play. Sadly, a few parents have assaulted coaches, officials, and even young athletes in their overzealousness for winning. Thomas Junta certainly acted violently when he fought with the father of an opposing player after his son's ice hockey game. Junta's violent behaviors resulted in his repeatedly hitting the victim. Sadly, now both boys are denied their fathers over actions following what could be called an insignificant game. Violence exhibited by athletes, coaches, parents, and fans in school sports has escalated because of too much pressure to win.

- ① How to Really Stop Violence in Sports
- ② A Code of Conduct for Team Sport Players
- ③ Overemphasis on Winning: Disastrous Results
- ④ Coaches and Parents: Role Models for Life
- ⑤ Jealousy: A Driving Force for Winning

4

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

In the past, many public-sector recreation providers allowed people free access, or charged for permits to control the season for different recreational activities. However, governments are finding that funding to maintain sites and facilities, to cope with increased demand on the landscape, is becoming difficult to maintain. Opportunities to (A) charge / support visitors for appropriate services to help offset these costs are being considered as one solution. This is a sensitive matter, as free access for all people to the outdoors is a much cherished right. There is also an additional (B) solution / dilemma for public agencies where recreation facilities are already provided from public money, and it could be argued that the taxpayer is being charged twice. Thus, care is needed by public bodies to ensure that charges are only made for services that are clearly (C) additional / central to the provision of free access.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------|----------|------------------|
| ① charge | | solution | additional |
| ② support | | solution | central |
| ③ charge | | dilemma | additional |
| ④ support | | dilemma | central |
| ⑤ charge | | dilemma | central |



Zoom In

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2012학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 39번 •

Restoration assumes that one can recreate an artist's original intent and product. At best, restorers' and museum directors' aesthetic preferences and historical theories drive restorations, for it is impossible to step outside one's historical context. How can restorers be so sure that removing a layer of lacquer isn't merely their subconscious attempt to refashion an artwork according to contemporary tastes? What's "restorative" about that? The "restored" Sistine Chapel may look "authentic" today, but will it still look so when aesthetic and historical theories have changed? Surely the best approach with any great work of art is to simply leave it alone.

* lacquer 래커(도료의 일종), 칠

- ① Do We Really Need Restoration?
- ② Aesthetics Matters in Restoration?
- ③ History of Successful Restoration
- ④ Restorers: A New Type of Artist
- ⑤ Sistine Chapel: Restored vs. Authentic

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| • restoration 복원 | • aesthetic 미적인, 미학적 | • preference 선호(도) |
| • drive 추진시키다 | • subconscious 잠재의식적인 | • attempt 시도 |
| • refashion 개조하다 | • contemporary 현대의 | • authentic 진본인, 진짜인 |

Vocabulary Power

- * **counterfeit:** 위조의, 모조의 (made to look like the original of something, usually for dishonest or illegal purposes)
Whereas **counterfeit** art has been around for centuries, wine forgery is relatively new.
위조 기술은 수세기를 걸쳐 있어 온 반면, 와인 위조는 비교적 새로운 것이다.
- * **conservation:** 보존, 보관 (the protection of plants and animals, natural areas, and interesting and important structures and buildings, especially from the damaging effects of human activity)
Some influential factors determine a course of action for a work of art in need of **conservation**.
몇몇의 영향력 있는 요소들이 보존이 필요한 예술 작품에 대한 일련의 조치를 결정한다.
- * **patron:** (화가, 작가 등에 대한) 후원자 (a person or group that supports an activity or organization, especially by giving money)
The Princess Royal is a well-known **patron** of several charities.
Princess Royal은 몇몇 자선 단체의 잘 알려진 후원자다.
- * **collectible:** 수집할 가치가 있는 물건 (any object which people want to collect as a hobby)
Some of these **collectibles** are simply purchased as a hobby.
이러한 수집품들의 일부는 단순히 취미로 구매된다.
- * **deteriorate:** 악화시키다, 더 나빠지다 (to make or become worse or inferior in character, quality, value, etc.)
Paintings in art galleries and museums are kept in conditions which protect them from those things which **deteriorate** materials.
미술관과 박물관의 그림들은 재료의 질을 악화시키는 것들로부터 그림들을 보호하는 조건에서 보관된다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기

conservation counterfeit patron collectible deteriorate

1. Much of the damage to historical or antique art is due to improper _____ or storage practices.
2. Once the _____ comes into the buyer's possession, its value is linked to the expected future price.
3. Your support as a _____ would allow artwork to be made that would not otherwise exist.
4. Purchasing products from unauthorized sellers may result in receiving _____ or fake products.
5. Unlike works housed in controlled museum environments, artworks displayed outside can be exposed to extreme weather conditions that can cause them to _____ rapidly.

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

During the time he painted, he did not try to get every detail down precisely.

Monet broke with the traditional painting methods of his day and used a loose brush stroke because he noticed that sunlight changes its position and intensity as the sun travels overhead. (①) Changes in sunlight in turn change the way the landscape looks. (②) Monet wanted to paint the immediate effect of particular qualities of light on the landscape. (③) He would work on a painting for only a half hour at a time because after that, the light changed. (④) Instead, he quickly painted his impression of the moment. (⑤) His loose brush strokes allowed him to work fast and capture the image of a landscape under a fleeting condition of light. *fleeting 순식같이 지나가는

2

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As we have become wealthier, style has become more important to us and is something with which we want to imbue our homes. But 'style' is a very personal notion, so why should anyone look to employ someone else, an interior designer, to tell them what is right? Why should you as a designer presume to impose your ideas upon a space that isn't your own? The answer is this: interior design is about so much more than 'what looks right.' It is about taking a holistic view of the way that individuals use and enjoy the spaces that they inhabit. It is about finding a cohesive answer to a set of problems and dressing the solution so as to strengthen our experience of the space. Many people understand this and that they do not have the necessary skills to tackle the job themselves. And so there is the need for professional interior designers. *imbue 가득 채우다

- ① What Are the Challenges for Interior Designers?
- ② Why Do Interior Designers Need to Be Licensed?
- ③ Why Do People Need Professional Interior Designers?
- ④ How Can I Become a Highly Qualified Interior Designer?
- ⑤ How Do Professional Interior Designers Charge for Their Time?

3

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problems associated with early childhood piano lessons, such as motivating children to practise, could relate to a lack of opportunity for parental involvement. In the majority of cases, children are ‘dropped off’ at lessons or take lessons at school where the parents and teacher rarely have the opportunity to meet. A recent study of parental influences in music achievement found that high parental involvement and interest in lessons and practice greatly increased the development of their child’s musical ability. Another study found that ‘systematic practice is not inherently motivating’ and must be initially encouraged ‘through the active support of teachers and parents.’ It is further reported that the quality of parental involvement and family style can be correlated with motivational and academic outcomes, thus emphasising the need to look at the level and quality of parental involvement in music lessons.

- ① 어린이의 음악적 성과는 연습시간과 비례한다.
- ② 어린이의 음악적 재능 개발에 부모의 개입이 긍정적 효과를 갖는다.
- ③ 어린이의 규칙적인 학습 습관이 학습 능력 향상에 필수적이다.
- ④ 어린이의 음악적 재능 발달에는 내적 동기부여가 가장 중요하다.
- ⑤ 어린이의 학습 능력이 높을수록 음악적 재능도 높다.

4

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Preferred music listening has been shown to lead to enhanced control over, and effective distraction from, pain-inducing stimuli under laboratory conditions, when compared with non-preferred or experimenter-selected music. Similar effects in reducing pain, anxiety and agitated behavior have been found both in clinical settings and in chronic pain in everyday life settings. Listening to preferred music rather than experimenter-chosen music or silence produces a lower heart rate and perceived exertion and fatigue rates, and improves cognitive performance in driving simulation tasks. Thus listening to preferred music has powerful effects on aspects of behavior outside voluntary control as well as on mood and affect. In these cases, the nature of the musical stimulus has no bearing whatsoever on the effects.

- ① reasons for listening to different types of music
- ② music as a powerful distraction in cognitive behavior
- ③ the best kind of music for pain management and relief
- ④ mental and physical effects of preferred music listening
- ⑤ personal and cultural differences in artistic preferences



Zoom In

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 33번 •

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the illusion of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① positive impact of student counseling on study skills
- ② importance of familiarity in gaining actual understanding
- ③ relationship between reading and gaining high test scores
- ④ tests as a means to distinguish real understanding from familiarity
- ⑤ necessity of internalizing reading materials to improve test scores

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| • encounter (우연히) 만나다, 마주치다 | • note 필기, (간단한) 기록 | • internalize 내면화하다 |
| • bits and pieces 단편적인 것, 잡동사니 | • illusion 착각, 오해, 환상 | • exposure 노출 |
| • as a rule 보통, 대개, 일반적으로 | • yield 가져오다, 야기하다 | • diminishing returns 수확 체감 |
| • foster 기르다, 조장하다, 촉진하다 | • probe 철저히 조사하다 | |

Vocabulary Power

- * **authentic:** 진짜의, 진본인 (not false or copied; genuine; real)
The letter is now accepted as an **authentic** document.
그 편지는 지금 진본 문서로 인정된다.
- * **empower:** 할 수 있게 하다 (to give someone more control over their life or more power to do something)
Knowledge can **empower** people to make informed choices.
지식은 사람들이 충분히 알고 선택할 수 있도록 해줄 수 있다.
- * **cognitive:** 인지적인 (relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things)
Aging is not necessarily associated with a significant loss in **cognitive** function.
노화가 인지 기능의 상당한 손실과 반드시 연관되는 것은 아니다.
- * **competence:** 능력, 역량 (the ability to do something in a satisfactory or effective way)
He demonstrated thorough **competence** in dealing with the issues.
그는 그 문제들을 다루는 데 있어서 완벽한 능력을 보여주었다.
- * **facilitate:** 용이하게 하다, 수월하게 하다 (to make it possible or easier for something to happen)
The counselor may be able to **facilitate** communication between the couple.
그 상담사가 그 부부 사이의 의사소통을 용이하게 할 수 있을지도 모른다.
- * **integrate:** 통합하다 (to connect or combine two or more things so that together they form an effective unit or system)
This program is aiming at **integrating** children with special needs into ordinary schools.
이 프로그램은 특수아동을 일반 학교에 통합하는 것을 목표로 하고 있다.
- * **nurture:** 키우다, 육성하다 (to care for and protect someone or something while they are growing)
For a long time she had **nurtured** the dream of buying a shop.
오랫동안 그녀는 가게 하나를 인수하려는 꿈을 키워 왔었다.
- * **retain:** (계속) 기억하다 (to remember ideas or information)
I **retained** a few French words and phrases.
나는 몇 개의 프랑스어 단어와 구절을 기억하고 있었다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	integrate	retain	competence	nurture	cognitive
----	-----------	--------	------------	---------	-----------

1. We shall _____ a lasting and fond memory of him.
2. Memory is central to the development of all _____ abilities.
3. Car designers seek to _____ art and technology successfully.
4. Arts programs _____ creativity and provide an outlet for expression.
5. Doctors have to constantly update their knowledge in order to maintain their professional _____.

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

Students here warn that “Montana Tech is a very (A) challenging / diverse school. If you want to go to school to party a lot, I wouldn’t recommend coming to Tech.” Writes one engineer, “Life at Montana Tech is definitely academically oriented. Most of the time is spent thinking about school projects, extracurricular activities, and/or research projects.” MT’s setting is ideal for this lifestyle, as it offers relatively few (B) controls / distractions. “Butte is a pretty old mining town with not much to do,” agree most students here. In one respect, the campus’ location is superb. “If you are an outdoorsman,” explains one student, “this is a (C) nightmare / paradise. Hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, camping, and climbing spots are so close to here that you wouldn’t believe it.”

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ① challenging | distractions | nightmare |
| ② challenging | controls | nightmare |
| ③ challenging | distractions | paradise |
| ④ diverse | controls | paradise |
| ⑤ diverse | distractions | paradise |

2

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When colleges describe their ideal candidate, they all describe more or less the same person.

① This ideal candidate has top-notch grades, high standardized test scores, exemplary extracurricular activities, a fascinating after-school job, terrific hobbies, and a shelf filled with awards. ② Real college applicants sometimes become depressed or feel they are meager candidates when they compare this ideal applicant to themselves. ③ They should take heart because there is no ideal candidate and almost everybody who goes to college is pretty much ordinary. ④ Most universities and colleges offer several financial aid options, including state-funded aid. ⑤ Even extremely selective schools have to dip into the general run of humanity to fill their first-year classes, so don’t discount your chances simply because you feel you don’t measure up to the ideal.

3

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

School hallways, lunchrooms, and playing fields have always served as real-life laboratories for students to observe moral events, make choices, and learn from the choices they and others make. Someone finds a wallet full of money and must decide what to do. In turn, this may set off ripples of further moral activity. Other students begin talking about what should be done. At least one child will say “Finders keepers, losers weepers,” at least one other will challenge the slogan, and further argument will ensue. Such patterns of activity represent a miniature, if you will, “embryonic” version of the kinds of moral activity that occur on a more complex and sophisticated basis in larger society. Moreover, like the explicit instructional dimension of schooling, these patterns themselves become more complex and sophisticated as students pass from childhood through adolescence.

*embryonic 태아의

- ① various measures for improving students' safety at school
- ② ways to develop students' attachment to their possessions
- ③ successful examples of the lost and found system at school
- ④ the necessity to enhance ethics education in the curriculum
- ⑤ schools' informal contributions to students' moral development

4

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

Schools need to develop strong relationships with one or more ① outside institutions, such as a university or community college, a museum, a hospital, or a business. The idea is to break down the ② barriers between adolescent life and adult life, so that young people can ease into a world of responsibility and “initiative.” Students should have an easier transition to college and employment if they can gain relevant skills, make connections to helpful adults, and ③ directly experience options for after graduation. The hope is that students will become more integrated into their communities, and thus more active citizens if they are less ④ isolated behind school walls. Service-learning can work especially well when schools have partnerships with adult institutions, because students gain opportunities to serve in contexts where ⑤ imaginary work is being done, and the adult partners can help them to learn relevant academic lessons.



Zoom In

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2012학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 43번 •

One reason why the definitions of words have changed over time is simply because of their misuse. There are a growing number of examples where the incorrect meaning of relatively commonplace language has become more widespread than the original intention or definition.

(A) Now, imagine that an angry customer sent you a letter about the service he received in one of your stores. If your reply is that you ‘perused his letter,’ he is likely to get even more angry than he was before.

(B) The word ‘peruse’ is one of them. Most people think that to ‘peruse’ something means to ‘scan or skim it quickly, without paying much attention.’ In fact, this is the exact opposite of what ‘peruse’ really means: ‘to study or read something carefully, in detail.’

(C) But the word has been misused so often by so many people, that this second sense of it — the exact opposite of what it actually means — has finally been accepted as a secondary definition and as far as most people know, it is the only definition.

① (A)–(C)–(B)

② (B)–(A)–(C)

③ (B)–(C)–(A)

④ (C)–(A)–(B)

⑤ (C)–(B)–(A)

Words & Phrases

- definition 정의
- intention 의도
- skim 대충 훑어 읽다

- commonplace 평범한, 흔해 빠진
- peruse 정독하다

- widespread 만연된, 광범위한
- scan 대충 훑어보다

Vocabulary Power

- * **accommodate**: 수용하다 (to accept someone's opinions)
We've made every effort to **accommodate** your point of view.
우리는 귀하의 관점을 수용하려고 온갖 노력을 다했습니다.
- * **aesthetic**: 미적인, 미학적 (connected with beauty and the study of beauty)
From an **aesthetic** point of view, it's a nice design.
미학적 관점에서 그것은 멋진 디자인이다.
- * **emerge**: 나오다, 드러나다 (to appear or come out from somewhere)
Language cannot **emerge** unless it is programmed to **emerge**.
말이란 나오도록 프로그램 되어 있지 않으면 나올 수 없다.
- * **implicit**: 암시된, 내포된 (suggested or understood without being stated directly)
They found that 70 percent of participants have an **implicit** bias regarding men and science.
참가자들의 70퍼센트가 남성과 과학에 대해 은연중 편견을 가지고 있다는 것이 밝혀졌다.
- * **meditate**: 숙고하다 (to think seriously and deeply about something)
They decided to **meditate** on the matter for an additional week or so.
그들은 1주일가량 더 그 문제에 대해 숙고하기로 결정했다.
- * **metaphor**: 은유, 비유 (a way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing)
Virginia used some wonderful images and **metaphors** in her writing.
Virginia는 자신의 글에서 멋진 심상과 은유를 사용했다.
- * **stereotype**: 고정 관념 (a belief or idea of what a particular type of person or thing is like)
To stop perpetuating **stereotypes** and prejudices, it is important for us to expose ourselves to different cultural ideals and beliefs.
고정관념과 편견을 지속시키는 것을 막기 위해서는 우리가 다른 문화적 이상과 신념에 접하는 것이 중요하다.
- * **variation**: 변화, 차이 (a difference between similar things)
I particularly like how there is such a vast array of possible combinations and **variations** to the general idea of pasta.
파스타라는 일반적 개념에 그렇게 다양한 조합과 변화가 가능하다는 것이 특히 마음에 듭니다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	implicit	emerge	metaphor	aesthetic	meditate
----	----------	--------	----------	-----------	----------

1. The story of Cinderella was the _____ that the media used to describe the actress's success.
2. The cultural life of the country will sink into decline unless more writers and artists _____.
3. His statement contained an _____ acknowledgement that he had made a mistake.
4. As I _____ on those days, I feel as though I lived centuries.
5. Korean wooden crafts, made of natural materials and of simple designs, highlight the beauty of nature and still portray the _____ sense of the traditional housing style.

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The conversational clash can occur when Americans are speaking with people from other cultures. American culture values small talk, whereas most Asians value silence, which might lead them to believe that Americans talk too much. Although the American is not comfortable with long periods of silence in the conversation, the Asian will take more time to answer. This can carry over into the classroom, as the English learner from other cultures may be slower to answer for a multitude of reasons such as processing the questions, thinking of how to translate, or cultural conversational style. It is imperative that the teacher teaching the students from Asian cultures _____ and appear to be comfortable doing so. Teachers can set the tone of the class, and if they demonstrate patience, the students will learn patience as well.

- ① allow more wait time
- ② learn directness in speech
- ③ speak as clearly as possible
- ④ expect their prompt participation
- ⑤ motivate small talk between students

2

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Biography in the twentieth century enjoyed a popularity ① still greater than that of history, and displayed the influence of science in a more striking form. During the Victorian Age, biography had departed from the practice of Boswell. Boswell was a faithful reporter ② who gave a pretty complete picture of Dr. Johnson. Victorian biographers found ③ that their duty to admit nothing about the career of a person which would keep the reader from admiring him. Twentieth century biographers, on the other hand, have been influenced by the widespread ideals of science ④ to seek the truth. They throw as ⑤ strong a light on a person's faults and mistakes as on his virtues and achievements. They present their subjects as human beings rather than as statues on pedestals.

* pedestal (기둥·동상 등의 받침대)

3

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, writers must learn to express their thoughts clearly using precise and accurate language, without the benefit of elaboration to the prospective reader.

The emergent literacy perspective has provided ample evidence that children use their oral language as a foundation for developing early literacy. (①) Although written language is an extension of oral language, they are not exactly reflections of each other. (②) One difference between oral and written language lies in their conventions. (③) Some language learners need explicit instruction in making sentences and paragraphs connect to each other; in spelling words or in organizing ideas in writing for an imagined or a real audience. (④) Unlike writing, oral language provides more opportunities for the listener to ask questions for clarification and to use both verbal and nonverbal context cues. (⑤) This is often a major struggle for many second language writers in their early development of writing in English.

4

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Elaine Showalter, a literary critic, argues that male authors allow their male characters to _____ . She cites Shakespeare, Henrik Ibsen, Thomas Wolfe, and Arthur Miller to illustrate her point. She writes, “Allowing a hero to humiliate himself before a wronged woman would render him awkward, embarrassing, and unmanned.” Showalter argues that “if literary heroes never apologize and rarely explain, it must be because male authors regard such actions as dishonorable.” Showalter cites Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House* to support her argument. Torvald, in refusing to apologize to his wife Nora, explains that he “would gladly work day and night” for her, but “no man would sacrifice his honor” even for his loved one. Nora responds, “It is a thing hundreds of thousands of women have done.” Showalter adds that, in contrast, female writers make men live up to their misdeeds.

- ① ask for an apology from their bosses
- ② bring true happiness to their families
- ③ mistreat women and escape without an apology
- ④ get pleasure out of the conversations with women
- ⑤ control their own destinies and reach their full potential



Zoom In

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

• 2012학년도 대수능 6월 모의평가 42번 •

Several plane crashes and near crashes have been attributed to dangerous downward wind bursts known as wind shear. These wind bursts generally result from high-speed downdrafts in the turbulence of thunderstorms, but they can occur in clear air when rain evaporates high above the ground. ① The downdraft spreads out when it hits the ground and forms an inward circular pattern. ② A plane entering the pattern experiences an unexpected upward headwind that lifts the plane. ③ Special radar systems are being installed at major airports to detect the location of unpredictable thunderstorms. ④ To resist it, the pilot often cuts speed and lowers the plane's nose to compensate. ⑤ Further into the circular pattern, the wind quickly turns downward, and an airplane can suddenly lose altitude and possibly crash when it is near the ground, as upon landing.

* wind shear 갑자기 방향이 바뀌는 돌풍

Words & Phrases

- plane crash 비행기 추락 사고
- wind burst 바람의 급격한 흐름
- turbulence 난기류, 격동
- circular 순환하는
- location 위치
- attribute A to B A를 B의 탓으로 돌리다
- result from ~ 때문이다
- thunderstorm 천둥을 동반한 폭풍우
- headwind 역풍, 맞바람
- nose (비행기의) 기수
- downward 아래로 향한
- downdraft 하강기류
- evaporate 증발하다
- detect 탐지하다
- altitude 고도

Vocabulary Power

- * **palmtop**: 팜탑(한 손바닥에 올려놓을 수 있는 초소형 컴퓨터) (a small computer that you can hold in your hand)
A **palmtop** is much smaller than a laptop.
팜탑은 랩탑(노트북 컴퓨터)보다 훨씬 더 작다.
- * **attach**: 파일을 첨부하다 (to connect a document or file to an email)
In the email, please **attach** a copy of your normal employment résumé.
이메일에 귀하의 통상적인 취업 이력서 사본을 첨부하세요.
- * **application**: 응용 프로그램 (a computer program designed for a particular purpose)
Use this **application** to store all of your documents.
모든 문서를 저장하려면 이 응용 프로그램을 사용하십시오.
- * **subscribe**: 구독하다, 시청하다 (to pay money to have copies of a newspaper or magazine sent to you, or to have some other service)
Sixteen percent of U.S. households do not currently **subscribe** to pay-TV services.
미국 가정의 16퍼센트가 현재 유료 TV 서비스를 시청하지 않고 있다.
- * **ensorship**: 검열 (the practice of officially examining books, movies, etc., and suppressing unacceptable parts)
Internet **ensorship** can never be an act of public good.
인터넷 검열은 절대로 공익을 위한 행위가 될 수 없다.
- * **transmit**: 전송하다, 전하다 (to send out signals using radio, television, etc.)
FM radio channels are used to **transmit** weather information.
FM 라디오 채널이 기상 정보를 전하기 위해 사용된다.
- * **bypass**: 우회로 (a road that goes around a town or other busy area rather than through it)
They're building a new **bypass** to ease traffic congestion in the city center.
그들은 도시 중심부의 교통 혼잡을 완화하기 위해 새로운 우회로를 건설하고 있다.
- * **derail**: 탈선하다 (to go off the rails)
The train **derailed** and plunged into the river.
그 기차는 탈선하여 강물 속으로 추락했다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	bypass	ensorship	derail	subscribe	transmit
----	--------	-----------	--------	-----------	----------

1. Which journals does the library _____ to?
2. Do you really want to _____ documents via email?
3. I drove around the _____ outside Omaha, Nebraska.
4. The trolley cars had a tendency to _____ on sharp corners.
5. During the war, a strict _____ by the government existed in Japan.

1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of the research on signs has tested symbol messages, as they are more likely than word signs to be misunderstood. However, word sign messages can also be misunderstood, as shown by Hawkins, Womack, and Mounce. They assessed comprehension of 31 signs, 15 of which had word messages. Eight of these were understood by less than two-thirds of drivers tested. Because of space limitations, word messages must often be shortened by the use of abbreviations. Some of these are not well understood, and many should be used only with a prompt. For example, BLKD (for blocked) should be preceded by “Lane,” CONG (for congestion), by “Traffic.” Some abbreviations should be avoided. ACC could be considered as either “Access” or “Accident”; WRNG could be “Warning” or “Wrong.”

* prompt 상기시켜 주는 말

- ① attempts to improve visibility of road signs
- ② reasons for using abbreviations on road signs
- ③ advantages of symbol road signs over word road signs
- ④ examples of effective word road signs with abbreviations
- ⑤ misunderstandings caused by abbreviations on word road signs

2

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumer innovators rarely work alone. They thrive in communities that freely share open-source designs. Dimitry Milovich was granted a patent for his snowboard design in 1971 but made it clear he would never enforce it. John Dobson never patented the cheap digital telescope he created, so paving the way for a renaissance in amateur astronomy. The messages for mainstream companies are clear. Organizations built on knowledgeable and committed communities of users often find that good ideas come from the membership base who will also provide rapid feedback on whether a new service will work. When the link between the company and the community, the producer and the user, is tighter, innovation should be less fraught. If companies want to engage their consumers as innovators, they too will have to open up so their consumers can freely share ideas and modify their products.

- ① 제품 생산 비용을 줄이는 것이 수익성 향상의 기본이다.
- ② 소비자들의 일차적인 관심은 제품의 디자인보다는 품질이다.
- ③ 다양한 광고 매체를 이용하여 제품을 홍보하는 것이 필요하다.
- ④ 특허권 보호가 보장될 때 더 많은 새로운 제품이 개발될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 회사와 소비자 공동체 간의 아이디어 공유가 더 나은 혁신을 가져온다.

3

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Well-designed parking areas are as much about people as they are about vehicles. Getting pedestrians to and from their vehicles safely is a paramount concern in any parking area. Best is a hierarchy of pedestrian routes that provide walks from the parking space to larger central walkways, which are separate from the vehicular circulation. Wherever the larger central walkways intersect with vehicular circulation routes, adequate traffic control devices should be provided to ensure a safe pedestrian crossing. In addition to signage and pavement markings, this can include the use of barriers that signify to both pedestrians and drivers that caution should be exercised. Pedestrian walks within the parking area should be carefully designed to encourage people to use these designated routes instead of cutting across planted areas, which not only impacts the plants' survival but raises the risk of a pedestrian safety issue as well. *signage 표지판

- ① the function of the signage at the parking area
- ② regulations on pavement markings of parking spaces
- ③ potential dangers to drivers within the parking area
- ④ considerations for pedestrian safety in designing parking areas
- ⑤ the rising demand for larger parking spaces for pedestrian safety

4

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes we gather information by paying outsiders to _____. Roger Ebert's job is to see lots of bad movies so that I don't have to. When he sees the occasional gem, he gives it a "thumbs up." In the meantime, I am spared from seeing the likes of *Tom Cats*, a film that Mr. Ebert awarded zero stars. I pay for this information in the form of my subscription to the *Chicago Sun-Times*. *Consumer Reports* provides the same kind of information on consumer goods; Underwriters Laboratories certifies the safety of electrical appliances; Morningstar evaluates the performance of mutual funds. And then there is Oprah's book club, which has the capacity to send obscure books rocketing up the best-seller lists.

- ① certify quality
- ② plan a campaign
- ③ analyze our business
- ④ serve communities
- ⑤ investigate social justice issues



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 24번 •

When we behave irrationally, our behavior usually seems reasonable to us. When challenged, the mind says (to itself), “Why are these people giving me a hard time? I’m just doing what makes sense. Any reasonable person would see that!” In short, we naturally think that our thinking is fully justified. As far as we can tell, we are only doing what is right and proper and reasonable. Any fleeting thoughts suggesting that we might be at fault typically are _____ by more powerful self-justifying thoughts: “I don’t mean any harm. I’m just! I’m fair! It’s the others who are wrong!” It is important to recognize this nature of the human mind as its *natural state*. In other words, humans don’t have to learn self-justifying, self-serving, self-deceptive thinking and behavior. These patterns are innate in every one of us.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ① spread | ② unveiled |
| ③ fortified | ④ overcome |
| ⑤ authorized | |

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • irrationally 비이성적으로 | • reasonable 이성적인, 합리적인 | • challenge 이의[문제]를 제기하다 |
| • justify 정당화하다 | • fleeting 잠깐의, 순간의 | • at fault 잘못이 있는 |
| • self-justifying 자기를 정당화하려는 | • just 정당한 | • recognize 인정하다 |
| • self-serving 자기 잇속을 차리는 | • self-deceptive 자기를 기만하는 | • innate 선천적인, 타고난 |

Vocabulary Power

- * **morale**: 사기 (the amount of enthusiasm that a person or group of people feel about their situation at a particular time)
The officers were struggling to boost **morale**. 장교들이 사기를 북돋우려고 애쓰고 있었다.
- * **illusion**: 착각 (a false or wrong belief or idea)
Many people still have the **illusion** that full employment is possible.
많은 사람들이 여전히 완전 고용이 가능하다는 착각을 하고 있다.
- * **empathy**: 공감 (the ability to understand how someone feels because you can imagine what it is like to be them)
All young teens develop a sense of **empathy** as they grow.
모든 10대의 청소년들은 성장하면서 공감할 수 있는 이해력이 생기게 된다.
- * **trait**: (성격상의) 특성 (a particular quality in someone's character)
Leadership is a **trait** that is extremely valuable in any society. 지도력은 어느 사회에서든 매우 가치 있는 특성이다.
- * **altruism**: 이타주의 (a way of thinking or behaving that shows you care about other people and their interests more than you care about yourself)
Some people willingly choose to work with vulnerable elderly people out of **altruism**.
어떤 사람들은 이타심에서 다치기 쉬운 노인들을 대상으로 봉사하기를 기꺼이 선택한다.
- * **attachment**: 애착 (a feeling of liking or supporting a person, place, idea, or organization)
She felt a sentimental **attachment** to the place creep over her.
그녀는 그 장소에 대한 감상적인 애착이 자신의 온몸에 엄습해 오는 것을 느꼈다.
- * **socialize**: (사람들과) 어울리다, 교제하다 (to spend time with other people socially, for example at a party)
He never **socializes** with people from work. 그는 결코 직장 사람들과 어울리지 않는다.
- * **assimilate**: 동화시키다, 흡수하다 (to take in an idea or information and make it part of your knowledge so that you can use it effectively)
Picasso **assimilated** an amazing variety of techniques in his art.
피카소는 놀랄 만큼의 다양한 기법을 자신의 예술 속에 동화시켰다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	morale	attachment	socialize	altruism	illusion
----	--------	------------	-----------	----------	----------

1. Many choose to volunteer in underdeveloped countries out of _____.
2. The president visited military bases to lift the _____ of soldiers on the battlefield.
3. He has a particular _____ to his wife's family.
4. People don't _____ with their neighbors as much as they used to.
5. We suffer from the _____ that the faster we run, the more likely we are to grasp happiness.

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the nineteenth century, a decisive moment occurred when people in advertising and journalism discovered that if they framed their stories and appeals with fear, they could capture our attention. It is an emotion we find hard to resist or control, and so they constantly shifted our focus to new possible sources of anxiety: the latest health scare, the new crime wave, and endless hazards in the environment of which we were not aware. With the increasing sophistication of the media and the haunting quality of the imagery, they have been able to give us the feeling that we are fragile creatures in an environment full of danger — even though we live in a world infinitely safer and more predictable than anything our ancestors knew. With their help, our anxieties _____.

- ① have united us all
- ② have only increased
- ③ had their roots in our childhood
- ④ have been a positive and useful experience
- ⑤ have pushed us to a place of careful resolution

2

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

By changing the focus or context of a task we can get renewed energy even when we feel that we are completely out of energy. To demonstrate this, a psychologist asked people to take part in what she called ‘semi-free tasks’. The tasks included drawing, repeatedly writing ‘ababababababab...’, or reading a short poem. The participants were asked to do these tasks until they felt exhausted. The experimenter then changed the context so that the participants had to do a subtly different task. Those drawing were asked to redraw their last picture to demonstrate how quickly they could draw. Those writing ‘abab’ were asked to sign their name and address. In this new context their fatigue disappeared. This phenomenon of creating a second wind can be seen in action at airports where security officers rotate around different stations to stop _____ from settling in.

*second wind 원기 회복

- ① inexcusable delays
- ② an overly heavy task
- ③ fearful feelings
- ④ habitual misconduct
- ⑤ routine-induced fatigue

3

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

All abnormal fears are liars. It should be remembered that I have excluded fear altogether from the category of the friends of man, and have insisted that its place should be taken by reason. Self-fear invariably tends to ① magnify difficulties. Many people fear work, occasions, or responsibilities, because they imagine them to be ② greater than they really are. Fear never analyzes. Fear always stares at wholes. Herein lies its discrimination from true caution, which ③ analyzes, and, having done so, scrutinizes details. Because self-fear perceives things in lumps or masses, the component parts are lost sight of, and the wholes are ④ reduced. Analyze a piece of work of which you are fearful: it is not this or that detail that disturbs you — it is the miserable ⑤ whole. But, after all, when you are familiar with the whole, it is just so many details, innocent or decently difficult, yet clearly not insurmountable.

4

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Those who place more value on logic are asked to shift their perceptions and learn to embrace their emotional nature, even if that means having occasional outbursts.

Healing begins with awareness and ends with change. (①) It asks us to release the emotional hurts buried deep inside. (②) We must give up our habits and comfort zones and renounce unhealthy behavior that compromises who we really are, even if that behavior makes us feel safe. (③) On the other hand, naturally expressive individuals are required to learn to deal objectively with their emotions and to stop victimizing themselves with stories of how they've been hurt. (④) This method asks overly controlling people to let go of their need to be constantly in charge and allow other people to help them. (⑤) And it requests that passive folks become actively involved in their health rather than allowing others to control what happens to them.



Zoom In

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2013학년도 대수능 9월 모의평가 27번 •

Cost estimates follow from time estimates simply by multiplying the hours required by the required labor rates. Beware of _____. For example, one major company has a policy that requires the following personnel in order to remove an electric motor: a tinsmith to remove the cover, an electrician to disconnect the electrical supply, a millwright to unbolt the mounts, and one or more laborers to remove the motor from its mount. That situation is fraught with inefficiency and high labor costs, since all four trades must be scheduled together, with at least three people watching while the fourth is at work. The cost will be at least four times what it could be and is often greater if one of the trades does not show up on time. *fraught ~으로 가득 찬

- ① inefficiency caused by poor working conditions
- ② difficulty in financing high labor costs in business
- ③ differences in labor skills when working in groups
- ④ coordination problems where multiple crafts are involved
- ⑤ mismatch between personnel and equipment in production

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| • estimate 견적 | • multiply 곱하다 | • require 필요로 하다 |
| • policy 정책, 방책 | • personnel 인원 | • remove 제거하다 |
| • tinsmith 양철공 | • electrician 전기 기사 | • disconnect 전원을 끊다 |
| • millwright 기계 설치[수리]공 | • unbolt 빗장을 벗기다 | • mount 물건을 놓는 대 |
| • inefficiency 비능률 | | |

Vocabulary Power

- * **accelerate**: 가속화되다 (to happen faster than usual or sooner than one expects)
Many employers have already reduced or eliminated employee health benefits, and the trend will surely **accelerate** as health-care costs climb.
많은 고용주들이 이미 사원의 의료보험 보조금을 삭감하거나 없애버렸는데, 이러한 추세는 필경 의료비의 상승과 더불어 가속화될 것이다.
- * **barrier**: 장벽 (a rule or problem that prevents people from doing something, or limits what they can do)
Problems with childcare remain the biggest **barrier** to women succeeding at work.
자녀의 육아 문제가 여성들이 직장에서 성공하는 데 가장 큰 장벽으로 남아있다.
- * **compensate**: 보상하다 (to pay someone money because they have suffered injury, loss, or damage)
The bank acknowledged its error but refused to **compensate** the customer for his loss.
은행은 과실을 인정하면서도 고객이 입은 피해에 대해서는 보상을 거부하였다.
- * **dominate**: 지배하다, 두드러지다 (to control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things)
The industry is **dominated** by five multinational companies. 그 산업은 다섯 개의 다국적 회사가 지배하고 있다.
- * **efficiency**: 효율성 (the quality of doing something well and effectively, without wasting time, money, or energy)
Most Korean companies should form syndicates to reduce costs and improve **efficiency**.
대다수의 한국 회사들은 기업 조합을 결성해 비용을 줄이고 효율성을 높여야 한다.
- * **manufacture**: 제조[생산]하다 (to use machines to make goods or materials, usually in large numbers or amounts)
All these machines you **manufacture** must have hundreds of different parts. How do you manage your parts inventory? 귀사가 생산하는 이 모든 기계들은 분명 수백 가지 다른 부품들이 사용되었을 텐데요. 이 부품 재고들을 어떻게 관리하시는지요?
- * **tactic**: 전략, 작전 (a method that you use to achieve something)
Chameleons use their color-changing ability as a survival **tactic** in critical situations.
카멜레온은 위태로운 상황에서 몸 색깔을 변화시키는 재주를 생존 전략으로 활용한다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	compensate	barrier	dominating	efficiency	manufacture
----	------------	---------	------------	------------	-------------

1. Adopting new technologies will result in higher _____, lower expenses and higher profits.
2. The insurance company agreed to _____ him for the damage to his car.
3. Communication was also a _____ for them when traveling in Korea.
4. Now the teenage inventor is trying to find a company to _____, market, and distribute her invention.
5. Despite the obvious fact that Apple's iPhone is _____ the Korean market, it is hard not to be surprised at the craze Korean consumers are showing for the new iPhone.

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 골라 짝지은 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Coffee growers are poor because they have no power of scarcity. There are many places where coffee can be grown. Growing mass-market coffee requires hard work but little skill. No individual coffee grower has any power to affect the market price. Even if countries can act in (A) concert / isolation, they have no scarcity power: when the top coffee producers attempted to set up a cartel controlling two-thirds of world coffee production, the Association of Coffee Producing Countries, it failed and shut down. Whenever the cartel succeeded in raising prices, new farmers in new countries quickly found it (B) attractive / unpleasant to start growing coffee. Vietnam is a great example. A few years ago, coffee was hardly grown in the country at all, but now it is the world's second largest producer of coffee. A cartel designed to (C) exploit / reduce scarcity power can work only if new producers cannot easily enter the market. *cartel 카르텔(기업 연합)

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | concert | ..... | attractive | ..... | reduce |
| ② | concert | ..... | attractive | ..... | exploit |
| ③ | concert | ..... | unpleasant | ..... | exploit |
| ④ | isolation | ..... | attractive | ..... | exploit |
| ⑤ | isolation | ..... | unpleasant | ..... | reduce |

2

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The news is often claimed to be the lifeblood of democracy. A vigorous and independent news service is a fundamental part of a fully functioning democratic system, providing the range of perspectives and information that enable people to consider and make their own decisions. The news media may not tell us what to think but they do set the agenda on what we think about. This is one reason why so many people invest so many resources in trying to get into the news. The news media also powerfully affects policy-makers. Seeking out the most privileged voices in society is standard fare for journalists, as the powerful are both newsworthy and adept at providing the ready-made copy which is so convenient in increasingly pressurised newsrooms. But this special access to the media adds to growing cynicism that news media legitimise social inequality and hinder participatory and contemplative democracy. *contemplative democracy 성찰적 민주주의

- ① Journalists as Social Agents
- ② Cynicism Toward News Media
- ③ The Impact of News Media on Democracy
- ④ The Necessity of a Democratic Government
- ⑤ The Importance of Independent News Media

3

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It should be noted that there has been a change in the way employers have responded to recessionary periods over time. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, layoffs were not commonly used. _____ (A) _____, employers resorted to devices such as work sharing and reducing wages in an effort to keep as many people employed as possible. These practices changed after the passage of the Social Security Act (that is, unemployment insurance) in 1935. A person must be totally out of work to collect unemployment insurance; benefits may not be collected if a person is working part-time. _____ (B) _____, employers stopped using work sharing and similar arrangements and moved toward using layoffs. For example, layoffs were not very common during the major recessions of 1893, 1921, or 1929 but were very common in the early 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① Similarly | ..... | As a result |
| ② Similarly | ..... | However |
| ③ Instead | ..... | As a result |
| ④ Instead | ..... | In other words |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | However |

4

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an effort to speed up the criminal justice process, defenders and prosecutors have established the plea bargain.

- (A) In response, they proposed the “three strikes” law, which says that after having been convicted of three felonies, a convict must receive a life sentence, whether or not a plea bargain has been struck.
- (B) While the Supreme Court has approved of plea bargaining in general, extensive use of this tactic has been an issue with many politicians who demand that those convicted should serve longer sentences.
- (C) It refers to an agreement between the prosecution and defense that the accused person will admit a plea of guilty to a crime, provided that other charges are dropped and a reduced sentence is recommended to the judge.

* felony 중죄

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



Zoom In

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

• 2014학년도 대수능 예비 시행 B형 27번 •

“Aerobic” means “with oxygen.” It’s not surprising that the demands you make on your body when you ask it to sustain an aerobic activity train your lungs to deliver oxygen and your heart ① to pump out greater amounts of blood to carry that oxygen to your working muscles. Your body also responds to this challenge by producing and storing something ② referred to as aerobic enzymes. These enzymes help you burn more fat, which is another reason why aerobic exercise has ③ such a pronounced effect on your body fat. This effect, which is often overlooked, is a primary reason why people ④ do aerobic exercises establish a new metabolism and a leaner body. Yet another benefit of aerobic training is ⑤ that it enables your muscles to better use oxygen to perform work over extended periods of time.

Words & Phrases

- oxygen 산소
- deliver 나르다, 배달하다
- referred to as ~라고 불리는
- overlook 간과하다
- lean 날씬한
- sustain 지속하다
- respond to ~에 반응하다
- enzyme 효소
- establish 확립하다
- extended 장기간의
- lung 폐, 허파
- store 저장하다
- pronounced 현저한
- metabolism 신진대사

Vocabulary Power

- * **epidemic:** 유행병, 유행성 전염병 (a large number of cases of a disease that happen at the same time)
Over 500 people died during the flu **epidemic** last winter.
작년 겨울 유행성 독감이 퍼져 있을 때 500명이 넘는 사람이 죽었다.
- * **immunity:** 면역력 (the ability of an organism to resist a particular infection)
The vaccine gives you lifelong **immunity** to the virus.
그 백신은 여러분에게 그 바이러스에 대한 평생 면역력을 제공해 줍니다.
- * **infect:** 감염시키다 (to give someone a disease)
Hundreds of people were **infected** with the virus.
수백 명의 사람이 그 바이러스에 감염되었다.
- * **soothe:** 진정시키다, (통증 등을) 누그러뜨리다 (to make something feel less painful)
I had a long, hot bath to **soothe** my aching muscles.
아픈 근육을 진정시키기 위해 나는 뜨거운 목욕을 오래 했다.
- * **hygiene:** 위생 (the process of keeping things clean, especially to prevent disease)
Does your child have poor **hygiene** habits and refuse to bathe?
여러분의 아이가 위생 습관이 불량하고 목욕하기를 거부하나요?
- * **nutritional:** 영양상의 (relating to the substances in food that help you to stay healthy)
Cooking vegetables for too long lessens their **nutritional** value.
채소를 너무 오래 익히는 것은 영양가를 떨어뜨린다.
- * **nourish:** 영양분을 공급하다 (to provide living things with food in order to make them grow or stay healthy)
Mammals provide milk to **nourish** their young.
포유류는 새끼에게 영양분을 공급하려고 모유를 먹인다.
- * **carbohydrate:** 탄수화물 (a substance in food such as rice, potatoes, etc. that gives your body energy)
The main component of rice is **carbohydrate**.
쌀의 주성분은 탄수화물이다.

Review Exercise

다음 각 문장의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

보기	carbohydrate	epidemic	infect	nourish	soothe
----	--------------	----------	--------	---------	--------

1. The _____ is spreading rapidly to the whole country.
2. This medicine is going to _____ a headache.
3. Vitamin supplements alone cannot _____ a healthy person.
4. When any form of _____ is consumed, blood glucose levels rise.
5. People with the virus may feel perfectly well, but they can still _____ others.

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is some evidence that, in the area of health, having an Internet “buddy” helps. Kate Lorig, professor of medicine at Stanford University, has conducted or worked on several studies that provide people with Internet or e-mail buddy groups to help with the management of heart or lung disease, diabetes, or back pain. The online buddy offers advice, asks whether you have taken your daily walk, and just listens to your complaints. The groups helped — one study of an online group found that results were similar to those of face-to-face peer groups. “Anonymity takes away a lot of inhibitions, and people are more frank on the Internet,” Lorig explained. “Besides, race, ethnicity, age, etc., are not important factors for most stuff since you cannot see the person.”

*anonymity 익명성

- ① 인터넷 중독이 가져오는 사회적 고립
- ② 인터넷을 통한 근거 없는 치료법의 확산
- ③ 인터넷에서 다양한 사람들과 교류하는 방법
- ④ 인터넷 건강 상담에서 상담자 신분 확인의 필요성
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 친구 관계가 건강에 미치는 좋은 영향

2

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Intakes of certain food constituents such as fat, cholesterol, sugar, and salt should be limited for health’s sake. A major guideline for healthy people is to keep fat intake below 35 percent of total calories. Some people take this to mean that they must never indulge in a delicious beefsteak or hot-fudge sundae, but they are misinformed: moderation, not total abstinence, is the key. A steady diet of steak and ice cream might be harmful, but once a week as part of an otherwise moderate diet plan, these foods may have little impact; as once-a-month treats, these foods would have practically no effect at all. Moderation also means that limits are necessary, even for desirable food constituents. For example, a certain amount of fiber in foods contributes to the health of the digestive system, but too much fiber leads to nutrient losses.

- ① Moderation: The Key to Your Diet
- ② Consider the Environment Before Eating
- ③ Food Diary: An Indicator of Your Success
- ④ Slow Food: An Alternative to Healthy Food
- ⑤ Enjoying Good Nutritious Meals at a Moderate Cost

3

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nancy Olivieri, a doctor working in a Toronto hospital and a professor at the University of Toronto, was conducting research on a new medication called Deferiprone. She discovered that it had dangerous side effects and wanted to publish and make these important results known. The problem? Her work was financed by Apotex, the company that produced the medication. Apotex then undertook a major legal campaign in order to ban the publication of the article and the disclosure of these results to the affected patients. Unfortunately, neither the hospital nor the university defended Nancy Olivieri; both were more concerned with the financial contributions of the pharmaceutical companies than with the truth or the independence of the researchers. After two years of inquiry, a commission presented its report. It clearly said that the whole episode took place “because public institutions must now depend on funding from private enterprise.”

- ① Volunteers Share the Burden of Living with a Chronic Disease
- ② Dependence on Private Funding Can Have Undesirable Results
- ③ Companies Try to Develop New Drugs for Neglected Diseases
- ④ Hospitals Are Giving High Priority to the Safety of the Patients
- ⑤ Patients Need to Know the Negative Effects of Drug Addiction

4

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

The view that children were not (A) sensitive / indifferent to pain continued to be influential through the first half of the twentieth century. Many in the medical profession held that infants felt no pain at all and that young children were simply not developed enough to suffer. Until the late 1970s, most surgeries in the United States and around the world were performed on infants with little or inadequate anesthesia because general anesthesia was believed to (B) reduce / introduce unnecessary risk. Pain medication was also withheld from infants and young children during recovery from surgery. Even after the practice was recognized as harmful, anesthesiologists and hospitals (C) accepted / resisted the change. As late as 1987, an editorial in *The New England Journal of Medicine* still found it necessary to argue that the evidence was “so overwhelming that physicians can no longer act as if all infants were insensitive to pain.”

* general anesthesia 전신 마취

- | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① sensitive | ..... | reduce | ..... | accepted |
| ② sensitive | ..... | introduce | ..... | resisted |
| ③ sensitive | | introduce | | accepted |
| ④ indifferent | | introduce | | resisted |
| ⑤ indifferent | | reduce | | accepted |





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수능특강 영어영역 B형 **Part III**
테스트편



Test 1

1 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The individual who feels he or she has been attacked verbally and whose ego is bruised is likely to become defensive. Once emotions become involved, an immediate reaction is to strike back, to establish a position. If you become irritated while listening, sit back and continue to listen — and then process your interpretations and check them for accuracy. Too often, we become defensive and strike back, even though the speaker is offering a legitimate viewpoint or a constructive criticism. The old notion of counting to ten before you react in anger can reduce stress by giving you time to think about what is being said. When you have the urge to react defensively, try to keep quiet and continue to listen. Once you hear the speaker out, you will have a better basis for responding.

*irritated 짜증이 난, 속이 탄

- ① 원만한 대인 관계를 유지하기 위한 방법을 익혀야 한다.
- ② 자신을 잘 방어하려면 우선 타인의 단점을 파악해야 한다.
- ③ 타인의 비판에 대해 맞서지 말고 여유를 가지고 경청해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 평가가 잘못되었을 때 적극적으로 자신을 변호해야 한다.
- ⑤ 타당하고 건설적인 제안으로 대화를 이끄는 법을 배워야 한다.

2 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Construction costs vary according to how much of the work you do yourself. Many self-builders limit themselves to an organizational role, and leave everything else to the professionals. Others like to roll up their sleeves and get stuck in, learning on the job if necessary. The hands-on approach is undoubtedly satisfying and is all part of the appeal of building your own home. But you have to be realistic about how much you can do. In almost all cases, you are going to need outside help for at least some of the work. During the course of a self-build project many people are surprised by the number of new skills they pick up and how much satisfaction that gives them. Others who have overestimated their skills or underestimated the complexities of the work in question quickly get into hot water.

- ① 집을 짓기 전에 가능한 한 정확한 비용을 산정해야 한다.
- ② 직접 집짓는 방법을 배우는 것은 많은 돈을 절약시켜 준다.
- ③ 집을 짓는 과정에서 스스로 배우며 그 과정에 만족하게 된다.
- ④ 스스로 집을 짓기 위해서는 전문가에게 많은 기술을 배워야 한다.
- ⑤ 직접 집짓기는 매력적인 일이나 자신의 능력을 신중하게 판단해야 한다.

3 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a typical school setting, many teachers teach the same subject matter year after year, without any real opportunity from teaching to discover or acquire new knowledge, skills, or abilities. A recurring complaint heard from classroom practitioners is that if they simply do their job they get tired of it after a while and ‘lose the spark’. Indeed, meeting the prescribed requirements and covering the imposed course content in the same specialised sub-area of the curriculum does not leave many teachers much room for including variations and ‘intellectual detours’, and the classroom procedures can easily get routinised. Naturally, there are exceptions to these generalisations, and successful teachers show a remarkable resourcefulness in making the time spent in the classroom rewarding for the students and for themselves, but for the average instructor teaching can easily become dreary work.

* recurring 되풀이하여 발생하는

- ① Making a Complaint to Your Child’s School
- ② School Routines and Expectations for Students
- ③ Changing Attitudes of Students Toward Their Teachers
- ④ Lack of Intellectual Challenge in Typical Teaching Jobs
- ⑤ Teaching Methodology: A Part of Teacher Training Programs

4 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Madame Campello, a neurologist, was obviously compassionate, and I’m sure I could feel her compassion and loving energy when ① she first saw Katherine, the children, and myself for Katherine’s initial postoperative consultation. From that moment ② she fast-forwarded almost every part of the treatment. I could see that this lady was going to do everything ③ she could to make sure that Katherine survived. In her normal clinical consultations, however, Madame Campello was rather like a strict principal, which made Katherine, always the good girl, feel unable to question ④ her too closely about treatment options. However, as a troublemaker at my school, I was never been overly intimidated by school heads, and felt quite entitled to probe. Madame Campello turned out to be extremely receptive to this, and several times I called her after speaking with Katherine once we had got home, and we decided on an adjustment to ⑤ her medication.

Test 1

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

Character appeals rely on the reputation and experience of the speaker to build a foundation for the appeal. Character appeals are generally made by those who (A) recognize / are recognized as experts in a particular field, or by those who are extremely knowledgeable on a particular subject. However, they may also be derived from cultural heroes and celebrities, if the person's status as a hero or celebrity is directly relevant to the topic. For example, a well-renowned heart surgeon (B) speaks / speaking to a group about heart disease and what action needs to be taken to prevent the disease is making a character appeal. Similarly, a well-known celebrity who suffered a heart attack and (C) whom / whose public stance about heart disease is well established may also be employed as support for the claim being advanced.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| ① | recognize | ..... | speaks | ..... | whom |
| ② | recognize | ..... | speaking | ..... | whose |
| ③ | are recognized | ..... | speaks | ..... | whose |
| ④ | are recognized | ..... | speaking | ..... | whom |
| ⑤ | are recognized | ..... | speaking | ..... | whose |

6 Lagen Island Resort에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

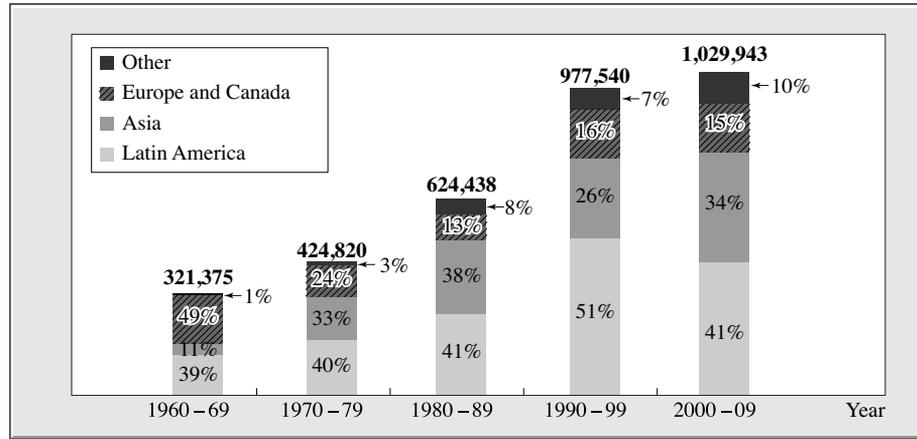
Set in a cove surrounded by a thick primary forest, Lagen Island Resort is a showcase of the town of El Nido's diverse variety of birds and mammals. Included on *Condé Nast Traveler's* 2006 Green List, the resort has taken the lead in the conservation of marine and forest resources by helping to secure governmental protection, collaborating on scientific research, and planning environmentally responsible development. The resort's entire staff, from gardener to dive guide, are all trained in ecology, geology, and history. A trail at the back of this resort winds past trees with roots taller than 200 centimeters. For the romantics, Lagen Island Resort will gladly prepare a private table for two in a garden clearing, around the bay, or perhaps on a floating raft in the middle of the lagoon.

* lagoon 석호

- ① 다양한 종류의 조류와 포유동물 관찰이 가능하다.
- ② 해양자원과 삼림자원 보호에 앞장서고 있다.
- ③ 모든 직원에게 생태학, 지질학, 역사학을 연마시킨다.
- ④ 뒤편에 뿌리가 200센티미터가 넘는 나무가 있다.
- ⑤ 환경 보호를 위해 석호에는 뗏목을 띄우지 않는다.

7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Annual Number of U.S. Immigrants by Decade from 1960 to 2009



The above graph shows the annual number of U.S. immigrants by decade from 1960 to 2009.

① Over the whole period, the annual number of U.S. immigrants more than tripled, with the largest increase during the 1990s and the smallest increase during the 2000s. ② The U.S. had the biggest portion of immigrants coming from Latin America over this whole period, except for the 1960s. ③ During this decade, immigrants from Europe and Canada made up the largest portion of total U.S. immigrants, but during the following decades, they only made up the third largest portion. ④ The number of Asian immigrants was less than one-fourth of the number of European and Canadian immigrants during the 1960s. ⑤ Increasing dramatically after that period, however, the former grew to more than triple the latter during the decade of 2000-09.

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

The Internet is an interruption system, a machine which is fit for ① dividing attention. That's not only a result of its ability to display many different kinds of media together but a result of the ② ease with which it can be programmed to send and receive messages. Most e-mail applications, for example, are set up to check automatically for new messages every five or ten minutes. Studies of office workers reveal that they always ③ stop what they're doing to read and respond to incoming e-mails. Since each glance represents a small interruption of thought, a momentary rearrangement of mental resources, the cognitive cost can be ④ high. According to psychological research, frequent interruptions scatter our thoughts, weaken our memory, and make us tense and anxious. The more complex the train of thought we're involved in, the greater the impairment the distractions ⑤ prevent.

*impairment 손상

Test 1

9 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One way to change your attitude is to change your _____. At a social networking service company, the boss told her team that she was changing the name of their group from Consumer Marketing to Creative Marketing. Despite the fact that it seemed like a small change, it had an instant impact on the group. Immediately, they redefined themselves as a creative hub of the company. Within a few days the team reorganized the space, bringing in new furniture and designing a media wall to showcase their creative accomplishments. They started coming up with more innovative ideas and suggested new projects that reflected their newly defined role in the company. It became abundantly clear that the team was incredibly creative, but that they hadn't thought that it was their primary role to generate new ideas. The change in their name gave them explicit permission to exercise their imagination.

- ① routine
- ② image
- ③ workspace
- ④ vocabulary
- ⑤ lifestyle

10 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within each modern liberal state, there are considerable disagreements about every manner of policy issue, every step in foreign affairs, every vision of the nation's future. Yet one feature of modern life is shared by even the bitterest political rivals — a moral and political commitment to the value of _____. This commitment is quite striking and relatively new. No longer does political order have the aim of glorifying or pleasing the gods, nor of expanding the authority and might of the empire, nor of reinforcing and transmitting ancestral traditions and practices. Rather, liberal states have as their ultimate end the promotion of individualism. For instance, the French Constitution upholds the “attachment to the Rights of Man,” while the American Declaration of Independence declares “that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights.”

*unalienable 빼앗을 수 없는

- ① education
- ② technology
- ③ the tradition
- ④ the territory
- ⑤ the individual

11 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As individuals, we can choose which activities to take part in. We can explore our environment in any way we choose, and at our own pace. Some will wish to take risks in adventure, to set new challenges and to compete. Others will wish to explore the self, go on an inner journey, exploring thought processes, and reactions to the world around them. Personal development requires a level of independence that such activity promotes. However, even in exploring wilderness areas, we tend to travel and enjoy activities _____. The family group is the first, and natural, group in which we enjoy leisure. The extended family (or other group) may provide some additional leisure and recreation opportunities, in a way which allows free rein.

- ① in off-peak times
- ② for the higher cause
- ③ in the company of others
- ④ for the love of it
- ⑤ in the remotest region

12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before you begin to network, examine possible roadblocks that could block or delay your success. At each networking stage, anticipate what could derail your efforts or prevent you from reaching your goal. List all that could go wrong. For example, before you call a potential target, plan what you would do if he or she refuses to take your call. Should you send a note, e-mail, or sit on his or her doorstep? Should you ask another network contact to call or should you abandon your efforts and place your attention on another target? _____ enables you to easily handle many of them when they arise. It also can alert you to problems or insurmountable flaws in your plans before you've spent time, effort, and energy or embarrassed yourself. It can also force you to develop more realistic and feasible strategies.

*derail 실패하게 하다, 벗어나게 하다

- ① Defining ultimate goals
- ② Identifying possible hurdles
- ③ Grasping others' whereabouts
- ④ Spotting your own shortcomings
- ⑤ Excluding tasks you have to give up




Test 1
13 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the political separation between America and England, there was a cultural separation that can be traced to American conditions; and the cultural separation was what led to the desire among Americans for political separation. The beliefs Americans had enculturated by 1760 made the issue of taxation without representation so momentous that they were willing to go to war over it. The king of England and majorities in the House of Lords and the House of Commons never believed Americans would do that, because they saw the issue from the perspective of their English culture. Americans saw it from the perspective of a culture that had formed in America during the preceding eight generations. It was not a series of administrative mistakes and political misjudgments in London that brought on the American Revolution. It was _____.

* House of Lords 상원 ** House of Commons 하원

- ① anticipated political instability
- ② a series of economic conflicts
- ③ a predictable political separation
- ④ a fundamental cultural difference
- ⑤ an uncompromising generation gap

14 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It can be quite discouraging to declare that you are going to do something that _____. For instance, Molly heard someone speak about a new weight-loss program that really fired her up. At the end of the meeting, everyone was supposed to say out loud how much weight they would lose during the week. Feeling so inspired, Molly yelled out “Five pounds!” and then basked in the applause. Keep in mind that she hadn’t lost *any* weight in the previous six months, but now she declared that in one short week she’d knock off a big chunk. Molly starved herself every day, determined to meet her goal, but when it came time to weigh herself, she’d lost “only” three pounds. This is actually a remarkable accomplishment, yet she felt like she’d failed because she didn’t meet her declared objective.

- ① you have never tried before
- ② is way beyond what is possible
- ③ is in alignment with other goals
- ④ is very clear and easily understood
- ⑤ will cost you a lot of time and money

15 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When inputs sell for prices equal to the returns they generate, economists say that the market is efficient. We can view the returns-to-inputs ratio in many different ways. _____ (A) _____, in a competitive labor market, a worker who generates \$10 an hour for the labor he provides to the employer generally earns \$10 an hour. Why? Because, if the employer pays him less (say \$7 an hour), an alternate employer will hire him away, because he knows that input is more valuable than \$7. Paying the worker more than the value he produces would be inefficient as well. An employer who pays the same worker \$15 an hour will not be returning enough on the output produced by the worker to cover the cost of his employment. _____ (B) _____, in a competitive market for inputs, we expect the price of all inputs to be equal to the amount of revenue they generate.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|----|-------------|---------------|----|-----------|
| ① For example | …… | Nonetheless | ② For example | …… | Therefore |
| ③ By contrast | …… | Therefore | ④ In addition | …… | Likewise |
| ⑤ In addition | …… | Nonetheless | | | |

16 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today it is recognized that all astrology is superstition, but the New Babylonians' search for correspondences between heavenly events and earthly ones was scientific in terms of their time.

- (A) Moreover, dedicated to this belief, the New Babylonians observed celestial phenomena more closely than any other ancient peoples before them, and recorded their observations so meticulously that they later could be used and supplemented by astronomers of other civilizations.
- (B) In other words, for humans to believe that they can measure and interpret their universe and thereby learn how to benefit from it is more scientific than cowering in ceaseless fear of inexplicable mysteries.
- (C) Most notably, starting in 747 B.C.E., Chaldean court astronomers kept “diaries” on a monthly basis in which they recorded all planetary movements and eclipses, together with reports of earthly affairs such as price changes, shifting river levels, storms, and temperatures.

* meticulously 꼼꼼하게

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



Test 1

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

But designs do more than bring sunlight into the home — they also block it.

Design is an essential part of building a home. (①) Building design can make a big difference in energy savings. (②) Low-energy design creates bright, beautiful interiors that use the sun’s energy to heat the home in the winter and cool it in the summer. (③) Most basic is a design that lets sunlight in through large south-facing windows. (④) Window overhangs reduce cooling costs by shading rooms from too much heat in the summer when the sun is higher in the sky. (⑤) During the winter, however, when the sun is lower in the sky, more sunlight and heat will enter your home because the sun won’t be blocked by the window overhang.

* overhang (건축)현수(懸垂), 돌출부

18 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most important functions of a social bond is the provision of social support in times of stress, distress, and trauma. I know firsthand (and the research confirms) that there may be no better coping mechanism than confiding or sharing a problem with a friend or intimate. Social support can be visible (e.g., driving us to the hospital), emotional (e.g., listening, reassuring, and helping us generate solutions or alternate perspectives on problems), and informational (e.g., providing financial advice). Indeed, people with strong social support are healthier and live longer. An intriguing analysis of three communities of very long-living people — Sardinians in Italy, Okinawans in Japan, and Seventh-Day Adventists in Loma Linda, California — revealed that they all had five things in common. At the top of that list were “Put family first” and “Keep socially engaged.”

➔ _____ (A) _____ is very important to our well-being, and it is related with the _____ (B) _____ of people.

- | (A) | | (B) | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------------|----|------------|-------------------|----|-----------|
| ① Social connection | …… | longevity | ② Mental training | …… | longevity |
| ③ Family structure | …… | confidence | ④ Mental training | …… | intimacy |
| ⑤ Social connection | …… | confidence | | | |

19~20 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An event that took place in the early fifteenth century is revealing about the differences between Europe and China. This was the voyage of the Grand Eunuch, on which hundreds of ships (technologically vastly superior to the *Pinta*, the *Niña*, and the *Santa Maria*) sailed from China to South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Africa, loaded with wealth and wonders. The voyage achieved its primary goal, which was to convince the nations bordering on the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea that China was superior in virtually every way to their own societies. But the Chinese were quite uninterested in seeing anything that those societies might have produced or known about — including even a giraffe that their African hosts showed them. The Chinese merely contended that the animal was known to them as a *qi lin*, a creature whose appearance was expected at the time of important events, such as the birth of a great emperor.

This lack of _____ was characteristic of China. The inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom (China's name for itself, meaning essentially "the center of the world") had little interest in the tales brought to them by foreigners. Moreover, there has never been a strong interest in knowledge for its own sake in China. Even modern Chinese philosophers have always been far more interested in the pragmatic application of knowledge than with abstract theorizing for its own sake.

* Eunuch 태감(중국 명나라, 청나라 때의 환관의 우두머리)

19 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Economic Globalization Affecting Chinese Economy
- ② The True Definition of the Middle Kingdom
- ③ China's Then and Now: Tradition vs. Globalization
- ④ China's Responsibility as a Global Leader
- ⑤ Long-Standing Chinese Attitudes of Superiority

20 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① clarity
- ② diversity
- ③ curiosity
- ④ ambition
- ⑤ rationality



21~23 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

My little brother, Nicky, is the most self-confident person I know. Courageous, too. Every day he has to struggle just to stay alive. (a) He got diagnosed with cancer when he was only seven years old. Every day Nicky has to take so many different kinds of medications, so many times, with so many different side effects — all without knowing if they’ll even help. Some of them haven’t even been proven completely safe — or effective. So far this year, he’s spent ninety-six days in the hospital.

(B)

I am so impressed with my little brother’s space ambition and how, in spite of everything, he holds onto this dream — and how that helps (b) him get through his ordeal — I better understand the importance of truly believing in oneself. Even the doctors (and very early on in my brother’s diagnosis) told us how important believing in yourself is to health. So I’m already a believer in the importance of a good self-concept. But it is watching (c) one incredible little boy who has shown me the magic of loving the face in the mirror.

(C)

For someone so young, that’s a lot of time to spend alone. He’s had more shots and been poked for blood tests more times than you can count. He’s had chemotherapy and lost all his hair. He’s had pneumonia three times. Yet, for all he goes through, he hardly ever complains. And, even more amazing, he never gives up on believing he’s going to be well someday. “When (d) I become an astronaut, I’ll bring you a rock from the moon,” he promised me just last week.

*chemotherapy 화학요법

(D)

That’s Nicky’s big dream, to be an astronaut when he grows up. He never doubts that he’ll get better and become just that someday. You should’ve seen how excited he was when a team of three astronauts took an eight-hour space walk to repair the Hubble Space Telescope on Christmas Eve. Steven Smith was one of them. Astronaut Steven Smith is Nicky’s hero. “I can hardly wait to meet him!” Nicky said, when we were watching the space walk on the news. “I’ll bet someday he and I will go on a mission together! Maybe I’ll even share an office with (e) him at NASA.”

21 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

22 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

23 위 글의 Nicky에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 7살 때부터 투병생활을 했다.
 ② 금년 들어 지금까지 3개월 정도의 시간을 병원에서 보냈다.
 ③ 치료를 받으며 불평을 한 적이 거의 없었다.
 ④ 우주 비행사의 꿈을 포기하지 않았다.
 ⑤ 크리스마스 전날에 우주 비행사인 Steven Smith를 만났다.



다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was encouraged a few years back to find that 71 percent of teens surveyed indicated they eat at least one meal a day with family. But my encouragement was short-lived when I discovered that fully half of all teens surveyed watched television the last time they had dinner with their parents. In my opinion, the meal table is one of the best places to build emotional connectedness with teenagers. If your family does not fall into the 71 percent who has at least one meal together every day, let me encourage you to work toward this ideal. Announce to the teenagers that you are starting a new tradition at mealtimes: “First, we thank the person who prepared it, then we talk to each other; after that, if we wish, we can revert to TV.” This one new tradition may be enough to help you establish and maintain a sense of connectedness with your teenager.

- ① 십대 자녀들의 TV 시청 시간을 제한하라.
- ② 자녀들이 식사를 거르지 않게 신경을 써라.
- ③ 자녀들에게 훈육보다 격려와 칭찬을 많이 하라.
- ④ 십대 자녀들에게 스스로 요리하는 법을 가르쳐라.
- ⑤ 식사 시간을 통해 십대 자녀와 정서적인 유대감을 형성하라.

2 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Advocates of franchising have long billed it as the safest way of going into business for yourself. The International Franchise Association (IFA), a trade group backed by the large chains, has for years released studies “proving” that franchisees fare better than independent businessmen. In 1998 an IFA survey claimed that 92 percent of all franchisees said they were “successful.” The survey was based on a somewhat limited sample: franchisees who were still in business. Franchisees who’d gone bankrupt were never asked if they felt successful. Timothy Bates, a professor of economics, believes that the IFA has vastly overstated the benefits of franchising. A study that Bates conducted found that within four to five years of opening, 38.1 percent of new franchised businesses had failed. The failure rate of new independent businesses during the same period was 6.2 percent lower. “In short,” Bates argues, “the franchise route to self-employment is associated with higher business failure rates than independent business ownership.”

- ① 프랜차이즈 본부와 가맹점이 정보와 비법을 공유해야 한다.
- ② 프랜차이즈 브랜드의 경쟁력 분석이 성공 창업의 밑거름이다.
- ③ 불공정한 프랜차이즈 계약이 가맹점 파산의 원인이 되고 있다.
- ④ 프랜차이즈 사업의 양적 팽창은 소자본 창업의 인기와 맞물려 있다.
- ⑤ 프랜차이즈 사업이 독립 사업에 비해 성공 확률이 더 높은 것은 아니다.

3 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One little thing you need to do as a new team leader is to start with 100 percent trust in your team members. Unless you have evidence to the contrary, you should trust each of them to get on and do the job, making whatever decisions are necessary. There should be no need for them to come running to you every five minutes asking permission to step out of line or spend ten cents on a customer. In fact, there should be no need for you to give permission for anything other than major expenditure. Ideally, your team members should be empowered to choose their own working hours, their own times for meal breaks, as well as where to work, who to talk to, and generally how to go about their jobs. That is total liberation.

- ① Work Within the Law
- ② All's Well That Ends Well
- ③ Liberate People with Trust
- ④ Higher Priority on Leadership
- ⑤ Give Credit Where Credit Is Due

4 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

I know a healthy, happy, beautiful baby who has never slept the average sixteen hours that babies are supposed to need. ① She is now between three and four years of age, and has never gone to sleep before nine or half past nine at night. Her mother regularly put the baby to bed at seven o'clock. ② She practiced all the usual devices for enticing a baby to sleep. Sometimes she was left alone, sometimes she had gentle lullabies sung to ③ her. But this particular baby played and enjoyed herself until between nine and nine-thirty, when ④ she quietly dropped off to sleep. ⑤ She awoke as early as the average baby wakes, happy and refreshed, and her mother finally learned that there is no sleeping rule without exceptions, whether applied to infants or adults.

Test 2

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

The world is currently experiencing a cultural mass (A) extinction / production similar to the biodiversity crisis. One symptom is the loss of languages. Linguists believe that as many as 15,000 languages may have been spoken in the year 1500, at the start of the European “age of exploration.” Today only 6,000 spoken languages are left, and perhaps as many as 90 percent of these will be lost by the end of this century. We are losing a language every two weeks through the same (B) migration / preservation process that is mixing the world’s genetic lineages. While we hope that this will lead to a new sense of interconnectedness among the world’s peoples, it also means that the genetic trails we follow will become hopelessly interwoven. When this happens we will no longer be able to read the historical document (C) encoded / decoded in our DNA.

* lineage 혈통, 계통

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ① extinction | migration | encoded |
| ② extinction | migration | decoded |
| ③ extinction | preservation | encoded |
| ④ production | preservation | decoded |
| ⑤ production | migration | decoded |

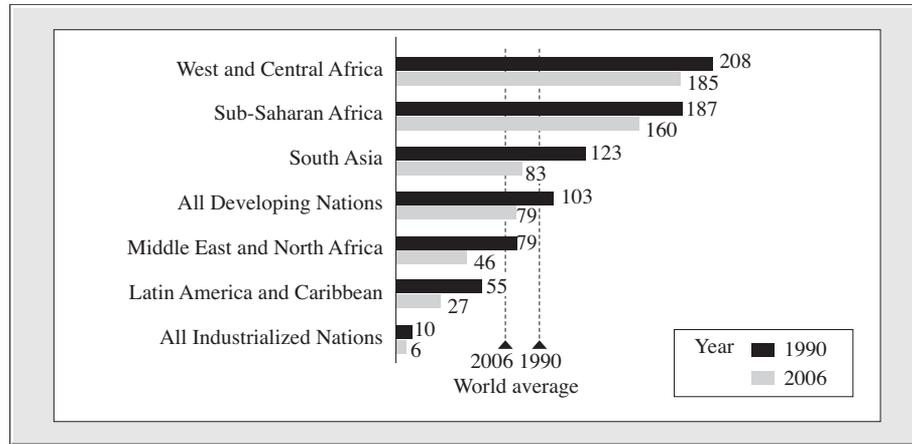
6 Copernicus에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born into affluence in the Polish village of Torun, Copernicus was at an early age entrusted to his uncle, the Prince Bishop of Ermeland, for his education. Like many young men of the Renaissance, Copernicus traveled widely, visiting the best European universities to study their specialist subjects. At the University of Cracow he mastered mathematics and the scientific study of light; he then moved to the University of Bologna to study the laws of the Christian Church, to prepare him for the career in the Church he was expected to pursue in his uncle’s footsteps. In 1497 he was appointed to a lifetime post as cathedral priest at Frauenburg, the cathedral city of Ermeland. Significantly, though, Copernicus never definitively took holy orders, and throughout his life he avoided the religious conflicts of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

- ① 어린 나이에 교육을 위해 성직자인 친척에게 맡겨졌다.
- ② 유럽의 여러 대학에서 수학했다.
- ③ 교회법을 공부하기 전에 수학과 광학을 익혔다.
- ④ 1497년에 성당의 신부로 임명되었다.
- ⑤ 종교 갈등에 연루되었다.

7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Deaths Before 5 Years of Age, per 1,000 Live Births



The above graph compares the mortality rates of children under five years of age for every 1,000 live births in the years 1990 and 2006. ① In both years, the mortality rate was highest in West and Central Africa: 208 deaths in 1990 and 185 deaths in 2006. ② The lowest figures were recorded in all the industrialized nations, where 10 children died in 1990, and 6 children in 2006. ③ All the developing nations showed 103 deaths and 79 deaths in 1990 and 2006, respectively, both of which exceeded the global average. ④ In 2006, the numbers were noticeably smaller, although there were regions still above world averages, including West and Central Africa with 185 deaths and sub-Saharan Africa with 160. ⑤ The greatest decrease in figures was recorded in Latin America and the Caribbean, with 28 fewer deaths than the previous figure of 55.

8 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In China, the most populous country on earth, it has been government policy since 1980 not ① to have more than one child. So the second generation of only children ② has no brothers or sisters, and because their parents are only children, too, they also have no aunts, uncles, or cousins. Enter Ronald McDonald, who is “Uncle McDonald,” and his female counterpart, “Aunt McDonald.” They are the extended family that is gone in China. They do ③ what a good aunt and uncle do: take an interest in the children, talk to them and play games. Sometimes they do this while ④ celebrating a child’s birthday, an American custom previously unknown in China, which has caught on as single-child families and prosperity combine to create child consumers. Aunt and Uncle McDonald also visit the children at school and at home, something Americans would find very ⑤ strangely.



다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most discussions of creativity emphasize the importance of innovative, free-ranging thinking. Yet artistic, scientific, and technological creativity involve considerably more than the capacity to think in a divergent or innovative fashion. Research has shown that one of the first essentials for productive creativity in the da Vinci or Einstein sense is _____. As a painter, da Vinci was skilled in the craftsmanship of his profession. Einstein was thoroughly conversant with the facts of mathematics. Some people recognized as creative have denied the importance of knowledge: for example, Poincaré and A. E. Houseman attributed their creative work to inspiration. Nonetheless, their descriptions of their work prior to the moment of inspiration suggest that these moments were merely the culmination of a long process of hard work.

* conversant 정통한, 친숙한

- ① exceptional thinking capacity
- ② thorough knowledge of the field
- ③ an intrinsic motivation for mastery
- ④ appropriate personal characteristics
- ⑤ support and encouragement from others

12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One researcher looked into the writing habits of young professors just starting out and tracked them to see how they fared. These young professors took a variety of approaches. Some would collect information until they were ready and then write a manuscript in a burst of intense energy, over perhaps a week or two, possibly including some long days and very late nights. Others plodded along at a steadier pace, trying to write a page or two every day. Others were in between. When the researcher followed up on the group some years later, he found that their paths had diverged sharply. The page-a-day folks had done well and generally gotten tenure. The so-called “binge writers” fared far less well, and many had had their careers cut short. The clear implication was that the best advice for young writers and aspiring professors is:

_____.

- ① Write every day
- ② Find your inspiration
- ③ Expand your experience
- ④ Improve your word power
- ⑤ Read as much as possible



Test 2

13 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In laboratory studies, two individuals who are asked to synchronize their finger tapping on a desk synchronize more closely than when asked to synchronize with a metronome. This may seem counterintuitive, because the metronome is far steadier in its beat and therefore more predictable. But the studies show that humans accommodate to one another's performance. They interact with one another, but not with the metronome, leading to _____ . The evolutionary root of this behavior may well be in the coordination of movement, in general, because that serves to facilitate social interactions. If we're walking together and communicating partly through vocalizations, partly through gesture, the interaction is greatly improved if our steps are aligned, if we've synchronized our way of walking — without this, one person's head is always moving up and down and out of the other's visual frame. * metronome 메트로놈, 박자기

- ① an urge to dance
- ② a great drive to coordinate
- ③ an understanding of their tribal music
- ④ the experience of emotion in music
- ⑤ the cognitive development of listeners

14 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1822 an English bookseller and freethinker named Richard Carlile designed a vending machine which he hoped would hold off the censors and the police. At the time Carlile and a handful of other booksellers and publishers were struggling to establish freedom for the English press. Carlile and some of his employees had been jailed for selling items such as Thomas Paine's *The Age of Reason*. To prevent any more such incidents, Carlile decided to sell books by machine, believing that by doing so _____ . Describing his device, Carlile wrote: "In the shop is the dial on which is written every publication for sale. The purchaser enters and turns the hand of the dial to the publication he wants, when, on depositing his money, the publication drops down before him." However, the court still held him responsible and convicted one of his employees of selling blasphemous literature through the device. * blasphemous 불경한

- ① the bookseller could not be legally identified
- ② he could warn against the dangers of censorship
- ③ the employees' job could be done very easily
- ④ he could prove what technology could do for people
- ⑤ the bookstore could make its name known to people

15 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To help your clients, you need to integrate your knowledge, your skills, and the person you are. Knowledge alone is not sufficient, yet without it you cannot become an effective helper. If you focus mainly on acquiring skills but neglect theory and knowledge, these skills will be of little use. _____ (A) _____, your ability to use the skills and knowledge you have is very much a function of your being sensitive to the interpersonal dimension of the helping process. You need to know yourself and your client to effectively apply helping skills. Helpers who have a low degree of self-awareness are at best skilled technicians, and it is questionable how much they are able to make a difference in the lives of clients. Helping is more than technique, it is an art, an expression of who the helper is. The helping professions are based on scientific knowledge that practitioners are able to use in creative and personal ways. _____ (B) _____, helping is both an art and science.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ① Furthermore | In short | ② Furthermore | In contrast |
| ③ Therefore | In contrast | ④ However | In short |
| ⑤ However | In other words | | |

16 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To produce the distinctive sounds of laughter, we make use of a number of muscles that control our breathing and vocal apparatus. The normal human breathing cycle consists of inspiration, inspiration pause, expiration, and expiration pause.

- (A) This is followed by a sustained sequence of repeated, rapid, and shallow expirations, which, when accompanied by phonation, produce the “ha-ha-ha” of laughter. By the end of this expiratory laugh bout, the lungs reach the air volume remaining in the lungs after maximal expiration.
- (B) Regardless of where the person happens to be in this cycle, laughter typically begins with an initial forced exhalation, which brings the lung volume down to around functional residual capacity (i.e., the volume that remains after a normal expiration).
- (C) Thus, laughter typically occurs at a low lung volume, forcing out more air from the lungs than occurs during normal breathing. Following a laughter bout, a quick inhalation occurs, filling the lungs once again to normal capacity. Another laughter bout may then follow.

* laugh bout 웃음 한바탕

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



Test 2

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

Some of these creatures are useful to the ants, and clean up the nests and do other duties, while others seem to be mere boarders, and to do nothing for their keep.

Those who have studied the ways of ants tell us strange things about their social life. (①) Just as in ancient days men kept slaves to work for them, so some ants raid the homes of other ants, and, making them captives, bring them back to their own nests and compel them to work for their captors. (②) Ants, indeed, are by no means the only inhabitants of ants' nests. (③) We are told that several hundreds of other small creatures, such as beetles and crickets, make their homes with ants. (④) Why the ants allow these mere boarders to stay no one knows. (⑤) Is it sheer good nature or is it the feudal spirit of keeping a large group of servants? *feudal 봉건적인

18 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not long ago I did a series of creative thinking workshops for the executive staff of a large computer company. The president had called me in because he was concerned about the stagnant thinking environment at the top. It seemed that whenever his subordinates would make a proposal, that's all they'd make — just one. They wouldn't offer any other ideas. Since they had been trained to look for the right answer, they usually didn't go beyond the first one they found. The president knew that it was easier to make good decisions if he had a variety of ideas from which to choose. He was also concerned with how conservative this “one-idea” tendency had made his people's thinking. If a person were presenting only one idea, he would generally propose the “sure things” rather than take a chance on a less likely off-beat idea.

➡ The president was worried that his staff might not have _____ (A) _____ options for good decisions because they wouldn't try to look for _____ (B) _____ answers.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------|----|---------------|--|----------------|----|-------------|
| ① unified | …… | alternative | | ② various | …… | alternative |
| ③ unified | …… | immediate | | ④ professional | …… | immediate |
| ⑤ various | …… | indispensable | | | | |

19~20 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Kelly is driving to see her boyfriend. A memory comes to mind of an argument they had a few weeks ago. As she remembers the incident, she “plays it out again,” almost as if it were happening right there in the car. She realizes that her boyfriend was being unnecessarily stubborn, maybe even a little mean. Doubt begins to creep into her mind. Within a matter of minutes she’s a little angry, as she thinks to herself, “He’d better not do that again tonight.” By the time she arrives at his apartment, she’s feeling slightly distant; nothing horrible, but enough to make a difference in the way she feels about the evening and about her relationship.

We refer to this type of inner dialogue as a “thought attack” because, in a sense, that’s what it really is — your own thoughts attacking you. We say it’s tricky because, for the most part, you’re not even aware that you’re doing it. Thoughts like these happen so quickly, and so often, that most of us don’t even realize what’s happening. And that’s the real problem! We get lost in our thoughts in much the same way that we might get lost in a movie or in a good book. At times, like Kelly, most of us mistake a few negative thoughts for a serious problem in our relationship. Consequently, rather than dismissing the thoughts and responding to each moment as it arrives, we instead take our self-created frustration on our partner as if he or she were the real problem. And while it’s possible there is a real problem, our minds have a way of _____.

19 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Follow the Thought Attack
- ② Allow Time for Transitions
- ③ Avoid Correcting Each Other
- ④ Stop Rehearsing Unhappiness
- ⑤ Don’t Fight over Stupid Things

20 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① discarding unnecessary thoughts
- ② blowing things out of proportion
- ③ imagining the positive things to come
- ④ getting caught up in our own problems
- ⑤ covering the imperfections of the partner



21 ~ 23 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Deep into the summer and not too long after Bobby Hansen's twelfth birthday, Mike Pasqui came over to Bobby's house and the two of them talked Bobby's dad into playing some 500 with them. Dad grumbled a little — he always did — but (a) he grabbed the bat and ball from the back porch and headed for the backyard with Mytzi, Bobby's dog, barking behind — and he always did that, too.

(B)

Dad tossed the ball into the air in front of (b) him and popped a fly out of the shadow and into the sunlight. The sun splashed onto one side of the ball, splashed it cool and white against the cool and darkening sky. The ball spun, and began to fall, and Bobby positioned himself under it, held his glove out not for a whole ball, but just a piece of one, because it looked like just a piece of one, a slice of ball, the slice splashed extra white in the high sunlight. Bobby waited for that little bit of ball to come down, and suddenly he understood the moon.

(C)

Pretty soon, Bobby had 1,075 points, and Mike had around 300, and Dad was swinging and smacking the ball and even joking around a little bit. Before long the shadow of the house slid up on Dad, slid over (c) him, and stretched for the horizon, which it would reach, Bobby knew, the moment the sun disappeared below the opposite horizon. It would be a shadow hundreds of miles long, millions of miles long, and Bobby sometimes wondered if that was what night really was, all the shadows of all the houses and all the dads and all the kids playing 500 stretched out and added together.

(D)

Mike and Bobby took the field first, and Dad hit balls to them. A caught fly ball earned Bobby 100 points. A grounder played on one bounce earned Mike 75, and a two-bounce grounder stole 50 points back from (d) him. And on it went into the evening. When one of the players earned 500 points, he took the bat until someone else got 500. Mike didn't do much batting, which was okay with him. He just liked being a part of the game. And since Dad preferred to bat, after a while (e) he decided to do all the batting no matter who scored how many points.

21 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

22 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

23 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 아버지가 아들 Bobby와 그의 친구의 설득에 응했다.
 ② 아버지가 친 야구공의 반쪽에 햇빛이 비쳤다.
 ③ Bobby는 집의 그림자가 이내 사라질 것이라고 여겼다.
 ④ 타격한 공을 두 번의 바운드로 잡으면 50점을 잃었다.
 ⑤ 아버지가 타격하기를 좋아하여 얼마 후 혼자 계속하여 타격을 하였다.



Test 3

1 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Email is a convenient way to communicate, and many of us use it as a matter of course in our daily contact with others. And it certainly has its place in your communications with insurance adjusters — but that place is limited. We recommend using email only for minor, logistical matters, such as arranging an inspection time for your vehicle or informing the adjuster that your demand letter is on its way. Don't use email for a letter of notification or a demand letter. If you send an email to confirm an agreement that you and the adjuster have made, follow it up with a regular letter. And in general, try to conduct your negotiations on the telephone — the in-person contact is much more effective in getting your point across than email. *logistical 업무 관리상의

- ① 보험사 직원과 이메일을 정기적으로 교환하라.
- ② 이메일로 오는 보험 광고의 내용을 믿지 마라.
- ③ 보험 관련 주요 서신에는 이메일을 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 이메일을 이용해 보험 처리 과정을 꼼꼼히 점검하라.
- ⑤ 보험료 납입 영수증을 이메일로 수령하여 보관하라.

2 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you have a student who usually fails to complete his work. He manages to submit a project on time, although it's not very good. It's tempting to praise the student — after all, the fact that he submitted something is an improvement over his past performance. But consider the message that praising a mediocre project sends. You say “good job,” but that really means “good job for someone like you.” The student is probably not so naive as to think that his project is really all that great. By praising substandard work, you send the message that you have lower expectations for this student. Better to say, “I appreciate that you finished the project on time, and I thought your opening paragraph was interesting, but I think you could have done a better job of organizing it. Let's talk about how.”

- ① 학생의 수준에 맞는 과제를 제시해주는 것이 바람직하다.
- ② 다양한 자료를 준비하여 수업에 대한 흥미를 높여야 한다.
- ③ 또래들과의 협력 작업을 통해 과제를 완성하는 것이 중요하다.
- ④ 과제물에 대한 평가 결과를 학생에게 신속하게 알려줄 필요가 있다.
- ⑤ 칭찬할 점은 칭찬하면서 개선할 점에 대한 지적도 함께 해주어야 한다.

3 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tourism is an important mediator in the development of fusion cuisine, because the mixing of different culinary traditions is often stimulated by people who travel to produce or consume food. This process of mobile gastronomy has been going on for centuries, as Hall shows in his analysis of the development of historical “foodways” linking different countries. However, the development of fusion foods can pose challenges for the development of “authentic” food experiences. Tourists very often demand food which is “traditional” or “authentic,” and yet many tourists are also averse to trying new and unfamiliar foods. One impulse for the development of fusion cuisine in Asia has been the desire to produce food which is more familiar and therefore pleasant-tasting for foreign visitors. However, “rootless” cuisine may also come to be seen as “inauthentic” by visitors searching for unique and original gastronomic experiences.

* gastronomy 미식(美食), 미식학

- ① Asian Cuisine Gains Popularity in Western Countries
- ② “Foodway”: A Cultural Mediator Between Civilizations
- ③ The Bright and Dark Sides of Fusion Foods for Tourists
- ④ Tradition Goes Global When It Opens Its Door to the World
- ⑤ Traveling as an Opportunity for Various Cultural Experiences

4 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Thoreau had come into town to do some errands and get a shoe fixed when ① he ran into Sam Staples, the town tax collector and jailer. Staples confronted Thoreau about his missing tax payments, and Thoreau still declined to pay. According to legend, Staples pleaded with him, even offering to pay the tax for him or at least lend ② him the money; still Thoreau declined, so Staples had no choice but to put ③ him in jail. Although Thoreau’s fine was paid anonymously that evening, the tax collector had already taken ④ his boots off by the fire and had no inclination to get up to let him out. And so Thoreau spent the night in jail, and the experience became the foundation of a lecture ⑤ he gave entitled “Resistance to Civil Government.” This, in turn, became the landmark essay “Civil Disobedience.”

Test 3

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

In 1991, a study was published in *Science* that overturned everything neurologists knew about the brain. The amazing revelation is that your brain is plastic. This might not seem like the most ① appealing term for your brain, until you consider a plastic fork. When you press one against a table, it bends ② easily in response to the pressure. Under the same amount of pressure, however, a metal fork remains rigid and ③ unresponsive. Like the plastic fork, the cells in your brain have the ④ rigidity to adjust to influences from the outside world. They do not bend back and forth as a fork does, but they grow new ways to communicate with one another in response to ⑤ changing circumstances. “Plasticity” is the term neurologists now use to describe the brain’s ability to adjust to pressure and change.

6 Maurice de Vlaminck에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

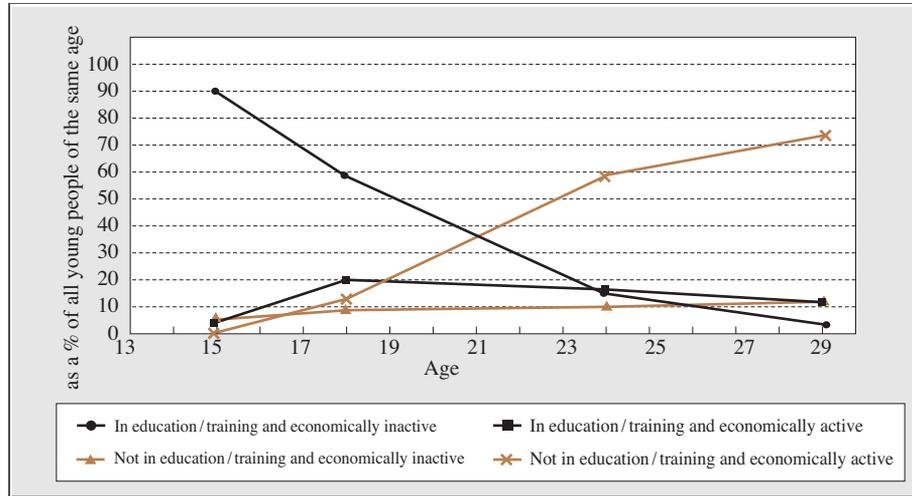
The son of Flemish parents, Maurice de Vlaminck was an athletic and enthusiastic individual who took part in cycle races and earned his living mainly as a musician. He taught himself to draw and paint and was proud of the fact that he had never set foot in the Louvre. His friendship with André Derain dated from about 1900. They shared a studio together at Chatou, near Paris. Vlaminck was very impressed by the 1901 van Gogh retrospective in Paris and adopted the Dutch-born artist’s use of strong colors and turbulent brushstrokes. He took part in the Fauves exhibition of 1905 at the Salon d’Automne. Painting was, for Vlaminck, a spontaneous, passionate and physical act. His belief that, “instinct is the foundation of art,” meant that intense color, often applied direct from the tube, predominates in his mainly landscape compositions.

*Fauve 야수파 화가

- ① 음악 활동으로 생활비를 벌었다.
- ② Louvre 박물관에 드나들며 그림을 배웠다.
- ③ André Derain과 화실을 함께 사용했다.
- ④ van Gogh의 화풍에 영향을 받았다.
- ⑤ 그림 그리기는 열정적인 작업이라고 여겼다.

7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Educational and Economic Status of
Young People Aged 15, 18, 24 and 29 in EU Countries in 2007



This graph shows the educational and economic status of young people at ages 15, 18, 24, and 29 in EU countries in 2007. ① At 15 years, 90% of young people were exclusively receiving education / training, whereas this proportion fell to less than 5% for those at age 29. ② About 20% of 18-year-olds and nearly 17% of 24-year-olds in EU countries combined education / training with economic activity. ③ More than 70% of young people at age 24 were exclusively in employment, and only less than 10% of this group was exclusively receiving education / training. ④ More than two-thirds of young people at age 29 were in employment without receiving education / training. ⑤ The proportion of young people who were neither in education/training nor economically active was highest for 29-year-olds.

8 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Being able to look at situations using different frames is ① critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets ② revolving 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 ③ 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 ④ it. It opened up the world of astronomy and ⑤ provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.



다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people expect to see someone again, they are more likely to find that person attractive, regardless of the individual's behavior, than if they do not have expectations of future interaction. The expectation of future interaction motivates people to look for positive qualities in someone so that they will look forward to future interactions rather than dread them, and increases the chances that people will find the individual attractive. Conversely, when people interact with someone whom they do not foresee meeting again, they have little reason to search for positive qualities. In fact, doing so may be depressing, given that they may not have the opportunity to get to know the person better in future interactions. Indeed, people are sometimes motivated to _____ in individuals whom they do not expect to see again.

- ① see no flaw
- ② find negative qualities
- ③ show personal interest
- ④ identify positive traits
- ⑤ look for emotional comfort

12 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The reluctance of the Chinese to perform surgery is completely understandable in light of their views about harmony and relationships. Health was dependent on the balance of forces in the body and the relationships between its parts. And there were, and are for many East Asians today, relationships between every part of the body and almost every other part. To get a feel for this _____, look at a modern acupuncturist's view of the relations between the surface of the ear and the epidermis and skeleton. An equally complex network describes the relations between the ear and each of the internal organs. The notion that the removal of a malfunctioning or diseased part of the body could be beneficial, without attending to its relations to other parts of the body, would have been too simple-minded for the Chinese to contemplate.

* epidermis 표피

- ① huge power shift
- ② emphasis on people's spirits
- ③ vast web of interconnections
- ④ simplification of medical care
- ⑤ harmony with nature and food



13 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some companies have realized that for an e-commerce strategy to work for their particular line of business, it must be coupled with _____. This duality does not mean that a company can succeed by simply adding Internet-based services to the current services. Rather, the two channels must be complementary to provide the necessary level of service. Online retailer Zappos, for example, developed goals that were similar to other companies beginning an e-commerce venture, centering on the idea of both cutting costs and increasing revenue through the use of online services and transactions. However, the company also noticed that most of the people who did online research on various products offered by Zappos eventually completed their purchase at a physical branch. In this way, cross-channel promotion can often become a significant advantage to companies looking to incorporate e-commerce into their larger corporate strategy.

- ① an ongoing action plan to improve their online service
- ② a tangible real-world presence that a customer can utilize
- ③ technological innovations that offer customers greater flexibility
- ④ reliable risk management to increase emergency preparedness
- ⑤ an understanding of the economic value of consumer information

14 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Indeed, abstracting is difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists — Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind — have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but _____.

- ① translating brain signals into speech
- ② putting thoughts out into the real world
- ③ making the choice between good and bad
- ④ making use of the resources of other people
- ⑤ learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones

15 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Just as population growth has been unevenly distributed in the past, growth is likely to be unevenly distributed in the decades ahead. Ninety percent of future population increase will be in developing countries, the areas least able to cope with the resource demands of additional numbers. The increase in population numbers has been (and will be) greatest in Asia. _____ (A) _____, population growth in Europe seems to have stopped and population numbers have actually started to decline in Europe. About eighty percent of the world population today lives in less developed countries. People in the industrialised countries comprise only twenty percent of the world population, and this proportion seems certain to come down to sixteen percent in 2020, even though there will be more industrialised countries then. _____ (B) _____, it is worth remembering that each baby born in the USA today will consume eighty times more resources in their lifetime than a baby born today in India.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① Instead | ..... | However |
| ② In contrast | ..... | However |
| ③ In contrast | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ Therefore | ..... | Similarly |
| ⑤ Therefore | ..... | Moreover |

16 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To understand modern society's relationship to energy, it is helpful to think of energy as money, with related categories of income, savings, and expenditures.

- (A) Renewables are renewable because they draw mainly on the earth's solar paycheck, as long as the sun shines. Yet energy income effectively shrinks if the ability to capture energy is diminished.
- (B) The world's annual energy income is all the energy captured each year from new sources. Trees and other plants collect energy income from the sun, as do renewable-energy technologies like hydro, solar, and wind, either directly or indirectly.
- (C) This happens when forests are cut down faster than they can grow back and suitable soils for growing crops are allowed to wash away, limiting the amount of energy capture available to farmers.

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



17 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

If these cultural norms are not taken into account, then errors in personality assessment will occur.

Like other measures, expressive style is often biased by cultural factors. (①) For example, people from the American South tend to speak more slowly, in a southern drawl. (②) It would be a mistake to equate this slow speech with the speech of a New Yorker who speaks slowly; for the New Yorker the unusual (slow) speech is probably revealing of personality, but for the southerner the slow speech is reflective of regional culture. (③) Or, consider differences in gaze — people’s patterns of looking. (④) While white Americans in a conversation tend to look at their partners while listening but look away while speaking, African-Americans do relatively more looking while talking and relatively less looking while listening. (⑤) For example, a white person might assess a black person as less cooperative than he really is.

18 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Case studies of patients suffering from phobias suggest that many irrational fears can be traced back to experiences that involve classical conditioning. For example, a student of mine was troubled by a bridge phobia so severe that she couldn’t drive on interstate highways because of all the viaducts that had to be crossed. She was able to pinpoint as the source of her phobia something that had happened during her childhood. Whenever her family drove to visit her grandmother, they had to cross a crumbling bridge. Her father would stop short of the bridge and carry on about the enormous danger. The naive young girl was terrified by her father’s scare tactics. Hence, the bridge became a conditioned stimulus eliciting great fear. Unfortunately, the fear spilled over to all bridges.

* viaduct 고가도로

➔ Repeated _____ (A) _____ that lead to classical conditioning can contribute to the _____ (B) _____ of phobias.

- | (A) | | (B) | | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① responses | | spread | | ② imitations | | discovery |
| ③ regularities | | measurement | | ④ imaginations | | prevention |
| ⑤ experiences | | formation | | | | |

19~20 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The existence of fossils had been known for centuries, yet it was not until the late 1700s and early 1800s that their significance as geologic tools was made evident. During this period an English engineer and canal builder, William Smith, discovered that each rock formation in the canals he worked on contained fossils unlike those in the beds either above or below. Further, he noted that sedimentary strata in widely separated areas could be identified and correlated by their distinctive fossil content.

Based on Smith's classic observations and the findings of many geologists who followed, one of the most important and basic principles in historical geology was formulated: Fossil organisms succeed one another in a definite and determinable order, and therefore any time period can be recognized by its fossil content. This has come to be known as the principle of fossil succession. In other words, when fossils are arranged according to their age, they do not present a random picture. On the contrary, fossils show changes that document the evolution of life through time.

For example, an Age of Trilobites is recognized quite early in the fossil record. Then, in succession, paleontologists recognize an Age of Fishes, an Age of Coal Swamps, an Age of Reptiles, and an Age of Mammals. These "ages" _____ to groups that were especially plentiful and characteristic during particular time periods. Within each of the ages, there are many subdivisions based, for example, on certain species of trilobites and certain types of fish, reptiles, and so on. This same succession of dominant organisms, never out of order, is found on every continent.

* trilobite 삼엽충

19 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Fossil Succession Across Continents
- ② Documenting the Findings of Geologists
- ③ Discovery of Fossils in Rock Formations
- ④ Fossils as Tools for Identifying Time Periods
- ⑤ William Smith's Theory on the Age of Trilobites

20 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| ① stick | ② adjust |
| ③ convert | ④ concede |
| ⑤ correspond | |



21 ~ 23 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

William could see his father standing near the door. He knew that he was very late. The party went on till midnight. He had promised to be back home by eleven o'clock. William did not know how to save himself from the trouble that lay ahead. "William! Why are you so late? You promised to be back by eleven. It is nearly one o'clock." (a) He knew that he had committed a big mistake, but he did not have the courage to speak the truth. His father was a strict disciplinarian. He wanted his children to value and honor the commitment given.

(B)

His father turned around and looked at (b) him. "I am not feeling bad, William," he replied. "I am worried about our future relationship. If you can lie to me in such an insignificant matter, how can I repose any trust in you regarding other important matters of life? Tomorrow no matter how honest you try to be I will always be suspicious of you. The wall of confidence that I had built has collapsed completely." The hurt expression in his father's eyes haunted William for many years.

(C)

The next day during his morning walk, Dad went to Tinker's house. (c) He was worried about the boy. When he saw Tinker sitting in the garden looking perfectly fine and when he heard about the deceitful behavior of his son, his heart was full of sorrow. When William did not see his father at the breakfast table, (d) he knew that something was wrong. He went straight to his room. Dad was sitting on the bed gazing at the wall. William quietly went and stood beside him, saying, "Dad, I am very sorry. I did not know that you'd feel so bad."

(D)

"Dad, we left the party on time, but unfortunately Tinker met with an accident on the way and so we had to rush him to the hospital." William could hear himself lying to his father. "Oh my God! Why didn't you give a call? I would have come to pick you up from the hospital. How is Tinker now? Is it serious? Tomorrow I will go and meet him." His father was worried. "No, Dad. Tinker's injuries are not at all serious. He had some minor injuries, now he is perfectly alright." William said hurriedly. "But how did the accident happen?" Dad wanted to know more, but William rushed inside saying that (e) he was very tired and wanted a good night's sleep.

21 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

22 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
 ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

23 위 글의 William에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 파티에 갔다가 늦게 귀가했다.
 ② 상심한 아버지의 표정을 오랫동안 잊지 못했다.
 ③ 아버지의 방에 찾아가 사과했다.
 ④ Tinker와 함께 집에 오다가 사고를 당했다.
 ⑤ 피곤하다는 이유로 아버지의 질문을 회피했다.



