

2017-2022학년도 평가원 · 교육청 영어 독해 모음

만든 이 고구마

홈페이지 orbi.kr/profile/900828

영어 영역

제 3 교시

홀수형

2018학년도 수능 20번

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 *Fortune* Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: “When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you’ll tell me it was a time you felt at risk.” To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.

2019학년도 9평 20번

2. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is hectic. Our days are filled with so many of the “have tos” that we feel there’s no time left for the “want tos.” Further, spending all our time with others doesn’t give us the ability to hit the reset button and relax. Leaving little to no time for ourselves or for the things that are important to us can lead to unmanaged stress, frustration, fatigue, resentment, or worse, health issues. Building in regular “you time,” however, can provide numerous benefits, all of which help to make life a little bit sweeter and a little bit more manageable. Unfortunately, many individuals struggle with reaching goals due to an inability to prioritize their own needs. Alone time, however, forces you to take a break from everyday responsibilities and the requirements of others so you can dedicate time to move forward with your own goals, meet your own personal needs, and further explore your personal dreams.

* hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① 자신을 위한 시간을 확보하여 원하는 바를 추구할 필요가 있다.
- ② 타인과의 정기적인 교류를 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하려면 체계적인 시간 관리가 중요하다.
- ④ 개인의 이익과 공공의 이익 간의 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무의 우선순위는 동료와 협의하여 정해야 한다.

2019학년도 수능 20번

3. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

War is inconceivable without *some* image, or concept, of the enemy. It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and justification to war. ‘War follows from feelings of hatred’, wrote Carl Schmitt. ‘War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose that the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is’. The concept of the enemy is fundamental to the moral assessment of war: ‘The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder’. However, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy that informs it in an abstract and uniform way. Rather, both must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

* contingent: 불확정적인

- ① 전쟁과 적을 추상적이고 획일적으로 개념화하는 것을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 적에 따라 다양한 전략과 전술을 수립하고 적용해야 한다.
- ③ 보편적 윤리관에 기초하여 적의 개념을 정의해야 한다.
- ④ 전쟁 예방에 도움이 되는 정치적 결정을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떠한 경우에도 전쟁을 정당화하지 말아야 한다.

2019년 4월 20번

4. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interactions with people are the major source of emotional stress, but it doesn’t have to be that way. The problem is that we are continually judging people, wishing they were something that they are not. We want to change them. We want them to think and act a certain way, most often the way we think and act. And because this is not possible, because everyone is different, we are continually frustrated and upset. Instead, see other people as phenomena, as neutral as comets or plants. They simply exist. They come in all varieties, making life rich and interesting. Work with what they give you, instead of resisting and trying to change them. Make understanding people a fun game, the solving of puzzles. It is all part of the human comedy. Yes, people are irrational, but so are you. Make your acceptance of human nature as radical as possible. This will calm you down and help you observe people more dispassionately, understanding them on a deeper level.

- ① 대인 관계에서 타인을 바꾸려 하기보다 있는 그대로 받아들여야 한다.
- ② 감정적 피로를 줄이기 위해서는 활동적인 취미를 가져야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 일관성 있는 판단 기준을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 잘못된 행동을 교정하려면 인내심을 가지고 노력해야 한다.
- ⑤ 의사소통 능력을 기르기 위해 타인의 말을 경청해야 한다.

2020학년도 6평 20번

5. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Learning a certain concept such as “molecules” requires more than just a single exposure to the idea. If a student is going to remember a science concept, he or she should experience it multiple times and in various contexts. That is one of the strengths of the learning cycle: the students have direct experience with the concept, then they talk about it, and then they have even more direct experience. Reading, watching videos, and listening to others’ thoughts contribute to a more solid understanding of the concept. This suggests more than repetition. Each event allows the student to examine the concept from a different perspective. Ultimately this will lead to a substantive, useful understanding of the complexities and nuances of the concept.

- ① 과학 개념을 학습하려면 다양한 방식으로 여러 번 접해야 한다.
- ② 복잡한 과학 개념을 이해하기 위해서는 암기가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 학습을 위해 기본 개념을 숙지할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 과학 원리는 쉬운 것부터 어려운 것 순으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각 자료를 활용하여 과학 수업을 진행해야 한다.

2020학년도 9평 20번

6. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don’t assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they’ve had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, “don’t let that happen again,” then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn’t actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

2020학년도 수능 20번

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Probably the biggest roadblock to play for adults is the worry that they will look silly, improper, or dumb if they allow themselves to truly play. Or they think that it is irresponsible, immature, and childish to give themselves regularly over to play. Nonsense and silliness come naturally to kids, but they get pounded out by norms that look down on “frivolity.” This is particularly true for people who have been valued for performance standards set by parents or the educational system, or measured by other cultural norms that are internalized and no longer questioned. If someone has spent his adult life worried about always appearing respectable, competent, and knowledgeable, it can be hard to let go sometimes and become physically and emotionally free. The thing is this: You have to give yourself permission to improvise, to mimic, to take on a long-hidden identity.

* frivolity: 경박함 ** improvise: 즉흥적으로 하다

- ① 어른도 규범에 얽매이지 말고 자유롭게 놀이를 즐겨야 한다.
- ② 아동에게 사회 규범을 내면화할 수 있는 놀이를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 개인의 창의성을 극대화할 수 있는 놀이 문화를 조성해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 시선을 의식하지 않고 자신의 목표 달성에 매진해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어른을 위한 잠재력 개발 프로그램에서 놀이의 비중을 늘려야 한다.

2020년 4월 20번

8. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Does the following situation sound familiar? You’ve had some bad news. You tell someone else about it. They say, “Just call me if you need help,” or “If I can do anything, let me know.” These offers are well-meaning, but they are vague. It’s hard to know whether they have been made just for the sake of politeness. What’s the lesson here? If you are offering help, make your offer specific. For example, if your friend’s child is in hospital, you might realize that shopping for groceries may seem overwhelming under the circumstances. You could ask, “Can I help by doing a grocery run?” The same principle applies in the case of minor problems. If your colleague appears overworked and stressed one morning, don’t just stand there and say, “You look busy, so let me know if you need help.” It would be better to say, “Can I help by doing that filing for you?”

- ① 누군가에게 도움을 주고자 할 때 구체적으로 제안해야 한다.
- ② 친구가 어려움에 처했을 때 더 많은 시간을 함께해야 한다.
- ③ 조언할 때 상대방의 감정을 고려한 언어를 사용해야 한다.
- ④ 스트레스를 줄이기 위해서 사과의 유연성을 길러야 한다.
- ⑤ 가까운 사이일수록 서로 의견을 존중하고 공감해야 한다.

2020년 7월 20번

2018학년도 6평 20번

9. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's something to consider: If you have a friend whose friendship you wouldn't recommend to your sister, or your father, or your son, why would you have such a friend for yourself? You might say: out of loyalty. Well, loyalty is not identical to stupidity. Loyalty must be negotiated, fairly and honestly. Friendship is a reciprocal arrangement. You are not morally obliged to support someone who is making the world a worse place. Quite the opposite. You should choose people who want things to be better, not worse. It's a good thing, not a selfish thing, to choose people who are good for you. It's appropriate and praiseworthy to associate with people whose lives would be improved if they saw your life improve.

- ① 더 나은 삶과 세상을 지향하는 사람과 사귀어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀와 교우 관계에 대해 자주 대화해야 한다.
- ③ 우정을 지키려면 변함없는 신의를 보여줘야 한다.
- ④ 원만한 인간관계를 위해 이기적인 태도를 버려야 한다.
- ⑤ 가족의 의사결정은 모든 구성원의 합의로 이루어져야 한다.

10. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

* meld: 섞다 ** convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

2019년 3월 20번

11. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Don't get me wrong about liberal arts. A liberal arts education can be valuable for many careers. It teaches you how to think about the problems and issues you will face in the real world. It gives you perspective, analytical and problem-solving skills, and creative strengths — which are all important in just about any career you can contemplate. Nevertheless, if you are a student, be smart. Seek out internships and take electives like statistics, programming, or business to give your liberal arts education some “teeth.” Students and young professionals alike should seek out skills and certifications that will provide more practical credentials in marketing yourself in the career world.

* certification: 자격증 ** credentials: 자격

- ① 교육은 실리보다는 원칙을 중시해야 한다.
- ② 인문 소양과 함께 실무 능력도 키워야 한다.
- ③ 교육 과정에서 교양 과목의 비중을 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 학교 교육은 미래 사회의 요구를 반영해야 한다.
- ⑤ 시장의 경쟁 논리를 인문학에 적용해서는 안 된다.

2019년 10월 20번

12. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human brain is wired to look for threats — a trait that kept us alive when we were living on the savannas but that can prevent happiness in our modern lives. This so-called “negativity bias” can keep you focused on what’s going wrong (which explains why complaining is such a popular pastime). To break out of this neural rut, train yourself to acknowledge when things go *right*. If you keep a calendar or a journal, make a point to write down what went well. If you’re more of a verbal processor, start your conversations with friends by sharing a recent win (anything that gives you that *yesssss* feeling). Where the mind goes, reality follows. The more you appreciate life, the more reasons you have to celebrate it.

* rut: 고정된 틀

- ① 삶의 긍정적인 면을 인식하도록 자신을 훈련하라.
- ② 경쟁자의 장점을 칭찬하고 따라 배우려 노력하라.
- ③ 글쓰기를 통해 부정적인 감정을 배출하라.
- ④ 실패의 원인을 다양한 각도에서 분석하라.
- ⑤ 불만을 자기 혁신의 동력으로 삼으라.

2021학년도 6평 20번

13. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Occasionally individuals do not merely come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them and instead select more indirect means of expressing their annoyance. One companion might talk to the various other in a way that is condescending and also indicates underlying hostility. Numerous other times, partners may mope and even frown without genuinely dealing with an issue. Companions may likewise merely prevent discussing an issue by swiftly switching over topics when the subject turns up or by being incredibly vague. Such indirect ways of expressing temper are not useful since they don't provide the individual that is the target of the behaviors, an idea of exactly how to react. They understand their companion is irritated, but the absence of directness leaves them without advice regarding what they can do to solve the issue.

* condescend: 거들먹거리다 ** mope: 울적해하다

- ① 이성보다 감정에 호소하여 상대방을 설득해야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 기분을 상하게 하는 행동을 자제해야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 문제를 직접적으로 언급해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 입장을 이해하려면 경청하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표 달성을 방해하는 문제점을 지속적으로 파악해야 한다.

2020년 10월 20번

14. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the funniest things about becoming a boss is that it causes an awful lot of people to forget everything they know about how to relate to other people. If you have a complaint about somebody in your personal life, it would never occur to you to wait for a formally scheduled meeting to tell them. Yet, management has been bureaucratized to the point that we throw away effective strategies of everyday communication. Don't let the formal processes like annual performance reviews take over. They are meant to reinforce, not substitute, what we do every day. You'd never let the fact that you go to the dentist for a cleaning a couple times a year prevent you from brushing your teeth every day.

- ① 정확하고 구체적으로 직원들에게 피드백을 제공하라.
- ② 업무에 대한 동료의 건전한 비판을 겸허히 수용하라.
- ③ 직원 결속을 위해 회사 내 비공식적 모임을 활성화하라.
- ④ 직장에서 상사에게 이의를 제기할 때는 격식을 존중하라.
- ⑤ 절차에만 의존하지 말고 부하 직원들과 일상적으로 소통하라.

2021학년도 수능 20번

15. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developing expertise carries costs of its own. We can become experts in some areas, like speaking a language or knowing our favorite foods, simply by living our lives, but in many other domains expertise requires considerable training and effort. What's more, expertise is domain specific. The expertise that we work hard to acquire in one domain will carry over only imperfectly to related ones, and not at all to unrelated ones. In the end, as much as we may want to become experts on everything in our lives, there simply isn't enough time to do so. Even in areas where we could, it won't necessarily be worth the effort. It's clear that we should concentrate our own expertise on those domains of choice that are most common and/or important to our lives, and those we actively enjoy learning about and choosing from.

- ① 자신에게 의미 있는 영역을 정해서 전문성을 키워야 한다.
- ② 전문성 함양에는 타고난 재능보다 노력과 훈련이 중요하다.
- ③ 전문가가 되기 위해서는 다양한 분야에 관심을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 전문성을 기르기 위해서는 구체적인 계획과 실천이 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 전문가는 일의 우선순위를 결정해서 업무를 수행해야 한다.

2020년 3월 20번

16. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's unfortunate that when something goes wrong, people obsess about why it happened, whose fault it was, and "why me?" Honestly, what good is that thinking in most cases? Train your brain to be solution-oriented. Let's take the simplest example on the planet. What happens when a glass of milk spills? Yes, you can obsess and say, how did that fall, who made it fall, will it stain the floor, or think something along the lines of, "Why always me? I'm in a hurry and don't need this." But someone with a solution-oriented thought process would simply get a towel, pick up the glass, and get a new glass of milk. Use your energy wisely; learn from mistakes but then move on fast with solutions.

- ① 문제가 생기면 주위 사람들에게 조언을 구하라.
- ② 비판하는 사람보다 격려하는 사람을 가까이하라.
- ③ 실패의 경험을 분석해서 배우려는 자세를 가져라.
- ④ 문제 자체에 집착하기보다는 문제 해결에 집중하라.
- ⑤ 예상치 못한 위험에 대비해 항상 경계를 늦추지 마라.

2019학년도 6평 20번

17. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: "There is plenty of time. I'll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action." We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing "snap courses," and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: "First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work." And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with "any port in a storm." Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

2021학년도 9평 20번

18. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Given the right conditions, entrepreneurship can be fully woven into the fabric of campus life, greatly expanding its educational reach. One study showed that, within the workplace, peers influence each other to spot opportunities and act on them: the more entrepreneurs you have working together in an office, the more likely their colleagues will catch the bug. A study of Stanford University alumni found that those "who have varied work and educational backgrounds are much more likely to start their own businesses than those who have focused on one role at work or concentrated in one subject at school." To cultivate an entrepreneurial culture, colleges and universities need to offer students a broad choice of experiences and wide exposure to different ideas. They are uniquely positioned to do this by combining the resources of academic programming, residential life, student groups, and alumni networks.

* entrepreneur: 기업가 ** alumni: 졸업생

- ① 훌륭한 기업가가 되기 위해서 관심 있는 한 분야에 집중해야 한다.
- ② 대학은 학생들이 기업가 정신을 함양하도록 환경을 조성해야 한다.
- ③ 좋은 직장을 얻기 위해서 학업과 대외 활동에 충실해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 대학생들의 다양한 소모임 활동을 적극 지원해야 한다.
- ⑤ 대학생은 학업 성취를 위하여 경험과 생각의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.

2017학년도 6평 20번

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever met someone while you were experiencing significant emotional, psychological, or physical stress? Perhaps you stayed up all night studying for a final, or maybe you learned that a grandparent recently died. You likely exhibited behaviors that are not consistent with how you usually act. Meeting someone when you are extremely stressed can create an inaccurate impression of you. For this reason, recognize that our first impressions of others also may be perceptual errors. To help avoid committing these errors, engage in perception checking, which means that we consider a series of questions to confirm or challenge our perceptions of others and their behaviors. For example, see if you can provide two possible interpretations for the verbal and nonverbal behavior observed and seek clarification of it in order to determine the accuracy of your evaluation.

- ① 상대방에 대한 자신의 인식에 오류가 없는지 점검하라.
- ② 정신적 스트레스가 심할 때는 타인과의 만남을 피하라.
- ③ 처음 만나는 사람에게 좋은 인상을 주도록 노력하라.
- ④ 상대방의 심리를 파악하고 자신의 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 언어적 행동과 비언어적 행동을 일치시켜라.

2021년 3월 20번

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good teachers know that learning occurs when students compare what they already know with the new ideas presented by the teacher or textbook. It is the students who decide whether or not to reconstruct their conceptions; therefore, teaching should be student centered rather than teacher centered. This means that students should be actively involved in making and interpreting analogies. If we believe that analogy use is an effective way to help students think and learn, then it makes sense to help students generate their own analogies or reconstruct the teacher's analogies to fit in with their own experiences.

- ① 학습 내용은 학생 수준에 맞는 난이도로 구성되어야 한다.
- ② 다양한 사례를 활용하여 학생의 이해를 도와야 한다.
- ③ 교사는 수업 중 학생과 상호 작용을 많이 해야 한다.
- ④ 교육 활동에서 이론보다 실습의 비중을 더 높여야 한다.
- ⑤ 유추를 해내고 재구성하는 과정이 학생 중심이어야 한다.

2021년 4월 20번

2022학년도 6평 20번

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

More often than not, modern parents are paralyzed by the fear that they will no longer be liked or even loved by their children if they scold them for any reason. They want their children's friendship above all, and are willing to sacrifice respect to get it. This is not good. A child will have many friends, but only two parents — if that — and parents are more, not less, than friends. Friends have very limited authority to correct. Every parent therefore needs to learn to tolerate the momentary anger or even hatred directed toward them by their children, after necessary corrective action has been taken, as the capacity of children to perceive or care about long-term consequences is very limited. Parents are the judges of society. They teach children how to behave so that other people will be able to interact meaningfully and productively with them.

- ① 부모는 두려워 말고 자녀의 잘못된 행동을 바로잡아 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀의 신뢰를 얻기 위해 일관된 태도로 양육해야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 다양한 경험을 제공하여 자녀의 사회화를 도와야 한다.
- ④ 부모는 자녀의 친구 관계에 지나치게 개입하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부모는 자녀와 유대감을 쌓으며 친구의 역할을 해야 한다.

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas, such as those inspired by scientific developments, are often aired and critiqued in our popular culture as part of a healthy process of public debate, and scientists sometimes deserve the criticism they get. But the popularization of science would be greatly enhanced by improving the widespread images of the scientist. Part of the problem may be that the majority of the people who are most likely to write novels, plays, and film scripts were educated in the humanities, not in the sciences. Furthermore, the few scientists-turned-writers have used their scientific training as the source material for thrillers that further damage the image of science and scientists. We need more screenplays and novels that present scientists in a positive light. In our contemporary world, television and film are particularly influential media, and it is likely that the introduction of more scientist-heroes would help to make science more attractive.

- ① 과학의 대중화를 위해 여러 매체에서 과학자를 긍정적으로 묘사해야 한다.
- ② 작가로 전업한 과학자는 전공 지식을 작품에 사실적으로 반영해야 한다.
- ③ 공상 과학 작가로 성공하려면 과학과 인문학을 깊이 이해해야 한다.
- ④ 과학의 저변 확대를 위해 영화 주인공으로 과학자가 등장해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학 정책 논의에 과학자뿐만 아니라 인문학자도 참여해야 한다.

2021년 7월 20번

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your brain doesn't recognize don't. No matter what I say, *don't* think of a giraffe with brown spots on it. No matter what I say, don't think of a clear glass vase with fresh red roses in it. What happens? It's automatic, isn't it? Your brain goes ahead and creates the picture all by itself. Your words — whether you think, say, read, or hear them — are a direct command to create. The more direct the order, the more diligent the response. Trickily, if you say you *don't* want to lose your temper, your brain doesn't recognize don't and sees it as a royal command to get you to lose your temper. If say you don't want to spill your drink, it's as good as an instruction to tip the contents. Change your words to support you. Create affirmations that suit you. Think and say precisely what you desire rather than what you don't want.

- ① 원하는 바를 긍정문으로 생각하고 말하라.
- ② 창의력 향상을 위해 상상하는 연습을 하라.
- ③ 일상 대화 시 명령조의 말투를 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 싶지 않은 일을 남에게 시키지 마라.
- ⑤ 기대했던 결과가 바로 나오지 않더라도 포기하지 마라.

2022학년도 9평 20번

24. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late — television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

- ① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
- ③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

2021년 10월 20번

2022학년도 수능 20번

25. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can't begin to build a strategy for our lives without first understanding where we are and where we want to go. Since people are different, it's reasonable to assume their current situations or starting points will be different as well. That's why books that tout a single formula for success or improvement, without taking into account the different places people are starting from, are worthless. Would you trust a doctor who didn't ask any questions or run any tests to diagnose what was wrong, yet wrote you a prescription anyway? In medicine, the adage is *Prescription without diagnosis equals malpractice*. Before we can "prescribe" strategy, we first need to diagnose the situation — where we stand, where we are today.

* tout: 권유하다 ** adage: 격언

- ① 자신의 현재 상황을 파악한 후에 전략을 세워야 한다.
- ② 다른 사람의 능력을 인정하고 배울 줄 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상황이 바뀌어도 처음 세운 원칙을 고수해야 한다.
- ④ 서두르지 말고 작은 목표부터 단계별로 달성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 한 가지 방식만 고집하지 말고 다양한 시도를 해야 한다.

26. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

- ① 기업 이미지에 부합하는 소셜 미디어를 직접 개발하여 운영해야 한다.
- ② 기업은 사회적 가치와 요구를 반영하여 사업 목표를 수립해야 한다.
- ③ 기업은 소셜 미디어를 활용할 때 사업 목표를 토대로 해야 한다.
- ④ 소셜 미디어로 제품을 홍보할 때는 구체적인 정보를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 소비자의 의견을 수렴하기 위해 소셜 미디어를 적극 활용해야 한다.

MEMO

MEMO

2017학년도 수능 20번

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현재대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.

2021학년도 9평 22번

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is a human art form, an inseparable part of the human experience everywhere in the world. Music is social, and tightly woven into the tapestry of life, and young children are very much a part of this multifaceted fabric. The musical experiences they have provide opportunities for them to know language, behaviors, customs, traditions, beliefs, values, stories, and other cultural nuances. As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. Prior to the development of social biases and cultural preferences that all too easily turn into prejudices, the opportunity to know people through song, dance, and instrument play is a gift to all who work for the well-balanced development of young children into the responsible citizens they will one day become.

* tapestry: 색색의 실로 수놓은 장식 걸개 ** multifaceted: 다면의

- ① 아이들의 균형 잡힌 성장을 위해서는 다양한 경험이 중요하다.
- ② 사회적 편견과 문화적 선호도는 서로 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
- ③ 어린 나이에 다양한 음악에 노출되면 예술적 감각이 향상된다.
- ④ 음악을 포함한 예술은 특정 문화에 대한 당대의 사회적 시각을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 아이들을 사회 문화적으로 균형 잡힌 시민으로 성장하게 해 준다.

2018학년도 수능 21번

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it's equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you're throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you're less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you'll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

* delegation: 위임

- ① 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.
- ② 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.

2019학년도 9평 22번

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers like a bottle of wine more if they are told it cost ninety dollars a bottle than if they are told it cost ten. Belief that the wine is more expensive turns on the neurons in the medial orbitofrontal cortex, an area of the brain associated with pleasure feelings. Wine without a price tag doesn't have this effect. In 2008, American food and wine critics teamed up with a statistician from Yale and a couple of Swedish economists to study the results of thousands of blind tastings of wines ranging from \$1.65 to \$150 a bottle. They found that when they can't see the price tag, people prefer cheaper wine to pricier bottles. Experts' tastes did move in the proper direction: they favored finer, more expensive wines. But the bias was almost imperceptible. A wine that cost ten times more than another was ranked by experts only seven points higher on a scale of one to one hundred.

* medial orbitofrontal cortex: 내측 안와(眼窩) 전두 피질

- ① 소비자는 와인 구매 시 전문가의 평가를 적극적으로 참고한다.
- ② 가격 정보는 소비자의 와인 상품 선호도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 비싼 와인의 대량 구매는 소비자의 쾌감 신경을 자극한다.
- ④ 와인의 판매 가격은 와인의 품질과 비례하여 결정된다.
- ⑤ 와인의 품질은 원산지과 생산 연도에 따라 달라진다.

2019년 3월 21번

2020년 3월 22번

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

At school, our kids are trained to study diligently and individually so they can do better than others on exams. If they seek help on projects from other students, they are criticized for cheating. They are given multiple hours of homework a night, forcing them to trade time with others for more time working in isolation. Over and over they are reminded that their future success in the workplace depends on individual performance, including their grades and standardized test scores. Statistically it doesn't, but this approach to learning does do one thing: It dramatically raises their stress levels while robbing them of social connection, sleep, attention, happiness, and health. Yet, instead of questioning the system, we judge those who can't keep up with this fierce competition for individual achievement. By the time students finish school they are exhausted, fragile, and lonely, only to find that the success and happiness they had been promised did not lie at the end of that rainbow.

- ① 통계를 활용한 평가 결과 분석은 신뢰도가 높다.
- ② 지필 평가와 수행 평가는 각기 다른 장점이 있다.
- ③ 개인 성취 중심의 교육은 성공과 행복에 기여하지 못한다.
- ④ 개인의 노력이 사회를 바꾼 사례가 역사적으로 많이 있다.
- ⑤ 학습 부진 학생을 돕기 위한 별도의 프로그램이 필요하다.

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some company leaders say that their company is going through a lot of change and stress, which they “know” will lower their effectiveness, drive away top talent, and tear apart their teams. They need to think about the military, a place where stress and uncertainty are the status quo, and where employees are on-boarded not with a beach vacation but with boot camp. And yet, the employees of the military remain among the highest functioning, steadfast, and loyal of virtually any organization on the planet. That's because after centuries of practice, the military has learned that if you go through stress with the right lens, and alongside others, you can create meaningful narratives and social bonds that you will talk about for the rest of your life. Instead of seeing stress as a threat, the military culture derives pride from the shared resilience it creates. And this has nothing to do with the fact that they are soldiers; every company and team can turn stress into wellsprings of potential.

* status quo: 현 상태 ** boot camp: 신병 훈련소

- ① 적절한 긴장감은 사고를 예방하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ② 신속함보다는 정확한 업무 처리가 생산성을 개선한다.
- ③ 목표 설정이 구체적일수록 성과를 빨리 달성할 수 있다.
- ④ 인적 자원에 대한 투자는 조직에 대한 충성심을 높인다.
- ⑤ 스트레스를 조직의 잠재력을 끌어낼 계기로 삼을 수 있다.

2020년 4월 22번

2021학년도 수능 22번

7. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parkinson's Law states that "work expands to fill the time available for its completion," essentially meaning that our tasks will take us more time to complete if we allot more time for their completion. Limiting your time on tasks may sound like it will add more stress to your day, but it will actually have the opposite effect; when you impose deadlines on your tasks, you will be able to better focus on what needs to get done at any given moment, clearly defining your work schedule for the day. Set a challenging time limit to your task and play with it — turn completing the task into a competition against the clock so that you can have a greater sense of accomplishment as you work towards the task at hand. If you complete your challenge, try reducing the amount of time you give yourself the next time you have to do something similar; this internal competition will help motivate you to focus more on your tasks, making you more productive in the long run.

- ① 업무 처리의 창의성은 충분한 시간이 주어질 때 극대화된다.
- ② 과업 목표를 동료와 공유하는 것이 일의 효율성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 조직에서 신뢰를 쌓으려면 마감 시간을 지키는 것이 필요하다.
- ④ 타인과 경쟁하는 것이 업무의 완성도를 높이는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 마감 시간을 정하면 과업에 더 집중하게 되어 생산성이 높아진다.

8. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. Once the internet made music easily accessible and allowed even advanced releases to spread through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. That is, critics and laypeople alike could obtain new music simultaneously. Social media services also enabled people to publicize their views on new songs, list their new favorite bands in their social media bios, and argue over new music endlessly on message boards. The result was that critics now could access the opinions of the masses on a particular album before writing their reviews. Thus, instead of music reviews guiding popular opinion toward art (as they did in preinternet times), music reviews began to reflect — consciously or subconsciously — public opinion.

* laypeople: 비전문가

- ① 미디어 환경의 변화로 음악 비평이 대중의 영향을 받게 되었다.
- ② 인터넷의 발달로 다양한 장르의 음악을 접하는 것이 가능해졌다.
- ③ 비평가의 음악 비평은 자신의 주관적인 경험을 기반으로 한다.
- ④ 오늘날 새로운 음악은 대중의 기호를 확인한 후에 공개된다.
- ⑤ 온라인 환경의 대두로 음악 비평의 질이 전반적으로 상승하였다.

2020년 7월 22번

2019학년도 수능 22번

9. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A question can be raised about the basic notion that sensitivity to problems is critical in setting the creative process in motion. It is no doubt true that many people are motivated to carry out creative activities because of problems they sense in their personal or professional environments. However, there is historical evidence that the creative process can be set in motion without necessity, even in the domain of invention. As one example, consider the invention of the airplane. At the end of the nineteenth century a number of research projects were underway whose purpose was the invention of a flying machine. At that time, there was no need for such a machine; only gradually, after the Wright brothers were successful in inventing the airplane, did the broader implications of that invention become apparent. So the driving force behind the invention of the airplane seems not to have been necessity: There was no *need* to fly; people simply *wanted to*.

- ① 논리적 사고는 창의력 발휘를 저해한다.
- ② 필요는 창의성 발현을 위한 필수 조건이 아니다.
- ③ 다양한 경험이 반드시 발명에 유익한 것은 아니다.
- ④ 문제 해결 능력은 문제에 대한 민감성에서 비롯된다.
- ⑤ 창의적 산출물을 만들기 위해 지식의 축적이 필요하다.

10. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

2020학년도 6평 22번

11. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers' behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

2020학년도 9평 22번

12. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This “genetic optimism” has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

2020학년도 수능 22번

2021학년도 6평 22번

13. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In retrospect, it might seem surprising that something as mundane as the desire to count sheep was the driving force for an advance as fundamental as written language. But the desire for written records has always accompanied economic activity, since transactions are meaningless unless you can clearly keep track of who owns what. As such, early human writing is dominated by wheeling and dealing: a collection of bets, bills, and contracts. Long before we had the writings of the prophets, we had the writings of the profits. In fact, many civilizations never got to the stage of recording and leaving behind the kinds of great literary works that we often associate with the history of culture. What survives these ancient societies is, for the most part, a pile of receipts. If it weren't for the commercial enterprises that produced those records, we would know far, far less about the cultures that they came from.

* mundane: 세속의 ** prophet: 예언자

- ① 고대 사회에서 경제 활동은 문자 기록의 원동력이었다.
- ② 고전 문학을 통해 당대의 경제 활동을 파악할 수 있다.
- ③ 경제 발전의 정도가 문명의 발달 수준을 결정한다.
- ④ 종교의 역사는 상업의 역사보다 먼저 시작되었다.
- ⑤ 모든 문명이 위대한 작가를 배출한 것은 아니다.

14. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as “second class.” For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as “recreational activity” rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

2020년 10월 22번

2019학년도 6평 21번

15. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The tendency for the market to reward caring for others may just be an incentive to act, or pretend, as if one cares for others. Say, for instance, a shopkeeper who realizes he is losing exchange opportunities because of his dishonest behavior may begin to act as if he were a kind and honest man in order to garner more business. He is persuaded to behave in an appropriate way, yet his actions may be insincere. While it is socially beneficial that he at least pretends to behave in this way, he may not actually become more virtuous. However, in order to maintain this status in his community and succeed in his business long term, he must continue to behave in this manner. Over time, it is likely that his once intentional actions will become instinctive and more genuine, and eventually result in actual moral development. Stated another way, a truly dishonest and conniving person is unlikely to convincingly pretend to be reputable for an extended period of time without being impacted by some sort of moral development.

* garner: 얻다 ** conniving: (남을) 음해하는

- ① 장기간의 의도적 행동을 통해 도덕적 발달이 가능하다.
- ② 개인의 양심적 행동이 사회 전체의 도덕성을 결정한다.
- ③ 부정직해 보이는 행동에도 선한 의도가 있을 수 있다.
- ④ 시대에 따라 사업가에게 중시되는 덕목이 달라진다.
- ⑤ 사업 운영에 가장 중요한 가치는 정직과 친절이다.

16. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles' best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

* entrepreneur: 사업가 ** inventory: 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

2019년 10월 22번

2018학년도 6평 21번

17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to think of technology as shiny tools and gadgets. Even if we acknowledge that technology can exist in disembodied form, such as software, we tend not to include in this category paintings, literature, music, dance, poetry, and the arts in general. But we should. If a thousand lines of letters in UNIX qualifies as a technology (the computer code for a web page), then a thousand lines of letters in English (*Hamlet*) must qualify as well. They both can change our behavior, alter the course of events, or enable future inventions. A Shakespeare sonnet and a Schubert symphony, then, are in the same category as Google's search engine and the smartphone: They are something useful produced by a mind. We can't separate out the multiple overlapping technologies responsible for a *Lord of the Rings* movie. The literary rendering of the original novel is as much an invention as the digital rendering of its fantastical creatures. Both are useful works of the human imagination. Both influence audiences powerfully. Both are technological.

* gadget: 장치 ** disembodied: 무형의

- ① 기술은 예술적 상상력을 구현할 수단을 제공한다.
- ② 상상력을 발휘하여 물리적인 한계를 극복할 수 있다.
- ③ 고전은 현대 사회에서 새로운 콘텐츠로 재생산되고 있다.
- ④ 기술의 발전에 따라 문화 산업의 중요성이 확대되고 있다.
- ⑤ 예술은 유용한 정신적 산물로 기술과 같은 범주에 속한다.

18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

2021년 3월 22번

19. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite numerous studies on the influence of mediated agendas on politics, most studies examine text only — as if media only deliver words. These studies looked at how reporters, analysts, and commentators *verbally* describe and criticize the candidates. But they often neglect another important source of influence: visuals. As some communication scholars said, “Stories are often complex combinations of visual and verbal content — all too often the visual information is so powerful that it overwhelms the verbal.” The challenge of tackling visuals to examine their influence is multifaceted. The difficulties of gathering and coding visual data and of attributing impact to specific parts of images have no doubt caused veritable scholars to shy away. But the potential impact of visuals on people’s perceptions is simply too important to ignore. Furthermore, the importance of understanding both visuals and text in tandem cannot be understated.

* veritable: 진정한 ** in tandem: 동시에

- ① 시각 자료는 정치 관련 보도 자료 연구의 중요한 대상이다.
- ② 전문가들의 의견도 철저히 검증하고 보도할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 다양한 관심사를 반영하는 뉴스 프로그램 편성이 요구된다.
- ④ 지나치게 방대한 시각 자료는 보도 내용 이해에 방해가 된다.
- ⑤ 언론인은 보도에서 자신의 정치적 편향을 드러내서는 안 된다.

2021년 4월 22번

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The way reduced prices are written during a sale will greatly affect people’s attitude toward the products (and their likelihood of purchasing them). If the sale prices are easy to understand using percentages (for example, “-50%”) or with the new prices already calculated (for example, “now only \$20”), shoppers will react in an automatic and positive fashion. However, if it is necessary for them to do complex mental calculations (for example, if a \$27.50 product is advertised at 12% off), they will switch to a more analytical style of thinking. This results in more attention spent on the calculation, and subsequently on the merits of the product. No longer feeling spontaneous, shoppers will start questioning whether it is actually a good deal or not, whether they really need another pair of shoes, etc. The more cognitive effort is demanded from shoppers, the more of a negative and suspicious reaction will be evoked, and the chances of making a sale diminish.

- ① 상품 할인율이 클수록 상품의 단점이 쉽게 노출될 수 있다.
- ② 경쟁 상품과 비교되는 품질 정보 제시는 판매에 효과적이다.
- ③ 상품에 대한 공인된 평가가 소비에 대한 심리적 장벽을 낮춘다.
- ④ 상품 판매율을 높이기 위해 다양한 소비 성향 분석이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 상품 할인가 제시 방식의 인지적 부담 정도가 판매에 영향을 준다.

2022학년도 6평 22번

2021년 7월 22번

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to “build the project in his or her head.” The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

* execute: 실행하다

- ① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
- ② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
- ③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
- ④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
- ⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The immense improvement in the yield of farming during the twentieth century, as a result of innovations in mechanization, fertilizer, new varieties, pesticides and genetic engineering, has banished famine from the face of the planet almost entirely, and drastically reduced malnutrition, even while the human population has continued to expand. Few predicted this, yet many are concerned that this improvement has come at the expense of nature. In fact the evidence is strong that the opposite is the case. Innovation in food production has spared land and forest from the plough, the cow and the axe on a grand scale by increasing the productivity of the land we do farm. It turns out that this ‘land sparing’ has been much better for biodiversity than land sharing would have been — by which is meant growing crops at low yields in the hope that abundant wildlife lives in fields alongside crops.

- ① 친환경 농법이 자연에 해로운 경우도 있다.
- ② 식량 생산 증가가 인구 증가로 이어지지는 않는다.
- ③ 생물 다양성이 높아지면서 생태계의 생산성도 높아졌다.
- ④ 대규모 경작보다 소규모 경작이 농업 생산성에 유리하다.
- ⑤ 농업 혁신이 식량 생산량을 늘리면서도 자연 훼손을 억제했다.

2022학년도 9평 22번

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

* autonomy: 자율성 ** privilege: 특권
*** premise: 전제로 말하다

- ① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
- ② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
- ④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
- ⑤ 전문직의 업무 성과는 일정 수준의 자율성과 특권이 부여될 때 높아진다.

2021년 10월 22번

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A visual scene can set up our emotional response. Suspense is driven by a sense of calm with the anticipation of impending terror. Indeed, anticipation or expectations play a key role in driving our emotions. The Russian silent filmmaker Lev Kuleshov considered such contextual influences. He interspersed shots of an actor exhibiting a neutral expression with shots of a child's coffin or a plate of soup. This same "neutral" expression was interpreted differently depending on what image preceded it. Thus, the same expression appeared to show sorrow or hunger, depending on the context. Psychological studies of the *Kuleshov* effect have confirmed the impact of the social context on emotion. For example, if a person smiles at you and then the smile turns into a neutral expression, that person will appear somewhat grumpy or disappointed. Conversely, if a person first looks angry and then the expression turns into a neutral expression, the person looks somewhat pleasant or positive.

* intersperse: (~ 사이에) 배치하다 ** grumpy: 기분이 언짢은

- ① 영상과 음향의 대비가 긴장감을 조성한다.
- ② 사회적 상황에 따라 감정의 표현 방식이 다르다.
- ③ 시대의 상황을 반영한 영화는 관객의 공감을 얻는다.
- ④ 중립적인 태도 유지가 갈등을 해결하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 선행 장면에 따라서 동일한 시각 정보가 다르게 해석된다.

2022학년도 수능 22번

25. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

* contaminate: 오염시키다 ** egregious: 매우 나쁜

- ① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
- ④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

MEMO

MEMO

2019년 7월 22번

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

An object at rest tends to stay at rest. To change is to learn something new, to think differently, to act differently, and to move in a new direction. Great ideas, great people, and great projects have fallen victim to resistance to change. Resistance to change means people are working hard to protect the status quo. When people who resist are ignored or pushed aside, they become formidable opposition. In order to succeed at change, resistance and the people who resist should be viewed differently. Here's why: Resistance is a natural part of the change process and exists in many forms. People resist for different reasons and in different ways. To master change, you must first understand the personal, structural, and physiological reasons people resist. When you understand resistance, you can learn to expect it and even use it to your advantage. Understanding and managing resistance is critical when you are promoting change.

* status quo: 현재 상태 ** formidable: 감당할 수 없는

- ① misunderstanding about the nature of organizational change
- ② importance of appreciating resistance for successful change
- ③ ways people who resist contribute to social development
- ④ changes of people's attitudes toward social innovation
- ⑤ risks that can be caused by ignoring resistance

2019년 4월 23번

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Good architecture and good engineering are both arts requiring science — but they are aimed at different purposes. Art is difficult to define but is an ability to make something of more than ordinary significance. Science is a branch of knowledge which is systematic, testable, and objective — science is what we know. When architecture and engineering get artificially separated, the outcomes may not be as they should be. For example, a developer investing in a new building might appoint an architect to develop a scheme proposal to meet the needs of the client. If that is done without the involvement of properly qualified engineers then, later, when the project gets underway, there will inevitably be practical problems. In the worst building projects architects specify structural forms that may simply be unbuildable or unnecessarily expensive to build. It follows that in the best building projects architects and engineers work together right from the start. Good structural design can provide a huge amount of savings in the cost of construction.

- ① necessity of the combination of architecture and engineering
- ② roles of engineering in understanding architectural history
- ③ superiority of art to science in architectural engineering
- ④ conflicts in applying engineering to structural design
- ⑤ relationship between capital and art in construction

2020년 10월 23번

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The principle of humane treatment exerts an important constraint on the administration of criminal justice, a state-run process which has the potential to do very great harm to anybody who becomes caught up in its snares. Suspects and the accused are the ones most obviously in jeopardy. Procedural rules contribute to suspects' humane treatment by providing them with legal advice and assistance to prepare and present their cases in court. Rules of evidence perform a similar function by affording accused persons fair opportunity to answer the charges against them, whilst at the same time respecting their right to remain silent if they choose to keep their counsel and put the prosecution to proof. These and other rules of criminal evidence and procedure treat the accused as thinking, feeling, human subjects of official concern and respect, who are entitled to be given the opportunity to play an active part in procedures with a direct and possibly catastrophic impact on their welfare.

* snare: 덫 ** prosecution: 검찰 측

- ① correlations between crime rates and social welfare
- ② efforts to revise outdated criminal justice procedures
- ③ expanding government roles in controlling the crime rate
- ④ changing the definition of humane treatment in modern criminal justice
- ⑤ humane treatment of suspects and the accused in the criminal justice system

2017학년도 수능 21번

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The precision of the lines on the map, the consistency with which symbols are used, the grid and/or projection system, the apparent certainty with which place names are written and placed, and the legend and scale information all give the map an aura of scientific accuracy and objectivity. Although subjective interpretation goes into the construction of these cartographic elements, the finished map appears to express an authoritative truth about the world, separate from any interests and influences. The very trust that this apparent objectivity inspires is what makes maps such powerful carriers of ideology. However unnoticeably, maps do indeed reflect the world views of either their makers or, more probably, the supporters of their makers, in addition to the political and social conditions under which they were made. Some of the simple ideological messages that maps can convey include: This land is and has long been ours; here is the center of the universe; if we do not claim this land, the enemies you most fear will.

* aura: 기운, 분위기 ** cartographic: 지도 제작(법)의

- ① the authority derived from trustworthy maps
- ② political and social conflicts caused by maps
- ③ ideologies lying beneath the objectivity of maps
- ④ the conditions essential to making a map accurate
- ⑤ subjectivity defining the creativity of map-making

2021학년도 6평 23번

2017학년도 6평 22번

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problem framing amounts to defining *what* problem you are proposing to solve. This is a critical activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby conditioning your approach to solving it. For an illustration, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the respondents' suggestions changed significantly depending on whether the metaphor used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city emphasized prevention and addressing the root causes of the problem, such as eliminating poverty and improving education. On the other hand, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations: increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions for better solutions
- ② difficulty of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing
- ④ usefulness of preventive measures in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing on approaching and solving problems

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we hear a story, we look for beliefs that are being commented upon. Any story has many possible beliefs inherent in it. But how does someone listening to a story find those beliefs? We find them by looking through the beliefs we already have. We are not as concerned with what we are hearing as we are with finding what we already know that is relevant. Picture it in this way. As understanders, we have a list of beliefs, indexed by subject area. When a new story appears, we attempt to find a belief of ours that relates to it. When we do, we find a story attached to that belief and compare the story in our memory to the one we are processing. Our understanding of the new story becomes, at that point, a function of the old story. Once we find a belief and connected story, we need no further processing; that is, the search for other beliefs stops.

- ① the use of a new story in understanding an old story
- ② the limits of our memory capacity in recalling stories
- ③ the influence of new stories on challenging our beliefs
- ④ the most efficient strategy to improve storytelling skills
- ⑤ the role of our existing beliefs in comprehending a new story

2020학년도 6평 23번

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

2020학년도 9평 23번

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors’ contributions to a library’s reputation

2020년 3월 23번

2020년 4월 23번

9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Inspiration is a funny thing. It's powerful enough to move mountains. When it strikes, it carries an author forward like the rushing torrents of a flooded river. And yet, if you wait for it, nothing happens. The irony is that so much is actually created — mountains moved, sagas written, grand murals painted — by those who might not even describe themselves as particularly inspired. Instead, they show up every day and put their hands on the keyboard, their pen to paper, and they move their stories forward, bit by bit, word by word, perhaps not even recognizing that inspiration is striking in hundreds of tiny, microscopic ways as they push through another sentence, another page, another chapter. "I write when the spirit moves me, and the spirit moves me every day," said William Faulkner. This is the principle way writers finish 50,000 words of a novel each year during National Novel Writing Month — by showing up — and it applies to being creative the rest of the year as well.

* torrent: 급류 ** saga: 대하소설

- ① crucial roles of persistent effort in creative writing
- ② distinctive features of popular contemporary novels
- ③ importance of detailed description in writing fiction
- ④ revival of reading novels as a form of entertainment
- ⑤ classical literature as a timeless source of inspiration

10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The act of "seeing" appears so natural that it is difficult to appreciate the vastly sophisticated machinery underlying the process. It may come as a surprise that about one-third of the human brain is devoted to vision. The brain has to perform an enormous amount of work to unambiguously interpret the billions of photons streaming into the eyes. Strictly speaking, all visual scenes are ambiguous. Your brain goes through a good deal of trouble to disambiguate the information hitting your eyes by taking context into account and making assumptions. But all this doesn't happen effortlessly, as demonstrated by patients who surgically recover their eyesight after decades of blindness: they do not suddenly see the world, but instead must *learn* to see again. At first the world is a chaotic attack of shapes and colors, and even when the optics of their eyes are perfectly functional, their brain must learn how to interpret the data coming in.

* photon: 빛의 요소가 되는 입자 ** disambiguate: 명확하게 하다

- ① perceptual clash between brain and eyes in the act of seeing
- ② significant role of the brain in processing visual information
- ③ unintended influence of visually ambiguous data in learning
- ④ various advantages of using insight to understand context
- ⑤ common optical illusions in discerning visual stimuli

2021학년도 9평 23번

11. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Conventional wisdom in the West, influenced by philosophers from Plato to Descartes, credits individuals and especially geniuses with creativity and originality. Social and cultural influences and causes are minimized, ignored, or eliminated from consideration at all. Thoughts, original and conventional, are identified with individuals, and the special things that individuals are and do are traced to their genes and their brains. The “trick” here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. Our individuality is not denied, but it is viewed as a product of specific social and cultural experiences. The brain itself is a social thing, influenced structurally and at the level of its connectivities by social environments. The “individual” is a legal, religious, and political fiction just as the “I” is a grammatical illusion.

- ① recognition of the social nature inherent in individuality
- ② ways of filling the gap between individuality and collectivity
- ③ issues with separating original thoughts from conventional ones
- ④ acknowledgment of the true individuality embodied in human genes
- ⑤ necessity of shifting from individualism to interdependence

2019년 3월 23번

12. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the “good old days,” you earned positive feedback slowly through good deeds or other accomplishments. With the advent of social media, our children become impatient for an immediate answer or “Like” within minutes of sending that urgent piece of information out, as a text to one person, a group, the hundreds of “friends” they’ve amassed, or the entire world. “I just have to check again to see if anyone has responded, yet.” Every positive response gives a small drop of dopamine right into the brain’s reward center. Even more powerfully, neuroimaging studies reveal that the *anticipation* of a reward is more stimulating than its actual receipt. Plus, the reward from each response is not enough to be totally satisfying, leaving you still hungry for more — another feature of addictive behavior. Thus, the dopamine reward of the instant feedback contributes to the time spent on social media.

* amass: 모으다, 축적하다

- ① what makes social media addictive
- ② differences between various social media
- ③ importance of controlling social media use
- ④ how information spreads through social media
- ⑤ effectiveness of social media in communication

2020학년도 수능 23번

2018학년도 6평 22번

13. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

* decency: 예의 ** inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

14. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one’s own “dirty laundry,” and “telling on oneself” are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed “stealing thunder.” When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that “credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe.”

* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

2020년 7월 23번

15. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Pet owners sometimes tire of their animals or become overwhelmed by caring for a large number of pets or a difficult pet. Rather than face the stress of turning the pet in to a shelter, owners drive pets far from their home range and abandon them. Some people believe the animal has a better chance to survive roaming free than at a shelter, a false belief formed to salve the pet abandoner's conscience. Releasing your pet, whether a cat, rabbit, or bearded dragon, is not the answer. Typically, people report roaming dogs for pickup by animal control authorities, who take the dog to the local shelter. Cats and exotic or unusual animals, unless confined to a small area, are not usually discovered or reported. Released pets not captured and sheltered suffer from weather, wild predators, and a lack of adequate food. Some pets die a difficult death. Other released pets survive and breed successfully. In these cases, the survivor pets become an invasive species and the environment suffers.

* salve: (죄책감을) 덜다

- ① struggles of wild animals to survive in nature
- ② importance of expanding shelters for released pets
- ③ why pet owners should not set unwanted pets free
- ④ how to prevent pet owners from abandoning their pets
- ⑤ conditions essential to maintaining pets' physical health

2021학년도 수능 23번

16. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Difficulties arise when we do not think of people and machines as collaborative systems, but assign whatever tasks can be automated to the machines and leave the rest to people. This ends up requiring people to behave in machine-like fashion, in ways that differ from human capabilities. We expect people to monitor machines, which means keeping alert for long periods, something we are bad at. We require people to do repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. When we divide up the machine and human components of a task in this way, we fail to take advantage of human strengths and capabilities but instead rely upon areas where we are genetically, biologically unsuited. Yet, when people fail, they are blamed.

- ① difficulties of overcoming human weaknesses to avoid failure
- ② benefits of allowing machines and humans to work together
- ③ issues of allocating unfit tasks to humans in automated systems
- ④ reasons why humans continue to pursue machine automation
- ⑤ influences of human actions on a machine's performance

2019학년도 6평 22번

17. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term "biological control" has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

* perennial: 다년생의 ** ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

2018학년도 9평 22번

18. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

2021년 3월 23번

19. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Despite excellent training, actors inevitably experience the visceral life of their characters, even if it is for brief moments during a performance. Self-perceptions are altered during the course of a performance, and even more so during long performance seasons. For many actors, they experience greater empathy and social cognition for their character, which may intensify identity boundary blurring. As well, actors tend to employ more dissociative processes, which increase potential character boundary blurring. Actors also experience more unresolved mourning for past trauma and loss experiences because they continually draw from these experiences when portraying characters. Adding to this tendency to merge with the creative work, audience members also confuse the character's personality with the actor's personality. Audience attribution errors may increase distress in the actor, including fearing that their personality identity is not stable.

* visceral: 마음속에서 느끼는 ** dissociative: 분리적인

- ① criteria for evaluating an actor's performance
- ② difficulties in portraying complicated characters
- ③ background knowledge for appreciating the play
- ④ confusion of identity between actor and character
- ⑤ psychological barriers between actors and the audience

2021년 4월 23번

20. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early astronomers saw and learned more from eclipses and other forms of shadow than from direct observation. In Galileo's time, the empiricist's insistence on direct observation as the only legitimate way of knowing limited what could be learned about the cosmos, and the medievalist allowance for extraperceptual insights had nothing to contribute to what we would consider scientific inquiry. Galileo's breakthroughs came in part from his understanding of how to use shadows to extend his powers of observation. At the time he trained his telescope on Venus, it was believed the planet shone with its own light and moved in an orbit independent

of the sun. Galileo saw that the planet was in partial shadow as it went through its phases, and thus had to be a dark body. He also realized from the logic of the shadow that Venus orbited the sun, since all phases from new to full could be observed from earth. The end of the Ptolemaic system came quickly thereafter, a shadow thus shedding light on the ordering of the cosmos.

* Ptolemaic system: 천동설

- ① difficulties in observing and tracking shadows
- ② lack of various devices used to observe the universe
- ③ consistency in human aspiration toward space exploration
- ④ ways to record planetary movements with early technology
- ⑤ importance of shadow in making new discoveries in astronomy

2022학년도 6평 23번

21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Children can move effortlessly between play and absorption in a story, as if both are forms of the same activity. The taking of roles in a narratively structured game of pirates is not very different than the taking of roles in identifying with characters as one watches a movie. It might be thought that, as they grow towards adolescence, people give up childhood play, but this is not so. Instead, the bases and interests of this activity change and develop to playing and watching sports, to the fiction of plays, novels, and movies, and nowadays to video games. In fiction, one can enter possible worlds. When we experience emotions in such worlds, this is not a sign that we are being incoherent or regressed. It derives from trying out metaphorical transformations of our selves in new ways, in new worlds, in ways that can be moving and important to us.

* pirate: 해적 ** incoherent: 일관되지 않은

- ① relationship between play types and emotional stability
- ② reasons for identifying with imaginary characters in childhood
- ③ ways of helping adolescents develop good reading habits
- ④ continued engagement in altered forms of play after childhood
- ⑤ effects of narrative structures on readers' imaginations

2021년 7월 23번

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

More recently there have been attempts to argue that unpaid work *is* work because 'it is an activity that combines labour with raw materials to produce goods and services with enhanced economic value'. Economists such as Duncan Ironmonger have attempted to impute a dollar value on volunteering to enable its 'economic' value to be counted. Yet despite this, unpaid work and volunteering still remain outside the defined economic framework of our capitalist system because capitalism has competition and financial reward as its cornerstones and volunteering does not. Having said that, it has been estimated that volunteering contributes about \$42 billion a year to the Australian economy. Although attempts to quantify and qualify the financial importance of volunteering in supporting our economic structures and enhancing our social capital continue to be made, it is slow going. And while volunteering remains outside the GDP, its true value and importance is neglected. Governments continue to pay lip service to the importance of volunteering but ultimately deny it official recognition.

* impute: 귀속시키다

- ① efforts to utilise volunteering as a business strategy
- ② mistaken view of identifying volunteering with labour
- ③ obstacles to our understanding of the capitalist system
- ④ governmental endeavours to involve volunteers in public service
- ⑤ lack of appreciation for the economic significance of volunteering

2022학년도 9평 23번

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea — thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated — geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination — hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects — indefinable or formless objects — can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

* geometrical: 기하학의 ** aesthetic: 심미적인
 *** sublime: 숭고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

2021년 10월 23번

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most enduring lessons have to be learnt from the seismic response of ground and the built environment in the largest natural laboratory, i.e., the earth, from damage observations in all earthquakes, whether inter- or intra-plate. Complete protection of all life and the entire built environment in all earthquakes is still a distant dream. However, efforts are on to have a built environment in which loss of life is minimized, and lifelines and infrastructure continue to function during and after an earthquake disaster. Construction activities in seismically prone and hazardous areas that are vulnerable to different damaging effects of earthquakes are best avoided. Most of the time such situations are unavoidable; in that case appropriate strengthening measures are required. Structures should be preferably made on firm ground. For construction in soft soil, the ground should be strengthened, and the foundations should be sufficiently deep, wide, and strong. Subsequently, application of appropriate interventions regarding earthquake-resistant design of structures goes a long way in saving human lives.

* seismic: 지진에 의한

- ① essential procedures during earthquake drills
- ② advanced technologies for earthquake prediction
- ③ causes of earthquakes from a geological perspective
- ④ restorations of the built environment after an earthquake
- ⑤ considerations for an earthquake-resistant built environment

2022학년도 수능 23번

25. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

MEMO

MEMO

2017학년도 수능 22번

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

* distortion: 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

2019년 4월 24번

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The human brain wants to stay where it is, in the comfort zone. If we stay in our comfort zone, we don't have to struggle to survive. We minimize the risk to our survival by staying where we know we are safe. I often explain to my MBA students that the reason they take the same seat in class every week is that we are, at our core, instinctual animals. Once we have chosen a seat and made it through class safely without being attacked, the part of our brain responsible for our survival tells us that our best option is to repeat that behavior, because in a way it is the most economical use of our energy. As part of its strategy for survival, our brain wants to conserve energy, so once we sit in a particular spot and know that it's safe, we will subconsciously want to sit there every time and avoid having to reevaluate the safety of a new spot.

- ① How to Use a Brain to Its Maximal Capacity
- ② Brain's Role as an Efficient Regulator of Instinct
- ③ Comfort Zone: A Fundamental Limitation on Our Ability
- ④ Humans' Survival Strategy: Sticking to Where We Feel Safe
- ⑤ Trust Your Consciousness over Subconsciousness for Safety!

2017학년도 수능 23번

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The film director, as compared to the theater director, has as his material, the finished, recorded celluloid. This material from which his final work is composed consists not of living men or real landscapes, not of real, actual stage-sets, but only of their images, recorded on separate strips that can be shortened, altered, and assembled according to his will. The elements of reality are fixed on these pieces; by combining them in his selected sequence, shortening and lengthening them according to his desire, the director builds up his own “filmic” time and “filmic” space. He does not adapt reality, but uses it for the creation of a new reality, and the most characteristic and important aspect of this process is that, in it, laws of space and time invariable and inescapable in work with actuality become obedient. The film assembles from them a new reality proper only to itself.

- ① A Reality in the Film Director's Hands
- ② The Director's Reality Never Changes
- ③ Innovative Technology in Film Editing
- ④ A Filmic World: Lost in Time and Space
- ⑤ Film Making: Exploration into the Unknown

2019학년도 9평 24번

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years' waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

* exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

2019년 3월 22번

2020년 3월 24번

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although photocopiers are made for easy use by anyone, their complicated features and interfaces can make them frustrating. They need periodic maintenance — tasks that require specialized knowledge (such as how to install a toner cartridge or extract jammed paper) that tends to be unevenly distributed among users. These characteristics are wonderful stimuli for informal interactions, because they give people natural reasons to launch into conversation. We’ve observed employees turning to one another for help, watching one another to learn more about the machine, and commenting on its poor operation. These casual conversations can naturally lead to other subjects, some of them work related. And what is being copied can be as important as the fact that it is being copied. People gathered around might discover, in the documents coming off the machine, the write-up of a colleague’s project that’s relevant to their own work, or a new company policy that might affect them. Rich discussions often follow.

- ① Less Paperwork, Better Performance
- ② Too Much Talk Blocks Work Efficiency
- ③ User-Friendly Photocopiers Never Achieved
- ④ High-Tech Machines: A Source of Work Stress
- ⑤ Workplace Photocopiers: A Conversation Booster

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Hierarchies are good at weeding out obviously bad ideas. By the time an idea makes it all the way up the chain, it will have been compared to all the other ideas in the system, with the obviously good ideas ranked at the top. This seems like common sense. The problem is that obviously good ideas are not truly innovative, and truly innovative ideas often look like very bad ideas when they’re introduced. Western Union famously passed on the opportunity to buy Alexander Graham Bell’s patents and technology for the telephone. At the time, phone calls were extremely noisy and easy to misinterpret, and they couldn’t span long distances, and Western Union knew from its telegram business that profitable communication depended on accuracy and widespread reach. And Wikipedia was considered a joke when it started. How could something written by a crowd replace the work of the world’s top scholars? Today it is so much more comprehensive than anything that came before it that it’s widely considered the only encyclopedia.

- ① When Innovation Turns into Disappointment
- ② Why We Are Attracted to Daring Innovation
- ③ How Hierarchies Miss Out on Innovative Ideas
- ④ Collective Intelligence: A Tool for Breakthroughs
- ⑤ Patents: Fundamental Assets for Innovative Firms

2018학년도 수능 23번

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

* heir: 상속인 ** legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection
- ② Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ⑤ Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?

2020년 4월 24번

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Normally, bodies and faces work together as integrated units. Conveniently, experiments can separate and realign face and body. When face and body express the same emotion, assessments are more accurate. If face and body express different emotions, the body carries more weight than the face in judging emotions. When they conflict, emotion expressed by the body can override and even reverse emotion expressed by the face. A striking example comes from competitive tennis matches. Players typically react strongly to points they win or lose. When a winning body is paired with a losing face, people see the reaction as positive. And vice versa: when a losing body is paired with a winning face, people interpret the reaction as negative. Impressions go with the body when the face and the body conflict. In these cases, the face alone, without the body, even when viewed close up in a photograph, is not reliably judged for positive or negative affect.

* realign: 재정렬하다

- ① Never-ending Conflicts Between Body and Face
- ② Use Both Face and Body for Rich Emotional Expression
- ③ Reading Facial Expressions: A Key to Avoiding Mistakes
- ④ Nonverbal Language Is More Important in Communication
- ⑤ Body vs. Face: Which Do We Rely on in Judging Emotions?

2021학년도 6평 24번

2019학년도 수능 24번

9. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common error in current Darwinian thinking is the assumption that “selfish genes” are the prime mover in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is environmental threat. In the absence of threat, natural selection tends to *resist* change. It is un-biological to “explain” behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the *ex vacuo* emergence of domain-specific brain modules. Evolutionary psychologists surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are found only in animals that move. Brains are behavioural organs, and behavioural adaptation, being immediate and non-random, is vastly more efficient than genetic adaptation. So, in animals with brains, behavioural change is the usual first response to environmental threat. If the change is successful, genetic adaptation to the new behaviour will follow more gradually. Animals do not evolve carnivore teeth and then decide it might be a good idea to eat meat.

* *ex vacuo*: 무(無)에서의 ** carnivore: 육식 동물

- ① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?
- ② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes
- ③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival
- ④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!
- ⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

10. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!

2020학년도 6평 24번

11. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

2020학년도 수능 24번

12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The “biodiversity-invasibility hypothesis” by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton’s time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** niche: 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

2020년 10월 24번

2018학년도 6평 23번

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The view of AI breakthroughs that the public gets from the media — stunning victories over humans, robots becoming citizens of Saudi Arabia, and so on — bears very little relation to what really happens in the world’s research labs. Inside the lab, research involves a lot of thinking and talking and writing mathematical formulas on whiteboards. Ideas are constantly being generated, abandoned, and rediscovered. A good idea — a real breakthrough — will often go unnoticed at the time and may only later be understood as having provided the basis for a substantial advance in AI, perhaps when someone reinvents it at a more convenient time. Ideas are tried out, initially on simple problems to show that the basic intuitions are correct and then on harder problems to see how well they scale up. Often, an idea will fail by itself to provide a substantial improvement in capabilities, and it has to wait for another idea to come along so that the combination of the two can demonstrate value.

- ① AI Breakthroughs: Not an Instant Success
- ② Rediscovering the Human-Machine Relationship
- ③ AI Breakthroughs Born Outside Research Labs
- ④ The Self-Evolving Nature of Smart Technology
- ⑤ AI: A Pioneer of Breakthroughs in Human History

14. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you’ve ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker’s desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what’s going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

* at the helm: 실권을 가진 ** strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

2019년 7월 23번

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taste is crucial to our survival. In a way, one might think of it as the most important of our senses — helping us to distinguish between that which is nutritious and that which may be poisonous. And yet, on closer inspection, it turns out not to be so important, at least not in terms of perception. While more than half of the brain is involved in processing what we see, only something like 1% of the cerebral cortex is directly involved in taste perception. The reason for this is that our brains pick up on the statistical regularities of the environment, and so we learn to predict the likely taste and nutritional properties of potential foodstuffs on the basis of other sensory cues, such as color and smell. This allows us to assess the likely consequences of ingesting a whole host of different foods without necessarily having to stick them into our mouths first in order to determine what they taste like.

* cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질 ** ingest: 섭취하다

- ① Good Looking Foods Taste Good As Well!
- ② Taste: The Most Critical Sense for Survival
- ③ Color & Smell: The Fake Cues for Nutrition
- ④ How We Perceive Foods Without Tasting Them
- ⑤ All of Our Senses Help Us Understand Our Surroundings

2020학년도 9평 24번

16. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

* senile: 노쇠한 ** deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

2017학년도 6평 23번

17. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that ‘complete competitors cannot coexist’: in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

* axiom: 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

2020년 7월 24번

18. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The borderless-world thesis has been vigorously criticized by many geographers on the grounds that it presents a simplistic and idealized vision of globalization. It appears that the more territorial borders fall apart, the more various groups around the world cling to place, nation, and religion as markers of their identity. In other words, the reduction in capacity of territorial borders to separate and defend against others often elicits adverse reactions in numerous populations. Difference between people and places may be socially constructed through the erection of boundaries, but this does not mean that it is not deeply internalized by the members of a society. So far, the consumption-dominated rhetoric of globalization has done little to uncouple the feeling of difference that borders create from the formation of people’s territorial identities.

- ① Recognizing Differences: The Beginning of Mutual Respect
- ② Do Fading Borders Lead to Less Division Among People?
- ③ A Borderless World: The Key to Global Well-Being
- ④ Ethnic Identities: Just the Remains of the Past
- ⑤ How Territories Form and What Defines Them

2021학년도 9평 24번

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery that man's knowledge is not, *and never has been*, perfectly accurate has had a humbling and perhaps a calming effect upon the soul of modern man. The nineteenth century, as we have observed, was the last to believe that the world, as a whole as well as in its parts, could ever be perfectly known. We realize now that this is, and always was, impossible. We know within limits, not absolutely, even if the limits can usually be adjusted to satisfy our needs. Curiously, from this new level of uncertainty even greater goals emerge and appear to be attainable. Even if we cannot know the world with absolute precision, we can still control it. Even our inherently incomplete knowledge seems to work as powerfully as ever. In short, we may never know precisely how high is the highest mountain, but we continue to be certain that we can get to the top nevertheless.

- ① Summits Yet to Be Reached: An Onward Journey to Knowledge
- ② Over the Mountain: A Single But Giant Step to Success
- ③ Integrating Parts into a Whole: The Road to Perfection
- ④ How to Live Together in an Age of Uncertainty
- ⑤ The Two Faces of a Knowledge-Based Society

2018학년도 9평 23번

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

* mandatory: 의무적인 ** subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

2019학년도 6평 23번

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

* rhetoric: 수사(학) ** castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

2021학년도 수능 24번

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

* analogy: 유사 ** fovea: (망막의) 중심窩(窩)
*** retina: 망막

- ① Touch and Movement: Two Major Elements of Humanity
- ② Time Does Matter: A Hidden Essence of Touch
- ③ How to Use the Five Senses in a Timely Manner
- ④ The Role of Touch in Forming the Concept of Time
- ⑤ The Surprising Function of Touch as a Booster of Knowledge

2021년 3월 24번

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a story about F. Yates, a prominent UK statistician. During his student years at St. John's College, Cambridge, Yates had been keen on a form of sport. It consisted of climbing about the roofs and towers of the college buildings at night. In particular, the chapel of St. John's College has a massive neo-Gothic tower adorned with statues of saints, and to Yates it appeared obvious that it would be more decorous if these saints were properly attired in surplices. One night he climbed up and did the job; next morning the result was generally much admired. But the College authorities were unappreciative and began to consider means of divesting the saints of their newly acquired garments. This was not easy, since they were well out of reach of any ordinary ladder. An attempt to lift the surplices off from above, using ropes with hooks attached, was unsuccessful. No progress was being made and eventually Yates came forward and volunteered to climb up in the daylight and bring them down. This he did to the admiration of the crowd that assembled.

* decorous: 품위 있는 ** surplice: 흰 가운
*** divest: 벗기다

- ① A Scary Legend About the Statues at St. John's College
- ② A Student Who Solved a Problem of His Own Making
- ③ Standards of Beauty Varying from Person to Person
- ④ A Smart Professor Who Identified a Criminal
- ⑤ A Success Story of a Mysterious Architect

2021년 4월 24번

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words "is" and "ought." On this suggestion, the claim "You ought to keep your promises," because it uses "ought," is ethical. "An atom is small," because it uses "is," is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims "Murder is wrong" and "Friendship is good." These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use "is." Similarly, consider the claim "The train ought to arrive in an hour." This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of "ought" notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can't simply rely on "is" and "ought" to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

* invoke: 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between "Is" and "Ought"
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use "Is" or "Ought," That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

2022학년도 6평 24번

2021년 7월 24번

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** impair: 해치다

- ① Social Perception in Old Age: It's Not All Bad News!
- ② Blocking Out the Negative Sharpens Social Skills
- ③ Lessons on Life-long Goals from Senior Achievers
- ④ Getting Old: A Road to Maturity and Objectivity
- ⑤ Positive Mind and Behavior: Tips for Reversing Aging

26. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amazingly, many businesses evaluate their customer service strategy by the number of complaints they get. 'We have very few complaints from our customers, so we don't need customer service training at the moment.' I am told this regularly when prospecting for new clients. Either that or, 'The number of complaints has dramatically decreased this year and we are very pleased, it seems our customer service initiatives are working'. Companies using this type of measure are in denial. Although it is tempting to bury your head in the sand and believe no news is good news, trust me, if customers are not complaining to you, then they are complaining to other people or they are just never using your business again. The concerning thing is that customers who don't complain there and then increasingly post their views on the Internet and through the social networking sites; they are no longer telling nine or so people but are probably telling thousands!

- ① Customers May Not Know What's Best for Them
- ② Customer Silence Is Not Golden for Your Business
- ③ Dos and Don'ts of Processing Customer Complaints
- ④ Customer Service Improvement: No Laughing Matter
- ⑤ Empathy: A Key to Collecting Meaningful Consumer Feedback

2022학년도 9평 24번

27. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world has become a nation of laws and governance that has introduced a system of public administration and management to keep order. With this administrative management system, urban institutions of government have evolved to offer increasing levels of services to their citizenry, provided through a taxation process and/or fee for services (e.g., police and fire, street maintenance, utilities, waste management, etc.). Frequently this has displaced citizen involvement. Money for services is not a replacement for citizen responsibility and public participation. Responsibility of the citizen is slowly being supplanted by government being the substitute provider. Consequentially, there is a philosophical and social change in attitude and sense of responsibility of our urban-based society to become involved. The sense of community and associated responsibility of all citizens to be active participants is therefore diminishing. Governmental substitution for citizen duty and involvement can have serious implications. This impedes the nations of the world to be responsive to natural and man-made disasters as part of global preparedness.

* supplant: 대신하다 ** impede: 방해하다

- ① A Sound Citizen Responsibility in a Sound Government
- ② Always Better than Nothing: The Roles of Modern Government
- ③ Decreased Citizen Involvement: A Cost of Governmental Services
- ④ Why Does Global Citizenship Matter in Contemporary Society?
- ⑤ How to Maximize Public Benefits of Urban-Based Society

2021년 10월 24번

28. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most innovative teams are those that can restructure themselves in response to unexpected shifts in the environment; they don't need a strong leader to tell them what to do. Moreover, they tend to form spontaneously; when like-minded people find each other, a group emerges. The improvisational collaboration of the entire group translates moments of individual creativity into group innovation. Allowing the space for this self-organizing emergence to occur is difficult for many managers because the outcome isn't controlled by the management team's agenda and is therefore less predictable. Most business executives like to start with the big picture and then work out the details. That's why so many of the best examples of improvised innovation take place outside of formal organizations. In improvisational innovation, teams start with the details and then work up to the big picture. It's riskier and less efficient, but when a successful innovation emerges, it's often very surprising and imaginative.

- ① The Start of Innovation: A Leader's Big Picture
- ② Unpredictable Changes: Challenges to Innovation
- ③ Conflicting Ideas Lead to the Ultimate Innovation
- ④ Weakness of Improvisational Teams in Emergencies
- ⑤ Improvised Innovation Emerges from the Bottom Up

2022학년도 수능 24번

29. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing *must* be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
- ② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
- ③ How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
- ④ A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
- ⑤ Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

MEMO

MEMO

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

2020년 3월 31번

2018학년도 수능 31번

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A distinct emotional trait of human nature is to watch fellow humans closely, to learn their stories, and thereby to judge their character and dependability. And so it has ever been since the Pleistocene. The first bands classifiable to the genus *Homo* and their descendants were hunter-gatherers. Like the Kalahari Ju/'hoansi of today, they almost certainly depended on sophisticated cooperative behavior just to survive from one day to the next. That, in turn, required exact knowledge of the personal history and accomplishments of each of their groupmates, and equally they needed an empathetic sense of the feelings and propensities of others. It gives deep satisfaction — call it, if you will, a human instinct — not just to learn but also to share emotions stirred by the stories told by our companions. The whole of these performances pays off in survival and reproduction. _____ are Darwinian phenomena.

* the Pleistocene: 홍적세(洪積世) ** propensity: (행동의) 성향

- ① Gossip and storytelling
- ② Planning and practicing
- ③ Executing and revising
- ④ Exhibition and jealousy
- ⑤ Competitions and rewards

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Apocalypse Now, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained widespread popularity, and for good reason. The film is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad's novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character's mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been _____.

* deranged: 제정신이 아닌

- ① a literal adaptation of the novel
- ② a source of inspiration for the novel
- ③ a faithful depiction of the Vietnam War
- ④ a vivid dramatisation of a psychological journey
- ⑤ a critical interpretation of contemporary civilisation

2019년 4월 31번

2020학년도 6평 31번

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The skeletons found in early farming villages in the Fertile Crescent are usually shorter than those of neighboring foragers, which suggests that their diets were less varied. Though farmers could produce more food, they were also more likely to starve, because, unlike foragers, they relied on a small number of crops, and if those crops failed, they were in serious trouble. The bones of early farmers show evidence of vitamin deficiencies, probably caused by regular periods of starvation between harvests. They also show signs of stress, associated, perhaps, with the intensive labor required for plowing, harvesting crops, felling trees, maintaining buildings and fences, and grinding grains. Villages also produced refuse, which attracted vermin, and their populations were large enough to spread diseases that could not have survived in smaller, more nomadic foraging communities. All this evidence of _____ suggests that the first farmers were pushed into the complex and increasingly interconnected farming lifeway rather than pulled by its advantages.

* forager: 수렵채집인 ** refuse: 쓰레기
 *** vermin: 해충

- ① declining health
- ② fading authority
- ③ weakening kinship
- ④ expanding hierarchy
- ⑤ prevailing immorality

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without _____ the falcons.

* peregrine falcon: 송골매 ** least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning ② harming ③ training
- ④ overfeeding ⑤ domesticating

2020년 10월 32번

2018학년도 수능 32번

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The diffusion of media products enables us in a certain sense to experience events, observe others and, in general, learn about a world that extends beyond the sphere of our day-to-day encounters. The spatial horizons of our understanding are thereby greatly expanded, for they are no longer restricted by the need to be physically present at the places where the observed events, etc., occur. So profound is the extent to which our sense of the world is shaped by media products today that, when we travel to distant parts of the world as a visitor or tourist, our lived experience is often preceded by a set of images and expectations acquired through extended exposure to media products. Even in those cases where our experience of distant places does not concur with our expectations, the feeling of novelty or surprise often attests to the fact that our lived experience is preceded by a set of preconceptions derived, at least to some extent, from _____.

* attest to: ~을 입증하다

- ① our collective world views inherited from ancestors
- ② the words and images conveyed by the media
- ③ a critical attitude toward media products
- ④ a belief on the media's roles in politics
- ⑤ emotional responses to unusual events

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

How many of the lunches that you ate over the last week can you recall? Do you remember what you ate today? I hope so. Yesterday? I bet it takes a moment's effort. And what about the day before yesterday? What about a week ago? It's not so much that your memory of last week's lunch has disappeared; if provided with the right cue, like where you ate it, or whom you ate it with, you would likely recall what had been on your plate. Rather, it's difficult to remember last week's lunch because your brain has filed it away with all the other lunches you've ever eaten as *just another lunch*. When we try to recall something from a category that includes as many instances as "lunch" or "wine," many memories compete for our attention. The memory of last Wednesday's lunch isn't necessarily gone; it's that you lack _____ . But a wine that talks: That's unique. It's a memory without rivals.

- ① the channel to let it flow into the pool of ordinary memories
- ② the right hook to pull it out of a sea of lunchtime memories
- ③ the glue to attach it to just another lunch memory
- ④ the memory capacity to keep a box of sleeping memories
- ⑤ the sufficient number of competitors in a battle for attention

2020년 10월 31번

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some people may find it hard to believe they are making a difference all the time. In which case, it may help to abandon the global perspective for a moment and zoom in to our daily human interactions — in which we spend every moment either deciding what must happen next or going along with somebody else’s ideas. Either way, our actions are all purposeful, and all produce effects. Our day-to-day lives are hardly the stuff of history, you might argue. Certainly not compared with Julius Caesar invading Britain, Genghis Khan sacking Baghdad and Christopher Columbus discovering America. That’s how many people understand history. ‘The history of the world is but the biography of great men,’ wrote Thomas Carlyle. But the ‘great man’ theory of history has been on its way out for years. Nowadays, we recognize that those men couldn’t have done what they did on their own. And we identify historical significance in hitherto _____.

* sack: 약탈하다

- ① overlooked episodes
- ② unchallenged power
- ③ suppressed desire
- ④ voluntary surrender
- ⑤ unexpected disasters

2020년 4월 31번

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The *New York Times* ran an article titled “Why Waiting Is Torture,” and the piece gave a clear explanation for queue rage: It’s about _____. When someone cuts in front of us, it upsets us, and we’re willing to go a long way to make sure that people who arrive later than us don’t get served before us. A few years ago, some Israeli researchers studied people’s preferences for different types of lines, as the *New York Times* notes. Would people rather stand in a first-come, first-served line? Or would they rather wait in a “multiple queue” line, which is common in supermarkets and requires individuals to wait in separate first-come, first-served lines? People overwhelmingly wanted their lines to be first-come, first-served, and they were willing to wait some 70 percent longer for this sort of justice. In other words, in exchange for their time, people got something that’s often just as important.

* queue: 줄

- ① fairness ② humility ③ efficiency
- ④ confidence ⑤ responsibility

2019년 10월 31번

2021학년도 수능 31번

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The developmental control that children with certain serious medical problems can exert over their physical activity is relevant to _____. For example, an infant in a crib and a cognitively intact 14-year-old confined to bed due to illness or injury may both be relatively inactive. The adolescent can, however, be expected to have more awareness of and control over movements such as rolling over that might dislodge or otherwise impair the functioning of a medical device such as a breathing tube or feeding tube. Likewise, a 5-year-old and a 25-year-old who have had a cardiac pacemaker implanted may each know that they need to protect the device, but developmental differences in the understanding of risk and causation and in the control of impulses increase the probability of risky behavior by the child, for example, jumping off a porch.

* dislodge: 떼어 내다 ** cardiac pacemaker: 심박 조율기

- ① device safety
- ② mental health
- ③ pain reactions
- ④ athletic training
- ⑤ medical diagnoses

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the classic model of the Sumerian economy, the temple functioned as an administrative authority governing commodity production, collection, and redistribution. The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance. Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for _____. For that matter, it is not clear how widespread literacy was at its beginnings. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

* archaeological: 고고학적인 ** lexicon: 어휘 목록
*** cuneiform script: 쉼기 문자

- ① religious events
- ② personal agreements
- ③ communal responsibilities
- ④ historical records
- ⑤ power shifts

2018학년도 9평 31번

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn't about wild talent so much as it is about _____. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don't. It's a pure numbers game. Geniuses don't necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It's impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can't tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

2019년 3월 31번

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 20th century, average life expectancy in the United States rose by nearly 30 years. The vast majority of that increase is credited to advances in public health, rather than advances in medical care, and _____ played a critical role in these advances. For example, requirements that children be vaccinated before they attend school played a central role in reducing occurrence of vaccine-preventable diseases. Smallpox and polio, which were once feared and deadly diseases, were eliminated from the Western Hemisphere (with smallpox eliminated worldwide), while the number of new measles cases dropped from more than 300,000 in 1950 to fewer than 100 in 2000. Likewise, following the introduction of extensive vehicle and roadway safety laws starting in the mid-1960s, the number of highway deaths decreased from roughly 51,000 in 1966 to 42,000 in 2000, even as the number of miles driven per year increased nearly 300%.

* polio: 소아마비 ** measles: 홍역

- ① birth control
- ② balanced diets
- ③ early diagnosis
- ④ scientific research
- ⑤ legal interventions

2020학년도 수능 33번

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in _____.

In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used *more* elements, in *more* combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change.

* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

2020년 7월 33번

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Rights imply obligations, but obligations need not imply rights. The obligations of parents to our children go way beyond their legal rights. Nor do the duties of rescue need to be matched by rights: we respond to a child drowning in a pond because of her plight, not her rights. A society that succeeds in generating many obligations can be more generous and harmonious than one relying only on rights. Obligations are to rights what taxation is to public spending — the bit that is demanding. Western electorates have mostly learned that discussion of public spending must balance its benefits against how it would be financed. Otherwise, politicians promise higher spending during an election, and the post-election excess of spending over revenue is resolved by inflation. Just as new obligations are similar to extra revenue, so the creation of rights is similar to extra spending. The rights may well be appropriate, but this can only be determined by _____.

* electorate: 유권자

- ① an education about universal voting rights
- ② an expansion of the scope of private rights
- ③ a public discussion of the corresponding obligations
- ④ a consensus as to what constitutes a moral obligation
- ⑤ a reduction in the burden of complying with obligations

2021학년도 9평 31번

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not _____. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

* savor: 음미하다 ** indiscernible: 식별하기 어려운
*** semantically: 의미적으로

- ① changed ② classified ③ preserved
④ controlled ⑤ interpreted

2020학년도 9평 34번

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The debates between social and cultural anthropologists concern not the differences between the concepts but the analytical priority: which should come first, the social chicken or the cultural egg? British anthropology emphasizes the social. It assumes that social institutions determine culture and that universal domains of society (such as kinship, economy, politics, and religion) are represented by specific institutions (such as the family, subsistence farming, the British Parliament, and the Church of England) which can be compared cross-culturally. American anthropology emphasizes the cultural. It assumes that culture shapes social institutions by providing the shared beliefs, the core values, the communicative tools, and so on that make social life possible. It does not assume that there are universal social domains, preferring instead to discover domains empirically as aspects of each society’s own classificatory schemes — in other words, its culture. And it rejects the notion that any social institution can be understood _____.

* anthropology: 인류학 ** subsistence farming: 자급 농업
*** empirically: 경험적으로

- ① in relation to its cultural origin
② in isolation from its own context
③ regardless of personal preferences
④ without considering its economic roots
⑤ on the basis of British-American relations

2020학년도 수능 31번

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little _____ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ** crude: 투박한

- ① question ② account ③ controversy
- ④ variation ⑤ bias

2021학년도 6평 31번

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Research with human runners challenged conventional wisdom and found that the ground-reaction forces at the foot and the shock transmitted up the leg and through the body after impact with the ground _____ as runners moved from extremely compliant to extremely hard running surfaces. As a result, researchers gradually began to believe that runners are subconsciously able to adjust leg stiffness prior to foot strike based on their perceptions of the hardness or stiffness of the surface on which they are running. This view suggests that runners create soft legs that soak up impact forces when they are running on very hard surfaces and stiff legs when they are moving along on yielding terrain. As a result, impact forces passing through the legs are strikingly similar over a wide range of running surface types. Contrary to popular belief, running on concrete is not more damaging to the legs than running on soft sand.

* compliant: 말랑말랑한 ** terrain: 지형

- ① varied little
- ② decreased a lot
- ③ suddenly peaked
- ④ gradually appeared
- ⑤ were hardly generated

2020년 7월 31번

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Both the acquisition and subsequent rejection of agriculture are becoming increasingly recognized as adaptive strategies to local conditions that may have occurred repeatedly over the past ten millennia. For example, in a recent study of the Mlabri, a modern hunter-gatherer group from northern Thailand, it was found that these people had previously been farmers, but had abandoned agriculture about 500 years ago. This raises the interesting question as to how many of the diminishing band of contemporary hunter-gatherer cultures are in fact the descendents of farmers who have only secondarily readopted hunter-gathering as a more useful lifestyle, perhaps after suffering from crop failures, dietary deficiencies, or climatic changes. Therefore, the process of what may be termed the ‘agriculturalization’ of human societies was _____, at least on a local level. Hunter-gatherer cultures across the world, from midwestern Amerindians to !Kung in the African Kalahari, have adopted and subsequently discarded agriculture, possibly on several occasions over their history, in response to factors such as game abundance, climatic change, and so on.

* !Kung: !Kung족(族)

- ① not necessarily irreversible
- ② met with little resistance
- ③ essential for adaptation
- ④ started by pure coincidence
- ⑤ rarely subject to reconsideration

2020학년도 9평 31번

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man’s story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

* retrieve: 회수하다 ** embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical ② beneficial ③ alien
- ④ prior ⑤ neutral

2019년 7월 31번

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A term like *social drinker* was itself what we might call “socially constructed.” When a social drinker was caught driving drunk, it was seen as a single instance of bad judgment in an otherwise exemplary life, but this was rarely the case. Experts liked to point out that persons caught driving drunk for the first time had probably done so dozens of times before without incident. The language chosen to characterize these particular individuals, however, reflected the _____ way that society viewed them. The same could be said for the word *accident*, which was the common term used to describe automobile crashes well into the 1980s. An accident implied an unfortunate act of God, not something that could — or should — be prevented.

- ① forgiving ② objective ③ degrading
- ④ unwelcome ⑤ praiseworthy

2021년 3월 31번

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more credit than “me.” _____ is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn’t know that the more you include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe — in the form of people and circumstances — gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego’s unconscious core feeling of “not enough” causes it to react to someone else’s success as if that success had taken something away from “me.” It doesn’t know that your resentment of another person’s success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to welcome it wherever you see it.

* sabotage: 방해하다 ** curtail: 줄이다

- ① Patience ② Rationality ③ Independence
- ④ Competition ⑤ Cooperation

2021년 4월 31번

2022학년도 6평 31번

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contrary to popular opinion, woodpeckers don't restrict themselves to rotten trees, and they often start construction in healthy trees. Just like us, woodpeckers want the place where they bring up their families to be solid and durable. Even though the birds are well equipped to hammer away at healthy wood, it would be too much for them to complete the job all at once. And that's why they take a months-long break after making a hole that may be only an inch or two deep, hoping fungi will pitch in. As far as the fungi are concerned, this is the invitation they have been waiting for, because usually they can't get past the bark. In this case, the fungi quickly move into the opening and begin to break down the wood. What the tree sees as a coordinated attack, the woodpecker sees as a(n) _____ . After a while, the wood fibers are so soft that it's much easier for the woodpecker to enlarge the hole.

* fungi: fungus(균류)의 복수형

- ① division of labor
- ② act of sympathy
- ③ process of negotiation
- ④ competition for habitat
- ⑤ defense from predators

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term "butterfly collecting" could come to be used with the adjective "mere" to indicate a pursuit of _____ academic status.

* palaeontology: 고생물학 ** adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive ② novel ③ secondary
- ④ reliable ⑤ unconditional

2021년 7월 31번

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Relatively undeveloped languages have no single word for plants. The lack of a term doesn't mean they don't perceive differences, and it doesn't mean they don't know the difference between spinach and a cactus; they just lack an all-encompassing term with which to refer to plants. We see cases like this in our own language. For example, English lacks a single basic term to refer to edible mushrooms. We also lack a term for all the people you would have to notify if you were going into the hospital for three weeks. These might include close relatives, friends, your employer, the newspaper delivery person, and anyone you had appointments with during that period. The lack of a term doesn't mean you don't understand the concept; it simply means that the _____ isn't reflected in our language. This could be because a need for it hasn't been so pressing that a word needed to be coined.

- ① category ② history ③ mood
- ④ frequency ⑤ preference

2022학년도 9평 31번

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly _____. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

* archaeological: 고고학의

- ① outdated ② factual ③ incomplete
- ④ organized ⑤ detailed

2021년 10월 31번

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Writing lyrics means shaping the meaning of something which, if left as instrumental music, would remain undefined; there is a change of the level of expression. That's one reason why for many songwriters 'lyric' seems to be the hardest word. Picture this scene: a songwriter at the piano, or with a guitar, plays with chords and creates an emotion and atmosphere that is creatively inspiring. Our songwriter invents a melody to go with this mood. Then comes the moment where words are required, and that means getting specific. This sad- or happy-sounding chord progression must now direct its general sadness or happiness to a *particular* human situation. A lyric is the place where the emotional suggestions of pure music are defined as _____ human concerns and events. It's like a piece of translation, from one medium into another. The general musical mood is focused by a lyric into a context, a voice, a human drama.

- ① concrete ② obscure ③ ethical
 ④ unforeseen ⑤ exaggerated

2022학년도 수능 31번

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humour involves not just practical disengagement but cognitive disengagement. As long as something is funny, we are for the moment not concerned with whether it is real or fictional, true or false. This is why we give considerable leeway to people telling funny stories. If they are getting extra laughs by exaggerating the silliness of a situation or even by making up a few details, we are happy to grant them comic licence, a kind of poetic licence. Indeed, someone listening to a funny story who tries to correct the teller — 'No, he didn't spill the spaghetti on the keyboard and the monitor, just on the keyboard' — will probably be told by the other listeners to stop interrupting. The creator of humour is putting ideas into people's heads for the pleasure those ideas will bring, not to provide _____ information.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** leeway: 여지

- ① accurate ② detailed ③ useful
 ④ additional ⑤ alternative

2017학년도 9평 33번

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A good deal of the information stored in working memory is encoded in an auditory form, especially when the information is language based. For example, in an early study by Conrad, adults were shown six-letter sequences, with letters being presented visually, one at a time, at intervals of three-fourths of a second. As soon as the last letter of a sequence had been presented, participants in the study wrote down all six of the letters they had seen, guessing at any letters they couldn't easily recall. When people recalled letters incorrectly, the letters they said they had seen were more likely to resemble the actual stimuli in terms of _____ . For example, the letter *F* was "remembered" as the auditorially similar letter *S* 131 times but as the visually similar letter *P* only 14 times. Similarly, the letter *V* was remembered as *B* 56 times but as *X* only 5 times.

- ① how the letters were visually represented
- ② how the letters sounded than how they looked
- ③ how the length of the letter sequence was recognized
- ④ how the letters were ordered than how they were pronounced
- ⑤ how often the letters appeared than how long they were shown

2019년 4월 32번

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One study showed that a certain word (e.g., boat) seemed more pleasant when presented after related words (e.g., sea, sail). That result occurred because of conceptual fluency, a type of processing fluency related to how easily information comes to our mind. Because "sea" primed the context, the heightened predictability caused the concept of "boat" to enter people's minds more easily, and that ease of processing produced a pleasant feeling that became misattributed to the word "boat." Marketers can take advantage of conceptual fluency and enhance the effectiveness of their advertisements by strategically _____. For example, an experiment showed that consumers found a ketchup ad more favorable when the ad was presented after an ad for mayonnaise. The mayonnaise ad primed consumers' schema for condiments, and when the ad for ketchup was presented afterward, the idea of ketchup came to their minds more easily. As a result of that heightened conceptual fluency, consumers developed a more positive attitude toward the ketchup advertisement.

* prime: 준비시키다 ** condiment: 양념

- ① breaking the fixed pattern of typical commercials
- ② expressing their genuine concern for consumers
- ③ exposing consumers to related scientific data
- ④ providing a full description of their products
- ⑤ positioning their ads in predictive contexts

2020학년도 수능 32번

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget frequently analyzed children's conception of time via their ability to compare or estimate the time taken by pairs of events. In a typical experiment, two toy cars were shown running synchronously on parallel tracks, _____ . The children were then asked to judge whether the cars had run for the same time and to justify their judgment. Preschoolers and young school-age children confuse temporal and spatial dimensions: Starting times are judged by starting points, stopping times by stopping points and durations by distance, though each of these errors does not necessitate the others. Hence, a child may claim that the cars started and stopped running together (correct) and that the car which stopped further ahead, ran for more time (incorrect).

* synchronously: 같은 시간에

- ① one running faster and stopping further down the track
- ② both stopping at the same point further than expected
- ③ one keeping the same speed as the other to the end
- ④ both alternating their speed but arriving at the same end
- ⑤ both slowing their speed and reaching the identical spot

2020년 3월 32번

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scaling up from the small to the large is often accompanied by an evolution from simplicity to complexity while _____. This is familiar in engineering, economics, companies, cities, organisms, and, perhaps most dramatically, evolutionary process. For example, a skyscraper in a large city is a significantly more complex object than a modest family dwelling in a small town, but the underlying principles of construction and design, including questions of mechanics, energy and information distribution, the size of electrical outlets, water faucets, telephones, laptops, doors, etc., all remain approximately the same independent of the size of the building. Similarly, organisms have evolved to have an enormous range of sizes and an extraordinary diversity of morphologies and interactions, which often reflect increasing complexity, yet fundamental building blocks like cells, mitochondria, capillaries, and even leaves do not appreciably change with body size or increasing complexity of the class of systems in which they are embedded.

* morphology: 형태 ** capillary: 모세관

- ① maintaining basic elements unchanged or conserved
- ② optimizing energy use for the structural growth
- ③ assigning new functions to existing components
- ④ incorporating foreign items from surroundings
- ⑤ accelerating the elimination of useless parts

2020년 3월 33번

2019학년도 수능 32번

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Knowing who an author is and what his or her likely intentions are in creating text or artwork is tremendously important to most of us. Not knowing who wrote, or created, some artwork is often very frustrating. Our culture places great worth on the identity of speakers, writers, and artists. Perhaps the single most important aspect of "authorship" is the vaguely apprehended presence of human creativity, personality, and authority that nominal authorship seems to provide. It is almost unthinkable for a visitor to an art museum to admire a roomful of paintings without knowing the names of the individual painters, or for a reader not to know who the writer is of the novel she is reading. Publishers proudly display authors' names on the jackets, spines and title pages of their books. Book advertisements in *The New York Review of Books* and *The New York Times Book Review* regularly include pictures of authors and quote authors as they talk about their work, both of which show that _____.

- ① book advertising strategies are being diversified
- ② our interest is as much in authors as in their books
- ③ authors are influenced by popular works of their time
- ④ book cover designs show who their target readers are
- ⑤ book writing is increasingly dictated by book marketing

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply 'weirdos'. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their *behavioural style*, i.e. the way _____ . The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its supporters were *consistent* in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who support and defend their position *consistently*, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as 'major' social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority.

* dismiss: 일축하다 ** weirdo: 별난 사람
*** suffragette: 여성 참정권론자

- ① the minority gets its point across
- ② the minority tones down its voice
- ③ the majority cultivates the minority
- ④ the majority brings about social change
- ⑤ the minority cooperates with the majority

2019년 3월 32번

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One of the key contributions of critical theorists concerns the production of knowledge. Given that the transmission of knowledge is an integral activity in schools, critical scholars in the field of education have been especially concerned with how knowledge is produced. The scholars argue that a key element of social injustice involves the claim that particular knowledge is objective, neutral, and universal. An approach based on critical theory calls into question the idea that objectivity is desirable or even *possible*. The term used to describe this way of thinking about knowledge is that knowledge is socially constructed. When we refer to knowledge as socially constructed we mean that knowledge is reflective of the values and interests of those who produce it. This concept captures the understanding that all knowledge and all means of knowing

-
- ① go through objective evaluation
 - ② are connected to a social context
 - ③ do not allow public criticism easily
 - ④ are universal across time and culture
 - ⑤ are linked with various academic fields

2019년 3월 34번

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

At the heart of individualism lies the belief that each individual person constitutes the center of one's universe. At first glance, this seems to be a view that most people would not openly embrace. We are, after all, frequently told to look out for and care about others. Moreover, no one really likes a person who is obviously self-centered. However, we all have to admit that the tug toward a self-centered life is strong, and this tempts us to hide selfish intentions by using the language of unselfishness. If we are honest, we will admit that many things we claim to do sacrificially or just because they are right are exactly the same actions that bring us personal benefit. With a bit of unbiased examination of our motives, it is hard to deny that we have a strong bias toward our individual interests. Thus, despite what we may say to the contrary, it is not hard to make the case that

* tug: 이끌림

-
- ① our interests stem from what we see everyday
 - ② there are more ways to serve others than we think
 - ③ the boundary between reason and instinct is unclear
 - ④ we are more self-centered than we are willing to admit
 - ⑤ we are strongly governed by socially-oriented motivation

2020학년도 6평 32번

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed _____. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

* excavation: 발굴 ** deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
- ② from comparisons of data in other fields
- ③ to explore more sites for their future studies
- ④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
- ⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

2021학년도 9평 33번

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Since human beings are at once both similar and different, they should be treated equally because of both. Such a view, which grounds equality not in human uniformity but in the interplay of uniformity and difference, builds difference into the very concept of equality, breaks the traditional equation of equality with similarity, and is immune to monist distortion. Once the basis of equality changes so does its content. Equality involves equal freedom or opportunity to be different, and treating human beings equally requires us to take into account both their similarities and differences. When the latter are not relevant, equality entails uniform or identical treatment; when they are, it requires differential treatment. Equal rights do not mean identical rights, for individuals with different cultural backgrounds and needs might _____ in respect of whatever happens to be the content of their rights. Equality involves not just rejection of irrelevant differences as is commonly argued, but also full recognition of legitimate and relevant ones.

* monist: 일원론의 ** entail: 내포하다

- ① require different rights to enjoy equality
- ② abandon their own freedom for equality
- ③ welcome the identical perception of inequality
- ④ accept their place in the social structure more easily
- ⑤ reject relevant differences to gain full understanding

2021학년도 수능 32번

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment _____ . If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to *avoid* similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
- ② is decreased by diverse means of survival
- ③ places a limit on this strategy
- ④ makes the world suitable for individuals
- ⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

2021학년도 수능 33번

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Thanks to newly developed neuroimaging technology, we now have access to the specific brain changes that occur during learning. Even though all of our brains contain the same basic structures, our neural networks are as unique as our fingerprints. The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant "environments," and to its past and current situations. The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks. When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information. Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others. High-activity synaptic connections are stabilized and strengthened, while connections with relatively low use are weakened and eventually pruned. In this way, our brains are _____ .

* malleable: 순응성이 있는 ** prune: 잘라 내다

- ① sculpted by our own history of experiences
- ② designed to maintain their initial structures
- ③ geared toward strengthening recent memories
- ④ twinned with the development of other organs
- ⑤ portrayed as the seat of logical and creative thinking

2018학년도 수능 33번

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the less developed world, the percentage of the population involved in agriculture is declining, but at the same time, those remaining in agriculture are not benefiting from technological advances. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one in which a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing. Indeed, this vast majority _____ because of larger global causes. As an example, in Kenya, farmers are actively encouraged to grow export crops such as tea and coffee at the expense of basic food production. The result is that a staple crop, such as maize, is not being produced in a sufficient amount. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus causing a food problem.

* staple: 주요한 ** maize: 옥수수
*** peasant: 소농(小農)

- ① have lost control over their own production
- ② have turned to technology for food production
- ③ have challenged the capitalist mode of production
- ④ have reduced their involvement in growing cash crops
- ⑤ have regained their competitiveness in the world market

2019학년도 9평 32번

14. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Although most people, including Europe’s Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are politically salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the welfare of those in a particular group that _____. For instance, when issues arise that touch on women’s rights, women start to think of gender as their principal identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war threaten people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their kinship with the continent in which their ancestors originated centuries earlier, and they lobby their leaders to provide humanitarian relief. In other words, each issue calls forth somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues.

* salient: 두드러진

- ① identity assumes importance
- ② religion precedes identity
- ③ society loses stability
- ④ society supports diversity
- ⑤ nationality bears significance

2020학년도 9평 32번

15. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

2020학년도 9평 33번

16. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as that *facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on “*what*” post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person's beliefs are threatened by an “inconvenient fact,” sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something _____.

* subordinate: 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

2019년 10월 33번

17. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Eating was the original science, the original study of the environment. Kids, just like primitive life-forms, learn about reality by putting it in their mouths. This mouth knowledge knows no abstracts. The world is either sweet or bitter, smooth or prickly, pleasant or unpleasant. Mouth knowledge comes with gut-level certainty. So to eat is literally to know. But to know what? It is to know self from nonself. Mouth knowledge taught us the boundaries of our bodies. When, as babies, we sucked an object, such as a pacifier, we felt it only from one side, from the side of the mouth. When we sucked our thumbs, we felt them from the outside, through the mouth, and from the inside, through the feeling of the thumb being sucked on. This mouth knowledge — unlike later school knowledge — gave us a glimpse of our paradoxical nature: that somehow we _____.

* pacifier: (유아용) 고무 젓꼭지

- ① are ignorant of most things but remain confident
- ② gain pleasure only when we serve for other people
- ③ find unpleasant situations pleasant when with children
- ④ are more attracted to things that go against our intuition
- ⑤ are both the subject and the object of our own experience

2020년 4월 32번

18. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Evolutionary biologist Robert Trivers gives an extraordinary example of a case where an animal _____ may be damaging to its evolutionary fitness. When a hare is being chased, it zigzags in a random pattern in an attempt to shake off the pursuer. This technique will be more reliable if it is genuinely random, as it is better for the hare to have no foreknowledge of where it is going to jump next: if it knew where it was going to jump next, its posture might reveal clues to its pursuer. Over time, dogs would learn to anticipate these cues — with fatal consequences for the hare. Those hares with more self-awareness would tend to die out, so most modern hares are probably descended from those that had less self-knowledge. In the same way, humans may be descended from ancestors who were better at the concealment of their true motives. It is not enough to conceal them from others — to be really convincing, you also have to conceal them from yourself.

* hare: 산토끼

- ① disconnecting the link from its circumstance
- ② having conscious access to its own actions
- ③ sharpening its own intuitions and instincts
- ④ relying on its individual prior experiences
- ⑤ activating its innate survival mechanism

2020년 4월 33번

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists have known about ‘classical’ language regions in the brain like Broca’s area and Wernicke’s, and that these are stimulated when the brain interprets new words. But it is now clear that stories activate other areas of the brain in addition. Words like ‘lavender’, ‘cinnamon’, and ‘soap’ activate not only language-processing areas of the brain, but also those that respond to smells as though we physically smelled them. Significant work has been done on how the brain responds to metaphor, for example. Participants in these studies read familiar or clichéd metaphors like ‘a rough day’ and these stimulated only the language-sensitive parts of the brain. The metaphor ‘a liquid chocolate voice’, on the other hand, stimulated areas of the brain concerned both with language — and with taste. ‘A leathery face’ stimulated the sensory cortex. And reading an exciting, vivid action plot in a novel stimulates parts of the brain that coordinate movement. Reading powerful language, it seems, stimulates us in ways _____.

* cortex: 대뇌 피질

- ① that are similar to real life
- ② that help forget minor details
- ③ that reach objective decisions
- ④ that are likely to improve focus
- ⑤ that separate emotion from reason

2021학년도 6평 34번

20. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain’s visual strategies are _____.

* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

2020년 7월 32번

2017학년도 수능 32번

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Sometimes it seems that contemporary art isn't doing its job unless it provokes the question, 'But is it art?' I'm not sure the question is worth asking. It seems to me that the line between art and not-art is never going to be a sharp one. Worse, as the various art forms — poetry, drama, sculpture, painting, fiction, dance, *etc.* — are so different, I'm not sure why we should expect to be able to come up with _____ . Art seems to be a paradigmatic example of a Wittgensteinian 'family resemblance' concept. Try to specify the necessary and sufficient condition for something qualifying as art and you'll always find an exception to your criteria. If philosophy were to admit defeat in its search for some immutable essence of art, it is hardly through lack of trying. Arguably, we have very good reasons for thinking that this has been one of the biggest wild goose chases in the history of ideas.

* paradigmatic: 전형적인 ** immutable: 변치 않는

- ① a detailed guide to tracing the origin of art
- ② a novel way of perceiving reality through art
- ③ a single definition that can capture their variety
- ④ a genre that blends together diverse artistic styles
- ⑤ a radical idea that challenges the existing art forms

22. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Temporal resolution is particularly interesting in the context of satellite remote sensing. The temporal density of remotely sensed imagery is large, impressive, and growing. Satellites are collecting a great deal of imagery as you read this sentence. However, most applications in geography and environmental studies do not require extremely fine-grained temporal resolution. Meteorologists may require visible, infrared, and radar information at sub-hourly temporal resolution; urban planners might require imagery at monthly or annual resolution; and transportation planners may not need any time series information at all for some applications. Again, the temporal resolution of imagery used should _____ . Sometimes researchers have to search archives of aerial photographs to get information from that past that pre-date the collection of satellite imagery.

* meteorologist: 기상학자 ** infrared: 적외선의

- ① be selected for general purposes
- ② meet the requirements of your inquiry
- ③ be as high as possible for any occasion
- ④ be applied to new technology by experts
- ⑤ rely exclusively upon satellite information

2019년 4월 33번

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any discussion of coevolution quickly runs into what philosophers call a “causality dilemma,” a problem we recognize from the question, “Which came first, the chicken or the egg?” For bees and flowers, we know that both sides arrived at the party well-prepared for dancing. Branched hairs apparently complemented a bee’s taste for pollen from the earliest stage of their evolution. On the botanical side, plants had long been experimenting with insect pollination, attracting dance partners with nectar or edible blossoms. Lack of fossil evidence makes it impossible to run the movie backward and watch the first steps of the dance unfold, but modern studies suggest that _____ . When researchers changed monkeyflowers from pink to orange, for example, pollinator visits shifted from bumblebees to hummingbirds. A similar experiment on South American petunias showed that the flower could trade in bees for hawk moths by altering the activity of a single gene. These findings confirm that relatively simple steps in floral evolution can have dramatic consequences for pollinators.

* pollen: 꽃가루 ** monkeyflower: 물파리아재비(파리 꽃의 일종)

- ① plants are often the ones taking the lead
- ② bees are the most suitable partner for plants
- ③ pollinators manipulate plants to join the dance
- ④ the scents of plants have nothing to do with pollination
- ⑤ animals visit the same type of plants on a regular basis

2020학년도 6평 33번

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don’t have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if _____ . Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: “Software eats everything.”

* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

2019년 7월 33번

2020학년도 수능 34번

25. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Big corporations feel very evil to us now, the natural targets of blame for low-paying jobs, environmental abuse and sickening ingredients. But Adam Smith knew there was an unexpected, and more important, element responsible for these ills: our taste. Collectively, it is we, the consumers, who opt for certain kinds of ease and excitement over others. And once that basic fact is in place, everything else follows it. It's not companies that primarily degrade the world. It is our appetites, which they merely serve. As a result, the reform of capitalism entirely depends on an odd-sounding, but critical task: the education of the consumer. We need to be taught to want better quality things and pay a proper price for them, one that reflects the true burden on workers and the environment. A good capitalist society doesn't therefore just offer customers choice, it also spends a considerable part of its energies educating people about how to exercise this choice in judicious ways. Capitalism needs to be saved by _____.

* judicious: 분별력 있는

- ① elevating the quality of demand
- ② correcting corporations' wrongdoings
- ③ slowing the speed of economic growth
- ④ reforming the way we distribute wealth
- ⑤ offering consumers a wider range of goods

26. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are _____. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese *shakuhachi* music and the *sanjo* music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized.

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

2020년 3월 34번

27. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

All athletes have an innate preference for task- or ego-involved goals in sport. These predispositions, referred to as task and *ego goal orientations*, are believed to develop throughout childhood largely due to the types of people the athletes come in contact with and the situations they are placed in. If children consistently receive parental praise depending on their effort and recognition for personal improvement from their coaches, and are encouraged to learn from their mistakes, then they are likely to foster a task orientation. It becomes natural for them to believe that success is associated with mastery, effort, understanding, and personal responsibility. The behavior of their role models in sport also affects this development. Such an environment is far different from one where children are shaped by rewards for winning (alone), praise for the best grades, criticism or non-selection despite making their best effort, or coaches whose style is to hand out unequal recognition. This kind of environment helps an ego orientation to flourish, along with the belief that

* predisposition: 성향

- ① not the result but the process is what matters most
- ② an athlete's abilities will blossom with image training
- ③ cooperation, rather than competition, builds up a team
- ④ ability and talent, not effort and personal endeavor, earn success
- ⑤ the athletes' peers, not the coaches, are the true judge of their performance

2021학년도 6평 33번

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Even when we do something as apparently simple as picking up a screwdriver, our brain automatically _____ . We can literally feel things with the end of the screwdriver. When we extend a hand, holding the screwdriver, we automatically take the length of the latter into account. We can probe difficult-to-reach places with its extended end, and comprehend what we are exploring. Furthermore, we instantly regard the screwdriver we are holding as "our" screwdriver, and get possessive about it. We do the same with the much more complex tools we use, in much more complex situations. The cars we pilot instantaneously and automatically become ourselves. Because of this, when someone bangs his fist on our car's hood after we have irritated him at a crosswalk, we take it personally. This is not always reasonable. Nonetheless, without the extension of self into machine, it would be impossible to drive.

* probe: 탐색하다

- ① recalls past experiences of utilizing the tool
- ② recognizes what it can do best without the tool
- ③ judges which part of our body can best be used
- ④ perceives what limits the tool's functional utility
- ⑤ adjusts what it considers body to include the tool

2020년 7월 34번

29. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the longer term, by bringing together enough data and enough computing power, the data-giants could hack the deepest secrets of life, and then use this knowledge not just to make choices for us or manipulate us, but also to re-engineer organic life and to create inorganic life forms. Selling advertisements may be necessary to sustain the giants in the short term, but they often evaluate apps, products and companies according to the data they harvest rather than according to the money they generate. A popular app may lack a business model and may even lose money in the short term, but as long as it sucks data, it could be worth billions. Even if you don't know how to cash in on the data today, it is worth having it because it might hold the key to controlling and shaping life in the future. I don't know for certain that the data-giants explicitly think about it in such terms, but their actions indicate that they _____.

- ① acknowledge the need for the democratization of data
- ② underestimate the long-term effects of short-term losses
- ③ treat data as a by-product of operations, not a valuable asset
- ④ focus only on the return they can make on selling advertisements
- ⑤ value the accumulation of data more than mere dollars and cents

2020년 10월 34번

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is well established that the aerobic range of flight speeds for any bird is restricted. The well-established U-shaped function of aerodynamic power requirement as a function of flight speed has wide applicability. It shows that for most birds, slow flight, even for short periods, is not possible and this becomes more acute for birds with high wing loading and consequently higher average flight speeds. In essence, birds cannot readily slow down. Sustained slow flight for a bird which has a high average flight speed is costly or aerodynamically impossible and, hence, being able to reduce speed in order to _____ is unlikely to occur. In other words, when the environment restricts the information available (e.g. rain, mist, low light levels), birds cannot easily fly more slowly in order to compensate for lowered visibility. Thus if birds are to fly under non-ideal perceptual conditions, or visibility conditions change during a flight, they cannot act in the way that a careful car driver can and reduce their speed in order to gain information at a rate sufficient to match the new perceptual challenge.

- ① create a flight formation to use less energy in the air
- ② take advantage of the rising and descending air currents
- ③ modify the path to take a shorter route to their destination
- ④ inform its flightmates of the need to complement the extended flying time
- ⑤ match the rate of gain of information to increasing perceptual challenges

2019년 3월 33번

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Students of ethics have been perplexed whether to classify their subject as a science, an art, or otherwise. The objection to including ethics among the sciences is that, whereas science deals with what is, ethics, it is said, is concerned with what ought to be. This, at the first glimpse, appears to be a valid and useful distinction; but mature reflection reveals that it is superficial and not wholly true. Much of the confusion and disorientation in contemporary ethics may be traced to just this refusal to recognize that ethics, no less than physics, is concerned with actually existent situations and with energies that cause clearly demonstrable effects. In the first place, our opinion of what ought to be lacks authority if it _____ . Any one of our most fanciful dreams might with equal force command our present efforts, unless we insist that our notions of what ought to be are somehow related to present realities. Even from this point of view, ethics must be more than the consideration of imaginary states that might satisfy our highest moral aspirations.

- ① ignores what already exists
- ② treats others' opinions unfairly
- ③ isn't put into immediate action
- ④ doesn't create imaginary worlds
- ⑤ overestimates what science can do

2019년 10월 32번

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There's more to striving to be in the majority of one's group than merely acquiring power. We work to be in the majority of our groups not just because the majority controls material and psychological resources, but also because who we are is largely defined by those who claim us as their own. Drawing distinctions between who's in and who's out, between who's right and who's wrong, between privileged or disadvantaged — in short, between *us* and *them* — motivates us to _____ . We seek to belong to the majority of our group, even if our group is in the minority, not just because the majority holds the power, but because the privilege attached to being in the majority position is commonly viewed by others and by ourselves as deserved. We had it coming. This perception contributes to our sense of worth, of who we are, and to others' assessments of our value as well.

- ① speak for those who are put to silence
- ② empower the powerless in political processes
- ③ be counted among those who do the counting
- ④ value our inner self more than our appearance
- ⑤ take the outsiders as fashionable rule breakers

2019년 10월 34번

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Multiple and often conflicting notions of truth coexist in Internet situations, ranging from outright lying through mutually aware pretence to playful trickery. As Patricia Wallace puts it, ‘The fact that it is so easy to lie and get away with it — as long as we can live with our own deceptions and the harm they may cause others — is a significant feature of the Internet.’ It is of course possible to live out a lie or fantasy logically and consistently, and it is on this principle that the games in virtual worlds operate and the nicknamed people in chatgroups interact. But it is by no means easy to maintain a consistent presence through language in a world where multiple interactions are taking place under pressure, where participants are often changing their names and identities, and where the cooperative principle can be arbitrarily abandoned. Putting this another way, when you see an Internet utterance, you often do not know how to take it, because you do not know _____.

- ① how much financial profit you can get from it
- ② what set of conversational principles it is obeying
- ③ how virtual reality drives out the sense of reality
- ④ whether you really made the statement in question
- ⑤ why the other participants were attacking each other

2020년 4월 34번

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There are two fundamental components in mathematics and music: formulas and gestures. Musical formulas are well known — for example, the song form *A-B-A*, or the formula *I-IV-V-I* in harmony. But music cannot be reduced to such form(ula)s; it needs to deploy them in its sounds’ time and space. The aim of this deployment is the gestural action of musicians. In other words, music transfers formulas into gestures when performers interpret the written notes, and when the composers unfold formulas into the score’s gestures. Similarly, mathematicians do mathematics; they don’t just observe eternal formulas. They move symbols from one side of an equation to the other. Mathematics thrives by intense and highly disciplined actions. You will never understand mathematics if you do not “play” with its symbols. However, the mathematical goal is not a manipulatory activity; it is the achievement of a formula that condenses your manipulatory gestures. Mathematics, therefore, shares with music a movement between gestures and formulas, but it _____.

* deploy: 배치하다 ** condense: 응축하다

- ① consists of a solitary work with less collaboration
- ② adopts few variations common in musical gestures
- ③ focuses on gestures more than completion of formulas
- ④ moves in the opposite direction of the musical process
- ⑤ takes a superior position over music by employing logic

2021학년도 6평 32번

35. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes _____ in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is *not* a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher’s warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled “to always accompany” visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers’ notions of your language competence.

* punctuation: 구두점 ** infinitive: 부정사(不定詞)

- ① reveal your hidden intention
- ② distort the meaning of the sentence
- ③ prejudice your audience against you
- ④ test your audience’s reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

2021학년도 9평 32번

36. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes. This has led in turn to a realization that _____ because they may harbor tomorrow’s drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

* monoculture: 단일 경작

- ① ecological systems are genetically programmed
- ② we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems
- ③ we need to stop creating genetically modified organisms
- ④ artificial organisms can survive in natural environments
- ⑤ living things adapt themselves to their physical environments

2020년 10월 33번

37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

At the level of hours and minutes, the most relevant constants are human heart rates, which normally vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute, and the need to spend roughly one-third of our time sleeping in order to function properly. Biologists and physiologists still don't know why this is so. Moving down to the level of time that occurs at 1/1000 of a second are biological constants with respect to the temporal resolution of our senses. If a sound has a gap in it shorter than 10 milliseconds, we will tend not to hear it, because of resolution limits of the auditory system. For a similar reason, a series of clicks ceases to sound like clicks and becomes a musical note when the clicks are presented at a rate of about once every 25 milliseconds. If you're flipping through static (still) pictures, they must be presented slower than about once every 40 milliseconds in order for you to see them as separate images. Any faster than that and _____ and we perceive motion where there is none.

* constant: 상수

- ① details become clearer than when seen one by one
- ② our biological rhythms change along with their speed
- ③ the biological constants of our auditory system disappear
- ④ our visual system and auditory system function together
- ⑤ they exceed the temporal resolution of our visual system

2021학년도 수능 34번

38. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance. When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated. Few people give a second thought to the use of a ball-point pen although the mechanisms involved vary — some use a twist mechanism and some use a push button on top, and there are other variations as well. Personal computers have reached a similar level of familiarity for a great many users, but certainly not for all. New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users. As long as _____ in promoting learning, instruction, or performance, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated — at least for that user.

* unobtrusive: 눈에 띄지 않는

- ① the user successfully achieves familiarity with the technology
- ② the user's focus is on the technology itself rather than its use
- ③ the user continues to employ outdated educational techniques
- ④ the user involuntarily gets used to the misuse of the technology
- ⑤ the user's preference for interaction with other users persists

2017학년도 6평 32번

39. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

* savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

2019년 7월 34번

40. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The author is superficially understood to be the creative, and individual, source of a written text. The idea that there is a unique creator of a text, and that the task of reading is, in consequence, a more or less passive process of recovering his or her intentions and meanings, has been variously challenged. Nineteenth-century hermeneuticians, notably Wilhelm Dilthey, challenged the assumption that the author had any privileged insight into the meaning of his or her text by critically examining the active process entailed in reading, and thus the need to construct rather than merely to recover meaning from a text. In effect, the author's self-understandings are exposed as merely _____. In aesthetics, criticism of the 'intentional fallacy' holds that interpretation of a work of art cannot claim to be definitive or authoritative by having recovered the author's intentions. Challenging the author's status thereby pushes aesthetic reflection towards the intrinsic qualities of the artwork or text, and at the extreme undermines the possibility of there being a single, definitive or correct reading.

* hermeneutician: 해석학자

- ① a reflection of the prevailing literary trends
- ② something that leaves no room for alternative ideas
- ③ an insufficient explanation that misleads the readers
- ④ one more interpretation of the text among many others
- ⑤ another example of authors caring less about being original

2021학년도 9평 34번

41. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Protopia is a state of becoming, rather than a destination. It is a process. In the protopian mode, things are better today than they were yesterday, although only a little better. It is incremental improvement or mild progress. The “pro” in protopian stems from the notions of process and progress. This subtle progress is not dramatic, not exciting. It is easy to miss because a protopia generates almost as many new problems as new benefits. The problems of today were caused by yesterday’s technological successes, and the technological solutions to today’s problems will cause the problems of tomorrow. This circular expansion of both problems and solutions _____.

Ever since the Enlightenment and the invention of science, we’ve managed to create a tiny bit more than we’ve destroyed each year. But that few percent positive difference is compounded over decades into what we might call civilization. Its benefits never star in movies.

* incremental: 증가의 ** compound: 조합하다

- ① conceals the limits of innovations at the present time
- ② makes it difficult to predict the future with confidence
- ③ motivates us to quickly achieve a protopian civilization
- ④ hides a steady accumulation of small net benefits over time
- ⑤ produces a considerable change in technological successes

2019학년도 수능 34번

42. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____.

When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6–2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints.

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의 *** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

2019년 7월 32번

43. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Interconnectivity doesn't mean inclusivity. On the contrary, it may produce a Balkanization of views that harshens political discourse and supports or hardens extremist views. There is little sign that the Internet or social media _____; in some ways they are set up to insulate us from dissent or challenge, for example, by offering to personalize news feeds. It used to take some effort to find Holocaust-denying pseudohistory; now it's one click away. Just as information technologies may serve to amplify existing prejudices and misconceptions, so they amplify inequality. In business and trade, in arts and entertainment and fame, markets have become ever more inclined toward "winner takes all." This, psychological studies show, is precisely what to expect from rating systems in which you can easily see what choices others are making.

* Balkanization: (국가·지역 등의) 분열, 발칸화

** pseudohistory: 가짜 역사, 유사역사학

- ① facilitates political or regional conflicts
- ② encourages broadmindedness and debate
- ③ supports creativity and innovative thinking
- ④ promotes a sense of privacy and security
- ⑤ spreads new ideas and trends quickly

2020학년도 6평 34번

44. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: "What is hateful to you do not do to another" and "Love another as yourself." Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated.

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

2021년 3월 32번

45. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls “the pause that refreshes.” He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he _____ . This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: “In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present.”

* loop: 루프(반복 실행되는 일련의 명령)

- ① lets the work issues fall away
- ② makes plans for tomorrow’s work
- ③ retraces the projects not completed yet
- ④ feels emotionally and physically exhausted
- ⑤ reflects on the achievements he made that day

2021년 3월 33번

46. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can’t run away to avoid being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can’t impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals do. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they’ve evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones that send signals that bees and butterflies can’t resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it’s no wonder that the plant kingdom is _____ .

- ① a factory that continuously generates clean air
- ② a source for a dazzling array of useful substances
- ③ a silent battlefield in which plants fight for sunshine
- ④ a significant habitat for microorganisms at a global scale
- ⑤ a document that describes the primitive state of the earth

2021년 3월 34번

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring embarrass the meritocratic faith. They cast doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we _____ . This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land.

* meritocratic: 능력주의의 ** vindicate: (정당성을) 입증하다

- ① suspect perfectly fair competition is not possible
- ② inflate the moral significance of effort and striving
- ③ put more emphasis on the results than on the process
- ④ believe that overcoming hardships is not that important
- ⑤ often appreciate the rewards earned through natural gifts

2021년 4월 32번

48. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The urban environment is generally designed so as not to make contact with our skin. We do not push through bushes on our way to school or work. Roads and sidewalks are kept clear of obstacles. Only once in a while are we reminded of the materiality of the environment, as when we feel the brush of an unexpected tree branch or nearly fall over a curb. Most of our time is not even spent outside. "Outside" is often just a space we go through to get "inside." Our time is largely spent indoors, where architecture and design collude to provide an environment as lacking as possible in tactile stimulation. In the modern university or office building, floors and walls are flat and smooth, corridors are clear, the air is still, the temperature is neutral, and elevators carry one effortlessly from one level to another. It is commonly assumed that we are best served by our tactile environment when _____ .

* collude: 결탁하다

- ① we accept its harsh elements
- ② we scarcely notice its presence
- ③ it does not hinder social interactions
- ④ we experience it using all the senses
- ⑤ its design reflects the natural environment

2021년 4월 33번

49. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The ideal sound quality varies a lot in step with technological and cultural changes. Consider, for instance, the development of new digital audio formats such as MP3 and AAC. Various media feed us daily with data-compressed audio, and some people rarely experience CD-quality (that is, *technical* quality) audio. This tendency could lead to a new generation of listeners with other sound quality preferences. Research by Stanford University professor Jonathan Berger adds fuel to this thesis. Berger tested first-year university students' preferences for MP3s annually for ten years. He reports that each year more and more students come to prefer MP3s to CD-quality audio. These findings indicate that listeners gradually become accustomed to data-compressed formats and change their listening preferences accordingly. The point is that while technical improvements strive toward increased sound quality in a technical sense (e.g., higher resolution and greater bit rate), listeners' expectations do not necessarily follow the same path. As a result, "improved" *technical* digital sound quality may in some cases lead to a(n) _____.

* compress: 압축하다

- ① decrease in the perceptual worth of the sound
- ② failure to understand the original function of music
- ③ realization of more sophisticated musical inspiration
- ④ agreement on ideal sound quality across generations
- ⑤ revival of listeners' preference for CD-quality audio

2021년 4월 34번

50. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Science shows that _____ like gear teeth in a bicycle chain. Rich and novel experiences, like the recollections of the summers of our youth, have lots of new information associated with them. During those hot days, we learned how to swim or traveled to new places or mastered riding a bike without training wheels. The days went by slowly with those adventures. Yet, our adult lives have less novelty and newness, and are full of repeated tasks such as commuting or sending email or doing paperwork. The associated information filed for those chores is smaller, and there is less new footage for the recall part of the brain to draw upon. Our brain interprets these days filled with boring events as shorter, so summers swiftly speed by. Despite our desire for better clocks, our measuring stick of time isn't fixed. We don't measure time with seconds, like our clocks, but by our experiences. For us, time can slow down or time can fly.

* footage: 장면

- ① the memory functions of our brain wear out with age
- ② the richness of experiences relies on intellectual capacity
- ③ the information storage system in our mind runs restlessly
- ④ the temporal context of an event pulls our emotions awake
- ⑤ the size of a memory and our perception of time are coupled

2022학년도 6평 32번

51. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would _____

— perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity — tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks — tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow.”

* aggregate: 합계의 ** chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

2022학년도 6평 33번

52. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe’s landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — ‘new’ at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense ‘nature’ can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions _____ . We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds.

* conceit: 생각 ** primeval: 원시(시대)의
*** ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

2022학년도 6평 34번

53. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that _____, but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important.

* robin: 울새 ** territory: 영역

- ① variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
- ② song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
- ③ the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
- ④ the robins associate locality with familiar songs
- ⑤ the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

2021년 7월 32번

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS-following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us."

- ① we analyze information too thoroughly
- ② our awareness of our physical environment fades
- ③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others
- ④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost
- ⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

2021년 7월 33번

55. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The conventional view of what the state should do to foster innovation is simple: it just needs to get out of the way. At best, governments merely facilitate the economic dynamism of the private sector; at worst, their lumbering, heavy-handed, and bureaucratic institutions actively inhibit it. The fast-moving, risk-loving, and pioneering private sector, by contrast, is what really drives the type of innovation that creates economic growth. According to this view, the secret behind Silicon Valley lies in its entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The state can intervene in the economy — but only to fix market failures or level the playing field. It can regulate the private sector in order to account for the external costs companies may impose on the public, such as pollution, and it can invest in public goods, such as basic scientific research or the development of drugs with little market potential. It should not, however, _____.

* lumbering: 느릿느릿 움직이는

- ① involve the private sector in shaping economic policies
- ② directly attempt to create and shape markets
- ③ regulate companies under any circumstances
- ④ take market failures into consideration
- ⑤ let the private sector drive innovation

2021년 7월 34번

56. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The designer in the Age of Algorithms poses a threat to American jurisprudence because the algorithm is only as good as _____ . The person designing the algorithm may be an excellent software engineer, but without the knowledge of all the factors that need to go into an algorithmic process, the engineer could unknowingly produce an algorithm whose decisions are at best incomplete and at worst discriminatory and unfair. Compounding the problem, an algorithm design firm might be under contract to design algorithms for a wide range of uses, from determining which patients awaiting transplants are chosen to receive organs, to which criminals facing sentencing should be given probation or the maximum sentence. That firm is not going to be staffed with subject matter experts who know what questions each algorithm needs to address, what databases the algorithm should use to collect its data, and what pitfalls the algorithm needs to avoid in churning out decisions.

* jurisprudence: 법체계 ** probation: 집행 유예
*** churn out: 잇달아 내다

- ① the amount of data that the public can access
- ② its capacity to teach itself to reach the best decisions
- ③ its potential to create a lasting profit for the algorithm users
- ④ the functionality of the hardware the designing company operates
- ⑤ the designer's understanding of the intended use of the algorithm

2022학년도 9평 32번

57. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to _____.

To test this idea, Sophia Moskalenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
- ② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
- ③ receive constructive feedback from the media
- ④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
- ⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

2022학년도 9평 33번

58. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they _____.

The cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals.

* corpus: 집적(集積) ** simultaneously: 동시에

- ① are outgrowths of previous ideas
- ② stem from abstract reasoning ability
- ③ form the basis of cultural universalism
- ④ emerge between people of the same age
- ⑤ promote individuals' innovative thinking

2022학년도 9평 34번

59. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Enabling animals to _____ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

* innately: 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

2021년 10월 32번

60. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the health area, the concern with use after “purchase” is as critical as and even more critical than the concern with the purchase itself. The person who is sold on and goes through disease screening procedures but does not follow through with medical treatment for a diagnosed condition, is as much of a failure as a person who did not avail himself of the screening program to begin with. The obese individual who has been successfully sold on going on a medically prescribed diet but is lured back to his candy jar and apple pie after one week, is as much of a failure as if he never had been sold on the need to lose and control his weight. The most challenging, most difficult, most perplexing problem is not how to sell people on health-supportive practices, not even how to get them to initiate such practices. We have been fairly successful with these. It is to persuade and help them _____.

- ① to discover the blind spot
- ② to stick with new practices
- ③ to build a sense of security
- ④ to avoid unnecessary treatment
- ⑤ to come up with novel solutions

2021년 10월 33번

61. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Like faces, sometimes movement can _____. For example, toys that seem to come alive fascinate children. In my day, one of the popular toys was a piece of finely coiled wire called a "Slinky." It could appear to walk by stretching and lifting up one end over another down an incline, a bit like an acrobatic caterpillar. The attraction of the Slinky on Christmas Day was the lifelike movement it had as it stepped down the stairs before someone trod on it or twisted the spring and ruined it for good. Toys that appear to be alive are curiosities because they challenge how we think inanimate objects and living things should behave. Many toys today exploit this principle to great effect, but be warned: not all babies enjoy objects that suddenly seem lifelike. This anxiety probably reflects their confusion over the question, "Is it alive or what?" Once babies decide that something is alive, they are inclined to see its movements as purposeful.

* incline: 경사면 ** acrobatic: 곡예를 부리는

- ① fool us into thinking that something has a mind
- ② help us release and process certain feelings
- ③ shift our energy and protective mechanisms
- ④ secretly unlock emotions that words cannot
- ⑤ create a definite sense of achievement

2021년 10월 34번

62. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

If the nature of a thing is such that when removed from the environment in which it naturally occurs it alters radically, you will not glean an accurate account of it by examining it within laboratory conditions. If you are only accustomed to seeing it operate within such an artificial arena, you may not even recognize it when it is functioning in its normal context. Indeed, if you ever spot it in that environment you may think it is something else. Similarly, if you believe that leadership only takes the form of heroic men metaphorically charging in on white horses to save the day, you may neglect the many acts which _____. You may fail to see the importance of the grooms who care for the horses, the messengers who bring attention to the crisis or the role played by those cheering from the sidelines. You may miss the fact that without troops supporting them, any claims to leading on the part of these heroes would be rather hollow.

* glean: 찾아내다

- ① alter the powers of local authorities
- ② contribute to their ability to be there
- ③ compel them to conceal their identity
- ④ impose their sacrifice and commitment
- ⑤ prevent them from realizing their potential

2022학년도 수능 32번

63. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its _____. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often 'serious' in tone sticking to the 'rules' of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the 'average person in the street'. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and 'flashier' presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the 'star quality' of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
- ② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
- ③ educational media contents favoured by producers
- ④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
- ⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

2022학년도 수능 33번

64. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to _____. For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance.

* commons: 공유지 ** mandate: 위임

- ① participate in decisions to change the rules
- ② claim individual ownership of the resources
- ③ use those resources to maximize their profits
- ④ demand free access to the communal resources
- ⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

2022학년도 수능 34번

65. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous “narrowing down” of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an “explosion” of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of _____, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth.

* proliferation: 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

MEMO

MEMO

2020학년도 9평 35번

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that's not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we've solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it's a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we'd accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

2018학년도 수능 35번

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the context of SNS, media literacy has been argued to be especially important “in order to make the users aware of their rights when using SNS tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people's rights and freedoms”. ① With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. ② This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: ‘do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you’. ③ Children's SNS activities should be encouraged when we help them accumulate knowledge. ④ This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. ⑤ Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

2021학년도 9평 35번

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a highly commercialized setting such as the United States, it is not surprising that many landscapes are seen as commodities. In other words, they are valued because of their market potential. Residents develop an identity in part based on how the landscape can generate income for the community. ① This process involves more than the conversion of the natural elements into commodities. ② The landscape itself, including the people and their sense of self, takes on the form of a commodity. ③ Landscape protection in the US traditionally focuses on protecting areas of wilderness, typically in mountainous regions. ④ Over time, the landscape identity can evolve into a sort of “logo” that can be used to sell the stories of the landscape. ⑤ Thus, California’s “Wine Country,” Florida’s “Sun Coast,” or South Dakota’s “Badlands” shape how both outsiders and residents perceive a place, and these labels build a set of expectations associated with the culture of those who live there.

2021학년도 수능 35번

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely “laughable” ones which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members. Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. ① One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face, but the reactions of workers motivated to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. ② Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since “you had to be there” to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not. ③ Since humor can easily capture people’s attention, commercials tend to contain humorous elements, such as funny faces and gestures. ④ Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. ⑤ Understanding the humor may even be required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

* subservient: 도움이 되는

2017학년도 9평 35번

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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

2018학년도 6평 35번

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

2020년 4월 35번

7. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The use of portable technologies and personal cloud services facilitates the work of digital nomads across different places. Given the knowledge-heavy varieties of digital nomad work, it is of utmost importance for such workers to maintain a large, stored collection of information. ① By transferring their relevant information to cloud storage, where it can be accessed anywhere with an Internet connection, digital nomads can maintain the necessary knowledge base without the struggle of packing, storing, and carrying more things. ② They accomplish work across various devices, and portable devices provide them with the flexibility to work from different spaces or while in transit. ③ Additionally, digital nomads use cloud services to share information or collaborate on a document with clients or peers. ④ This kind of active communication with others often holds the work process back, resulting in unsatisfactory working conditions compared to traditional office work. ⑤ Through these services and devices, digital nomads assemble a kind of movable office, which allows them to reach their materials from anywhere.

* nomad: 유목민

2017학년도 수능 35번

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. ① There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. ② Identifying what we can do in the workplace serves to enhance the quality of our professional career. ③ People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. ④ However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for countless reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. ⑤ In such a case, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

2019학년도 수능 35번

9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could.

① Some painters made practical use of the invention. ② There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③ But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④ Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤ Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

* render: 표현하다 ** configuration: 배치

2019년 7월 35번

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Geography greatly restricted colonial communications.

① Even the simplest postal network requires some sort of transportation system, but such was the difficulty of simply getting from point A to point B, especially overland, that it was easier for residents of Massachusetts and the Carolinas to sail to Great Britain than to visit each other. ② Whenever possible, colonists and their communiqués floated to their destinations on the boats and rafts that plied the rivers and the winding coast. ③ Otherwise, they traveled by foot or horseback along trails unfit for wheeled vehicles that had been created by game animals and the Indians who hunted them. ④ Since wheels were made of wood, they needed frequent repairs, which made wheel makers important tradesmen in colonial towns. ⑤ In a vicious circle, the awful roads interrupted intercolonial communications, which further developed the provinces' sense of isolation and autonomy, only worsening the chances of unified transportation and postal networks.

* communiqué: 공식 발표 ** ply: 다니다, 왕복하다

2019년 10월 35번

11. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Competition is basically concerned with how the availability of resources, such as the food and space utilised by various organisms, is reduced by other organisms. Tourism and recreation can result in the transfer of plants and animals to locations where they do not normally occur. ① In these situations the ‘alien’ species are often at an advantage, because the new environment is usually devoid of any natural controls that the ‘invader’ would have evolved with in its original environment. ② Alien plants compete with indigenous species for space, light, nutrients and water. ③ The introduction of alien plants can result in the disruption and impoverishment of natural plant communities. ④ This positive relationship will enhance a particular plant’s capacity to obtain essential nutrients. ⑤ This has occurred in South Africa, for example, where introduced Australian shrubs have been and are degrading species-rich fynbos plant communities in the Southern Cape region.

* devoid of: ~이 없는 ** shrub: 관목

2020년 3월 35번

12. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The genre film simplifies film watching as well as filmmaking. In a western, because of the conventions of appearance, dress, and manners, we recognize the hero, sidekick, villain, etc., on sight and assume they will not violate our expectations of their conventional roles. ① Our familiarity with the genre makes watching not only easier but in some ways more enjoyable. ② Because we know and are familiar with all the conventions, we gain pleasure from recognizing each character, each image, each familiar situation. ③ The fact that the conventions are established and repeated intensifies another kind of pleasure. ④ Genre mixing is not an innovation of the past few decades; it was already an integral part of the film business in the era of classical cinema. ⑤ Settled into a comfortable genre, with our basic expectations satisfied, we become more keenly aware of and responsive to the creative variations, refinements, and complexities that make the film seem fresh and original, and by exceeding our expectations, each innovation becomes an exciting surprise.

2020년 10월 35번

13. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the case of classical music performance, notwithstanding the perhaps increased psychological pressure to achieve “perfection,” to a large extent it is the participation in a physical pursuit of excellence that links art to sports. ① Musicians and athletes both must attempt to create mistake-free performances that require finely tuned neural and muscle control enabled by countless hours of practice. ② For both activities, disciplining the body and mind is central to achieving what is typically considered a successful performance. ③ Standard descriptions of the actions of the muscles controlling the hand can give a misleading impression of the degree to which the fingers can be controlled independently. ④ Indeed one might assume that one of the prime objectives of art, as in sports, is to win recognition for the artist/performer’s technical physical ability. ⑤ Thus, in essence, even music becomes a competition for performers, who compete against their own bodies, if not those of others, in attaining recognition for their performances.

2017학년도 6평 35번

14. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Roles are like a fence. They allow us a certain amount of freedom, but for most of us that freedom doesn’t go very far. Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses — or a man that he will not wear suits and ties — regardless of what anyone says. ① In most situations, they’ll stick to their decision. ② When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms that they find overwhelming. ③ The increasing social pressure discourages us from fulfilling the social norms and committing ourselves to shared social conventions of behaviour. ④ Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is “appropriate” for our roles. ⑤ Few of us are bothered by such restrictions, for our socialization is so thorough that we usually *want* to do what our roles indicate is appropriate.

2019년 3월 35번

15. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

New technologies encounter challenges based on both how many of our existing habits they promise to alter and the strength of these habits. ① Lasting behavioral change must occur through existing habits rather than attempts to alter them. ② People are likely to adopt innovations only if they improve rather than destroy their existing habits, in the same way that electronic calculators made mathematical computations faster. ③ The success of an electronics product is linked to the innovative technological design both of its electronic processes and of its major components. ④ Thus, public policy should encourage behavioral change by targeting the least fixed habits. ⑤ For example, developing countries could encourage increased protein consumption by offering new high-protein beverages rather than new types of high-protein foods.

2020학년도 수능 35번

16. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Although commonsense knowledge may have merit, it also has weaknesses, not the least of which is that it often contradicts itself. For example, we hear that people who are similar will like one another (“Birds of a feather flock together”) but also that persons who are dissimilar will like each other (“Opposites attract”). ① We are told that groups are wiser and smarter than individuals (“Two heads are better than one”) but also that group work inevitably produces poor results (“Too many cooks spoil the broth”). ② Each of these contradictory statements may hold true under particular conditions, but without a clear statement of when they apply and when they do not, aphorisms provide little insight into relations among people. ③ That is why we heavily depend on aphorisms whenever we face difficulties and challenges in the long journey of our lives. ④ They provide even less guidance in situations where we must make decisions. ⑤ For example, when facing a choice that entails risk, which guideline should we use — “Nothing ventured, nothing gained” or “Better safe than sorry”?

* aphorism: 격언, 경구(警句) ** entail: 수반하다

2021학년도 6평 35번

17. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the most widespread, and sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living “close to nature” out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best “green” lifestyle. Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth. ① The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and pumping out exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. ② City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. ③ The larger yards and houses found outside cities also create an environmental cost in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. ④ This illustrates the tendency that most city dwellers get tired of urban lives and decide to settle in the countryside. ⑤ It’s clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

* compact: 밀집한

2020년 7월 35번

18. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Argument is “reason giving”, trying to convince others of your side of the issue. One makes claims and backs them up. The arguer tries to get others to “recognize the rightness” of his or her beliefs or actions. ① Interpersonal argumentation, then, has a place in our everyday conflicts and negotiations. ② One of the positive features of interpersonal arguments is that they are comprised of exchanges between two people who feel powerful enough to set forth reasons for their beliefs. ③ That’s why one person reveals a sense of superiority and the other ends up realizing his or her inferiority. ④ If two people are arguing, it is because they are balanced enough in power (or in their desire to reestablish a power balance) to proceed. ⑤ Lack of argument, in fact, may show that one of the parties feels so powerless that he or she avoids engaging directly with the other.

2019년 4월 35번

19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Some of the things we profess to value in the abstract may not, in fact, characterize our actual everyday experiences.

① For instance, we say that “honesty” and “open communication” are the foundational values of any strong relationship. ② But think of how many times you’ve lied to a potential romantic partner in order to make the person feel better about himself or herself. ③ Likewise, every parent knows that lying to their kids about everything from the arrival of Santa Claus to the horrible things that will happen if they don’t eat their peas is a key component of raising a child. ④ This is because most parents put more value on discipline than on blind love, and thus honest conversations rather than well-intentioned lies are the better tool for establishing solid relationship between parents and their kids.

⑤ As one author put it, “If you want to have love in your life, you’d better be prepared to tell some lies and to believe some lies.”

* profess: 주장하다

2020학년도 6평 35번

20. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn’t actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to discriminate one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become emotionally aroused by one smell versus another.

① In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an “emotional charge” to a particular scent so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. ② And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. ③ This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional reward in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug.

④ As long as the trainer gives the dog a food reward regularly, the dog can understand its “good” behavior results in rewards. ⑤ From a dog’s point of view, the tug toy is compelling because the trainer is “upset” by the toy.

* contraband: 밀수품 ** tug: 잡아당김

2019학년도 6평 35번

21. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

* inadvertently: 무심코 ** aloof: 냉담한

2019학년도 9평 35번

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the transportation infrastructure may shape *where* we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. ① The development and improvement of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop on a large scale and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. ② Another important factor was the industrialization that led to more efficient transportation of factory products to consumers than ever before. ③ Technological advances provided the basis for the explosive expansion of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. ④ This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also prompted a host of other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations. ⑤ As a result, the availability of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

2021년 3월 35번

23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Cyber attacks on air traffic control systems have become a leading security concern. ① The federal government released a report in 2009 stating that the nation's air traffic control system is vulnerable to a cyber attack that could interrupt communication with pilots and alter the flight information used to separate aircraft as they approach an airport. ② The report found numerous security problems in airline computer systems, including easy-to-crack passwords and unencrypted file folders, issues that could give invaders easy access. ③ A cyber attack on air traffic has the potential to kill many people and could cripple the country's entire airline industry. ④ Unprecedented declines in consumer demand impacted the profitability of the airline industry, changing the face of aircraft travel for the foreseeable future. ⑤ Tightening airline computer security could be even more important than conducting security screenings of passengers, because in an increasingly cyber-oriented world, plane hijackers of the future may not even be on board.

* unencrypted: 암호화되지 않은 ** cripple: 무력하게 만들다

2021년 4월 35번

24. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Research has shown that individuals — especially those who have benefited from a particular system — are prone to support and rationalize the status quo, even if there are clear problems.

① These people justify systemic inequity with familiar phrases like “If you just work hard enough you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps.” ② A branch of psychology called system justification theory describes how people tend to see social, economic, and political systems as good, fair, and legitimate if they have succeeded as a result of those systems. ③ According to Erin Godfrey, a professor of applied psychology at New York University, “The people who are at the top want to believe in meritocracy because it means that they deserve their successes.” ④ Indeed, it is not surprising that there exists a general consensus across social class about the definition and the results of meritocracy. ⑤ Those who are in an advantaged position in society are more likely to believe the system is fair and see no reason to change it.

* status quo: 현재 상태 ** meritocracy: 능력주의

2022학년도 6평 35번

25. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the ‘modified extended family’. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

* kin: 친족 ** proximity: 근접

2021년 7월 35번

26. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While we believe we hold the power to raise our children, the reality is that our children hold the power to raise *us* into the parents they need us to become. ① For this reason, the parenting experience isn’t one of parent *versus* child but of parent *with* child. ② The road to wholeness sits in our children’s lap, and all we need do is take a seat. ③ As our children show us our way back to our own essence, they become our greatest awakeners. ④ This means that how much we pay attention to awakening our children’s minds can make a difference in their lives. ⑤ If we fail to hold their hand and follow their lead as they guide us through the gateway of increased consciousness, we lose the chance to walk toward our own enlightenment.

2022학년도 9평 35번

27. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. ② Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. ③ People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. ④ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. ⑤ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

* psychic: 심적인

2021년 10월 35번

28. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A group of academics, mainly political scientists, assumed that human rights treaties did not have any effect on the behavior of countries. ① Indeed, these academics, who typically called themselves “realists,” assumed that international law generally did not affect the behavior of states. ② They saw the international arena as a security competition among different states, a zero-sum game in which one state’s gain was another state’s loss. ③ International lawyers and human rights advocates assumed that human rights treaties caused countries to improve their treatment of their citizens. ④ In such conditions, states could gain little by cooperating with each other — except in temporary military alliances or security agreements that could fall apart at a moment’s notice. ⑤ International law could play a minimal role or none at all, and was perhaps just an illusion, a sophisticated kind of propaganda — a set of rules that would be swept away whenever the balance of power changed.

2022학년도 수능 35번

29. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since their introduction, information systems have substantially changed the way business is conducted. ① This is particularly true for business in the shape and form of cooperation between firms that involves an integration of value chains across multiple units. ② The resulting networks do not only cover the business units of a single firm but typically also include multiple units from different firms. ③ As a consequence, firms do not only need to consider their internal organization in order to ensure sustainable business performance; they also need to take into account the entire ecosystem of units surrounding them. ④ Many major companies are fundamentally changing their business models by focusing on profitable units and cutting off less profitable ones. ⑤ In order to allow these different units to cooperate successfully, the existence of a common platform is crucial.

MEMO

MEMO

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

2018학년도 수능 36번

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

- (A) For example, the Columbia Journalism Review is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like Consumer Reports, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.
(B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.
(C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

* revenue : 수입

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

2020년 7월 37번

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the 1980s and '90s, some conservationists predicted that orangutans would go extinct in the wild within 20 or 30 years. Fortunately that didn't happen. Many thousands more orangutans are now known to exist than were recognized at the turn of the millennium.

- (A) In fact, the overall population of orangutans has fallen by at least 80 percent in the past 75 years. It's indicative of the difficulty of orangutan research that scientist Erik Meijaard is willing to say only that between 40,000 and 100,000 live on Borneo. Conservationists on Sumatra estimate that only 14,000 survive there.
(B) This doesn't mean that all is well in the orangutans' world. The higher figures come thanks to improved survey methods and the discovery of previously unknown populations, not because the actual numbers have increased.
(C) Much of this loss has been driven by habitat destruction from logging and the rapid spread of vast plantations of oil palm, the fruit of which is sold to make oil used in cooking and in many food products.

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

2021학년도 수능 36번

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The objective of battle, to “throw” the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision.

- (A) To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be clearly expressed.
- (B) In the real world, war’s larger purpose is always a political purpose. It transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz’s most famous phrase, “War is a mere continuation of politics by other means.”
- (C) And one side’s will has to be transmitted to the enemy at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger political intention must also be attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war without eventual attribution.

* entity: 실체 ** transcend: 초월하다

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

2017학년도 수능 36번

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance.

- (A) So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.
- (B) There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid-career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching.
- (C) The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it decreases performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance.

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

2019년 7월 37번

2020년 3월 36번

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most scientists attribute extraordinary memory performance to an enhanced ability to associate or organize the information to be memorized, rather than true photographic memory.

- (A) Thus, by changing the “rules” of the game, researchers revealed that the remarkable capacity of these players to memorize visual information specific to chess (possibly the very reason these individuals are gifted at chess) was not the equivalent of photographic memory.
- (B) For example, many expert chess players possess a remarkable capacity to recall the position of chess pieces at any point from a game. The ability to retain an accurate mental image of the chessboard permits these players to play multiple boards at a time — even while they are blindfolded!
- (C) It was not surprising, then, when researchers observed that expert chess players have a much greater aptitude to remember chessboard patterns compared to test subjects who do not play chess. However, if researchers challenged the expert chess players with randomly generated board patterns, the expert players were no better than novice chess players at recalling chessboard patterns.

- 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?

Many people cannot understand *what* there is about birds to become obsessed about. What are bird-watchers actually doing out there in the woods, swamps, and fields?

- (A) And because birders are human, these birding memories — like most human memories — improve over time. The colors of the plumages become richer, the songs sweeter, and those elusive field marks more vivid and distinct in retrospect.
- (B) The key to comprehending the passion of birding is to realize that bird-watching is really a hunt. But unlike hunting, the trophies you accumulate are in your mind.
- (C) Of course, your mind is a great place to populate with them because you carry them around with you wherever you go. You don’t leave them to gather dust on a wall or up in the attic. Your birding experiences become part of your life, part of who you are.

* plumage: 깃털 ** in retrospect: 돌이켜 생각해 보면

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

2020년 4월 36번

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because humans are now the most abundant mammal on the planet, it is somewhat hard to imagine us ever going extinct.

- (A) Many branches broke off from each other and developed branches of their own, instead. There were at least three or four different species of hominids living simultaneously for most of the past five million years. Of all these branches, only one survived until today: ours.
- (B) However, that is exactly what almost happened — many times, in fact. From the fossil record and from DNA analysis, we can tell that our ancestors nearly went extinct, and their population shrunk to very small numbers countless times.
- (C) In addition, there are many lineages of hominids that did go extinct. Since the split between our ancestors and those of the chimps, our lineage has not been a single line of gradual change. Evolution never works that way.

* hominid: 진화 인류의 모체가 된 사람이나 동물 ** lineage: 혈통

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

2021학년도 6평 36번

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies of people struggling with major health problems show that the majority of respondents report they derived benefits from their adversity. Stressful events sometimes force people to develop new skills, reevaluate priorities, learn new insights, and acquire new strengths.

- (A) High levels of adversity predicted poor mental health, as expected, but people who had faced intermediate levels of adversity were healthier than those who experienced little adversity, suggesting that moderate amounts of stress can foster resilience. A follow-up study found a similar link between the amount of lifetime adversity and subjects' responses to laboratory stressors.
- (B) Intermediate levels of adversity were predictive of the greatest resilience. Thus, having to deal with a moderate amount of stress may build resilience in the face of future stress.
- (C) In other words, the adaptation process initiated by stress can lead to personal changes for the better. One study that measured participants' exposure to thirty-seven major negative events found a curvilinear relationship between lifetime adversity and mental health.

* resilience: 회복력

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

2020년 10월 36번

2020학년도 9평 37번

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Film speaks in a language of the senses. Its flowing and sparkling stream of images, its compelling pace and natural rhythms, and its pictorial style are all part of this nonverbal language.

- (A) As important as the quality of the image may be, however, it must not be considered so important that the purpose of the film as an artistic, unified whole is ignored. A film’s photographic effects should not be created for their own sake as independent, beautiful, or powerful images.
- (B) In the final analysis, they must be justified psychologically and dramatically, as well as aesthetically, as important means to an end, not as ends in themselves. Creating beautiful images for the sake of creating beautiful images violates a film’s aesthetic unity and may actually work against the film.
- (C) So it follows naturally that the aesthetic quality and dramatic power of the image are extremely important to the overall quality of a film. Although the nature and quality of the story, editing, musical score, sound effects, dialogue, and acting can do much to enhance a film’s power, even these important elements cannot save a film whose images are mediocre or poorly edited.

* mediocre: 썩 좋지 않은

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

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because a main goal of science is to discover lawful relationships, science assumes that what is being investigated is lawful. For example, the chemist assumes that chemical reactions are lawful, and the physicist assumes that the physical world is lawful.

- (A) The determinist, then, assumes that everything that occurs is a function of a finite number of causes and that, if these causes were known, an event could be predicted with complete accuracy. However, knowing *all* causes of an event is not necessary; the determinist simply assumes that they exist and that as more causes are known, predictions become more accurate.
- (B) The assumption that what is being studied can be understood in terms of causal laws is called determinism. Richard Taylor defined determinism as the philosophical doctrine that “states that for everything that ever happens there are conditions such that, given them, nothing else could happen.”
- (C) For example, almost everyone would agree that the weather is a function of a finite number of variables such as sunspots, high-altitude jet streams, and barometric pressure; yet weather forecasts are always probabilistic because many of these variables change constantly, and others are simply unknown.

* altitude: 고도(高度) ** barometric: 기압의

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

2019년 3월 37번

2020학년도 수능 36번

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Where does one start when writing the history of water management? People, Homo sapiens and our past ancestors and relatives, must always have been managing water in some manner as far back as six million years, the date at which we shared a common ancestor with the chimpanzee.

- (A) While we lack any direct archaeological evidence for such water carrying, it is implied by the remains of camping or activity sites found in locations distant from water sources.
- (B) Chimpanzees are known to crumple up leaves to use as sponges for transporting water from hollow tree trunks to their mouths; we must assume that our ancestors were not only doing the same but carrying water short distances, whether cupped in their hands, within folded leaves or in skin containers.
- (C) Such evidence is itself problematic, however, because sufficiently detailed environmental reconstructions to pinpoint the specific location of a river course or the nearest pool of standing water are difficult for the earliest periods of prehistory.

* crumple: 구겨서 뭉치다

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

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Movies may be said to support the dominant culture and to serve as a means for its reproduction over time.

- (A) The bad guys are usually punished; the romantic couple almost always find each other despite the obstacles and difficulties they encounter on the path to true love; and the way we wish the world to be is how, in the movies, it more often than not winds up being. No doubt it is this utopian aspect of movies that accounts for why we enjoy them so much.
- (B) The simple answer to this question is that movies do more than present two-hour civics lessons or editorials on responsible behavior. They also tell stories that, in the end, we find satisfying.
- (C) But one may ask why audiences would find such movies enjoyable if all they do is give cultural directives and prescriptions for proper living. Most of us would likely grow tired of such didactic movies and would probably come to see them as propaganda, similar to the cultural artwork that was common in the Soviet Union and other autocratic societies.

* didactic: 교훈적인 ** autocratic: 독재적인

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

2020년 7월 36번

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The reason why any sugar molecule — whether in cocoa bean or pan or anywhere else — turns brown when heated is to do with the presence of carbon.

- (A) Further roasting will turn some of the sugar into pure carbon (double bonds all round), which creates a burnt flavor and a dark-brown color. Complete roasting results in charcoal: all of the sugar has become carbon, which is black.
- (B) On the whole, it is the carbon-rich molecules that are larger, so these get left behind, and within these there is a structure called a carbon-carbon double bond. This chemical structure absorbs light. In small amounts it gives the caramelizing sugar a yellow-brown color.
- (C) Sugars are carbohydrates, which is to say that they are made of carbon (“carbo-”), hydrogen (“hydr-”), and oxygen (“-ate”) atoms. When heated, these long molecules disintegrate into smaller units, some of which are so small that they evaporate (which accounts for the lovely smell).

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

2020년 10월 37번

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

When dealing with investments, different people have different risk profiles. If risk is a continuum from high risk to low risk, a retired investor will generally take less risk than a young investor just entering the market.

- (A) No, younger investors tend to take more risk with their investments because they have a longer time horizon on when they expect to actually need their money. For the vast majority of people, the reason they invest is so they can enjoy retirement.
- (B) Why is this? Why are younger investors generally willing to take more risks than older investors? It is not because younger people don't care or tend to make hazardous decisions, although that may be true to some extent.
- (C) This means that younger people are not expecting to sell their investments for twenty or thirty years. With this kind of time horizon, they can afford to shoot for the higher risk, higher return investments. For them, the prospect of losing money is not that bad. If they lose, they still have time to make it up.

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

2019학년도 수능 36번

15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves.

- (A) But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results.
- (B) It often requires compromises, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity.
- (C) Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings.

* replicable: 반복 가능한

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

2020학년도 6평 36번

16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

* improvisation: 즉흥 연주 ** aural: 청각

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

2020학년도 6평 37번

17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people’s extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

- (A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.
- (B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.
- (C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don’t.

* extrapolation: 연장(延長) ** exoskeleton: 외골격 *** flaw: 결함

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

2019년 7월 36번

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Building resilience depends on the opportunities children have and the relationships they form with parents, caregivers, teachers, and friends.

- (A) They grew up in environments with severe poverty, alcohol abuse, or mental illness, and two out of three developed serious problems by adolescence and adulthood. Yet despite these extreme hardships, a third of the kids matured into “competent, confident, and caring young adults” with no record of delinquency or mental health problems.
- (B) We can start by helping children develop four core beliefs: they have some control over their lives; they can learn from failure; they matter as human beings; and they have real strengths to rely on and share. These four beliefs have a real impact on kids. One study tracked hundreds of at-risk children for three decades.
- (C) These resilient children shared something: they felt a strong sense of control over their lives. They saw themselves as the masters of their own fate and viewed negative events not as threats but as challenges and even opportunities.

* resilience: 회복탄력성 ** delinquency: 범죄

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

2021학년도 9평 36번

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the fifth century *B.C.E.*, the Greek philosopher Protagoras pronounced, “Man is the measure of all things.” In other words, we feel entitled to ask the world, “What good are you?”

- (A) Abilities said to “make us human” — empathy, communication, grief, toolmaking, and so on — all exist to varying degrees among other minds sharing the world with us. Animals with backbones (fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) all share the same basic skeleton, organs, nervous systems, hormones, and behaviors.
- (B) We assume that we are the world’s standard, that all things should be compared to us. Such an assumption makes us overlook a lot.
- (C) Just as different models of automobiles each have an engine, drive train, four wheels, doors, and seats, we differ mainly in terms of our outside contours and a few internal tweaks. But like naive car buyers, most people see only animals’ varied exteriors.

* contour: 윤곽, 외형 ** tweak: 조정, 개조

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

2021학년도 9평 37번

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, watercolours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

- (A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.
- (B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.
- (C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time.

* archival: 기록(보관소)의 ** prestige: 명성, 위신
*** realm: 영역

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

2020학년도 수능 37번

21. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Traditionally, Kuhn claims, the primary goal of historians of science was ‘to clarify and deepen an understanding of contemporary scientific methods or concepts by displaying their evolution’.

- (A) Some discoveries seem to entail numerous phases and discoverers, none of which can be identified as definitive. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day.
- (B) This entailed relating the progressive accumulation of breakthroughs and discoveries. Only that which survived in some form in the present was considered relevant. In the mid-1950s, however, a number of faults in this view of history became apparent. Closer analysis of scientific discoveries, for instance, led historians to ask whether the dates of discoveries and their discoverers can be identified precisely.
- (C) Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. Most importantly, however, the traditional historian of science seems blind to the fact that the concepts, questions and standards that they use to frame the past are themselves subject to historical change.

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

2020년 4월 37번

22. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We are sure that some plants such as wheat or barley were perfect for the needs of the first farmers and among the first to be chosen for domestication. Along with those grains, however, farmers selected their toughest weeds without noticing they were there.

- (A) Having arrived in regions with colder winters or poorer soils, rye proved its strength by producing more and better crops than the wheat and barley it had attached itself to, and in a short time it replaced them. Rye had become a domesticated plant.
- (B) That would not have been an easy task, and as a result, rye became one of the main weeds. When wheat and barley cultivation was expanded, rye went along for the ride, also expanding its own distribution area.
- (C) That is where the history of rye begins, in the unenviable role of weeds. Since the ancestors of rye were very similar to wheat and barley, to eliminate them, the ancient populations of the Fertile Crescent would have had to carefully search their seeds for invaders.

* rye: 호밀

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

2019년 4월 37번

23. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A change in motivation can be effected by targeting the physical consequences of various actions. This method is not at all automatic for most people. In general, people accept and deal with the set consequences of their actions prescribed by their surroundings.

- (A) He would of course bet in favor of himself. In doing so, he will receive both a positive incentive to complete the task (his desire to collect the reward for winning the bet) and a negative disincentive to quit the task (his desire to avoid having to pay out if he loses).
- (B) A bet is a typical example of this. A person striving to reach a difficult goal or complete a task — building a rocking chair or losing weight, for instance — will be wise to supplement his motivation to do so by making a bet on it with a friend.
- (C) It is, however, possible for a person to personally manipulate and create consequences for his actions. This will inevitably have an effect on his future motivation and behavior. Most often this is achieved through the imposition of monetary consequences.

* monetary: 금전적인

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

2019년 10월 37번

24. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Centuries of technological advances have created possibilities where few or none existed before. At their most basic, technologies allow people, if sufficiently armed with capital, to partially overcome their local geography and make it productive.

- (A) But with those same resources you can build fifty times the length of road in flat lowlands and service several tens of thousands of people. Both tasks are possible, but only one is an efficient and productive use of resources and therefore the more feasible.
- (B) Economists call this opportunity costs. For example, you may be able to build a road to the top of the mountain to reach a remote chalet, build it strong enough to withstand spring floods, plow it to keep it open in the winter, and repair it and clear it of avalanche debris in the summer.
- (C) The more difficult that geography, the more expensive it is to make it useful, and the more expensive to keep it useful. Economic and social development, then, are about figuring out how to use technology and capital, to find out not only what is possible but also feasible.

* chalet: 산지 가옥 ** avalanche: 눈사태

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

2020년 3월 37번

25. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Distinct from the timing of interaction is the way in which time is compressed on television. Specifically, the pauses and delays that characterize everyday life are removed through editing, and new accents are added — namely, a laugh track.

- (A) It is the statement that is in bold print or the boxed insert in newspaper and magazine articles. As such, compression techniques accentuate another important temporal dimension of television — rhythm and tempo.
- (B) More important, television performers, or people who depend on television, such as politicians, are evaluated by viewers (voters) on their ability to meet time compression requirements, such as the one sentence graphic statement or metaphor to capture the moment.
- (C) The familiar result is a compressed event in which action flows with rapid ease, compacting hours or even days into minutes, and minutes into seconds. Audiences are spared the waiting common to everyday life. Although this use of time may appear unnatural in the abstract, the television audience has come to expect it, and critics demand it.

* accentuate: 강조하다

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

2021학년도 6평 37번

26. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The fruit ripening process brings about the softening of cell walls, sweetening and the production of chemicals that give colour and flavour. The process is induced by the production of a plant hormone called ethylene.

- (A) If ripening could be slowed down by interfering with ethylene production or with the processes that respond to ethylene, fruit could be left on the plant until it was ripe and full of flavour but would still be in good condition when it arrived at the supermarket shelf.
- (B) In some countries they are then sprayed with ethylene before sale to the consumer to induce ripening. However, fruit picked before it is ripe has less flavour than fruit picked ripe from the plant. Biotechnologists therefore saw an opportunity in delaying the ripening and softening process in fruit.
- (C) The problem for growers and retailers is that ripening is followed sometimes quite rapidly by deterioration and decay and the product becomes worthless. Tomatoes and other fruits are, therefore, usually picked and transported when they are unripe.

* deterioration: (품질의) 저하

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

2021학년도 수능 37번

27. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

- (A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.
- (B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.
- (C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved.

* repercussion: 반향, 영향 ** aggregate: 집합의

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

2018학년도 수능 37번

28. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual.

* sanction: 제재

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

2019학년도 수능 37번

29. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Clearly, schematic knowledge helps you — guiding your understanding and enabling you to reconstruct things you cannot remember.

- (A) Likewise, if there are things you can't recall, your schemata will fill in the gaps with knowledge about what's typical in that situation. As a result, a reliance on schemata will inevitably make the world seem more "normal" than it really is and will make the past seem more "regular" than it actually was.
- (B) Any reliance on schematic knowledge, therefore, will be shaped by this information about what's "normal." Thus, if there are things you don't notice while viewing a situation or event, your schemata will lead you to fill in these "gaps" with knowledge about what's normally in place in that setting.
- (C) But schematic knowledge can also hurt you, promoting errors in perception and memory. Moreover, the *types* of errors produced by schemata are quite predictable: Bear in mind that schemata summarize the broad pattern of your experience, and so they tell you, in essence, what's typical or ordinary in a given situation.

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

2020학년도 9평 36번

30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles' tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental.

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

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

2021년 3월 36번

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A classic positive-sum game in economic life is the trading of surpluses.

- (A) One infrastructure that allows efficient exchange is transportation, which makes it possible for producers to trade their surpluses even when they are separated by distance. Another is money, interest, and middlemen, which allow producers to exchange many kinds of surpluses with many other producers at many points in time.
- (B) If a farmer has more grain than he can eat, and a herder has more milk than he can drink, both of them come out ahead if they trade some wheat for some milk. As they say, everybody wins. Of course, an exchange at a single moment in time only pays when there is a division of labor.
- (C) There would be no point in one farmer giving a bushel of wheat to another farmer and receiving a bushel of wheat in return. A fundamental insight of modern economics is that the key to the creation of wealth is a division of labor, in which specialists learn to produce a commodity with increasing cost-effectiveness and have the means to exchange their specialized products efficiently.

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

2021년 3월 37번

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human movement can be affected, either positively or negatively, by the environment within which the movement takes place. Consider an athlete who runs the 100 m wearing training shoes. She is unlikely to achieve as good a time wearing these shoes as she would if she wore specifically designed spiked running shoes.

- (A) Is she there because she really wants to be, or is she there just because her brother is also a runner and so her parents bring her along as well? Motivation is a key factor in sports training and performance.
- (B) On the contrary, if she had a tailwind her performance would be enhanced and movement assisted by the wind. Let us also consider other surrounding circumstances, such as what is motivating the athlete to run.
- (C) During athletic competitions wind speed is always measured as it is recognised as having an impact, either positively or negatively, on performance times. If our runner was running into a headwind, her speed would be reduced, as some of her force would be needed to overcome the additional obstacle of the wind.

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

2021년 4월 36번

33. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Forget-me-nots can conquer new territory because they have an army of tiny allies: ants. It's not that ants are particularly fond of flowers — at least, they are not attracted by their aesthetic qualities.

- (A) This fat-and sugar-rich treat is like chips and chocolate to an ant. The tiny creatures quickly carry the seeds back to their nest, where the colony is waiting eagerly in the tunnels for the calorie boost. The tasty treat is bitten off and the seed itself is discarded.
- (B) Ants are motivated by their desire to eat them, and their interest is triggered when forget-me-nots form their seeds. The seeds are designed to make an ant's mouth water, for attached to the outside is a structure called an elaiosome, which looks like a tiny bit of cake.
- (C) Along come the trash collectors in the form of worker ants, which dispose of the seeds in the neighborhood — carrying them up to 200 feet away from home base. Wild strawberries and other plants also benefit from this distribution service: ants are nature's gardeners, as it were.

* forget-me-not: 물망초

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

2021년 4월 37번

34. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Birds use many techniques to save energy when they are flying, most of which are tricks to stay aloft without flapping.

- (A) When it reaches the top, the bird bends its wings and glides in the direction it wants to travel, searching for the next thermal. All soaring birds take advantage of thermals, but some species, like the Broad-winged Hawk, are specialists and in the right conditions can travel hundreds of miles with almost no flapping.
- (B) Riding updrafts to gain altitude is one of the most conspicuous. Bare ground such as fields or parking lots absorbs more heat from the sun, and as air near the ground warms up it rises.
- (C) This creates a column of rising warm air — a *thermal* — reaching hundreds or even thousands of feet high. A soaring bird can sense the air movement and fly in circles to stay in the column. It simply fans its wings and tail and lets the rising air carry it up like an elevator.

* aloft: 높이 ** thermal: 상승 온난 기류
*** conspicuous: 뚜렷한

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

2022학년도 6평 36번

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

2022학년도 6평 37번

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable.

- (A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.
- (B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.
- (C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

- (A) There is a "good" outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shipyard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a "bad" outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.
- (B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they'll make money if there's a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes — what economists call "multiple equilibria."
- (C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company's decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don't invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region.

* asymmetry: 비대칭

* equilibrium: 균형

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

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

2021년 7월 36번

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Regression fallacy is a mistake of causal reasoning due to the failure to consider how things fluctuate randomly, typically around some average condition. Intense pain, exceptional sports performance, and high stock prices are likely to be followed by more subdued conditions eventually due to natural fluctuation.

- (A) During a period of very intense pain, the patient decided to try alternative therapy like putting a magnetic patch on his back. He felt less pain afterward and concluded that the patch worked. But this could just be the result of regression.
- (B) Failure to recognize this fact can lead to wrong conclusions about causation. For example, someone might suffer from back pain now and then but nothing seems to solve the problem completely.
- (C) If he sought treatment when the pain was very intense, it is quite possible that the pain has already reached its peak and would lessen in any case as part of the natural cycle. Inferring that the patch was effective ignored a relevant alternative explanation.

* subdued: 약화된

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

2021년 7월 37번

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

There was a moment in research history when scientists wondered if the measure of choice — total minutes of sleep — was the wrong way of looking at the question of why sleep varies so considerably across species. Instead, they suspected that assessing sleep *quality*, rather than *quantity* (time), would shed some light on the mystery.

- (A) When we can, our understanding of the relationship between sleep quantity and quality across the animal kingdom will likely explain what currently appears to be an incomprehensible map of sleep-time differences.
- (B) In truth, the way quality is commonly assessed in these investigations (degree of unresponsiveness to the outside world and the continuity of sleep) is probably a poor index of the real biological measure of sleep quality: one that we cannot yet obtain in all these species.
- (C) That is, species with superior quality of sleep should be able to accomplish all they need in a shorter time, and vice versa. It was a great idea, with the exception that, if anything, we've discovered the opposite relationship: those that sleep more have deeper, "higher"-quality sleep.

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

2022학년도 9평 36번

39. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products.

- (A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high-volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.
- (B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision.
- (C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

* segment: 조각 ** cannibalize: 잡아먹다 *** procurement: 조달

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

2022학년도 9평 37번

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Recently, a number of commercial ventures have been launched that offer social robots as personal home assistants, perhaps eventually to rival existing smart-home assistants.

- (A) They might be motorized and can track the user around the room, giving the impression of being aware of the people in the environment. Although personal robotic assistants provide services similar to those of smart-home assistants, their social presence offers an opportunity that is unique to social robots.
- (B) Personal robotic assistants are devices that have no physical manipulation or locomotion capabilities. Instead, they have a distinct social presence and have visual features suggestive of their ability to interact socially, such as eyes, ears, or a mouth.
- (C) For instance, in addition to playing music, a social personal assistant robot would express its engagement with the music so that users would feel like they are listening to the music together with the robot. These robots can be used as surveillance devices, act as communicative intermediates, engage in richer games, tell stories, or be used to provide encouragement or incentives.

* locomotion: 이동 ** surveillance: 감시

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

2021년 10월 36번

41. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a process called *seeding*, you need to have a time frame in mind. Start telling your family how you feel about your current job. Tell them how you get frustrated and bored with this job.

- (A) These stories will make them realise that you are meant to follow your passion. At times they need to be surprised with your small achievements, which could be some additional skills you acquired, or some awards you won in your field of passion.
- (B) Discuss this almost twice a week. Then start doing work related to your passion on the side and let them see and experience how happy you are while doing this. Find a way to get your family and friends involved in your passion. The more they see you doing your passion, the more they connect with you emotionally.
- (C) Tell them stories of how you are inspired by the passion and how it makes a difference not only to you but also to others. Give examples of how someone living a similar passion started his or her life and today how he or she is living happily.

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

2021년 10월 37번

42. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Living in dispersal correlates with a shocking retreat from public life, according to extensive analysis of the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey of nearly thirty thousand people begun in 2000. It is hard to pinpoint the origin of this retreat.

- (A) Meanwhile, the architectures of sprawl inhibit political activity that requires face-to-face interaction. It is not that sprawl makes political activity impossible, but by privatizing gathering space and dispersing human activity, sprawl makes political gathering less likely.
- (B) These are both possible, but evidence suggests that the spatial landscape matters. Sociologists point out that the suburbs have done an efficient job of sorting people into communities where they will be surrounded by people of the same socioeconomic status.
- (C) It may be because people in the dispersed city have invested so heavily in private comfort that they feel insulated from the problems of the rest of the world. It may be that sprawl has attracted people who are naturally less interested in engaging with the world, socially or politically.

* sprawl: 스프롤(무질서하게 뿔어 나간 도시 외곽 지역)

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

2022학년도 수능 36번

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

- (A) Many examples of such “green taxes” exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.
 - (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.
 - (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.
- ① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C)
 ③ (B) – (C) – (A) ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
 ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

2022학년도 수능 37번

44. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

- (A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author’s subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.
 - (B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.
 - (C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind.
- * deviate: 벗어나다 ** endow: 부여하다 *** heritage: 유산
- ① (A) – (C) – (B) ② (B) – (A) – (C)
 ③ (B) – (C) – (A) ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
 ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

2020학년도 수능 38번

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

Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. (①) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. (②) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. (③) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. (④) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. (⑤) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

* disperse: 흩어지다 ** optimal: 최적의

2021학년도 수능 39번

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work — both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. (①) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. (②) This is well known and understood. (③) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. (④) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. (⑤) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else.

* infringe: 침해하다 ** prosecute: 기소하다

2019학년도 수능 38번

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

The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity.

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. (①) It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. (②) The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. (③) But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way. (④) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. (⑤) A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

* fidelity: 충실 ** propagate: 전파하다

2019년 10월 38번

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

It would be easy to assume that if you put a group of high-IQ people together, naturally they would exhibit a high collective intelligence.

For decades, we have been measuring intelligence at the individual level, just as we have been measuring creativity, engagement, and grit. (①) But it turns out we were failing to measure something with far greater impact. (②) As reported in the journal *Science*, researchers from MIT, Union College, and Carnegie Mellon have finally found a method for systematically measuring the intelligence of a *group* as opposed to an individual. (③) Just as we evaluate how successful an individual student will be at solving a problem, we are now able to predict how successful a *group* of people will be at solving a problem or problems. (④) But that's not what happens. (⑤) Indeed, their research found that a team on which each person was merely average in their individual abilities but possessed a *collective* intelligence would continually exhibit higher success rates than a team of individual geniuses.

* grit: 근성

2020년 7월 39번

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

But new weapons like the atlatl (a spearthrower) and the bow effectively stored muscle-generated energy, which meant that hunters could kill big game without big biceps and robust skeletons.

Geographic expansion (which placed us in new environments) and cultural innovation both changed the selective pressures humans experienced. The payoff of many traits changed, and so did optimal life strategy. (①) For example, when humans hunted big game 100,000 years ago, they relied on close-in attacks with thrusting spears. (②) Such attacks were highly dangerous and physically demanding, so in those days, hunters had to be heavily muscled and have thick bones. (③) That kind of body had its disadvantages — if nothing else, it required more food — but on the whole, it was the best solution in that situation. (④) Once that happened, lightly built people, who were better runners and did not need as much food, became competitively superior. (⑤) A heavy build was yesterday’s solution: expensive, but no longer necessary.

* biceps: 이두박근(二頭膊筋)

2021학년도 9평 39번

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. (①) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. (②) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. (③) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. (④) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. (⑤) “Hollywood Grammar” may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed.

* preordained: 미리 정해진

2019년 4월 38번

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

Rather, say to yourself, "What would I do if I lost my job? What would I do if I crashed my car?"

You don't worry because you care; you worry because that is what you have learned to do. Worry is a very creative mental process. The questions you ask in your mind create your worries. If you ask 'what if' questions, you set your mind up to worry. (①) You may consistently ask, "What if I lose my job? What if I crash my car? What if criminals attack me?" (②) All these 'what if' phrases create 'movies' in your mind that constantly repeat different scenarios, which creates a state of worry. (③) The movies that are created by these questions don't trap you into worry. (④) They give you action steps that direct your mind. (⑤) Create a procedure for different scenarios and make peace with your thinking.

2020년 7월 38번

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

That is because when you recall a real memory, you begin to reexperience some of the emotion from that event.

There are several broad differences in the way that liars and truth tellers discuss events. One difference is that liars say less overall than truth tellers. If you are telling the truth, the details of what happened are obvious. (①) If you are lying, it is not easy to conjure up lots of details. (②) Interestingly, truth tellers talk *less* about their emotions than liars do. (③) As a result, that emotion feels obvious to you (and would be obvious to anyone watching you). (④) If you are lying, though, you don't really experience that emotion, so you describe it instead. (⑤) Truth tellers also talk about themselves more than liars, because people telling the truth are more focused on their own memories than liars are (who are also thinking about how their story is being perceived by others).

* conjure up: 떠올리다

2020년 10월 39번

9. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

These constraints may be helpful to facilitate agreement, as they put pressure on parties to come to agreement.

Any negotiation is bounded in terms of time allocated to it, and time constraints are especially important when it comes to constitutional negotiations. (①) Constitutions are typically, though not always, adopted in moments of high political drama, perhaps even violent crisis. (②) Often there are upstream constraints that limit the amount of time available to drafters — deadlines that are exogenously fixed and cannot be evaded. (③) But they also bound the negotiation and prevent the parties from spelling out a complete set of arrangements, and so the constitutional bargain will of necessity be incomplete. (④) Negotiators may focus only on the largest, most salient issues, leaving more minor ones unresolved. (⑤) Time pressures contribute to the introduction of structural mistakes in the constitutional text, seeding pitfalls for the immediate post-constitution-making period.

* exogenously: 외적인 요인으로 ** salient: 두드러진

2020학년도 9평 38번

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

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression: 억압

2020년 10월 38번

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

At least one researcher has speculated that the ability of the new arrivals to produce more advanced clothing involving closely fitting skins was significant.

Why Neanderthals became extinct about 40,000 years ago to be replaced by modern humans is debated, but the two most favored theories are deteriorating climate conditions together with competition from the new arrivals. (①) Since the Neanderthals had already become acclimatized to cold conditions for at least 200,000 years in Europe, it may seem counterintuitive that they lost out to the new arrivals, who were not only unaccustomed to cold climate but who came from a subtropical African climate, via the Near East. (②) It appears that the technological superiority of Homo sapiens played a role. (③) The population of the new arrivals increased tenfold as the population of the existing Neanderthals decreased. (④) This presumably required sewing hides together, possibly in double layers, and fastening them with buttons or pegs, allowing the wearer to hunt in colder conditions. (⑤) In contrast, the Neanderthals may have had only a single layer or wrap-around clothing, which did not involve sophisticated tailoring or sewing.

2021학년도 수능 38번

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

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy’s character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. (①) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. (②) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. (③) The word ‘wicked’ is more specific than ‘bad’. (④) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. (⑤) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.

* connotation: 함축

2017학년도 9평 38번

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

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

* sarcasm: 비꼼 ** ostensibly: 표면상

2020학년도 6평 38번

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

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world’s population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

* culinary: 요리의 ** elixir: 특효약 *** transcendent: 뛰어난

2020학년도 6평 39번

15. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. (①) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. (②) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. (③) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. (④) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. (⑤) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

* acoustic: 음향의 ** diagonally: 대각선으로

2020년 3월 39번

16. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

This contrasts with the arrival of the power loom, which replaced hand-loom weavers performing existing tasks and therefore prompted opposition as weavers found their incomes threatened.

Attitudes toward technological progress are shaped by how people's incomes are affected by it. Economists think about progress in terms of enabling and replacing technologies. (①) The telescope, whose invention allowed astronomers to gaze at the moons of Jupiter, did not displace laborers in large numbers — instead, it enabled us to perform new and previously unimaginable tasks. (②) Thus, it stands to reason that when technologies take the form of capital that replaces workers, they are more likely to be resisted. (③) The spread of every technology is a decision, and if some people stand to lose their jobs as a consequence, adoption will not be frictionless. (④) Progress is not inevitable and for some it is not even desirable. (⑤) Though it is often taken as a given, there is no fundamental reason why technological ingenuity should always be allowed to thrive.

* loom: 직조기 ** ingenuity: 창의성

2021학년도 6평 39번

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

When the team painted fireflies' light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don't just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow's warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. (①) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. (②) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. (③) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. (④) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. (⑤) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

* bioluminescence: 생물 발광(發光)

** larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

2021학년도 9평 38번

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

As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. (①) For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. (②) You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. (③) You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. (④) There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. (⑤) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

* arithmetic: 산수

2019년 3월 39번

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

What if, instead of walking over and opening the refrigerator, the child simply says, "I want an apple," and his mother hands him an apple?

Many behaviors alter or change the environment through physical actions intended to achieve a desired result. For example, a hungry child might walk toward the refrigerator and open it to obtain an apple. (①) The child's behavior directly changes the environment in order to achieve the ultimate consequence (obtaining an apple). (②) In this case, the first effect made is on the behavior of another person. (③) The child has acted indirectly upon the environment, from which the ultimate consequence of his behavior (the apple) emerges. (④) This child engaged in a behavior of producing a certain pattern of sounds that resulted in his mother bringing him an apple. (⑤) The apple reached the child as a result of a complex series of events that included the behavior of both the speaker and the listener.

2020년 3월 38번

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

Historians and sociologists of science have recently corrected this claim by showing how senses other than seeing, including listening, have been significant in the development of knowledge, notable in the laboratory.

If there is any field that is associated with seeing rather than with hearing, it is science. Scholars who emphasize the visual bias in Western culture even point to science as their favorite example. (①) Because doing research seems impossible without using images, graphs, and diagrams, science is — in their view — a visual endeavor par excellence. (②) They stress that scientific work involves more than visual observation. (③) The introduction of measurement devices that merely seem to require the reading of results and thus seeing has not ruled out the deployment of the scientists' other senses. (④) On the contrary, scientific work in experimental settings often calls for bodily skills, one of which is listening. (⑤) The world of science itself, however, still considers listening a less objective entrance into knowledge production than seeing.

* deployment: 사용

2019학년도 6평 38번

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

There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the ‘untouched nature’ of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal.

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to ‘real’, tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. (①) Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. (②) They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. (③) Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. (④) But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. (⑤) The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

* indigenous: 토착의

2019년 4월 39번

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

It is obvious then that there is no authority external to the community of language speakers against whose prescriptions all usage could be checked.

Children are born theorizers. Their minds are never idle and, once they start talking, their mouths aren’t, either. When their use of a word strikes us as odd, we correct them. (①) They learn the meanings of words by trial and error, by hypothesizing a fit between word and object and using the feedback they get from others to refine the abstract category for which the word stands. (②) But of course, those others were once children themselves, and they learned language in the same way. (③) Rather, words acquire objective meanings because of the “pull” exerted by social pressures to conform to publicly approved usage. (④) Therefore every category, every concept of ours is a work in progress. (⑤) No two of us learn our language alike, and nobody finishes learning it while he lives.

2020학년도 수능 39번

23. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly.

* fragment: 조각내다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

2020년 4월 38번

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

In today's food chain, customer feedback can, however, be used by the processor or retailer to develop product standards which can then be passed back to the producer as a future production requirement.

In a market situation, the two-way exchange of information is important to both customer and producer. (①) The simplest pathway — direct selling to a customer — is the most useful for a producer for obtaining feedback concerning a product and production method. (②) This pathway is not available to producers supplying today's food chains which typically pass through several intermediates (buyers, processors, wholesalers, retailers) before reaching the customer. (③) Moreover, because there are relatively few processors and retailers, each handling a high volume of goods, the provision of feedback from customers to individual producers on their particular goods is impractical. (④) Thus, information exchange on this pathway can become a one-way flow from customer to retailer/processor to producer rather than the two-way exchange observed via direct selling. (⑤) This change diminishes the role of producers in the food chain, undermining their autonomy and limiting opportunities for innovation and experimentation with new products or approaches.

* autonomy: 자율성

2021학년도 6평 38번

25. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. (①) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. (②) Alternatively, the leader’s information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. (③) And the merits of a leader’s most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. (④) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. (⑤) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms.

* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 ** fragmentary: 단편적인

2019년 7월 38번

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

Russian poets whose work circulates in privately copied typescripts do that, as did Emily Dickinson.

To say that the artist must have the cooperation of others *for the art work to occur as it finally does* does not mean that he cannot work without that cooperation. (①) The art work, after all, need not occur as it does, but can take many other forms, including those which allow it to be done without others’ help. (②) Thus, though poets do depend on printers and publishers, one can produce poetry without them. (③) In both cases, the poetry does not circulate in conventional print because the artist would not accept the censorship or rewriting imposed by those who would publish the work. (④) The poet either has to reproduce and circulate his work himself or not have it circulated. (⑤) But he can still write poetry.

* censorship: 검열

2020학년도 9평 39번

27. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences.

* vocation: 소명 ** stature: 수준 *** render: 주다

2020년 4월 39번

28. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

The bacterium will swim in a straight line as long as the chemicals it senses seem *better* now than those it sensed a moment ago.

A bacterium is so small that its sensors alone can give it no indication of the direction that a good or bad chemical is coming from. (①) To overcome this problem, the bacterium uses time to help it deal with space. (②) The bacterium is not interested in how much of a chemical is present at any given moment, but rather in whether that concentration is increasing or decreasing. (③) After all, if the bacterium swam in a straight line simply because the concentration of a desirable chemical was high, it might travel away from chemical nirvana, not toward it, depending on the direction it's pointing. (④) The bacterium solves this problem in an ingenious manner: as it senses its world, one mechanism registers what conditions are like right now, and another records how things were a few moments ago. (⑤) If not, it's preferable to change course.

* nirvana: 극락

2021년 3월 38번

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

In order to make some sense of this, an average wind direction over an hour is sometimes calculated, or sometimes the direction that the wind blew from the most during the hour is recorded.

Wind direction is usually measured through the use of a simple vane. (①) This is simply a paddle of some sort mounted on a spindle; when it catches the wind, it turns so that the wind passes by without obstruction. (②) The direction is recorded, but if you ever have a chance to watch a wind vane on a breezy day, you will notice that there is a lot of variation in the direction of wind flow — a lot! (③) Sometimes the wind can blow from virtually every direction within a minute or two. (④) Either way, it is a generalization, and it's important to remember that there can be a lot of variation in the data. (⑤) It's also important to remember that the data recorded at a weather station give an indication of conditions prevailing in an area but will not be exactly the same as the conditions at a landscape some distance from the weather station.

* vane: 풍향계 ** spindle: 회전축

2021년 3월 39번

30. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Some organizations, however, are unbundling in favor of a more itemized approach sometimes called *à la carte pricing*.

Bundle pricing is packaging together two or more products, usually complementary ones, to be sold for a single price, which is usually considerably less than the sum of the prices of the individual products. (①) Bundle pricing facilitates customer satisfaction and, when slow-moving products are bundled with products with higher turnover, can help a company stimulate sales and increase revenues. (②) Selling products as a package rather than individually also may result in cost savings, so bundle pricing is commonly used for banking and travel services, computers, and automobiles with option packages. (③) This provides customers with the opportunity to pick and choose the products they want without having to purchase bundles that may not be the right mix for their purposes. (④) Furthermore, with the help of the Internet, comparison shopping has become more convenient than ever, allowing customers to price items and create their own mixes. (⑤) Nevertheless, bundle pricing continues to appeal to customers who prefer the convenience of a package.

* *à la carte pricing*: 따로따로 책정하는 가격

2021년 4월 38번

31. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Under such circumstances, recycling previously composed music was the only way to make it more durable.

In the classical period of European music, much musical material was *de facto* considered common property. (①) When Antonio Vivaldi presented in Venice his opera *Rosmira fedele*, the score was actually a pastiche in which, among his own ideas, musicologists later identified ideas by George Frederic Handel, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Johann Adolph Hasse, among others. (②) As far as recycling of segments of music initially written for other occasions into new pieces is concerned, it needs to be observed how today composers are discouraged from doing so for a number of reasons. (③) A practical one is that each new piece is sure to remain available, in score or as an audio file. (④) In the 18th century, on the contrary, once the particular occasion for performing a new piece was over, it became almost impossible to ever hear it again. (⑤) And if new pieces also contained ideas from other composers, that would re-enforce European musical traditions by increasing the circulation of melodies and harmonic patterns people loved to hear.

* *de facto*: 사실상 ** pastiche: 혼성곡(混成曲) *** segment: 부분

2021년 4월 39번

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

In this analogy, the microbes of mathematics are the earliest topics: numbers, shapes, and word problems.

The era of unicellular life lasted for about three and half billion years, dominating most of the Earth's history. But around half a billion years ago, during the Cambrian explosion, a diversity of multicellular life including major animal groups emerged in short period. Similarly, calculus was the Cambrian explosion for mathematics. (①) Once it arrived, an amazing diversity of mathematical fields began to evolve. (②) Their lineage is visible in their calculus-based names, in adjectives like *differential* and *integral* and *analytic*, as in differential geometry, integral equations, and analytic number theory. (③) These advanced branches of mathematics are like the many branches and species of multicellular life. (④) Like unicellular organisms, they dominated the mathematical scene for most of its history. (⑤) But after the Cambrian explosion of calculus three hundred and fifty years ago, new mathematical life forms began to flourish, and they altered the landscape around them.

* microbe: 미생물 ** calculus: 미적법 *** lineage: 계보

2022학년도 6평 38번

33. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates' performance.

In most organizations, the employee's immediate supervisor evaluates the employee's performance. (①) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee's performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. (②) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? (③) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as 360-degree evaluations. (④) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. (⑤) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee's performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

* subordinate: 부하 직원

2022학년도 6평 39번

34. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. (①) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. (②) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. (③) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. (④) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. (⑤) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting.

* metabolism: 신진대사 ** mammal: 포유동물

2021년 7월 38번

35. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Actually, it does, but there is more room for the moisture to be absorbed in these less densely packed areas before it shows.

Why does the skin on the extremities wrinkle after a bath? And why only the extremities? Despite its appearance, your skin isn't shrinking after your bath. Actually, it is expanding. (①) The skin on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles wrinkles only after it is soaked with water. (②) The stratum corneum — the thick, dead, rough layer of the skin that protects us from the environment and that makes the skin on our hands and feet tougher and thicker than that on our stomachs or faces — expands when it soaks up water. (③) This expansion causes the wrinkling effect. (④) So why doesn't the skin on other parts of the body also wrinkle when soaked? (⑤) One doctor we contacted said that soldiers whose feet are submerged in wet boots for a long period will exhibit wrinkling all over the covered area.

* extremities: 손발 ** submerge: (물에) 잠그다

2021년 7월 39번

36. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This doesn't happen when you encounter this action in isolation ('The man threw the ball').

Whenever you perform a specific action (say, throwing a ball) your brain fires off in a very specific pattern. (①) Interestingly, whenever you *imagine* yourself performing this same action, your brain fires off in almost the same pattern. (②) This is why mental rehearsal is such a prominent technique in sports training: the brain doesn't draw a strict distinction between the real and the imagined. (③) Here's the best bit: whenever you hear a *story* about a person performing this same action (throwing a ball) your brain will fire off in almost the same pattern. (④) But as soon as it's embedded within a narrative your brain will respond largely as though *you* were performing the action. (⑤) This means we do not simply listen to stories — we experience stories.

2022학년도 9평 38번

37. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. (①) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. (②) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. (③) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. (④) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. (⑤) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

2022학년도 9평 39번

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. (①) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. (②) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. (③) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. (④) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. (⑤) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices.

* fragmentation: 파편화 ** repository: 저장소

2021년 10월 38번

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Getting mercury out of our production processes will be hard work and it will cost money, for sure.

Government warnings and stark statistics about mercury-contaminated fish have become so routine that we barely take note. (①) I have to ask: why have these warnings been aimed at getting people to cease eating fish, rather than at getting the industries to stop putting mercury into our environment? (②) Finally in February 2009, near-global consensus was reached: more than 140 countries convened by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) unanimously agreed to create an international mercury treaty. (③) They also urged immediate action through a voluntary Global Mercury Partnership while the treaty is being finalized. (④) But investments in eliminating mercury are investments well spent. (⑤) UNEP estimates that every kilogram of mercury taken out of the environment can lead to up to \$12,500 worth of social, environmental, and human health benefits.

* stark: 확실한 ** convene: 소집하다

2021년 10월 39번

40. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

To understand how human societies operate, it is therefore not sufficient to only look at their DNA, their molecular mechanisms and the influences from the outside world.

A meaningful level of complexity in our history consists of culture: information stored in nerve and brain cells or in human records of various kinds. The species that has developed this capacity the most is, of course, humankind. (①) In terms of total body weight, our species currently makes up about 0.005 per cent of all planetary biomass. (②) If all life combined were only a paint chip, all human beings today would jointly amount to no more than a tiny colony of bacteria sitting on that flake. (③) Yet through their combined efforts humans have learned to control a considerable portion of the terrestrial biomass, today perhaps as much as between 25 and 40 per cent of it. (④) In other words, thanks to its culture this tiny colony of microorganisms residing on a paint chip has gained control over a considerable portion of that flake. (⑤) We also need to study the cultural information that humans have been using for shaping their own lives as well as considerable portions of the rest of nature.

2022학년도 수능 38번

41. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. (①) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. (②) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. (③) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. (④) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. (⑤) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

2022학년도 수능 39번

42. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

As long as the irrationalism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. (①) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. (②) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. (③) And what’s worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. (④) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. (⑤) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, “The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide.”

* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 ** fantasmatic: 환상의

MEMO

MEMO

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

2020학년도 6평 40번

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term “sustainability” widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing “green” products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

* buzzword: 유행어 ** abreast: 나란히



While the term “sustainability,” in the initial phase, was popular among those who (A) to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would (B) their pro-environmental thoughts.

(A) (B)

- ① pretended actualize
② pretended disregard
③ refused realize
④ refused idealize
⑤ attempted mask

2020학년도 수능 40번

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

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other’s mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I’m reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

* acquaintance: 지인 ** peck: 가벼운 입맞춤



The evolved greeting behaviors of elephants can serve as an indicator of how much they are socially (A) and how long they have been (B).

(A) (B)

- ① competitive disconnected
② tied endangered
③ responsible isolated
④ competitive united
⑤ tied parted

2020년 3월 40번

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

Bringing a certain intellectual authority into a classroom does not need to silence the more insecure voices of the less confident students. Correcting the students requires a high level of sensitivity on the part of the teacher. It does not mean that there is no need to correct, but the correction should not lead to silencing the student. An authoritarian form of correction often prompts even the very brightest of students to withdraw from an uncomfortable situation, let alone those students who are less secure about their own intellectual potential. It also kills the willingness to entertain more risky interpretations. Instead of simply accepting any interpretation just for the sake of the freedom of expression, it is most advisable to question the student about how he/she arrived at their interpretation. This approach creates a community of thinkers, who demonstrate that what is at stake is not the superiority of the opinion based on the hierarchy of the author, but a realization that we belong together in our investigating the matter in question.



The teacher's intellectual authority should be exercised carefully without making individual students ___ (A) ___ and in a way that encourages them to share their own ___ (B) ___.

(A) (B)

- ① withdrawn understanding
- ② withdrawn goals
- ③ sensitive insecurity
- ④ competitive achievements
- ⑤ competitive feelings

2020년 4월 40번

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

A few scientists from Duke University and University College London decided to find out what happens inside our brains when we lie. They put people into an fMRI machine and had them play a game where they lied to their partner. The first time people told a lie, the amygdala weighed in. It released chemicals that give us that familiar fear, that sinking sense of guilt we get when we lie. But then the researchers went one step further. They rewarded people for lying. They gave them a small monetary reward for deceiving their partner without them knowing they'd been lied to. Once people started getting rewarded for lying and not getting caught, that amygdala-driven sense of guilt started to fade. Interestingly, it faded most markedly when the lie would hurt someone else but help the person telling it. So people started telling bigger and bigger lies. Despite being small at the beginning, engagement in dishonest acts may trigger a process that leads to larger acts of dishonesty later on.

* fMRI: 기능적 자기 공명 영상 ** amygdala: 편도체



The experiment above suggests that when people receive a ___ (A) ___ for lying, their brain chemistry changes, affecting their sense of guilt and ___ (B) ___ engagement in bigger lies.

(A) (B)

- ① prize facilitating
- ② prize preventing
- ③ benefit hindering
- ④ penalty encouraging
- ⑤ penalty inhibiting

2020년 10월 40번

2018학년도 6평 40번

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

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

People typically consider the virtual, or imaginative, nature of cyberspace to be its unique characteristic. Although cyberspace involves imaginary characters and events of a kind and magnitude not seen before, less developed virtual realities have always been integral parts of human life. All forms of art, including cave drawings made by our Stone Age ancestors, involve some kind of virtual reality. In this sense, cyberspace does not offer a totally new dimension to human life. What is new about cyberspace is its interactive nature and this interactivity has made it a psychological reality as well as a social reality. It is a space where real people have actual interactions with other real people, while being able to shape, or even create, their own and other people's personalities. The move from passive imaginary reality to the interactive virtual reality of cyberspace is much more radical than the move from photographs to movies.

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

* agonize: 괴로워하다, 고민하다

What makes cyberspace unique is not the _____ (A) _____ of its virtual reality but the interaction among people that gives cyberspace the feeling of _____ (B) _____.

Our ancestors gave priority to _____ (A) _____ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human _____ (B) _____ from an evolutionary perspective.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① novelty | authenticity |
| ② novelty | security |
| ③ variety | completeness |
| ④ accessibility | authority |
| ⑤ accessibility | hospitality |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① securing | freedom |
| ② sharing | interaction |
| ③ identifying | exploration |
| ④ sharing | prosperity |
| ⑤ securing | survival |

2018학년도 수능 40번

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

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

* homogeneous: 동종의 ** emulate: 따라 하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can _____ (A) _____ potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for _____ (B) _____ findings to happen.

(A) (B)

- ① limit unexpected
- ② limit distorted
- ③ diversify misleading
- ④ diversify accidental
- ⑤ provide novel

2019년 10월 40번

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

Color has not always been synonymous with truth and reality. In the past, Plato and Aristotle both attacked the use of color in painting because they considered color to be an ornament that obstructed the truth. Even the word "color" contains a snub against it. The Latin *colorem* is related to *celare*, to hide or conceal; in Middle English to color is to adorn, to disguise, to render plausible, to misrepresent. Today most people prefer color pictures to black-and-white pictures. They assert that color photographs are more "real" than black-and-white photographs. This implies that people tend to conflate color photography and reality to an even greater extent than they do with black-and-white photographs. Many people have had the experience of someone pointing to an 8×10-inch color photograph and saying, "There's Mary. She sure looks good, doesn't she?" We know that it is not Mary, but such a typical response acts as a vivid reminder of how we expect photography to duplicate our reality for us.

* snub: 경멸 ** conflate: 융합하다



In the past, color was considered an _____ (A) _____ to the truth, while today it is seen as something that _____ (B) _____ our reality as in the case of photography.

(A) (B)

- ① obstacle projects
- ② approach analyzes
- ③ analogy beautifies
- ④ obstacle complicates
- ⑤ approach emphasizes

2021학년도 6평 40번

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

Some environments are more likely to lead to fossilization and subsequent discovery than others. Thus, we cannot assume that more fossil evidence from a particular period or place means that more individuals were present at that time, or in that place. It may just be that the circumstances at one period of time, or at one location, were more favourable for fossilization than they were at other times, or in other places. Likewise, the absence of hominin fossil evidence at a particular time or place does not have the same implication as its presence. As the saying goes, 'absence of evidence is not evidence of absence'. Similar logic suggests that taxa are likely to have arisen before they first appear in the fossil record, and they are likely to have survived beyond the time of their most recent appearance in the fossil record. Thus, the first appearance datum, and the last appearance datum of taxa in the hominin fossil record are likely to be conservative statements about the times of origin and extinction of a taxon.

* subsequent: 다음의 ** hominin fossil: 인류 화석
*** taxa: taxon(분류군)의 복수형



Since fossilization and fossil discovery are affected by _____ (A) _____, conditions, the fossil evidence of a taxon cannot definitely _____ (B) _____ its population size or the times of its appearance and extinction.

(A) (B)

- ① experimental confirm
- ② experimental reveal
- ③ environmental clarify
- ④ environmental conceal
- ⑤ accidental mask

2020년 7월 40번

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

In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of _____ (A) _____ in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even _____ (B) _____ eating chocolate.

(A) (B)

- ① anguish delaying
- ② anguish prioritizing
- ③ excitement prioritizing
- ④ boredom rejecting
- ⑤ boredom delaying

2019년 3월 40번

11. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

2021학년도 수능 40번

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

Although Roman wine glasses were the height of technical and cultural sophistication in their time, compared to modern glasses they were crude. Their main problem was that they were full of bubbles. It seriously weakened the glass. Whenever a material experiences mechanical stress, which might be caused by anything from being clinked against another glass to being dropped accidentally on the floor, it absorbs the force by dispersing it from atom to atom, reducing the total force that each individual atom has to absorb. Any atom that can't withstand the force being inflicted on it will be ripped from its position in the material, causing a crack. Wherever there is a bubble or crack, the atoms have fewer neighboring atoms to hold them in place and with which to share the force, and so these atoms are more prone to being ripped from position.

* clink: (부딪혀) 쟁 소리를 내다 ** inflict: 가하다



The bubbles in Roman wine glasses made them less _____ (A) _____, which is related with the _____ (B) _____ of neighboring atoms absorbing the impact from the outside.

(A) (B)

- ① durable number
- ② transparent collision
- ③ valued vibration
- ④ durable size
- ⑤ transparent arrangement

From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a *coercive* force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, *nor as the most valued domain*, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination' (as coercion), *and from there* to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs.

* coercion: 강제 ** autonomy: 자율
*** anthropological: 인류학의



It is _____ (A) _____ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not _____ (B) _____ across cultures.

(A) (B)

- ① rational flexible
- ② appropriate commonplace
- ③ misguided uniform
- ④ unreasonable varied
- ⑤ effective objective

2020학년도 9평 40번

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

Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change — that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values — will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule — and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

* cloak: 망토 ** typology: 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become _____ (A) _____ in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to _____ (B) _____ its power to change us.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① fixed | …… share |
| ② trapped | …… activate |
| ③ standardized | …… control |
| ④ localized | …… share |
| ⑤ underestimated | …… activate |

2021학년도 9평 40번

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

Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that ‘materialism’ somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were ‘deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain’. A large majority of people wanted society to ‘move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family’. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become ‘increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible’. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were ‘surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views’. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

* ambivalent: 양면 가치의



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from _____ (A) _____ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly _____ (B) _____ concern.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① pursuing | …… unnecessary |
| ② pursuing | …… common |
| ③ holding | …… personal |
| ④ denying | …… ethical |
| ⑤ denying | …… primary |

2017학년도 6평 40번

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

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information ___ (A) ___ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to ___ (B) ___ their arguments.

(A) (B)

- ① objectively weaken
- ② objectively support
- ③ accurately clarify
- ④ selectively strengthen
- ⑤ selectively disprove

2019년 4월 40번

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

It is widely believed that verbal rehearsal improves our memory. However, an experiment by Schooler and Engstler-Schooler suggests that is not the case. Participants in the study watched a film of a robbery where they saw a bank robber's face. The experimental group of participants then gave as detailed a description of the face as they could for 5 minutes while the control group did something unrelated. Each participant then had to identify the robber from a line up of eight similar looking people. The participants in the control group, who performed an unrelated task for 5 minutes, picked the correct person from the line up 64% of the time. But the participants who had been recalling all they could of the suspect's face picked the correct person just 38% of the time. Somehow, putting the details of the face into words interfered with the natural facial recognition at which we all usually excel. This effect is called verbal overshadowing.



Contrary to the common assumption about effective memory, ___ (A) ___ an image seen earlier ___ (B) ___ recognition afterwards.

(A) (B)

- ① describing facilitates
- ② describing impairs
- ③ verbalizing reinforces
- ④ correcting enhances
- ⑤ correcting undermines

2019년 7월 40번

17. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

To find out whether basketball players shoot in streaks, researchers obtained the shooting records of the Philadelphia 76ers during the 1980–81 season. (The 76ers are the only team who keep records of the *order* in which a player’s hits and misses occurred, rather than simple totals.) The researchers then analyzed these data to determine whether players’ hits tended to cluster together more than one would expect by chance. Contrary to the expectations expressed by the researchers’ sample of fans, players were not more likely to make a shot after making their last one, two, or three shots than after missing their last one, two, or three shots. In fact, there was a slight tendency for players to shoot better after missing their last shot. They made 51% of their shots after making their previous shot, compared to 54% after missing their previous shot; 50% after making their previous two shots, compared to 53% after missing their previous two; 46% after making three in a row, compared to 56% after missing three in a row.

* streak: 연속



The data of the research above ____ (A) ____ the expectation that, in basketball shooting success is more likely to be followed by ____ (B) ____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① contradict | distraction |
| ② contradict | success |
| ③ confirm | error |
| ④ confirm | confidence |
| ⑤ disprove | satisfaction |

2021년 3월 40번

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

The searchability of online works represents a variation on older navigational aids such as tables of contents, indexes, and concordances. But the effects are different. As with links, the ease and ready availability of searching make it much simpler to jump between digital documents than it ever was to jump between printed ones. Our attachment to any one text becomes more tenuous, more transitory. Searches also lead to the fragmentation of online works. A search engine often draws our attention to a particular snippet of text, a few words or sentences that have strong relevance to whatever we’re searching for at the moment, while providing little incentive for taking in the work as a whole. We don’t see the forest when we search the Web. We don’t even see the trees. We see twigs and leaves.

* concordance: 용어 색인 ** tenuous: 미약한
*** snippet: 작은 정보



As online search becomes easier and speedier, people’s attachment to a text tends to become more ____ (A) ____, and their interest in the whole content ____ (B) ____.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① temporary | expands |
| ② temporary | diminishes |
| ③ intense | diminishes |
| ④ intense | expands |
| ⑤ complicated | persists |

2021년 4월 40번

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

2022학년도 6평 40번

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

There is a key difference between how humans and other intelligent animals learn. In a very telling experiment done by evolutionary psychologist Mike Tomasello at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, a puzzle box containing a treat is given to a human toddler and a chimpanzee. Neither is able to get the treat out. He then demonstrates a multistep process of pulling and pushing pegs that eventually releases the treat. Among the motions, he includes an obviously nonsensical step — patting his head three times before the last step. Both the toddler and the chimp are able to copy his actions and get the treat, but only the toddler includes the head-patting step. The chimp, seeing this is not relevant to getting the treat, omits it from the routine. The human, however, unquestioningly copies all the steps. The toddler trusts the human teaching her to have a reason for each step in this situation, and so she overcopies. In fact, the less clear the goal of the procedure, the more carefully and precisely the human child will imitate even irrelevant steps.

* peg: 나무못 ** omit: 생략하다



According to the experiment above, when given multiple steps to get a treat, toddlers _____ (A) _____ every step of the procedure unlike chimpanzees, because toddlers do not doubt the _____ (B) _____ of each step.

(A) (B)

- ① complete …… relevance
- ② complete …… complexity
- ③ evaluate …… flexibility
- ④ rearrange …… variability
- ⑤ rearrange …… usefulness

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas’s history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. “What can be more pleasant,” the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, “than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?” Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the _____ (A) _____ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) _____ (B) _____ of their loyalty to the nation.

(A) (B)

- ① unstable …… confirmation
- ② unstable …… exaggeration
- ③ lasting …… exhibition
- ④ lasting …… manipulation
- ⑤ official …… justification

2021년 7월 40번

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

A basic principle in economics is that when the supply of something goes up, its price should go down. The puzzle was that in the twentieth century, there were prolonged periods where the reverse appeared to happen in the world of work. In some countries, there was huge growth in the number of high-skilled people pouring out of colleges and universities, yet their wages appeared to rise rather than fall compared to those without this education. How could this be? The supply of high-skilled workers did grow, pushing their wages downward, but new technologies were skill-biased and so caused the demand for high-skilled workers to soar. The latter effect was so great that it overcame the former, so even though there were more educated people looking for work, the demand for them was so strong that the amount they were paid still went up.



In the twentieth century, there were times where the wages of high-skilled workers ____ (A) ____ when the supply of them increased, and it was because new technologies ____ (B) ____ them.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① escalated | …… favored |
| ② stabilized | …… replaced |
| ③ increased | …… devalued |
| ④ declined | …… alienated |
| ⑤ diminished | …… standardized |

2022학년도 9평 40번

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

The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information. Data can be stored in effectively unlimited quantities and in manageable form. The computer makes available a range of data unattainable in the age of books. It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization. In dealing with a single decision separated from its context, the computer supplies tools unimaginable even a decade ago. But it also diminishes perspective. Because information is so accessible and communication instantaneous, there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant. This dynamic may encourage policymakers to wait for an issue to arise rather than anticipate it, and to regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum. When this happens, manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool.

* retrieve: (정보를) 추출하다 ** diminution: 감소



Although the computer is clearly ____ (A) ____ at handling information in a decontextualized way, it interferes with our making ____ (B) ____ judgments related to the broader context, as can be seen in policymaking processes.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① competent | …… comprehensive |
| ② dominant | …… biased |
| ③ imperfect | …… informed |
| ④ impressive | …… legal |
| ⑤ inefficient | …… timely |

2021년 10월 40번

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

2022학년도 수능 40번

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

Perhaps not surprisingly, given how long magicians have been developing their craft, a lot of creativity in magic is of the tweaking variety — some of the most skilled and inventive magicians gained fame by refining the execution of tricks that have been known for decades, or sometimes centuries. Nevil Maskelyne, one of magic’s oldmasters, claimed that “the difficulty of producing a new magical effect is about equivalent to that of inventing a new proposition in Euclid.” Whether it’s because there’s little that’s completely new, or for some other reason, magicians seem to worry less about imitation. They do, however, worry a lot about *traitors* — those magicians who expose the secrets behind a trick to the public. Once a trick is exposed in this way, its value as “magic” is destroyed, and this harms everyone in the industry. For this reason, magicians’ norms are focused mostly on punishing magicians who expose tricks to the public — even if the trick is the exposé’s own invention.

* tweak: 살짝 변화를 주다 ** traitor: 배신자



Magicians, having long refined existing tricks, are not much worried about _____ (A) _____ tricks, but they are very strict about _____ (B) _____ the methods of tricks as it damages their industry.

(A) (B)

- ① copying …… blending
- ② copying …… disclosing
- ③ criticizing …… distorting
- ④ modifying …… evaluating
- ⑤ modifying …… underestimating

Philip Kitcher and Wesley Salmon have suggested that there are two possible alternatives among philosophical theories of explanation. One is the view that scientific explanation consists in the *unfication* of broad bodies of phenomena under a minimal number of generalizations. According to this view, the (or perhaps, a) goal of science is to construct an economical framework of laws or generalizations that are capable of subsuming all observable phenomena. Scientific explanations organize and systematize our knowledge of the empirical world; the more economical the systematization, the deeper our understanding of what is explained. The other view is the *causal/mechanical* approach. According to it, a scientific explanation of a phenomenon consists of uncovering the mechanisms that produced the phenomenon of interest. This view sees the explanation of individual events as primary, with the explanation of generalizations flowing from them. That is, the explanation of scientific generalizations comes from the causal mechanisms that produce the regularities.

* subsume: 포섭(포함)하다 ** empirical: 경험적인



Scientific explanations can be made either by seeking the _____ (A) _____ number of principles covering all observations or by finding general _____ (B) _____ drawn from individual phenomena.

(A) (B)

- ① least …… patterns
- ② fixed …… features
- ③ limited …… functions
- ④ fixed …… rules
- ⑤ least …… assumptions

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

[1~2] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2021학년도 수능

Our irresistible tendency to see things in human terms — that we are often mistaken in attributing complex human motives and processing abilities to other species — does not mean that an animal’s behavior is not, in fact, complex. Rather, it means that the complexity of the animal’s behavior is not purely a (a) product of its internal complexity. Herbert Simon’s “parable of the ant” makes this point very clearly. Imagine an ant walking along a beach, and (b) visualize tracking the trajectory of the ant as it moves. The trajectory would show a lot of twists and turns, and would be very irregular and complicated. One could then suppose that the ant had equally complicated (c) internal navigational abilities, and work out what these were likely to be by analyzing the trajectory to infer the rules and mechanisms that could produce such a complex navigational path. The complexity of the trajectory, however, “is really a complexity in the surface of the beach, not a complexity in the ant.” In reality, the ant may be using a set of very (d) complex rules: it is the interaction of these rules with the environment that actually produces the complex trajectory, not the ant alone. Put more generally, the parable of the ant illustrates that there is no necessary correlation between the complexity of an (e) observed behavior and the complexity of the mechanism that produces it.

* parable: 우화 ** trajectory: 이동 경로

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 ① Open the Mysterious Door to Environmental Complexity!
 ② Peaceful Coexistence of Human Beings and Animals
 ③ What Makes the Complexity of Animal Behavior?
 ④ Animals’ Dilemma: Finding Their Way in a Human World
 ⑤ Environmental Influences on Human Behavior Complexity
2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
 ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[3~4] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2018학년도 수능

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You’ve never murdered, but your murderer’s rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you’re not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters’ emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself _____ on the page. As the writer, you’re too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that’s what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

* octogenarian: 80대의 사람 ** protagonist: 주인공

3. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
 ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
 ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
 ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
 ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation
4. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
 ① objectively ② intuitively ③ devotedly
 ④ emotionally ⑤ favorably

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2021학년도 6평

In many mountain regions, rights of access to water are associated with the possession of land — until recently in the Andes, for example, land and water rights were (a) combined so water rights were transferred with the land. However, through state land reforms and the development of additional sources of supply, water rights have become separated from land, and may be sold at auction. This therefore (b) favours those who can pay, rather than ensuring access to all in the community. The situation arises, therefore, where individuals may hold land with no water. In Peru, the government grants water to communities separately from land, and it is up to the community to allocate it. Likewise in Yemen, the traditional allocation was one measure (*tasah*) of water to one hundred ‘*libnah*’ of land. This applied only to traditional irrigation supplies — from runoff, wells, etc., where a supply was (c) guaranteed. Water derived from the capture of flash floods is not subject to Islamic law as this constitutes an uncertain source, and is therefore free for those able to collect and use it. However, this traditional allocation per unit of land has been bypassed, partly by the development of new supplies, but also by the (d) decrease in cultivation of a crop of substantial economic importance. This crop is harvested throughout the year and thus requires more than its fair share of water. The economic status of the crop (e) ensures that water rights can be bought or bribed away from subsistence crops.

* irrigation: 관개(灌溉) ** bribe: 매수하다
*** subsistence crop: 생계용 작물

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Water Rights No Longer Tied to Land
- ② Strategies for Trading Water Rights
- ③ Water Storage Methods: Mountain vs. Desert
- ④ Water Supplies Not Stable in Mountain Regions
- ⑤ Unending Debates: Which Crop We Should Grow

6. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[7~8] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2020년 7월

Culture is a uniquely human form of adaptation. Some theorists view it as a body of knowledge that developed to provide *accurate* information to people that helps them (a) adjust to the many demands of life, whether that means obtaining food and shelter, defending against rival outgroups, and so on. Culture also tells us how groups of people work together to achieve mutually beneficial goals, and how to live our lives so that others will like and accept us — and maybe even fall in love with us. So if adaptation to physical and social environments were all that cultures were designed to (b) facilitate, perhaps cultures would always strive toward an accurate understanding of the world.

However, adaptation to the metaphysical environment suggests that people do not live by truth and accuracy alone. Sometimes it is more adaptive for cultural worldviews to (c) reveal the truth about life and our role in it. Some things about life are too emotionally (d) devastating to face head on, such as the inevitability of death. Because overwhelming fear can get in the way of many types of adaptive action, it sometimes is adaptive for cultures to provide “rose-colored glasses” with which to understand reality and our place in it. From the existential perspective, the adaptive utility of accurate worldviews is tempered by the adaptive value of anxiety-buffering (e) illusions.

* temper: 경감하다 ** buffering: 완화하는

7. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Culture Offers Us a Dual-Function Lens for Adaptation
- ② How the Obsession with Accuracy Harms Our Mind
- ③ Cultural Diversity: The Key to Human Prosperity
- ④ Adaptation: A Major Cause of Emotional Stress
- ⑤ Face Up to Reality for a Healthy Social Life!

8. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[9~10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 10월

Because personality is the innermost layer of your “personhood,” it’s easy (and very common) to lose sight of your personality. In fact, most people are (a) unaware of their personalities because from early childhood, they have spent most of their time *adopting out-of-sync identities* that completely mask their natural personalities. More often than not, the environments of our youth (for example, the way our parents raise us, the way society interacts with us, and the way our culture shapes us) (b) mislead us as adults into thinking we are one kind of person — when we are really another!

As children, we are surrounded by families and societies and cultures that are constantly making impressions on us, giving us (c) feedback about how we should be in the world, and teaching us “the right” ways to behave, the “right” thoughts and feelings to have, and the “right” groups to join. Although we come into the world being one way (our personalities), we often receive messages over time, from these (d) outside influences, that there are drawbacks to being our true selves and rewards for adopting identities that are out-of-sync with our true selves. So instead of developing behaviors, thoughts, and relationships that support our true selves, we develop ones that will (e) disappoint the people in our lives.

* out-of-sync: 맞지 않는

9. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Let Your Social Skills Speak for You
 - ② The Key to Building Character and Personality
 - ③ Silence Your Impulses and Achieve Inner Peace
 - ④ Why Do We Move Away from Our True Selves?
 - ⑤ Can We Base Self-Worth on Social Achievements?
10. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[11~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 3월

Clinical psychologists sometimes say that two kinds of people seek therapy: those who need tightening, and those who need loosening. But for every patient seeking help in becoming more organized, self-controlled, and responsible about her future, there is a waiting room full of people (a) hoping to loosen up, lighten up, and worry less about the stupid things they said at yesterday’s staff meeting or about the rejection they are sure will follow tomorrow’s lunch date. For most people, their subconscious sees too many things as bad and not enough as good.

It makes sense. If you were designing the mind of a fish, would you have it respond as strongly to opportunities as to threats? No way. The cost of missing a cue that signals food is (b) low; odds are that there are other fish in the sea, and one mistake won’t lead to starvation. The cost of missing the sign of a nearby (c) predator, however, can be catastrophic. Game over, end of the line for those genes. Of course, evolution has no designer, but minds created by natural selection end up looking (to us) as though they were (d) designed because they generally produce behavior that is flexibly adaptive in their ecological niches. Some commonalities of animal life even create similarities across species that we might call design principles. One such principle is that bad is (e) weaker than good. Responses to threats and unpleasantness are faster, stronger, and harder to inhibit than responses to opportunities and pleasures.

11. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Concept of Evolutionary Design: A Biological Nonsense
 - ② Pleasure-Seeking Instinct Propels Us to Adventure
 - ③ Why Do We Cling to Absurd-Looking Promises?
 - ④ Are We Programmed to Be Keener to Threats?
 - ⑤ Worries: An Excuse for Persistent Inaction
12. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[13~14] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2020년 4월

Life in the earth's oceans simply would not exist without the presence of dissolved oxygen. This life-giving substance is not, however, distributed evenly with (a) depth in the oceans. Oxygen levels are typically high in a thin surface layer 10—20 metres deep. Here oxygen from the atmosphere can freely diffuse into the seawater, plus there is plenty of floating plant life producing oxygen through photosynthesis. Oxygen concentration then decreases rapidly with depth and reaches very low levels, sometimes close to zero, at depths of around 200—1,000 metres. This region is referred to as the oxygen (b) minimum zone. This zone is created by the low rates of oxygen diffusing down from the surface layer of the ocean, combined with the high rates of consumption of oxygen by decaying organic matter that sinks from the surface and accumulates at these depths. Beneath this zone, oxygen content (c) increases again with depth. The deep oceans contain quite high levels of oxygen, though not generally as high as in the surface layer. The higher levels of oxygen in the deep oceans reflect in part the origin of deep-ocean seawater masses, which are derived from cold, oxygen-rich seawater in the surface of polar oceans. That seawater sinks rapidly down, thereby (d) exhausting its oxygen content. As well, compared to life in near-surface waters, organisms in the deep ocean are comparatively scarce and have low metabolic rates. These organisms therefore consume (e) little of the available oxygen.

* dissolve: 용해시키다 ** diffuse: 퍼지다

13. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Is Oxygen Content Consistent Through Marine Layers?
 - ② Climate Change: The Ocean Is Running out of Oxygen
 - ③ How to Calculate Oxygen Concentration in Seawater
 - ④ What Happens When the Oceans Lack Oxygen?
 - ⑤ Seasonal Variability of Ocean Oxygen Levels
14. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[15~16] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2019년 7월

Many animals are born genetically preprogrammed, or “hardwired” for certain instincts and behaviors. Genes guide the construction of their bodies and brains in specific ways that (a) define what they will be and how they'll behave. A fly's reflex to escape in the presence of a passing shadow; a robin's preprogrammed instinct to fly south in the winter; a bear's desire to hibernate; a dog's drive to protect its master: these are all examples of instincts and behaviors that are hardwired. Hardwiring (b) allows these creatures to move as their parents do from birth, and in some cases to eat for themselves and survive independently.

In humans the situation is somewhat different. The human brain comes into the world with some amount of genetic hardwiring (for example, for breathing, crying, suckling, caring about faces, and having the ability to learn the details of their native language). But compared to the rest of the animal kingdom, human brains are unusually (c) complete at birth. The detailed wiring diagram of the human brain is not preprogrammed; instead, genes give very (d) general directions for the blueprints of neural networks, and world experience fine-tunes the rest of the wiring, allowing it to adapt to the local details. The human brain's ability to (e) shape itself to the world into which it's born has allowed our species to take over every ecosystem on the planet and begin our move into the solar system.

15. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Instincts: Genes Decide Them All
 - ② The Birth and Challenges of Brain Science
 - ③ Hardwired Animals vs. Adaptable Humans
 - ④ How Animals and Humans Interact to Survive
 - ⑤ What Living Things Learn from World Experience
16. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019학년도 수능

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created ‘leisure’ in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a) separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b) promoted by the casual taking of days off. ‘Leisure’ as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c) limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d) pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e) develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline: 통제하다 ** enterprise: 기업(체)
*** exaggerate: 과장하다

17. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
 - ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
 - ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
 - ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
 - ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry
18. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[19~20] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2017학년도 수능

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a “second” is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of “real” time — be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves — it doesn’t take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually (A) psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one’s watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience.

Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let’s say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is (B) for batter number one.

* isotope: 동위원소 ** clumsy: 서투른

19. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
 - ② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
 - ③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
 - ④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
 - ⑤ How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception
20. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | delayed | faster |
| ② | internal | slower |
| ③ | accurate | slower |
| ④ | imprecise | faster |
| ⑤ | mysterious | slower |

[21~22] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021학년도 9평

To the extent that sufficient context has been provided, the reader can come to a well-crafted text with no expert knowledge and come away with a good approximation of what has been intended by the author. The text has become a public document and the reader can read it with a (a) minimum of effort and struggle; his experience comes close to what Freud has described as the deployment of “evenly-hovering attention.” He puts himself in the author’s hands (some have had this experience with great novelists such as Dickens or Tolstoy) and he (b) follows where the author leads. The real world has vanished and the fictive world has taken its place. Now consider the other extreme. When we come to a badly crafted text in which context and content are not happily joined, we must struggle to understand, and our sense of what the author intended probably bears (c) close correspondence to his original intention. An out-of-date translation will give us this experience; as we read, we must bring the language up to date, and understanding comes only at the price of a fairly intense struggle with the text. Badly presented content with no frame of reference can provide (d) the same experience; we see the words but have no sense of how they are to be taken. The author who fails to provide the context has (e) mistakenly assumed that his picture of the world is shared by all his readers and fails to realize that supplying the right frame of reference is a critical part of the task of writing.

* deployment: (전략적) 배치
** evenly-hovering attention: 고르게 주의를 기울이는 것

21. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Building a Wall Between Reality and the Fictive World
 - ② Creative Reading: Going Beyond the Writer’s Intentions
 - ③ Usefulness of Readers’ Experiences for Effective Writing
 - ④ Context in Writing: A Lighthouse for Understanding Texts
 - ⑤ Trapped in Their Own Words: The Narrow Outlook of Authors
22. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[23~24] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020학년도 6평

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book *The Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

23. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
 - ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
 - ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
 - ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
 - ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy
24. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[25~26] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019학년도 6평

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a) change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b) expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c) same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d) disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e) earlier times.

* enshrine: 소중히 하다 ** excerpt: 발췌곡
*** emulation: 경쟁, 모방

25. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
 - ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
 - ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
 - ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
 - ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century
26. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[27~28] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019학년도 9평

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents’ relationship. The couple’s initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other’s families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family’s constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin’s construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner’s edited version of this story — go into the ‘cooking-pot’ of the couple’s new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other’s story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being ‘bossy — just like her mother’. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

* malevolent: 악의 있는

27. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple’s True Faces
 - ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
 - ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
 - ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents’ Episodes
 - ⑤ Beyond Couples’ Problems: Reconstructing Harmony
28. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[29~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020학년도 9평

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

* salinity: 염도 ** flux: 흐름
*** terrestrial: 육지의

29. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
 - ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
 - ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
 - ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
 - ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered
30. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[31~32] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020학년도 수능

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

31. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
 - ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
 - ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
 - ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
 - ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class
32. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[33~34] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 3월

Surprisingly, consciousness might not be as crucial to creativity as we like to think. There are several different types of creativity — some of them conscious, some of them unconscious. Creativity can happen when you (a) deliberately try to create something or it can happen in your sleep. In any case, Arne Dietrich, a neuroscientist, believes that the creative brain might work much like software. Neuroscientists suspect that creativity is essentially about (b) discovery rather than anything mystical — driven by a mechanical process in the brain that generates possible solutions and then eliminates them systematically. He believes our tendency to dismiss computational creativity as (c) inferior to our own comes from an ingrained dualism in human culture. ‘We are overvaluing ourselves and underestimating them,’ he says.

As a neuroscientist, Dietrich says he tackles the brain as a machine — and does not see machine creativity as different. Considered in this way, the idea that the human brain has a unique claim to creative talents seems a (d) proper perspective. Will others accept that idea? The trick is to stop trying to compare computer artists to human ones. If we can (e) embrace computer creativity for what it is and stop trying to make it look human, not only will computers teach us new things about our own creative talents, but they might become creative in ways that we cannot begin to imagine.

33. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Machines That Create Redefine Creativity
 - ② The New Way Machines Learn and Think
 - ③ How Brain Works During Unconsciousness
 - ④ Potential Limits of Artificial Intelligence
 - ⑤ High Technology Weakens Creativity
34. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[35~36] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 4월

When we place a given amount of liquid in a container and then close it, we observe that the amount of liquid at first drops slightly but eventually becomes constant. The (a) decrease occurs because there is a transfer of molecules from the liquid to the vapor phase. However, as the number of vapor molecules increases, it becomes more and more likely that some of them will (b) return to the liquid. The process by which vapor molecules form a liquid is called condensation. Eventually, the same number of molecules are leaving the liquid as are returning to it: the rate of condensation equals the rate of evaporation. At this point no further change occurs in the amounts of liquid or vapor, because the two (c) opposite processes exactly balance each other; the system is at equilibrium. Note that this system is highly (d) static on the molecular level. Molecules are constantly escaping from and entering the liquid. However, there is no *net* change because the two processes just balance each other. As an analogy, consider two island cities connected by a bridge. Suppose the traffic flow on the bridge is the same in both directions. There is motion — we can see the cars traveling across the bridge — but the number of cars in each city is not changing because an equal number enter and leave each one. The result is no *net* change in the number of autos in each city: an equilibrium (e) exists.

* condensation: 응결

35. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What Happens to a Quantity of Liquid in a Sealed Container?
 - ② Molecules: Small but Crucial for the Temperature of Liquid
 - ③ Activate Molecular Movements by Shaking a Water Bottle!
 - ④ The Thicker the Liquid Is, the Less It Evaporates
 - ⑤ How Can We Stop Liquid from Evaporating?
36. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[37~38] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 6평

The right to privacy may extend only to the point where it does not restrict someone else’s right to freedom of expression or right to information. The scope of the right to privacy is (a) similarly restricted by the general interest in preventing crime or in promoting public health. However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it (b) easier to establish the limits of the right. This is, of course, the strength of the notion of privacy, in that it can adapt to meet changing expectations and technological advances.

In sum, *what* is privacy today? The concept includes a claim that we should be unobserved, and that certain information and images about us should not be (c) circulated without our permission. *Why* did these privacy claims arise? They arose because powerful people took offence at such observation. Furthermore, privacy incorporated the need to protect the family, home, and correspondence from arbitrary (d) interference and, in addition, there has been a determination to protect honour and reputation. *How* is privacy protected? Historically, privacy was protected by restricting circulation of the damaging material. But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, (e) pose new threats to privacy. The right to privacy is now being reinterpreted to meet those challenges.

* arbitrary: 임의의

37. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Side Effects of Privacy Protection Technologies
 - ② The Legal Domain of Privacy Claims and Conflicts
 - ③ The Right to Privacy: Evolving Concepts and Practices
 - ④ Who Really Benefits from Looser Privacy Regulations?
 - ⑤ Less Is More: Reduce State Intervention in Privacy!
38. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[39~40] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 7월

There is something about a printed photograph or newspaper headline that makes the event it describes more real than in any other form of news reporting. Perhaps this is because there is an undeniable reality to the newspaper itself: it is a real material object. That (a) authenticity rubs off on the news. It can be pointed to, underlined, cut out, pinned on notice boards, stuck in a scrap-book, or archived in libraries. The news becomes an artifact, (b) frozen in time; the event may be long gone, but it lives on as an indisputable fact because of its material presence — even if it is untrue.

In contrast, news websites seem short-lived. Although they too are archived, there is no unique physical component to point to as (c) evidence of the information they convey. For this reason, there is a sense in which they can be more easily manipulated, and that history itself could be altered. At the same time, it is precisely this immediacy and (d) rigidity of content that makes the digital media so exciting. The news website is in tune with an age that sees history as much less monolithic than previous eras once did. Digital news websites are potentially much more (e) democratic, too, for while a physical newspaper requires huge printing presses and a distribution network linking trains, planes, trucks, shops, and ultimately newspaper sellers, in the digital world a single person can communicate with the whole world with the aid of a single computer and without requiring a single tree to be cut down.

* archive: 보관하다

39. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① How Has Digital Media Pushed Out Printed Media?
 - ② Is Media Doing Good or Harm in Our Modern Society?
 - ③ Realism in Media Is Not Necessarily Based on Real Facts
 - ④ Digital World: Where Any of Us Can Create and Deliver News
 - ⑤ Material Presence: What Differentiates Printed and Digital Media
40. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 9평

In studies examining the effectiveness of vitamin C, researchers typically divide the subjects into two groups. One group (the experimental group) receives a vitamin C supplement, and the other (the control group) does not. Researchers observe both groups to determine whether one group has fewer or shorter colds than the other. The following discussion describes some of the pitfalls inherent in an experiment of this kind and ways to (a) avoid them. In sorting subjects into two groups, researchers must ensure that each person has an (b) equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental group or the control group. This is accomplished by randomization; that is, the subjects are chosen randomly from the same population by flipping a coin or some other method involving chance. Randomization helps to ensure that results reflect the treatment and not factors that might influence the grouping of subjects. Importantly, the two groups of people must be similar and must have the same track record with respect to colds to (c) rule out the possibility that observed differences in the rate, severity, or duration of colds might have occurred anyway. If, for example, the control group would normally catch twice as many colds as the experimental group, then the findings prove (d) nothing. In experiments involving a nutrient, the diets of both groups must also be (e) different, especially with respect to the nutrient being studied. If those in the experimental group were receiving less vitamin C from their usual diet, then any effects of the supplement may not be apparent.

* pitfall: 함정

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Perfect Planning and Faulty Results: A Sad Reality in Research
 - ② Don't Let Irrelevant Factors Influence the Results!
 - ③ Protect Human Subjects Involved in Experimental Research!
 - ④ What Nutrients Could Better Defend Against Colds?
 - ⑤ In-depth Analysis of Nutrition: A Key Player for Human Health
42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~44] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 10월

In many ways, the proliferation of news sources has been a wonderful thing. The public now has multiple ways to check facts and learn about (a) differing points of view. In theory, this access should improve our ability to have meaningful discussions with one another and our ability to form informed opinions. But this isn't always the case.

One of the most significant developments is that media has become like a Las Vegas buffet — we have too many choices. When you consider all of the information options — including niche media and personalized social media networks where developers utilize algorithms to serve up ideal content — there just isn't enough time to (b) explore them all. In this space it is easy to become trapped in an *echo chamber*, where your own opinions are reinforced by others without introducing new or conflicting content into the mix, which restricts public discourse and can lead to (c) extremes.

This is most evident in the realm of politics. Traditionally, mass media has been a place to tune in and hear nonpartisan reporting of facts about a situation or candidate, giving everyone (d) equal access to the vital information necessary to form opinions and make decisions. Cable news networks and partisan online sources can (e) enhance the audience's ability to access accurate, full-picture information. In some cases, audience members have made the conscious decision to only engage with content that is in line with their ideals.

* proliferation: 확산 ** nonpartisan: 공정한

43. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Efforts to Develop Ideal Content for Online Media
 - ② Cable News Networks: Places for Public Discourse
 - ③ Techniques of Utilizing Media Content for Political Data
 - ④ Analysis of Quality Competition Among Media Platforms
 - ⑤ Flood of Media Information: Barriers to Balanced Perspectives
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[45~46] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 수능

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be (a) time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to (b) design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification embodied in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. Such a grouping may seem too (c) abstract to be called a classification, but this is only because you have already mastered the word. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to (d) learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you got the hang of it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the cat a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the (e) unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that lies at the core of our language.

45. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Similarities of Strategies in Sales and Language Learning
- ② Classification: An Inherent Characteristic of Language
- ③ Exploring Linguistic Issues Through Categorization
- ④ Is a Ready-Made Classification System Truly Better?
- ⑤ Dilemmas of Using Classification in Language Education

46. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

[1~3] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021학년도 수능

(A)

In this area, heavy snow in winter was not uncommon. Sometimes it poured down for hours and hours and piled up very high. Then, no one could go out. Today too, because of the heavy snow, Mom was doing her office work at the kitchen table. Felix, the high schooler, had to take online classes in his room. Five-year-old Sean, who normally went to kindergarten, was sneaking around in the house playing home policeman. (a) The kindergartener wanted to know what his family members were up to, and was checking up on everyone.

* sneak: 몰래 움직이다

(B)

“All right. I’m sure you’re doing your work.” Mom replied, and then sharply added a question. “Sean, what are *you* doing?” Sean’s face immediately became blank, and he said, “Nothing.” “Come here, Honey, and you can help me.” Sean ran to the kitchen right away. “What can I do for you, Mom?” His voice was high, and Felix could sense that his brother was excited. Felix was pleased to get rid of (b) the policeman, and now he could concentrate on the lesson, at least till Sean came back.

(C)

While checking on his family, Sean interfered in their business as if it was his own. This time, (c) the playful and curious boy was interested in his brother Felix, who committed himself to studying no matter where he was. Sean secretly looked inside his brother’s room from the door, and shouted toward the kitchen where Mom was working, “Mom, Felix isn’t studying. He’s just watching a funny video.” Sean was naughtily smiling at his brother.

* naughtily: 짓궂게

(D)

Felix was mad because (d) his little brother was bothering him. Felix was studying science using a video posted on the school web site. He made an angry face at the naughty boy. Right then, Mom asked loudly from the kitchen, “What are you doing, Felix?” Felix’s room was located next to the kitchen, and he could hear Mom clearly. “I’m watching a lecture video for my science class.” Felix argued against Sean’s accusation and mischievously stuck (e) his tongue out at his little brother.

* mischievously: 장난기 있게

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. 밑줄의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 엄마는 폭설로 인해 집에서 업무를 보고 있었다.
- ② Sean은 엄마가 불러서 주방으로 달려갔다.
- ③ Sean은 몰래 형의 방을 들여다보았다.
- ④ Felix는 자신의 방에서 게임을 하고 있었다.
- ⑤ Felix의 방은 주방 옆에 있었다.

[4~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020학년도 9평

(A)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

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. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
- ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
- ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
- ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
- ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

[7~9] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

2019학년도 수능

(A)

Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, “Do you know what a Cabbage White is?” “Yes, (a) I learned about it in biology class. It’s a beautiful white butterfly,” Olivia answered. “Right! But it lays its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why don’t you help me to pick the caterpillars up?” Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly agreed and went back to the house to get ready.

* caterpillar: 애벌레

(B)

The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be laughing at (b) her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was losing the battle, but she fought on. (c) She kept filling her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom disappeared. Feeling exhausted and discouraged, she asked Grandma, “Why don’t we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?”

* wriggle: 꿈틀거리다

(C)

Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how vast it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the endless cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in despair. Grandma smiled at her and said, “Don’t worry. We are only working on this first row here today.” Relieved, (d) she and Ellie started on the first cabbage.

(D)

Grandma smiled gently and said, “Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies help us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower.” Olivia realized (e) she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn’t wish to disturb the natural balance of the environment. Olivia now saw the butterflies’ true beauty. Olivia and Ellie looked at their full buckets and smiled.

* pollen: 꽃가루

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

9. 밑줄의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 할머니는 Olivia와 Ellie에게 도움을 요청했다.
- ② Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭에 있는 애벌레를 잡지 않았다.
- ③ Olivia에게 양배추밭은 마치 전쟁터 같았다.
- ④ Olivia와 Ellie는 양배추밭이 얼마나 드넓은지 새삼 깨달았다.
- ⑤ 할머니는 Olivia에게 자연의 섭리를 일깨워주었다.

[10~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021학년도 6평

(A)

“Congratulations!” That was the first word that Steven saw when he opened the envelope that his dad handed to him. He knew that he would win the essay contest. Overly excited, he shouted, “Hooray!” At that moment, two tickets to Ace Amusement Park, the prize, slipped out of the envelope. He picked them up and read the letter thoroughly while sitting on the stairs in front of his house. “Wait a minute! That’s not my name!” (a) he said, puzzled. The letter was addressed to his classmate Stephanie, who had also participated in the contest.

(B)

Once Steven had heard his dad’s words, tears started to fill up in his eyes. “I was foolish,” Steven said regretfully. He took the letter and the prize to school and handed them to Stephanie. He congratulated her wholeheartedly and she was thrilled. On the way home after school, his steps were light and full of joy. That night, his dad was very pleased to hear what he had done at school. “(b) I am so proud of you, Steven,” he said. Then, without a word, he handed Steven two Ace Amusement Park tickets and winked.

(C)

“If I don’t tell Stephanie, perhaps she will never know,” Steven thought for a moment. He remembered that the winner would only be notified by mail. As long as he kept quiet, nobody would know. So he decided to sleep on it. The next morning, he felt miserable and his dad recognized it right away. “What’s wrong, (c) Son?” asked his dad. Steven was hesitant at first but soon disclosed his secret. After listening attentively to the end, his dad advised him to do the right thing.

(D)

Reading on, Steven realized the letter had been delivered mistakenly. “Unfortunately,” it should have gone to Stephanie, who was the real winner. (d) He looked at the tickets and then the letter. He had really wanted those tickets. He had planned to go there with his younger sister. Steven was his sister’s hero, and he had bragged to her that he would win the contest. However, if she found out that her hero hadn’t won, she would be terribly disappointed, and (e) he would feel ashamed.

* brag: 허풍 떨다

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12. 앞글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Steven은 집 앞 계단에 앉아 편지를 자세히 읽었다.
- ② 방과 후에 집으로 돌아오는 Steven의 발걸음은 무거웠다.
- ③ 아버지는 Steven에게 옳은 일을 하라고 조언했다.
- ④ 에세이 대회에서 우승한 사람은 Stephanie였다.
- ⑤ Steven은 여동생과 놀이공원에 갈 계획이었다.

[13~15] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021학년도 9평

(A)

The children arrived at sunrise at their grandmother’s house. They always gathered at this time of year to assist with her corn harvest. In return, their grandmother would reward them with a present and by cooking a delicious feast. The children were all in great spirits. But not Sally. She disliked working in the corn field as she hated the heat and the dust. (a) She sat silently as the others took a sack each and then sang their way to the field.

(B)

Sally just wanted to get her present and leave the field because she was starting to get hot and feel irritated. (b) She had only filled her sack twice, but the others were now taking their third sacks to the granary. Sally sighed heavily. Then an idea struck her. To make the sack lighter and speed things up, she quickly filled her last sack with corn stalks. Sally reached the granary first, and her grandmother asked (c) her to put aside the final load and write her name on it.

* granary: 곡물창고 ** stalk: 줄기

(C)

They reached the field and started to work happily. Soon after, Sally joined them with her sack. Around mid-morning, their grandmother came with ice-cold lemonade and peach pie. After finishing, the children continued working until the sun was high and their sacks were bursting. Each child had to make three trips to the granary. Grandmother was impressed by their efforts and (d) she wanted to give them presents accordingly.

(D)

Grandmother asked the other children to do the same thing. Then, all of the children enjoyed their grandmother’s delicious lunch. “I am so pleased with your work,” she told them after lunch. “This year, you can all take home your final load as a present!” The children cheered for joy, gladly thanked her, and lifted their sacks to take home. Sally was terribly disappointed. There was nothing but useless corn stalks in (e) her sack. She then made the long walk home, pretending that she was carrying a heavy load.

13. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

15. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 아이들은 할머니의 옥수수 수확을 돕기 위해 모였다.
- ② Sally는 덥고 짜증나서 옥수수 밭을 떠나고 싶었다.
- ③ 아이들은 각자 세 번씩 옥수수가 담긴 자루를 곡물창고로 날리야 했다.
- ④ 할머니는 아이들에게 맛있는 점심을 제공했다.
- ⑤ Sally는 옥수수가 담긴 무거운 자루를 가지고 집으로 갔다.

[16~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019학년도 9평

(A)

Over the last week, Jason had been feeling worried about his daughter, Sally. For two months now, Sally had been absorbed, perhaps even excessively, in studying birds. He was afraid she might begin to ignore her schoolwork. While shopping, Jason was glad to run into his old friend Jennifer, a bird expert working at the local university. Maybe (a) she could help ease his concern. Upon hearing about Sally's interest, Jennifer invited them both to visit her office to see just how deep Sally's fascination was.

(B)

Approaching the tree, Sally shouted excitedly, "There, that's the nest!" Jennifer looked up to see a small cup-shaped nest within a fork of the branches. Quickly, (b) she took out her binoculars and peered where Sally pointed. In the fading evening light, she found the two rare black birds in their nest. "See, didn't I tell you?" exclaimed Sally. Looking at her in joyful surprise, both Jason and Jennifer were proud of Sally. They now recognized her extraordinary gift and passion as a bird-watcher.

* binoculars: 쌍안경

(C)

Two days later, Jason and Sally visited Jennifer's office. Sally was delighted by the books about birds and she joyfully looked at the beautiful pictures in them. It was while Jason and Jennifer were talking that Sally suddenly shouted, "Oh, I've seen this bird!" "Impossible," replied Jennifer, not believing it. "This book shows rare birds. You can't see any of them around here." But (c) she insisted, "I spotted a pair of them in their nest in a huge oak tree nearby!"

(D)

Jennifer walked up to Sally and took a close look at the page. (d) She calmly said, "That's the black robin of Chatham Island. It's one of the rarest birds, Sally. You couldn't have seen it in this town." Yet Sally persisted. "In that case, can you show (e) me the nest?" asked Jennifer. "Yes, I can right now if you want," answered Sally full of confidence. Jennifer put on her coat, pulled out a pair of binoculars, and stepped out. Sally and Jason followed.

16. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

18. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Sally는 두 달 동안 새를 공부하는 데 몰두해 왔었다.
- ② Jennifer는 대학교에서 근무하는 새 전문가이다.
- ③ Jason은 Sally가 새 관찰자로서 재능이 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.
- ④ Jason과 Sally는 Jennifer의 사무실을 방문했다.
- ⑤ Jennifer는 Sally가 희귀한 새를 보았다는 말을 처음부터 믿었다.

[19~21] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 10월

(A)

Louise checked her watch and began a last sweep of the paediatric ward she worked on. The hospital was always busy; there was very little time to think about anything other than what was right there in front of you. Louise paused in front of her favourite cubicle and looked in. "All set for the afternoon?" (a) she asked Hazel, who was six and had just come back to the ward.

* paediatric: 소아과의

(B)

Hazel nodded and Louise left her alone. Louise grabbed her things from the staffroom and walked out, passing by the charity shop at the end of the ward. The teddy in the window immediately caught (b) her eye. It looked very similar to the one that Hazel was missing and it was a bargain at five pounds. She went straight in and bought it. Checking her watch, she walked briskly back to the ward.

(C)

When Louise returned, Hazel's mum, Sarah, was outside the cubicle talking on her phone. Louise nodded and smiled at Sarah as she passed and ducked back into Hazel's cubicle. "Now (c) I know this isn't your bear, but I think this one will do just as good a job looking after you," Louise said, handing it to Hazel who gasped. "Really?" Hazel's face lit up as she looked at it. That smile made all the long hours and the hard tasks (d) she often had to deal with worth it.

(D)

Hazel was battling cancer and was in and out of the hospital, which broke Louise's heart, but somehow she stayed positive throughout. Louise supposed she shouldn't really have favourite patients, but Hazel was definitely hers. "Mum got me a new colouring book. She's gone home to try and find my teddy. We think we might have lost it when I went for tests the other day." Louise remembered the cute bear that Hazel usually had. "Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sure he'll turn up. Enjoy your colouring and I'll see (e) you when I'm next in?"

19. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

21. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Louise는 Hazel의 병상을 들여다보았다.
- ② 자선 상점의 곰 인형은 Hazel이 잃어버린 것과 비슷했다.
- ③ Hazel은 Louise가 건넨 곰 인형을 보고 얼굴이 환해졌다.
- ④ Hazel은 엄마가 칠하기 그림책을 사러 나갔다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Louise는 Hazel이 지니고 있던 곰 인형을 기억했다.

[22~24] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020학년도 6평

(A)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master's son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. "Wow, that was quite wonderful," he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. "I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create," said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

"Well, did you get permission?" asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. "Um, I'm not sure," answered Joe without confidence. "(c) You can tell us about it after practice," Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, "I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert." Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master's dislike of crossover music was no secret. "Father," Joe took a deep breath and continued, "I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don't you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don't like it, I will cancel."

22. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

24. 앞글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
- ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
- ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
- ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
- ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단둘이 대화를 나눴다.

[25~27] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 3월

(A)

Bernard Farrelly was one of the greatest of Australian surfers in history. In 1964, he became the first non-Hawaiian to win a major surfing contest at Makaha beach, Hawaii. After more than forty years, by then fairly forgotten in this part of the world, (a) he happened to be passing through Hawaii with his wife, and decided to go back to the beach for a look.

(B)

But the other surfer soon paddled over. "Hey, Bernard," he said, by way of greeting, in his thick Hawaiian accent. The Hawaiian remembered (b) him, and they talked of times past. They talked of Bernard's winning in Makaha, of the beautiful waves in Hawaii, of what had happened in the beach since. This, Farrelly was thinking, is the real Hawaii experience, not the stuff on the shore.

(C)

"Hey, Bernard," the man spoke again as there came a big wave, and he moved his own board well out of the way, "you take this wave." It was classic Hawaiian culture, where giving what you have is always the first order of things. Farrelly thanked him and farewelled (c) him at the moment the swell rose to a roaring beauty. With the setting sun, he was surfing his way back to his wife. "That," he told her, "was the perfect wave."

(D)

Things on the beachfront had changed a lot. The beach and surf, however, were as pure and magical as ever, so (d) he was eager to ride on the Hawaiian surf once again. While his wife stayed in the car, Farrelly took his board out. The further out he got, the more freedom he felt. In the gathering dusk, just one other surfer was there, a large native Hawaiian. Farrelly, an Australian visitor to these shores, kept (e) his distance.

25. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

27. 윗글의 Bernard Farrelly에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 하와이의 서핑 대회에서 우승한 적이 있었다.
- ② 그를 기억하는 하와이 원주민 서퍼를 만났다.
- ③ 하와이 문화에 따라 큰 파도를 동료에게 양보했다.
- ④ 해 질 무렵에 파도를 탔다.
- ⑤ 아내를 차에 둔 채 파도를 타러 갔다.

[28~30] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2017학년도 수능

(A)

A seventeen-year-old German boy named Erik Brandes stepped out onto the empty vast stage of the Cologne Opera House. It was the most exciting day of Erik's life. (a) The youngest concert promoter in Germany had persuaded the Opera House to host a late-night concert of improvised jazz by the American pianist Keith Jarrett. The concert was a sellout, and later that evening, Keith would sit down at the piano and play.

* improvise: 즉흥적으로 연주하다

(B)

When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. Erik too was deeply touched. Keith was unexpectedly producing the performance of a lifetime despite the shortcomings of the piano. (b) His left hand produced thundering, repetitive bass riffs as a way of covering up the piano's lack of resonance. Keith really had to play that piano very hard to get enough volume to get to the balconies. Standing up and sitting down, Keith played the unplayable piano to produce something unique. It wasn't the music that he ever imagined playing. But faced with a challenge, he accepted it and flew high.

* bass riff: 저음 반복 악절 ** resonance: 울림, 반향

(C)

Understandably, Keith didn't want to perform. He left and went to wait in his car, leaving Erik to anticipate the arrival of soon-to-be furious concert-goers. Desperate, (c) the German teenager caught up with Keith and begged the jazz pianist to play. The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him. "Never forget," Keith said. "Only for (d) you." A few hours later, Keith walked out to the unplayable piano in front of a packed concert hall.

(D)

But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn't go well. Keith and Manfred played a few notes. Then after a long silence, Manfred came to (e) him and said, "Erik, if you don't get another piano, Keith can't play tonight." Erik knew that Keith had requested a specific instrument, which the Opera House had agreed to provide. What he hadn't realized was that the administrative staff hadn't been able to find the requested Bösendorfer piano, and they had instead installed a tiny little Bösendorfer that was in poor condition.

28. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

30. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 연주회의 표가 매진되었다.
- ② 연주가 시작되자마자 관객들은 감동을 받았다.
- ③ Keith는 충분한 피아노 음량을 만들기 위해 노력했다.
- ④ Keith는 빗속에 서 있는 Erik을 보고도 외면했다.
- ⑤ Keith와 Manfred는 연주회장의 피아노를 쳐 보았다.

[31~33] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 4월

(A)

Every May was the entrance examination period for a famous art school. On the first day's sketch test, Professor Wells noticed great potential in a boy named Jack. During the second day's color test, when (a) he walked past the boy, something special caught his attention. Every paint was labeled, and there was a small piece of paper written in the boy's half-hidden paint box: *apples are red, pears are bright yellow*. This talented student must be color blind!

(B)

The room was full of paintings and sculptures. Professor Wells said, "Once, my dream was to be a basketball player." Jack was puzzled. "Why did you stop playing basketball?" Wells gently rolled up his left trouser leg — (b) his left leg was an artificial limb. "Even if we cannot realize our original dream, we will eventually open another door to our dreams." Wells told Jack to close his eyes and touch a sculpture, and Jack did so. "An artist's hands are a second pair of eyes. Try to *see* with them as well.

(C)

After that day, Professor Wells never saw Jack again. It was not until six years later that he saw a report in the newspaper about a recent exhibition of modern art. The article said "This young sculptor was unable to attend art school due to his color blindness. But with inspiration shared by a mentor, (c) he replaced the eyes that could not distinguish colors with his own hands and has become a star in the field of sculpture." The sculptor was Jack.

(D)

After the art school announced the list of newly-admitted students, Professor Wells found Jack looking longingly through the school gate. It was the same boy who had captured (d) his attention on the test. Wells greeted him. "I'm Professor Wells, and I teach oil painting here." "My name is Jack," replied the boy, "and I was rejected." Seeing that the boy was heartbroken, (e) he invited him to a small workshop of his own.

31. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

33. 윗글의 Wells 교수에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 입학시험에서 한 소년의 잠재력을 알아차렸다.
- ② 한때 농구 선수를 꿈꿨다.
- ③ 눈을 감고 조각 작품을 만져 보았다.
- ④ 현대 미술 전시회에 대한 신문 기사를 읽었다.
- ⑤ 예술 학교에서 유화를 가르친다.

[34~36] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2020년 7월

(A)

People were gathering in the boarding area for the cross-country flight from Chicago to Portland. Southwest Airlines has open seating. I wanted to be early in line for my boarding section so I could get a choice seat near the front. It was then I noticed the young mother with (a) her toddler and infant. “Nobody is going to want to sit next to that wiggly boy,” I thought to myself. “I’m traveling alone. I could do it. I might even be able to help the lady.”

* wiggly: 꼼지락거리는

(B)

Then it was my turn to play little games with her. How easy it was to entertain this contented baby! I offered to help the children into their stroller on the jet way, but the mother assured (b) she could manage quite well on her own. In the terminal stood a young father waiting for his family to return from baby’s first visit to far away grandparents. He was easily identified from his wife’s description. As I passed him I smiled and lifted up a prayer for God’s blessing on this lovely young family.

(C)

Sure enough, no one had chosen the aisle seat by the threesome. “May I sit here?” I requested. We exchanged a few pleasantries after which I suggested that she let me hold her sleeping darling while she attended to the wiggly one. (c) Her treasure was gratefully handed over. The little boy was well-behaved, but constantly moving. If she had had to hold the baby on (d) her lap and entertain the wiggly one it would have been much more difficult.

(D)

I mentally recalled some of my own journeys with wiggly ones on my lap, especially the day my own toddler cried the entire trip from Chicago to Florida, which was something of a nightmare. At least neither of these children was crying or being difficult. The sleeping baby seemed to get heavier as time went on. The book I had planned to read remained in my bag under the seat. Sleepiness overtook me for a short while. Then we could see the snow on Mt. Hood, and I knew the flight would soon end. Finally the wiggly one slept. The baby sister had slept all the way across the country. Now (e) she opened her big blue eyes and smiled at me, unafraid.

34. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

36. 윗글의 ‘I’에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 앞쪽 근처 좌석을 얻기 위해 일찍 줄을 서고 싶었다.
- ② 터미널에서 아이들의 아버지를 쉽게 알아보았다.
- ③ 아이들의 어머니에게 자고 있는 아이를 안아주겠다고 했다.
- ④ 자신의 아이가 여행 내내 울었던 경험이 있다.
- ⑤ 읽으려고 계획했던 책을 비행기 안에서 다 읽었다.

[37~39] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2018학년도 6평

(A)

Andrew steadied his eyes upon the black and white squares. He thought awhile before pushing his knight to an unbeatable position. Now Andrew was sure he had beaten Timothy Tandon, the winner of the 2016 National Chess Championship. Andrew, whom nobody had noticed before the tournament this year, came to progress to the final match. After enjoying this memorable victory, Andrew headed straight to the nursing home where (a) his sick grandad was staying.

(B)

It was the day of the final match. That morning Andrew had received a call from the nursing home informing him that Grandad's condition had become serious. The news played upon Andrew's mind as (b) he started to play. After several fierce battles, Andrew's concentration wavered for a moment. His mind travelled to his grandad, who was in another battle for his life. It was then that Andrew made a big mistake! The mistake was a fatal one, and it was all over. (c) He had lost.

(C)

Andrew arrived at the nursing home in a gloomy mood, but he was blessed with good news. His grandad was recovering. Andrew was greatly delighted, but (d) he could not help being disappointed in a corner of his mind. "I tried my best to fulfill your dream but I couldn't make it," Andrew said in disappointment. "That's all right," said Grandad. "The real lesson of chess is learning how to tame your mind. See, my mind has won the battle over my body. I will recover soon and see you become champion one day in perfect health." Andrew was relieved and smiled with joy.

(D)

When Andrew reached the nursing home, Grandad was sitting up in bed. "You won the semi-final?" (e) he asked, offering up a weak smile. Andrew nodded his head. Indeed, Andrew's grandad was his chess master. As a kid, Andrew liked to observe Grandad play chess and often predicted his moves even before he began to move the pieces. "Andrew," said Grandad, inspired by his grandson's superb victory, "you are now all set to fulfill my dream. Tomorrow you will surely win the National Chess Championship."

37. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

39. 윗글의 Andrew에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 2016 National Chess Championship 우승자에게 승리를 거두었다.
- ② 할아버지의 병세에 관한 전화를 받고 결승전에서 큰 실수를 했다.
- ③ 결승전에서 패배한 사실을 할아버지에게 알리지 않았다.
- ④ 할아버지로부터 체스가 주는 교훈에 관하여 들었다.
- ⑤ 어렸을 때 할아버지의 체스 게임을 즐겨 봤다.

[40~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019년 7월

(A)

It was a damp evening when I landed in Kuching, the capital city of Sarawak in Malaysia. I was a 19-year-old Dubai-raised kid away from home for the first time to start my undergraduate studies in mechanical engineering. I pushed my luggage and headed to the airport exit to find a grey van with the name of my university on the side and a man in the driver's seat. (a) He was my driver, I assumed, and I was right.

(B)

The man was taken aback and so was my driver. Then I looked down at (b) his hands to see that he was holding a travel pouch. He gave me the pouch. It contained my passport, return tickets, as well as cash and letters for the university. I had left it behind on the trolley at the airport, and this man had been trying to return it to me ever since we had left the airport.

(C)

Not long into our journey, the lights of the car behind flashed at us. This continued more aggressively and my driver started to panic. A flurry of honks and flashes followed, so (c) he pulled over to the roadside in a well-lit area. My heart was pounding but I tried to put on a brave face as the man from the car emerged and made his way to my side of the van. As he reached my window, I lowered it and tried to force a smile. He reached into the van and I let out a loud "Whoa!"

(D)

As we left the airport, the driver began talking to me; he told me that I was the last of the new students he had to pick up that day. He shared information with me about the city and its people and what I should see and do. As I am a driving enthusiast myself, we started talking about cars and driving in Dubai and (d) his accounts of driving in Kuching. He then went on to list (e) his experiences of road rage, and by the time he had finished, I had made up my mind to be very passive on the roads.

40. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

42. 앞글의 'I'에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 학업을 위해 집을 떠나왔다.
- ② 잃어버린 여권을 되찾지 못했다.
- ③ 뒤차에서 내린 사람이 다가올 때 심장이 두근거렸다.
- ④ 운전사로부터 Kuching에 관한 정보를 얻었다.
- ⑤ 운전하는 것을 매우 좋아한다.

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2019학년도 6평

(A)

Princess, a solid Boxer, had been given to Rita when she was ten weeks old, and Rita immediately bonded with (a) her, petting her, feeding her, teaching her basic commands, and letting her sleep on Rita's bed. The two were always together and within arm's reach. The only time they were apart was when Rita was learning to swim. Princess had a fear of water that was so extreme that she couldn't even touch the water.

* Boxer: 복서(개의 한 품종)

(B)

Upon hearing Rita's cry, her mother rushed to the railing, shouting for help, from the entrance of the store a hundred feet or so away. Princess was looking at the water and trembling in fear. (b) She stood there staring at the water — the one thing that had nearly taken her life. Her love for Rita overpowered her fear and she leapt out through the same open space in the railing and plunged into the water. Once in the water, Princess quickly found Rita and slowly dragged her to the shore to her grateful mother.

(C)

Princess' fears stemmed from her puppyhood when (c) she almost drowned twice. These early traumas made water the only thing that Princess truly feared. When (d) she came close to a body of water, she would try to pull back and seemed emotionally distressed. Would she ever be able to overcome this fear? She had a chance one late afternoon when Rita's mother took them to a shopping mall.

(D)

It was located along the edge of a lake and featured a wooden boardwalk which was built along the shore. While her mother headed to a store, Rita and Princess began to play on the boardwalk. Suddenly, a boy riding a bicycle slipped on the damp wooden surface, hitting Rita at an angle, which propelled her through an open section of the guard rail. (e) She let out a scream of pain and fear as she fell into the water. She then continued to cry for help and struggle to get out.

43. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Rita는 수영을 배울 때를 제외하고 Princess와 항상 함께했다.
- ② Princess가 사고를 당하자 Rita의 어머니는 도움을 요청했다.
- ③ Princess는 Rita에 대한 사랑으로 물에 대한 두려움을 극복했다.
- ④ Rita의 어머니는 Rita와 Princess를 쇼핑몰에 데려갔다.
- ⑤ Rita와 Princess는 호숫가 산책로에서 놀고 있었다.

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 3월

(A)

One day my father hired three young men to harvest the crop. At the end of the day (a) he gathered them around to pay them. “What do I owe you, John?” my dad asked the first young man he had hired. “Fifty-five dollars, Mr. Burres,” John said. Dad wrote him a check for fifty-five dollars. “What do I owe you, Michael?” (b) he asked the second young man who had worked the same number of hours as John. “You owe me seventy-five dollars,” Michael said.

(B)

Again my father was surprised. (c) He asked for clarification. “And how did you arrive at that figure?” The third young man, like the other two, had been hired for the same job and had put in equal time. “Well,” said Nathan, “I didn’t charge you for the lunch break since your wife prepared and served lunch. I didn’t have gas expenses since I came with my buddies. So the actual number of hours worked brings my pay to thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents.” My father wrote him out a check for one hundred dollars.

(C)

Dad then looked at the three young men — stricken silent by my father’s actions — all of whom were a bit bewildered by the differing amounts on their individual check. “I always pay a man his worth, boys. Where I come from we call that equal pay for equal worth.” (d) He looked benevolently at the three young men and in his typical fatherly style added, “The values in a man create the value of a man.”

(D)

With a look of surprise, my dad asked quietly, “How do you figure that, Michael?” “Oh,” said Michael, “I charge from the time I get into my car to drive to the job site, until the time I get back home, plus gas mileage and meal allowance.” “Meal allowance — even if we provide the meals?” my dad said. “Yup,” replied Michael. “I see,” said my dad, writing him a check for the seventy-five dollars (e) he requested. “And what about you, Nathan?” Dad inquired. “You owe me thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, Mr. Burres,” Nathan said.

46. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

48. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Burres 씨는 농작물 수확을 위해 젊은이들을 고용했다.
- ② Michael은 John보다 더 많은 품삯을 요구했다.
- ③ Nathan은 점심 식사를 제공받지 못했다.
- ④ 젊은이들은 수표에 적힌 액수를 보고 약간 어리둥절했다.
- ⑤ Michael은 일터로 가는 시간을 품삯 계산에 포함했다.

[49~51] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 4월

(A)

There once was a young blind girl named Cheryl, who lived with her parents and older sister. Her family tried their best to keep her happy despite their financial struggles. But her sister knew Cheryl still felt a sense of emptiness. Cheryl had a passion for music and sang beautifully, yearning to share (a) her gift with more than just her family. But she thought her dream would not come true

(B)

Cheryl was overjoyed and began to practice for her performance. The day of the festival came, and Cheryl arrived at the concert hall with her family. Cheryl could not see, but (b) she could sense the energy of the packed hall. Finally it was her turn to take her position on stage. Terrified, she hesitated to begin her song. But after everything her sister had done to give her this chance, (c) she knew she had to go on.

(C)

When Cheryl finished singing, the hall was silent for a moment before exploding into applause. She went back home, overwhelmed that her dream was now fulfilled. To add to it all, her sister had recorded the whole performance for her to listen to in the future. Whenever she needed some cheering up, Cheryl listened to the recording, and the thunderous applause acted as a balm for (d) her soul.

(D)

Cheryl's sister promised herself that one day she would make Cheryl's dream come true. She soon found an opportunity to do so. At the end of the school's annual festival, there was going to be a grand singing competition for students' families. Cheryl's sister applied for it on Cheryl's behalf, and she was accepted. (e) She went back home and broke the news to Cheryl. Thanks to her sister, Cheryl got the chance to sing in the festival.

49. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

51. 윗글의 Cheryl에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 가족의 재정적 어려움이 있었다.
- ② 가족과 함께 콘서트홀에 도착했다.
- ③ 노래 시작하기를 망설였다.
- ④ 노래를 끝낸 후 엄청난 박수를 받았다.
- ⑤ 노래 경연 대회에 직접 지원했다.

[52~54] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 6평

(A)

Fighting against the force of the water was a thrilling challenge. Sophia tried to keep herself planted firmly in the boat, paying attention to the waves crashing against the rocks. As the water got rougher, she was forced to paddle harder to keep the waves from tossing her into the water. Her friends Mia and Rebecca were paddling eagerly behind her to balance the boat. They were soaked from all of the spray. Mia shouted to Sophia, “Are you OK? Aren’t (a) you scared?”

* paddle: 노를 젓다

(B)

“You’ve got a good point. It’s a real advantage to graduate from college with the mindset of a daring adventurer,” Mia said. Rebecca quickly added, “That’s why I went to Mongolia before I started my first job out of college. Teaching English there for two months was a big challenge for me. But (b) I learned a lot from the experience. It really gave me the courage to try anything in life.” Listening to her friends, Sophia looked at (c) her own reflection in the water and saw a confident young woman smiling back at her.

(C)

“I’m great!” Sophia shouted back excitedly. Even though the boat was getting thrown around, the girls managed to avoid hitting any rocks. Suddenly, almost as quickly as the water had got rougher, the river seemed to calm down, and they all felt relaxed. With a sigh of relief, Sophia looked around. “Wow! What a wonderful view!” (d) she shouted. The scenery around them was breathtaking. Everyone was speechless. As they enjoyed the emerald green Rocky Mountains, Mia said, “No wonder rafting is the best thing to do in Colorado!”

(D)

Agreeing with her friend, Rebecca gave a thumbs-up. “Sophia, your choice was excellent!” she said with a delighted smile. “I thought you were afraid of water, though, Sophia,” Mia said. Sophia explained, “Well, I was before I started rafting. But I graduate from college in a few months. And, before I do, I wanted to do something really adventurous to test my bravery. I thought that if I did something completely crazy, it might give (e) me more confidence when I’m interviewing for jobs.” Now they could see why she had suggested going rafting.

52. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

54. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Mia와 Rebecca는 보트의 균형을 유지하려고 애썼다.
- ② Rebecca는 몽골에서 영어를 가르친 경험이 있다.
- ③ Sophia와 친구들이 함께 탄 보트는 바위에 부딪치지 않았다.
- ④ Sophia는 래프팅을 하기 전에는 물을 두려워했다.
- ⑤ Sophia는 용기를 시험할 모험을 대학 졸업 후에 하길 원했다.

[55~57] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 7월

(A)

Gayle Sayers was one of the best running backs the Chicago Bears ever had. He was black. In 1967, Sayers' teammate in the backfield was another great running back by the name of Brian Piccolo. Piccolo was white. Blacks and whites often played on the same professional teams, but these two athletes were different. They were roommates on away games, which was a first for race relations in professional football. Sayers had never had a close relationship with any white man before, except with George Halas, the head coach of the Bears. And Piccolo admitted that he had never really known a black person during (a) his lifetime. These two athletes became friends immediately and grew exceptionally close.

(B)

Sayers and Piccolo, and their wives, had made plans to sit together at the annual Professional Football Writers' Banquet in New York, where Gayle Sayers was to receive the George S. Halas award as "the most courageous player in professional football." By the time of the banquet, Piccolo was too sick to attend. When Sayers stood to receive (b) his award at the banquet, tears began to flow.

(C)

Sayers, choking through his tears, said, "You flatter me by giving me this award, but I tell you that I accept this award not for me, but for Brian Piccolo. However, Brian cannot be here tonight. He is too ill. But (c) he is a man who has more courage than any of us here tonight." Shortly after that memorable night, Brian Piccolo died. (d) His memory will forever be etched in the heart of Gayle Sayers. Piccolo and Sayers had cultivated more than a superficial, tough-guy relationship. Although tough and competitive men to the core, a true and caring love had developed between these two strong athletes.

* etch: 새기다

(D)

During the 1969 season, Brian Piccolo was diagnosed as having cancer. Although (e) he fought to play out the season, Piccolo was in the hospital more than he was on the playing field. It was during this time when Piccolo was battling his illness and fighting the daily depths of depression, that these two athletes shared a very special relationship. Frequently, Sayers flew to be at the bedside of his friend, as the cancer gripped Piccolo's weakened body tighter and tighter.

55. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

57. 앞글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 1967년에 Sayers와 Piccolo는 같은 팀 동료였다.
- ② Sayers와 Piccolo는 원정 경기 때 같은 방을 썼다.
- ③ Sayers와 Piccolo는 뉴욕에서 열리는 행사에 함께 참석하려 했다.
- ④ Piccolo는 Sayers가 상을 받기 전 세상을 떠났다.
- ⑤ Piccolo는 암 투병 중 우울증을 겪었다.

[58~60] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 9평

(A)

When Sally came back home from her photography class, she could hear Katie moving around, chopping things on a wooden cutting board. Wondering what her roommate was doing, (a) she ran to the kitchen. Sally watched Katie cooking something that looked delicious. But Katie didn't notice her because she was too focused on preparing for her cooking test the next day. She was trying to remember what her professor had said in class that day.

(B)

Katie, surprised by her roommate's words, turned her head to Sally and sighed, "I don't know. This is really hard." Stirring her sauce for pasta, Katie continued, "Professor Brown said that visual aspects make up a key part of a meal. My recipe seems good, but I can't think of any ways to alter the feeling of the final dish." Visibly frustrated, (b) she was just about to throw away all of her hard work and start again, when Sally suddenly stopped her.

(C)

"Wait! You don't have to start over. You just need to add some color to the plate." Being curious, Katie asked, "How can (c) I do that?" Sally took out a container of vegetables from the refrigerator and replied, "How about making colored pasta to go with (d) your sauce?" Smiling, she added, "It's not that hard, and all you need are brightly colored vegetables to make your pasta green, orange, or even purple." Katie smiled, knowing that now she could make her pasta with beautiful colors like a photographer.

(D)

In that class, Professor Brown said, "You have to present your food properly, considering every stage of the dining experience. Imagine you are a photographer." Recalling what the professor had mentioned, Katie said to herself, "We need to see our ingredients as colors that make up a picture." Sally could clearly see that Katie was having a hard time preparing for her cooking test. Trying to make (e) her feel better, Sally kindly asked, "Is there anything I can do to help?"

58. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

60. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Sally는 사진 수업 후 집으로 돌아왔다.
- ② Brown 교수님은 음식에서 시각적인 면이 중요하다고 말했다.
- ③ Sally는 냉장고에서 채소가 든 그릇을 꺼냈다.
- ④ Sally는 색깔 있는 파스타를 만드는 것이 어렵다고 말했다.
- ⑤ Katie는 요리 시험 준비에 어려움을 겪고 있었다.

[61~63] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2021년 10월

(A)

Mr. Green was startled by the sudden appearance in the doorway of a tall young man. His dark trench coat caught Mr. Green's attention. He was Jacob. He had grown a bit since Mr. Green last saw him and his demeanor was certainly different, but Mr. Green recognized the lost, insecure first grader (a) he had taught and loved many years ago. At that time, some children didn't have the privilege of a nurturing family.

* demeanor: 행동거지

(B)

Even after Jacob left first grade, he would return year after year, willing to give up his recess time to see Mr. Green. Jacob simply needed that unconditional acceptance. Family circumstances eventually took Jacob to another state, and with a heavy heart Mr. Green thought he would never see him again. (b) He was worried how life would treat Jacob. So, Mr. Green felt great relief and joy to see him standing in the doorway. He waved Jacob to come in.

(C)

Jacob was one of those children. In the first grade, (c) he required constant reassurance and redirection from his teachers. He often was unable or unwilling to participate or cooperate in the classroom. Mr. Green took the responsibility not only for Jacob's education, but for his social and emotional needs as well. Jacob quickly became one of (d) his favorites, and began to willingly engage in the process of learning.

(D)

Entering the classroom, Jacob greeted him back. His eyes darted around Mr. Green's classroom. Suddenly, with a laugh, he asked, "Do you still have that treasure chest for your students?" Mr. Green reached under (e) his desk to pull out the old treasure chest. Jacob began digging for his favorite candy. They sat down for conversation over the candies. Jacob must have eaten ten before he was finished. On the way out he gave Mr. Green both a hug and a look of gratitude. Both his stomach and his emotional "bucket" were filled.

61. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

63. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Green 선생님은 갑자기 나타난 젊은이를 보고 놀랐다.
- ② Jacob은 쉬는 시간을 포기하고 Green 선생님을 보러 왔다.
- ③ Jacob은 가정 형편 때문에 다른 주로 이사했다.
- ④ Jacob은 1학년 내내 수업에 열심히 참여했다.
- ⑤ Jacob은 자신이 좋아하는 사탕을 찾기 시작했다.

[64~66] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오. 2022학년도 수능

(A)

In the gym, members of the taekwondo club were busy practicing. Some were trying to kick as high as they could, and some were striking the sparring pad. Anna, the head of the club, was teaching the new members basic moves. Close by, her friend Jane was assisting Anna. Jane noticed that Anna was glancing at the entrance door of the gym. She seemed to be expecting someone. At last, when Anna took a break, Jane came over to (a) her and asked, “Hey, are you waiting for Cora?”

(B)

Cora walked in like a wounded soldier with bandages on her face and arms. Surprised, Anna and Jane simply looked at her with their eyes wide open. Cora explained, “I’m sorry I’ve been absent. I got into a bicycle accident, and I was in the hospital for two days. Finally, the doctor gave me the okay to practice.” Anna said excitedly, “No problem! We’re thrilled to have you back!” Then, Jane gave Anna an apologetic look, and (b) she responded with a friendly pat on Jane’s shoulder.

(C)

Anna answered the question by nodding uneasily. In fact, Jane knew what her friend was thinking. Cora was a new member, whom Anna had personally invited to join the club. Anna really liked (c) her. Although her budget was tight, Anna bought Cora a taekwondo uniform. When she received it, Cora thanked her and promised, “I’ll come to practice and work hard every day.” However, unexpectedly, she came to practice only once and then never showed up again.

(D)

Since Cora had missed several practices, Anna wondered what could have happened. Jane, on the other hand, was disappointed and said judgmentally, “Still waiting for her, huh? I can’t believe (d) you don’t feel disappointed or angry. Why don’t you forget about her?” Anna replied, “Well, I know most newcomers don’t keep their commitment to the club, but I thought that Cora would be different. She said she would come every day and practice.” Just as Jane was about to respond to (e) her, the door swung open. There she was!

64. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

66. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Anna는 신입 회원에게 태권도를 가르쳤다.
- ② Anna와 Jane은 Cora를 보고 놀라지 않았다.
- ③ Anna는 Cora에게 태권도 도복을 사 주었다.
- ④ Cora는 여러 차례 연습에 참여하지 않았다.
- ⑤ Anna는 Cora를 대다수의 신입 회원과 다를 것이라 생각했다.

2019년 7월 30번

1. 밑줄 친 a premature baby in an incubator가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of the world as a premature baby in an incubator. The baby's health status is extremely bad and her breathing, heart rate, and other important signs are tracked constantly so that changes for better or worse can quickly be seen. After a week, she is getting a lot better. On all the main measures, she is improving, but she still has to stay in the incubator because her health is still critical. Does it make sense to say that the infant's situation is improving? Yes. Absolutely. Does it make sense to say it is bad? Yes. Absolutely. Does saying "things are improving" imply that everything is fine, and we should all relax and not worry? No, not at all. Is it helpful to have to choose between bad and improving? Definitely not. It's both. That is how we must think about the current state of the world.

- ① having signs of getting better, but still not in good condition
- ② being in a dangerous situation with no hope to improve
- ③ lacking essential competence, not functioning properly
- ④ being expected to grow up and face a bright future
- ⑤ happening too early when no one is ready for it

2018년 10월 29번

2. 밑줄 친 We picked a bad year to have a good year가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

On August 12, 1994, major league baseball players went on strike, bringing baseball to a halt for the rest of the season. The strike, which lasted 235 days, ended in April of the next year when a federal judge issued an injunction against the club owners. Just before the strike, baseball was enjoying one of the most exciting seasons in many years. The lowly Montreal Expos were leading their league by six games, Tony Gwynn was enjoying a .400 batting average, and a number of ballplayers were having banner years. Just before the strike, the famed hitter Ken Griffey, Jr., was asked what he thought about the upcoming strike, especially since he and so many other ballplayers were doing so well. He replied: We picked a bad year to have a good year.

* injunction: (법원의) 명령

- ① We are disappointed with our personal records.
- ② For the strike, we are sacrificing a great season.
- ③ Rather than going on strike, we want to negotiate.
- ④ We consider the strike as an act of poor sportsmanship.
- ⑤ We admit there are different attitudes toward the strike.

2020학년도 수능 21번

3. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기함

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

2020년 4월 21번

4. 밑줄 친 The scent is like a flag pin이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Most insect communication is based on chemicals known as pheromones, with specialized glands releasing compounds to signal emergencies or signpost a route to food. Colony membership is marked by chemistry, as well. Although ants don't tell individuals apart by their personal aromas the way hamsters do, they do recognize each other as nest-mates — or as foreign — using an odor as a shared sign of identity. As long as an ant displays the correct emblem (as long as she smells right, which requires that she have the right combination of molecules known as hydrocarbons on her body), her colony-mates admit her as one of their own. The scent is like a flag pin, one that every ant must wear. An ant that shouldn't be there is quickly detected by her alien scent. Since ants have no white flag of surrender, more often than not the outsider is killed.

* gland: 분비샘 ** emblem: 상징

- ① Individuals appeal to their mate using their personal odor.
- ② Social classes within a group are marked by a different scent.
- ③ The size of the territory a group occupies is marked by scent.
- ④ Individuals disguise themselves with an alien aroma for survival.
- ⑤ Members of a group are identified by a shared distinctive smell.

2020년 3월 21번

5. 밑줄 친 live in the tightest echo chambers가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

What happens when students get the message that saying the wrong thing can get you in trouble? They do what one would expect: they talk to people they already agree with, keep their mouths shut about important topics in mixed company, and often don't bother even arguing with the angriest or loudest person in the room. The result is a group polarization that follows graduates into the real world. As the sociologist Diana C. Mutz discovered in her book *Hearing the Other Side*, those with the highest levels of education have the *lowest* exposure to people with conflicting points of view, while those who have not graduated from high school can claim the most diverse discussion mates. In other words, those most likely to live in the tightest echo chambers are those with the highest level of education. It should be the opposite, shouldn't it? A good education ought to teach citizens to actively seek out the opinions of intelligent people with whom they disagree, in order to prevent the problem of "confirmation bias."

- ① hear only the voices that strengthen their views
- ② have mixed feelings towards the academic world
- ③ find their followers from every corner of society
- ④ be responsive to emotional cues from their peers
- ⑤ blame educational systems for the social polarization

2021학년도 6평 21번

6. 밑줄 친 journey edges가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core at one time started out as journey edges. For example, retailers often boost sales with accompanying support such as assembly or installation services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission incomplete. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery, it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. Another example is the business-to-business service contracts that are layered on top of software sales. Maintenance, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself into a do-it-for-me solution originally resulted from exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 ** intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough to their core products
- ⑤ providing extra services beyond customers' primary purchase

2019학년도 6평 29번

7. 밑줄 친 None이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Here's an interesting thought. If glaciers started re-forming, they have a great deal more water now to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very much quicker. And if they did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but consider this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage fell twenty feet. The quake devastated 24,000 square miles of wilderness, much of it glaciated. And what effect did all this might have on Alaska's glaciers? None.

* slosh: 철벽철벽 튀다 ** devastate: 황폐시키다

- ① It would be of no use to try to destroy glaciers.
- ② The melting glaciers would drive the rise of the sea level.
- ③ The Alaskan wilderness would not be harmed by glaciers.
- ④ Re-forming glaciers would not spread over North America.
- ⑤ The causes of glacier re-formation would not include quakes.

2020년 10월 21번

8. 밑줄 친 boil a pot of water on medium heat가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Under-slept employees are not going to drive your business forward with productive innovation. Like a group of people riding stationary exercise bikes, everyone looks like they are pedaling, but the scenery never changes. The irony that employees miss is that when you are not getting enough sleep, you work less productively and thus need to work longer to accomplish a goal. This means you often must work longer and later into the evening, arrive home later, go to bed later, and need to wake up earlier, creating a negative feedback loop. Why try to boil a pot of water on medium heat when you could do so in half the time on high? People often tell me that they do not have enough time to sleep because they have so much work to do. Without wanting to be combative in any way whatsoever, I respond by informing them that perhaps the reason they still have so much to do at the end of the day is precisely because they do not get enough sleep at night.

- ① multitask beyond your limits
- ② work inefficiently for longer hours
- ③ give up your passion in your career
- ④ keep a healthy work-and-life balance
- ⑤ compare your accomplishments with others

2021학년도 수능 21번

9. 밑줄 친 the role of the 'lion's historians'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, 'Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter'. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the 'lion's historians'. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become 'wrongs'. It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

- ① uncovering the history of a species' biological evolution
- ② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
- ③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
- ④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
- ⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

2019년 4월 21번

10. 밑줄 친 everyone is no one이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many writers make the common mistake of being too vague when picturing a reader. When it comes to identifying a target audience, everyone is no one. You may worry about excluding other people if you write specifically for one individual. Relax — that doesn't necessarily happen. A well-defined audience simplifies decisions about explanations and word choice. Your style may become more distinctive, in a way that attracts people beyond the target reader. For example, Andy Weir wrote *The Martian* for science fiction readers who want their stories firmly grounded in scientific fact, and perhaps rocket scientists who enjoy science fiction. I belong to neither audience, yet I enjoyed the book. Weir was so successful at pleasing his target audience that they shared it widely and enthusiastically. Because Weir didn't try to cater to everyone, he wrote something that delighted his core audience. Eventually, his work traveled far beyond that sphere. It may be counterintuitive, but if you want to broaden your impact, tighten your focus on the reader.

- ① It is desirable to consider as broad a class of readers as possible.
- ② All readers want to buy best sellers regardless of their tastes.
- ③ A story can cause various reactions depending on its readers.
- ④ Trying to satisfy all readers leads to nobody's satisfaction.
- ⑤ To specifically target readers is harmful to fiction writers.

2020학년도 9평 21번

11. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of ‘cultural pollution’, ‘vulgarization’ and ‘phony-folk-cultures’. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

2020년 7월 21번

12. 밑줄 친 faulty storytelling이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In recent years I’ve come to see that, amazingly, the key to almost all of our problems is faulty storytelling, because it’s storytelling that *drives* the way we gather and spend our energy. I believe that stories — not the ones people tell us but the ones we tell ourselves — determine nothing less than our personal and professional destinies. And the most important story you will ever tell about yourself is the story you tell *to* yourself. So, you’d better examine your story, *especially* this one that’s supposedly the most familiar of all. “The most erroneous stories are those we think we know best — and therefore never scrutinize or question,” said paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould. Participate in your story rather than observing it from afar; make sure it’s a story that compels you. Tell yourself the right story — the rightness of which only *you* can really determine. If you’re finally living the story you want, then it needn’t — it shouldn’t and won’t — be an ordinary one. It can and will be extraordinary. After all, you’re not just the author of your story but also its main character, the hero. Heroes are never ordinary.

* scrutinize: 면밀히 조사하다 ** paleontologist: 고생물학자

- ① failing to live a self-determined life
- ② obsessing over the regrets of the past
- ③ not thinking we are the same as others
- ④ attributing someone else’s faults to ourselves
- ⑤ speaking ill of others by creating a false story

2019학년도 9평 21번

13. 밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

2019학년도 수능 21번

14. 밑줄 친 refining ignorance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not the explicit goal, the best science can really be seen as refining ignorance. Scientists, especially young ones, can get too obsessed with results. Society helps them along in this mad chase. Big discoveries are covered in the press, show up on the university’s home page, help get grants, and make the case for promotions. But it’s wrong. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. The highly respected physicist Enrico Fermi told his students that an experiment that successfully proves a hypothesis is a measurement; one that doesn’t is a discovery. A discovery, an uncovering — of new ignorance. The Nobel Prize, the pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, is awarded, not for a lifetime of scientific achievement, but for a single discovery, a result. Even the Nobel committee realizes in some way that this is not really in the scientific spirit, and their award citations commonly honor the discovery for having “opened a field up,” “transformed a field,” or “taken a field in new and unexpected directions.”

* pinnacle: 정점

- ① looking beyond what is known towards what is left unknown
- ② offering an ultimate account of what has been discovered
- ③ analyzing existing knowledge with an objective mindset
- ④ inspiring scientists to publicize significant discoveries
- ⑤ informing students of a new field of science

2020학년도 6평 21번

15. 밑줄 친 “Garbage in, garbage out”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many companies confuse activities and results. As a consequence, they make the mistake of designing a process that sets out milestones in the form of activities that must be carried out during the sales cycle. Salespeople have a genius for doing what's compensated rather than what's effective. If your process has an activity such as “submit proposal” or “make cold call,” then that's just what your people will do. No matter that the calls were to the wrong customer or went nowhere. No matter that the proposal wasn't submitted at the right point in the buying decision or contained inappropriate information. The process asked for activity, and activity was what it got. Salespeople have done what was asked for. “Garbage in, garbage out” they will delight in telling you. “It's not our problem, it's this dumb process.”

- ① In seeking results, compensation is the key to quality.
- ② Salespeople should join in a decision-making process.
- ③ Shared understanding does not always result in success.
- ④ Activities drawn from false information produce failure.
- ⑤ Processes focused on activities end up being ineffective.

2019년 10월 21번

16. 밑줄 친 put the proverbial cart before the horse가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Most people who try to slow down put the proverbial cart before the horse. They make dramatic, often costly changes in their lifestyle, only to encounter two disappointing results. First, they don't enjoy the changes they make. People who are temperamentally used to a fast-paced life quickly discover that a slower-paced life in the country all but drives them crazy. Their habitual, hectic thinking won't allow them to adjust the superficial changes they make. Second, lifestyle changes alone rarely make a real difference. You can rearrange the externals of your life in a radically different way, but you always take your thinking with you. If you are a hurried, rushed person in the city, you'll also be a hurried, rushed person in the country. To mend the problem, you should slow down your life from the inside out.

* temperamentally: 기질적으로

- ① reflect on themselves before looking at others
- ② try to heal their body by controlling their mind
- ③ expect to gain profits without making any efforts
- ④ are reluctant to adapt to the fast-paced modern life
- ⑤ change their life's externals, not the way of thinking

2021학년도 9평 21번

17. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

2019년 3월 30번

18. 밑줄 친 not surgeons가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Even though the first successful appendectomy was said to have been performed by a British army surgeon in 1735, it wasn't until the 1880s that the procedure was described in medical journals and taught in medical schools. It was a welcome solution to an age-old disease and, by the turn of the century, was becoming so popular that many surgeons in Europe and America made a reasonable amount of money. Shortly before he died in 1902, the German physician-turned-politician Rudolf Virchow was asked, "Is it true that a human being can survive without an appendix?" Even though he had not practiced medicine for many years, Virchow stayed in touch with developments in the field. Aware of the increasing popularity of the procedure, he wittily remarked: Human beings, yes, but not surgeons.

* appendectomy: 충수[맹장] 절제술 ** appendix: 충수, 맹장

- ① Not all surgeons can perform appendectomy.
- ② Appendectomy remains much to be improved.
- ③ The role of the appendix has been a mystery.
- ④ Surgeons rely on appendectomy for their living.
- ⑤ Surgeons are not willing to have their appendix removed.

2021년 3월 21번

19. 밑줄 친 last in, first out이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success less likely for new innovations and startups trying to disrupt the *status quo*. The fact is, successfully changing long-term user habits is exceptionally rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals habituated to new behaviors tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO — “last in, first out.”

* boon: 요긴한 것 ** regress: 되돌아가다

- ① The behavior witnessed first is forgotten first.
- ② Almost any behavior tends to change over time.
- ③ After an old habit breaks, a new one is formed.
- ④ The habit formed last is the hardest to get rid of.
- ⑤ The habit most recently acquired disappears soonest.

2021년 4월 21번

20. 밑줄 친 the mind's eye is blind가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

All any neuron in the brain ever “sees” is that some change occurred in the firing patterns of its upstream peers. It cannot tell whether such change is caused by an external disturbance or by the brain’s constant self-organized activity. Thus, neurons located in networks of other neurons do not “know” what the brain’s sensors are sensing; they simply respond to their upstream inputs. In other words, the neurons have no way of relating or *comparing* their spikes to anything else because they only receive retinal correspondences or processed “representations” of the sensory input. But establishing correspondences without knowing the rules by which those correspondences are constructed is like comparing Mansi words with Khanty words when we understand neither language. Only after we have defined the vocabulary of one language can we understand the corresponding meaning of words in the other. Similarly, without further information, sensory neurons can attach no meaning whatsoever to their spikes. Put simply, the mind’s eye is blind.

* spike: 전기 신호 ** retinal: 망막의

- ① The brain sees only by linking imagination and experience.
- ② Neurons respond to sensory input without understanding it.
- ③ Signals carried by neurons cannot be explained in experiments.
- ④ The brain stops imagining scenes and starts storing visual data.
- ⑤ Some visual inputs do not always need the brain for their processing.

2022학년도 6평 21번

21. 밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail *two hours ago...*!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

- ① following an innovative course of action
- ② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
- ③ completing challenging work without mistakes
- ④ removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
- ⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

2021년 7월 21번

22. 밑줄 친 innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of innovation is how unpopular it is, for all the lip service we pay to it. Despite the abundant evidence that it has transformed almost everybody's lives for the better in innumerable ways, the kneejerk reaction of most people to something new is often worry, sometimes even disgust. Unless it is of obvious use to ourselves, we tend to imagine the bad consequences that might occur far more than the good ones. And we throw obstacles in the way of innovators, on behalf of those with a vested interest in the status quo: investors, managers and employees alike. History shows that innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot, but quick to regrow if conditions allow.

* kneejerk: 반사적인 ** status quo: 현 상태

- ① Innovation comes from the need for solving deficiency.
- ② Innovative people are usually very sensitive to criticism.
- ③ Innovation is often faced with disapproval and opposition.
- ④ A single misstep in planning could ruin innovation entirely.
- ⑤ Innovative ideas need a series of revision and refinement.

2022학년도 9평 21번

23. 밑줄 친 Flicking the collaboration light switch가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Flicking the collaboration light switch is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be — or appear to be — isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse — if not quite mature — ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

* intermittent: 간헐적인

- ① breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
- ② having people stop working together and start working individually
- ③ encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
- ④ shaping environments where higher productivity is required
- ⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

2021년 10월 21번

24. 밑줄 친 we have "confusion at the frontier"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Two independent research groups have discovered that we have "confusion at the frontier" when we search the Internet. Adrian Ward, a psychologist at the University of Texas, found that engaging in Internet searches increased people's cognitive self-esteem, their sense of their own ability to remember and process information. Moreover, people who searched the Internet for facts they didn't know and were later asked where they found the information often misremembered and reported that they had known it all along. Many of them completely forgot ever having conducted the search. They gave themselves the credit instead of the Internet. In a different set of studies, researchers found that those who had searched the Internet to answer specific questions rated their ability to answer unrelated questions as higher than those who had not. The act of searching the Internet and finding answers to one set of questions caused the participants to increase their sense that they knew the answers to all questions, including those whose answers they had not researched.

- ① we tend to overestimate our knowledge and ability
- ② we are prone to putting off making final decisions
- ③ we often forget how easily we lose our self-esteem
- ④ we are overwhelmed by a vast amount of information
- ⑤ we strive to distinguish false information from the truth

2022학년도 수능 21번

25. 밑줄 친 whether to make ready for the morning commute or not이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists have no special purchase on moral or ethical decisions; a climate scientist is no more qualified to comment on health care reform than a physicist is to judge the causes of bee colony collapse. The very features that create expertise in a specialized domain lead to ignorance in many others. In some cases lay people — farmers, fishermen, patients, native peoples — may have relevant experiences that scientists can learn from. Indeed, in recent years, scientists have begun to recognize this: the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment includes observations gathered from local native groups. So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. It needs to be very *particular*. Blind trust will get us into at least as much trouble as no trust at all. But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, in effect not knowing whether to make ready for the morning commute or not.

* lay: 전문가가 아닌 ** paralyze: 마비시키다 *** commute: 통근

- ① questionable facts that have been popularized by non-experts
- ② readily applicable information offered by specialized experts
- ③ common knowledge that hardly influences crucial decisions
- ④ practical information produced by both specialists and lay people
- ⑤ biased knowledge that is widespread in the local community

MEMO

MEMO

1. 필자의 주장

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

2. 요지 추론

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

3. 주제 추론

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

4. 제목 추론

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

5. 빈칸 추론(1) - 어휘, 짧은 어구

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

6. 빈칸 추론(2) - 긴 어구, 문장

1	②	2	⑤	3	①	4	①	5	②
6	①	7	②	8	④	9	①	10	①
11	③	12	①	13	①	14	①	15	①
16	⑤	17	⑤	18	②	19	①	20	②
21	③	22	②	23	①	24	①	25	①
26	②	27	④	28	⑤	29	⑤	30	⑤
31	①	32	③	33	②	34	④	35	③
36	②	37	⑤	38	②	39	①	40	④
41	④	42	②	43	②	44	④	45	①
46	②	47	②	48	②	49	①	50	⑤
51	②	52	②	53	④	54	②	55	②
56	⑤	57	②	58	①	59	④	60	②
61	①	62	②	63	⑤	64	①	65	②

7. 무관한 문장 찾기

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

8. 문장 배열

1	③	2	②	3	②	4	③	5	③
6	③	7	③	8	④	9	④	10	②
11	②	12	⑤	13	⑤	14	②	15	③
16	②	17	③	18	②	19	②	20	⑤
21	②	22	⑤	23	⑤	24	⑤	25	⑤
26	⑤	27	⑤	28	④	29	⑤	30	⑤
31	③	32	⑤	33	②	34	③	35	①
36	⑤	37	②	38	⑤	39	⑤	40	②
41	③	42	⑤	43	②	44	⑤		

9. 주어진 문장 위치 파악

1	④	2	④	3	③	4	④	5	④
6	④	7	③	8	③	9	③	10	④
11	④	12	④	13	②	14	⑤	15	④
16	②	17	⑤	18	③	19	②	20	②
21	①	22	③	23	③	24	④	25	②
26	③	27	②	28	⑤	29	④	30	③
31	⑤	32	④	33	②	34	⑤	35	⑤
36	④	37	④	38	⑤	39	④	40	⑤
41	⑤	42	④						

10. 문단 요약

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

11. 장문의 이해 - 단일지문

1	③	2	④	3	⑤	4	①	5	①
6	④	7	①	8	③	9	④	10	⑤
11	④	12	⑤	13	①	14	④	15	③
16	③	17	③	18	②	19	⑤	20	④
21	④	22	③	23	③	24	⑤	25	②
26	④	27	②	28	③	29	①	30	⑤
31	⑤	32	④	33	①	34	④	35	①
36	④	37	③	38	②	39	⑤	40	④
41	②	42	⑤	43	⑤	44	⑤	45	②
46	③								

12. 장문의 이해 - 복합지문

1	③	2	⑤	3	④	4	⑤	5	②
6	③	7	②	8	⑤	9	②	10	⑤
11	②	12	②	13	②	14	④	15	⑤
16	③	17	③	18	⑤	19	④	20	⑤
21	④	22	⑤	23	⑤	24	④	25	④
26	③	27	③	28	⑤	29	②	30	④
31	④	32	③	33	③	34	③	35	⑤
36	⑤	37	④	38	⑤	39	③	40	⑤
41	②	42	②	43	③	44	⑤	45	②
46	④	47	⑤	48	③	49	④	50	⑤
51	⑤	52	③	53	②	54	⑤	55	④
56	②	57	④	58	④	59	①	60	④
61	②	62	③	63	④	64	③	65	③
66	②								

13. 의미 추론

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

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.