

1. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 01

My name is Susan and I work in the accounting department. I happened to hear 1)[① what ②that] you are looking to promote someone within our company to the position of manager of the accounting department, and I felt a need 2)[① writing ②to write] you this letter. I think Victoria Kimball, my department colleague, is an ideal candidate for the position, She is always on time, she never leaves early, and she does excellent work 3)[① during ②while] she is here. It is obvious to both me and the rest of our colleagues that she has a natural talent for what 4)[①she does ② does she]. Her clients love her and so do we. She is always quick to help with whatever we need no matter what 5)[①it is ② is it]. She is a fantastic employee and deserves the position. You would not regret 6)[① to choose ②choosing] her. As you are thinking about 7)[① which ②who] might best fit into the position, I hope you will consider Victoria.

2. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 02

You took a month-long leave of absence; 1)[①starting ② start] from November 20th, 2019 to December 20th, 2019. As it was a monthlong leave, it was obviously a part of your duties to hand over your work to your team members Hence, it was very 2)[①disappointing ② disappointed] to discover that you went on the leave without giving them any information about the projects 3)[①that ② what] you were handling . In turn, your carelessness led to unfortunate delays in the projects. We are sure that you are aware that 4)[①during ② while] one's absence from work, the company cannot afford to put any work on hold; As you know, any work loss because of a failure to hand over work is a serious problem. This letter is the final warning regarding your irresponsible behavior. Failure to fulfill your duties in the future will not 5)[①be tolerated ② tolerate] and will result in us taking more severe action.

3. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 03

My name is David Lee and I'm a third-year chemistry major at Arizona State University. While 1)[①completing ② completed] both my introductory and upper level coursework, I've developed a passion for science and am extremely 2)[① interesting ②interested] in pursuing independent research as an undergraduate. Personally, I am especially interested in nanotechnology. Recently I read your 2017 papers on the potential applications of graphene, and became fascinated by your work In particular, I found it amazing 3)[① what ②that] graphene can be utilized to make flexible, transparent solar cells that can turn virtually any surface into a source of electrical power. If possible, I would 4)[①be honored ② honor] to work on a long-term project in your lab. Would you be interested in including me as part of your research team?. My resume is 5)[① attaching ②attached] in case you are interested. I look forward to 6)[① hear ②hearing] from you.

4. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 04

We would like to express our deepest gratitude for considering AGL as your insurance provider. You have made a wise choice, and your business is very important to us. Unfortunately, however, we are afraid 1)[①to inform ② informing] you that your insurance policy application cannot 2)[①be approved ② approve] at the moment. The type of policy you applied for 3)[①isn't ② doesn't] available right now. Currently we are working on bringing that policy back. Therefore, we are keeping your application on hold for future reference and further processing when your preferred policy becomes available again. If you would prefer 4)[①not to ② to not] wait for approval and would like us to remove your application from our system, please let us 5)[① to know ②know]. We hope that you will still consider taking out a policy with us when it becomes available. We appreciate your patience and understanding on this matter.

5. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 01

I was once out in the foothills of the Absaroka Mountains near my home in southern Montana when I saw a front of windy and snowy weather coming toward me. 1) [① Because ② Because of] the open nature of that part of the upper Yellowstone River Valley, I was able to see the storm coming from a long distance away, but I was so far out on an exposed hillside 2) [① that ② what] I wasn't able to make it to cover before the blizzard hit. The slope where I was hiking was vegetated only with grass and sagebrush, so I started for a north-facing and timbered slope a mile or so away. 3) [① Because ② Because of] the bare hillside was steep and already snow covered, the going was slow, so I didn't make it off the slippery slope before the blizzard hit. The wind hit with such force 4) [① what ② that] I couldn't stand upright, and there was so much falling and blowing snow that I couldn't see much either. All I could do for some period of time 5) [① were ② was] to crouch down and wait.

6. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 02

My first morning in New York, I put on my girl-writer dress and heels and went to meet my editor, 1) [① looking ② looked] forward to a promising day. I figured we would start editing together that very morning, and then he could give me the last of the advance. It would turn out 2) [① that ② which] I had bounced back from this devastating setback and that truth and beauty had once again triumphed. Everyone would be so 3) [① shocked ② shocking] to hear that this book had almost been thrown away. But my hopes were shattered when my editor said, "I'm sorry". I looked at him quizzically. "I am so, so sorry," he said. "But it still doesn't work". I sat there staring at him as if his face were melting. I kept 4) [① touching ② to touch] my forehead, the way you pat your head to make sure your hair is okay. Then I started to cry and told him I had to go right that very second. He told me to phone him the next day. I said I would, although I had no intention of actually 5) [① done ② doing] so.

7. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 03

In those more hopeful and innocent days there was 1)[① many ②much] to enjoy about being newly a queen — not only that I 2)[①had survived ② had been survived] against the odds to inherit. I still remember the sensation of the royal white fur collar around my neck. I put my cheek to it and the fur seemed strangely warm against my skin. The grand garment smelt faintly of beeswax and the softest leather. Unable to resist, I buried my features in it and laughed with delight. It was thrilling to know 3)[① what ②that] such luxury was mine. My ladies laughed with me, equally delighted. They could not wear the elegant clothes and jewelry that as queen I wore even a queen with her hair as yet 4)[①unbrushed ② unbrushing], but their circumstances as my attendants 5)[①were ② was] vastly better now that I was queen.

8. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 04

About three months ago, my sister was having problems with her daughter, Amy, so my sister and I decided to have Amy move in with my family. We thought she could benefit from a change of environment. Sadly, almost instantly, my relationship with Amy started to fall apart. She tried 1)[①to verbalize ② verbalizing] her need for limits and boundaries in the home and for time spent alone together. However, our conversations quickly spiraled out of control. Instead of remaining supportive of her when she would get 2)[① exciting ②excited], I minimized her feelings by telling her to grow up. I expected her to understand the cause of her fears. Also, I expected her to magically allow herself 3)[①to be ② being] a part of a loving family. It wasn't that simple for her, and I should not have reacted to Amy's emotions. She needed a safe space to calm down, but I didn't give her 4)[①that ② what] and didn't listen to her better. I should have respected her perspective and demonstrated that I was understanding of her fears. I should have allowed her 5)[① adjusting ②to adjust] to sharing space with my family.

9. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 01

You are much more than just a list of your accomplishments. It's not only 1)[①what ②that] you do, but how you do it that counts in the real scorebook of your life. 2)[① Make ②Making] the spectacular diving catch says more about you than the "out" that is recorded in the scorebook. It says you have game. It says you give 110%. Every performance in your life 3)[① become ②becomes] a choice you have to make. Will you do just enough to get by, letting the ball drop in front of you for a base hit?. Or will you push yourself to perform like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball?. Your special effort will 4)[①be recorded ②record] in the minds and memories of the others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect 5)[①that ② what] come from knowing that you gave your very best — even if you don't end up 6)[① to make ②making] the catch. That's the stuff of legends.

10. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 02

Irrational acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we admire most in others 1)[① is ②are] their emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone inspire romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series Lonesome Dove was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers shared a life together 2)[①that ② what] eventually led them from Texas to Montana, 3)[① which ②where] they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally return the body to Texas; an incredible sacrifice. From rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where 4)[①he was ② was he] buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought his promise was foolish. They pressured him 5)[① ship ②to ship] the boy to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have lost 6)[①its ② their] charm.

11. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 03

Ideas or theories about human nature 1)[①have ② has] a unique place in the sciences. We don't have to worry 2)[① what ②that] the cosmos will be changed by our theories about the cosmos. The planets really don't care what we think or how we theorize about them. But we do have to worry that human nature will 3)[① change ②be changed] by our theories of human nature. Forty years ago, the distinguished anthropologist Clifford Geertz said that human beings are "unfinished animals". 4)[①What ② Which] he meant is that it is human nature to have a human nature that is very much the product of the society that surrounds us. That human nature is more 5)[① creating ②created] than discovered. We "design" human nature, by designing the institutions within which people 6)[①live ② live in]. So we must ask ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

12. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 04

Near my old office building, the window of a shoe store advertised the generous offer of a free shoe shine. I walked by this store dozens of times and thought nothing of it. One day, though, with my shoes 1)[①looking ② look] a little scuffed and some time on my hands, I decided to avail myself of this small bounty. After my shine, I offered the shoeshine man a tip. He 2)[①refused ② was refused]. Free was free, he said. I climbed down from the chair feeling distinctly indebted. "How could this guy shine my shoes," I thought, "and expect nothing?". So I did 3)[①what ② which] I suspect most people who take the offer do — I looked around for something to buy. I had to even the score, somehow. Since I didn't need shoes, I found 4)[①myself ② me] mindlessly looking at shoe trees, laces, and polish. Finally, I quietly walked out of the store empty-handed and uneasy. Even though I had managed 5)[①to escape ② escaping] from the store, I was sure many others were not so fortunate.

13. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 01

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it 1)[①is ②being] in the 2)[①surrounding ②surrounded] culture. All professions 3)[①observing ②observe] their distinctive ways. 4)[①What ②Which] appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and 5)[①puts ②put] them in an appropriate frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before 6)[①done ②doing] a surgical procedure. While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the advent of modern germicides, its traditional role in 7)[①preparing ②prepare] the surgical team for a delicate procedure is undeniable. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very seldom do they discover something wrong. But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard 8)[①safe ②safely] to their destinations.

14. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 02

From 1)[①which ②what] I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent in his misguided belief 2)[①that ②what] dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. "I'll keep 3)[①criticized ②criticizing] you until your attitude and motivation improve!". In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and 4)[①discouraging ②discourages] him or her from 5)[①want ②wanting] to hear 6)[①what ②that] the father has to say and from doing 7)[①that ②what] the father wants him or her to do. The paternal criticism is offensive, not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father 8)[①contaminates ②contaminating] his connection with his teenager by provoking his or her increased resentment and dislike. "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, which is all he really cares about!". As a performance coach, a father would be far better 9)[①serving ②served] by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of dissatisfaction will cause improvement.

15. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 03

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly 1)[①feeling ②feels] strange and foreign. yet other people react to 2)[①which ②that] uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to 3)[①make ②making] the police officer 4)[①feel ②feeling] a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role that goes with it. This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of 5)[①to behave ②behaving], and communicate clearly to other people 6)[①what ②that] function 7)[①what ②that] person is expected to perform. Our dress and appearance are a sort of uniform as well, whether we like it or not. They are very powerful statements to other people about what to 8)[①expecting ②expect] from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about 9)[①what ②which] to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

16. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 04

While individualism 1)[①giving ②gives] strength, it also can create a weakness if not 2)[①moderated ②to moderate] by involvement with others — family, friends, and society. Pure individualism may lead to a philosophy of convenience and a lack of participation in or appreciation of the civic and social process. This limits personal growth, mutes gaining leadership skills and traits, and 3)[①deprive ②deprives] one of the true contexts of life that is the reality model of one's mind. The biggest problem the world now has is 4)[①what ②that] we do not interact personally much anymore. Our technology removes some of reality and 5)[①replaces ②replace] it with perception, relativity, and inherent self-interest often pushing us to convenience. We look at the world as centered upon us and 6)[①give ②gives] ourselves undue influence on the reality of events. We need to move into a position of not thinking the world rotates around us but how we fit into the world. This is the concept of context.

17. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 05

By taking a conscious interest in your brain and how it 1)[①works ②work], and by consciously 2)[①trying ②try] some of the techniques that follow, you can acquire a variety of useful mental skills. It isn't really very difficult, but it won't happen by accident. The prevalence of negative thinking, fuzzy and illogical thinking, and rigid thinking in our society 3)[①proving ②proves] 4)[①that ②what] fact that these higher-level thinking skills do not come naturally. A cross section of our society represents the "average" level of thinking skill — the level one might expect of a large number of people who have never thought very much about thinking. To move beyond the level of average thinking, you must think about thinking. You must pay attention to how your brain works, and you must experiment with new techniques. Once you do 5)[①that ②what], you will 6)[①clearly ②clear] see the value of it.

18. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 06

The term statistical significance is an unfortunate choice of words. But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to 1)[①appear ②appearing] in reports. It 2)[①refers ②referred] to the fact 3)[①what ②that] the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a similar manner. But too many people 4)[①to hear ②hear] the phrase "statistically significant" and 5)[①assume ②assuming] it also 6)[①suggests ②suggesting] 7)[①what ②that] the results are significantly important. That may or may not be true. Instead, think of the term as suggesting that you would expect to find the same results 95 out of 100 times if a study is replicated in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. True significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to ensure 8)[①that ②what] it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

19. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 07

The survival of wilderness — of places 1)[①that ②what] we do not change, where we allow the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous — is necessary. Our sanity probably requires it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know 2)[①that ②what] they exist. And I would argue that we do not need just the great public wildernesses, but millions of small private or semiprivate ones. Every farm should have one; wildernesses can occupy corners of factory grounds and city lots — places where nature 3)[①given ②is given] a free hand, where no human work 4)[①is done ②done], where people go only as guests. These places function, I think, whether we intend them to or not, as sacred groves — places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well 5)[①what ②that] goes on there, but because we do not.

20. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 08

Facing your difficulty head-on is the first positive step in the process of 1)[①fixing ②fix] it. Your promotion went to someone else — now what?. Face it directly. There must be a reason why your boss 2)[①to select ②selected] the other person. Get your hurt and anger under control and 3)[①going ②go] find out why you didn't get the promotion. 4)[①Ask ②To ask] your boss 5)[①what ②that] you need to do to improve yourself so you'll 6)[①be considered ②consider] more seriously next time. If you have just learned 7)[①that ②what] you have a health problem, face it squarely and intelligently. What is the best treatment?. Ask the top specialists for their advice. Follow the remedies they prescribe. If some project you are working hard to finish on time encounters severe problems, 8)[①to examine ②examine] the difficulty as a scientist would. What caused the problem?. What are the options?. Try to discover the best ways of dealing with the realities you face, focus on 9)[①which ②what] will be most beneficial, then act accordingly.

21. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 01

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically 1) [①pleased ②pleasing]. Ideally, a piano should 2) [①be placed ②place] on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also 3) [①be avoided ②avoid]. Instruments 4) [①that ②what] are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should 5) [①be protected ②protect] with a water proof cover from possible water damage. 6) [①Finding ②Find] the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

22. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 02

Power, 1) [①to consider ②considered] by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not necessary for sadness. Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. 2) [①Think ②Thinking] of a person as sad 3) [①makes ②making] us 4) [①to see ②see] them as weaker and more submissive. Anger, not sadness, is 5) [①to associate ②associated] with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and 6) [①confronting ②confront] challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, feeling that change is possible and 7) [①that ②what] they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling powerless to make change.

23. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 03

Sadly enough, some of us have 1)[①distorting ②distorted] lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we 2)[①grew ②grow] up in different systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. Many of us believe 3)[①what ②that] only a few of us experience true happiness. Most believe attaining true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to win it. Or maybe some of us believe in “works of righteousness” — a theology 4)[①what ②that] says if you work hard enough at anything, you will receive what you work for. Any one of these theories of happiness is born of the philosophy 5)[①that ②what] happiness is scarce. Looking around our world right now I would have to agree 6)[①that ②what] true happiness is in short supply. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen’s teeth.

24. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 04

The causes and consequences of war may have more to 1)[①doing ②do] with pathology than with politics, more to do with irrational pressures of pride and pain than with rational calculations of advantage and profit. There is a Washington story, perhaps apocryphal, that the military intellectuals in the Pentagon conducted an experiment in 2)[①which ②what] they fed data 3)[①derived ②to derive] from the events of the summer of 1914 into a computer and that, after weighing and 4)[①digesting ②digest] the evidence, the machine assured its users that there was no danger of war. 5)[①What ②Which] this “proves,” if anything, is that computers are more rational than men; it also suggests 6)[①that ②what] if there is a root cause of human conflict and of the power drive of nations, it lies not in hopes of economic development, historical forces, or the workings of the balance of power, but in the ordinary hopes and fears of the human mind.

25. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 01

1)[①Age ②Aging] is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages 2)[①are ②is] drastically increased so 3)[①what ②that] older member of society can continue to 4)[①contributing ②contribute] to the workforce (an economic imperative that has many economic benefits), the working-age population falls at the same time as the percentage of dependent elders increases. As the population ages and there 5)[①is ②are] fewer young adults, purchases of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and appliances decrease. In addition, fewer people are likely to 6)[①take ②taking] entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to 7)[①preserve ②be preserved] the assets they need to retire comfortably rather than set up new businesses. This is somewhat balanced by people retiring and drawing down their accumulated savings, which in total lowers savings and investment rates.

26. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 02

During the 1890s Richard Henry was caretaker of Resolution Island in remote Fiordland on the west coast of New Zealand's South Island. A keen naturalist, he 1)[①noting ②noted] with concern the impact on native birds of the arrival of recently 2)[①introducing ②introduced] stoats as they 3)[①invaded ②were invaded] this last corner of New Zealand. In a desperate attempt to protect populations of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island. 4)[①Unfortunately ②Unfortunate], Resolution was too close to the mainland and stoats invaded in 1900. Thus, Henry's efforts were in vain. Nevertheless, the technique of isolating species in danger on predator-free islands 5)[①what ②that] may or may not have been 6)[①occupied ②occupying] by the species in the past became a vital tool to prevent extinctions from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

27. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 03

Genes give 1)[①to us ②us] the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are 2) [①purposefully ②purposeful]. It is our job as supportive adults to find a constructive purpose. This does not mean 3)[①what ②that] we should view violent behavior as 4)[①resourcefully ②resourceful]; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a positive resource (e.g, Violent behavior may exemplify an eagerness to take control, an ability to 5)[①responding ②respond] authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). As yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would signify value. For example, “Your refusal to be 6)[①victimized ②victimizing] will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature”. This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it validates the child’s world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

28. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 04

Managing relationships is a value 1)[①that ②what] represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people 2)[①involving ②involved] in a person’s social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they 3)[①typical ②typically] consider the needs, preferences and feelings of those people related to 4)[①what ②that], how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences are often 5)[①compromised ②compromising] to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who adopts the role of the ‘household food manger’ is typically very 6)[①attentively ②attentive] to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must negotiate ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships contribute to constructing family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are primary considerations in food choice.

29. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 01

Kate Seredy 1)[①was born ②born] in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her 2) [①develop ②will develop] an appreciation for books. After high school she 3)[①earning ②earned] an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She 4)[①served ②was served] as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later 5)[①influenced ②influencing] her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increase, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, *The Good Master*, after an editor 6) [①suggesting ②suggested] she try writing about her childhood in Hungary. Seredy won the Newbery Medal in 1938 for *The White Stag*, a book based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

30. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 02

Eastern cottontails are the most 1)[①commonly ②common] rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is derived from their short, rounded tails, 2)[①which ②that] have white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, 3) [①which ②what] rely on their speed to 4)[①outrunning ②outrun] predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, 5)[①blend ②blending] into their surroundings. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north breeding is restricted to summer. Males 6)[①fighting ②fight] to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

31. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 03

Born on February 9, 1874, Amy Lowell was the last of the five children of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, who 1)[①residing ②resided] in a mansion on a ten-acre estate in Brookline, Massachusetts. Privately schooled in Boston until the age of seventeen, Lowell 2)[①learning ②learned] little of literature during her formal education. She fostered her literary interests by reading in the extensive library at home and at the Boston Athenaeum. Although Lowell dabbled in verse from an early age, it was a chance encounter with Leigh Hunt's *Imagination and Fancy* in her father's collection 3)[①that ②what] inspired her serious interest in poetry. During this same interval she 4)[①discovered ②was discovered] the poetry of John Keats, whose work would profoundly influence her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong appreciation of Keats's writings, especially their correlation of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, 5)[①publishing ②published] in the last year of her life.

32. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 04

On March 20, 1883, Jan Matzeliger (1852-1889) 1)[①patenting ②patented] the first successful shoe-lasting machine. Matzeliger 2)[①was born ②born] in Surinam of a Dutch father who was an engineer and a black mother who was Surinamese and probably came from West Africa. He left Surinam in 1871 and 3)[①become ②became] a sailor on an East Indian ship. Matzeliger settled in Philadelphia for a while, holding odd jobs until he moved to Boston in 1876. The next year he settled in nearby Lynn, Massachusetts. There he 4)[①developed ②was developed] his device while working in a shoe factory. The machine increased productivity as much as fourteen times over hand methods and led to concentration in the industry. Matzeliger continued to work on the machine to improve its quality, and 5)[①was received ②received] a patent for a third and improved model on March 20, 1883. He invented a number of other devices, including a mechanism for distributing tacks and nails.

33. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 01

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lightning, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb 1)[①was hit ②hit] him, and because of this, he 2)[①was transformed ②transformed] the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that 3)[①choosing ②choose] to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a revolution 4)[①what ②that] would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. When Mother Teresa chose to 5)[①leaving ②leave] her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to care for the poor and forgotten, people thought 6)[①which ②that] she was crazy. At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this decision would have on the world. Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your aha moments of brilliance, 7)[①unexpected ②unexpectedly] and through no effort of your own.

34. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 02

The major themes of country music are work, freedom, and alienation, appearing in approximately one-sixth of all Top 20 selections. Country music is itself a commercial offshoot of the traditional song and instrumental music of the South, formerly carried on in an oral tradition. Consequently, from the start country music was an eclectic mix, 1)[①which ②what] included ancient British ballads, Americanized versions of these, sacred songs, minstrel tunes, early blues, and songs of many sorts 2)[①absorbing ②absorbed] from the commercial popular music industry over the years. Over the 20th century it has grown from a homegrown and heartfelt music, 3)[①expressed ②expressing] working-class identity, whether or not 4)[①their ②its] listeners are actually working class. The symbolic meaning of country music as the declared favorite music of New England-educated, upper-class President George Bush — presenting him as a "regular American" — is unmistakable.

35. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 03

We must understand 1)[①that ②which] busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to 2) [①accomplish ②accomplishing] anything in life, we must prioritize. What we put at the top of our list determines how 3)[①we spend ②spend we] our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are 4)[①unconsciously ②unconscious] about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things 5)[①that ②what] we say don't really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours 6)[①talking ②talk] on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time 7)[①traveled ②traveling] to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

36. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 04

The term genius can be traced back to the Latin word ingenium: a natural-born talent. The essence of this talent is 1)[①seen ②seeing] as original productivity, 2)[①that ②which] employs confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. The person who has genius — a brilliant creative power — is also 3)[①known ②knowing] as a genius. It was not until the Renaissance 4)[①what ②that] people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of inspiration as genius. The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas 5)[①that ②what] no one has had previously and, in the words of Immanuel Kant, that 'genius must be considered the very opposite of a spirit of imitation'. In addition, Kant established that genius 'cannot indicate scientifically how it brings about its product, but rather 6)[①gives ②giving] the rule as nature. Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he conceived the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and 7)[①communicate ②communicating] the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to produce similar products.

37. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 05

The way our society views weight and getting into shape 1)[①is ②are] one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and leads to impatience — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets 2)[①to fail ②fail]. We are led to 3)[①believing ②believe] through various media 4)[①that ②what] dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to 5)[①trim ②trimming] our waistline in thirty days or less. Yet time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, with ever more weight to lose. While there are many factors 6)[①that ②what] go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is that any real lifestyle change 7)[①taking ②takes] time: time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

38. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 06

Recent psychological research has 1)[①been revealed ②revealed] that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can predict how students who spend an entire semester with 2)[①which ②that] professor will like that professor by the end of the semester. In other words, a student watching a two-second clip of a professor says, "I like him". Or, "I don't like him". That statement is then 3)[①recording ②recorded]. At the end of the semester, students who have 4)[①been taken ②taken] a class with the professor anonymously record whether or not they liked the professor. With incredible accuracy, those watching the two-second clip predict 5)[①what ②that] the entire class will feel at the end of the semester. It sounds 6)[①unbelievably ②unbelievable], but it is true. One of the big mistakes we make is making a poor impression on others.

39. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 07

Imagination and creativity are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves 1) [①engaged ②engaging] by the fantasy world described to them, then the game cannot 2) [①get off ②getting off] the ground. The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their 3) [①assigning ②assigned] characters to interacting with other creatures and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative flexibility in order 4) [①to reacting ②to react] appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while looking ahead to the consequences of various actions and decisions. This means that fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and 5) [①test ②testing] the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narrative, 6) [①envision ②to envision] alternatives, and empathize with others.

40. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 08

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests goals and interests are often very different from 1) [①that ②those] of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is 2) [①to buying ②to buy] the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon 3) [①find out ②finding out] that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want 4) [①to read ②to reading] something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted 5) [①that ②what] any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced".

41. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 01

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed 1)[①that ② what] just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the "PC" or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often 2)[①ridiculed ② ridiculing], and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — 3)[①doing ② done] so can seriously damage their standing. In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel 4)[① which ②that] if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups 5)[① getting ②to get] locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one questions the established course. The more cohesive the group, the 6)[①greater ② greatest] the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

42. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 02

The temperature of 54°F appears 1)[① being ②to be] a magic threshold for several species. For example, at the height of summer, 2)[①billowing ② billow] meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate 3)[①their ② its] own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, 4)[① resulted ②resulting] in ever more rapid vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the 5)[①warmer ② warm] it is, the higher the pitch.

43. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 03

In America we 1)[①have developed ② have been developed] the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his corporation. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes he and his wife wear, the neighborhood he lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture 2)[① which are ②are] all dictated by his corporate status. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward conformity 3)[①are ② is] subtle but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for promotion are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even attitudes which 4)[①make ② makes] the corporation successful. In the areas of management, sales, and public relations, the position of the corporation man is secure only from one stockholders' meeting to the next; a successful rebellion there may sweep out whole cadres of earnest men and replace 5)[① it ②them] with others.

44. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 04

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists 1)[① whose ②who] refuse to admit the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science imitate physical science. This is usually 2)[①done ② doing] by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can 3)[①be quantified ② quantify] and some things cannot. We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. 4)[① That ②What] is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification. The use of mathematical techniques 5)[①is ② which is] not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the discovery of what's true about the material world. The use of numbers is one way to be more precise in our effort to rationally understand causes.

45. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 05

Culture 1)[① is consisted ②consists] of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically bounded by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. 2)[① Despite ②Although] cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes apparent that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards 3)[①by which ② which] quality of life should 4)[① evaluate ②be evaluated] are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were 5)[①eliminating ② eliminated] whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures".

46. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 06

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. We know 1)[①that ② what] all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical 2)[①is ② are] not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing". Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces. Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, 3)[①although ② despite] all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. The world's societies differ in the degree to which they encourage individuals 4)[① participate ②to participate] in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical participation is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance 5)[① leaves ②is left] to professionals.

47. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 07

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an 1) [① establishing ② established] power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases 2) [① which ② where] a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges. The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, 3) [① is ② which is] the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be resolved, nevertheless trigger war. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies 4) [① that ② what] drew them closer to war. This can easily happen in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China. Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation 5) [① that ② where] a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

48. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 08

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was 1) [① developing ② developed] in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, 2) [① were ② was] practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. The physical features of the body would 3) [① be retained ② retain], and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have supported the belief of an afterlife. As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased 4) [① were ② was] no longer buried in the desert sand. However, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to 5) [① be judged ② judge] by Osiris.

49. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 01

Fos Whitlock was a successful businessman. He asked me 1)[①to talk ② talking] to his son, Brant. Brant was about to graduate from college and was obsessed with the idea that he had the potential to be a professional golfer. Fos asked me to meet with Brant, obviously 2)[①hoping ② hoped] that I would steer him toward giving up his dream of being a professional golfer. After seeing Brant, I met with Fos and suggested that he had too much to lose. If Brant 3)[①were ② was] deprived of the chance to see if he had the right stuff to become a pro golfer, he would never know if he 4)[①could ② must] have been successful. He would then hate his father for the rest of his life for depriving him of this opportunity. What was worse: The possibility of risking some money by supporting his son or running the risk of his son's lifelong enmity?. To his great credit, Fos did an about-face and made 5)[① that ②what] I think was the right choice.

50. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 02

"Do you like the garden, Ms, Danby?". Charlotte spoke softly, her voice no more than a dry whisper, but Sarah had no difficulty 1)[①hearing ② to hear] her. The accent was more noticeable than it had first been on the telephone. "Yes" she said with a thin smile. "I like it very much". Charlotte smiled appreciatively. She pulled open the door and 2)[①gestured ② gesturing] with her hand. "Please, won't you come in?". The smile instantly vanished. Sarah allowed Charlotte 3)[① leads ②to lead] the way. Once inside, was instantly drawn to the artful blend of fine decoration in this private sector of being the house. It was just like the garden, 4)[① filling ②filled] with simplicity and colour, much like the former owner, she suspected. Each piece of furniture filled 5)[① their ②its] rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls, every one obviously a masterpiece, were each unique. She recognised a few celebrated names, 6)[① that ②which] meant the collection had grown over the years.

51. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 03

There was Hungry Anderson, 1)[① which ②who] was known to be a tight man with a dollar. He and his wife lived about a mile out of town. He got his name on an occasion when he had a carpenter 2)[①working ②work] on the roof of his house. At noon, it took the carpenter about six or seven minutes to get down off the roof, and by the time he did, Hungry had eaten his lunch. He explained that when the carpenter was late, he had thought he didn't want to eat. He 3)[① called ②was called] Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a miser. To prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts 4)[①were ② which were] too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and came in with his horse and buggy, motored about town, 5)[① putting ②put] up the car, and trotted back to his farm.

52. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 04

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly clever or insightful — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked much of 1)[① which ②what] Bismarck did and how he did it. Yet at some level, the king recognized that he and his dynasty needed Bismarck even though, as Wilhelm once mildly 2)[①complained ② complaining], "It's hard to be Kaiser under him". Since the monarch had the final say over foreign and defence policy, and governments answered only to him, and not the other way around, Bismarck only in the name of Wilhelm was able to 3)[① exerting ②exert] great control over domestic and foreign affairs. The two men's relationship was marked by terrible arguments. Bismarck would come down with severe headaches and fits of vomiting and claim 4)[① what ②that] he was dying. He frequently threatened to resign. In the end it was always Wilhelm who backed down 5)[①saying ② said], "Bismarck mustn't think of resigning". Wilhelm wrote to him after one scene: "It is my greatest happiness to live with you and thoroughly agree with you!".

53. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 01

You may have 1) [①noticed ②to notice] 2) [①what ②that] people differ in the schemas they tend to use when 3) [①evaluating ②being evaluated] others. College professors are often 4) [①concerned ②concerning] with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those 5) [①to involve ②involved] in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context 6) [①in which ②what] a target person is encountered often influences 7) [①which ②what] traits or schemas are 8) [①used ②to use]. But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema 9) [①frequently ②frequent], it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be 10) [①used ②using] still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility increases the likelihood 11) [①what ②that] it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

54. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 02

Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of other motives. The social contact 1) [①provided ②provides] by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people 2) [①to attend ②attend]. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book 3) [①published ②to publish] in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a gregarious instinct in humans. The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly 4) [①to argue ②argues] convincingly for the view 5) [①that ②what] we are social creatures. However, additionally labeling the 6) [①observing ②observed] behavior as an "instinct" creates a tautology 7) [①what ②that] adds nothing to our understanding. McDougall asks his readers, "What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were 8) [①to isolate ②isolated] from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?". We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

55. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 03

There is a widespread belief 1)[①that ②what] creativity is best 2)[①to serve ②served] through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. One of my colleagues 3)[①was convinced ②convinced] 4)[①what ②that] her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing 5)[①what ②that] she was proud of. Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots 6)[①tightly ②tight] orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by 7)[①extreme ②extremely] activity. The result?. She became prolifically productive. In her words, she was "wired". The way she put it to me was, "I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I'm totally focused". Turns out, my colleague is onto something. In fact, it is better to be aroused when 8)[①attempting ②to attempt] to think creatively.

56. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 04

During a particularly trying time early in my sales career, a sales manager 1)[①gave ②gives] me a poster that read, "If it is to be, it is up to me". I realized within 2)[①that ②what] moment 3)[①that ②what] if any changes or improvements were going to occur in my outside world, they needed to begin within my inside world. In life, all meaningful or macrocosmic change within society begins on a microcosmic level — that's you and me. You cannot authoritatively impose effective change upon any society; rather, it must be a choice 4)[①what ②that] is 5)[①to feel ②felt] deep within the consciousness of its inhabitants. Collectively, society's individuals must 6)[①band ②banding] together and say with one voice, "We're mad as hell and we're not gonna take it any more". For this to occur, however, one person must be willing to take the reins of change, with all of the risk those reins entail, and with an iron resolve, lead the charge of effective change.

57. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 05

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi 1)[①was consulted ②consulted] to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi 2)[①refers ②to refer] to a group survey technique for 3)[①combined ②combining] the opinions of several people to develop a collective judgment. The technique 4)[①to comprise ②comprises] a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent 5)[①is given ②given] a series of questions (e.g, what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to 6)[①which ②what] he writes his opinions and reasons. The opinions of everyone 7)[①surveying ②surveyed] are 8)[①summarize ②summarized] in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to conform to anyone else's opinion. If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus.

58. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 06

What is the basic idea of sociology?. It is this: Social structure 1)[①pushing ②pushes] people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think. My Tougaloo College students readily understood 2)[①that ②what] social structure pushed people around. Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' generation both 3)[①to teach ②taught] architecture and 4)[①admitted ②admitting] African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers. Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see 5)[①that ②what] this racial bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed 6)[①what ②that] social structure affects how people think. Hence they were open to the sociological perspective.

59. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 07

According to the scholars of the Indian traditions (Vedas), the origin of religion was to be sought in the impressions 1)[①what ②that] natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be personifications of natural objects. The impressive manifestations of nature 2)[①stimulated ②stimulating] the personifying fantasy of man. The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller 3)[①expressed ②expressing] it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of 4)[①seeing ②to see] personal figures in the impersonal phenomena of his surroundings. 5)[①Which ②What] finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the elaboration of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the respective figures. The beginning of religion was the worship of many natural objects, with a predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

60. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 08

A well-functioning democracy 1)[①requires ②requiring] a media system 2)[①that ②what] provides diverse sources of information and 3)[①encourages ②encouraging] civic participation. The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy 4)[①that ②what] politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public 5)[①to reclaim ②reclaim] the responsibility of 6)[①produced ②producing] quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the concentration of media power. Let's give control to a greater number of smaller companies 7)[①what ②that] could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and 8)[①maintain ②to maintain] a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that exist outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and 9)[①which ②that] of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens rising up to take back control of our media.

61. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 09

Consider the question often 1)[①asked ②asking] by scientists, 2)[①included ②including] even those who are well 3)[①disposed ②disposing] toward animals, as to whether the hen suffers from what she has never known. The Oxford researcher Marian Dawkins conducted experiments 4)[①determine ②to determine] 5)[①which ②what] hens felt about their homes. Somewhat to her surprise, she found 6)[①that ②what] hens who had been confined to battery cages, cages no larger than a sheet of newspaper, when given the choice between a small outside run with grass and the cages they had known all their lives, chose to stay in the cages. And fowl expert Valerie Porter points out that chickens 7)[①take ②taken] from a battery cage "will be in a considerable state of 8)[①which ②what] you might call cultural shock if they are deprived of the only type of environment they have ever known. In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of terrified agoraphobia and it will take a great deal of time and patient understanding to rehabilitate them to real life".

62. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 10

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well 1)[①established ②establishing] in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in 2)[①that ②which] experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This masks the underlying fact 3)[①that ②what] the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. 4)[①What ②That] this means, in part, is 5)[①what ②that] the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be 6)[①expected ②expecting] to be made indefinitely into the future. Failures are part of the technological condition.

63. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 11

The popular press deems reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home,,," from a current location 1) [①what ②that] is not home. The term is agnostic as to whether the manufacturing being brought home 2) [①occurred ②to occur] in a wholly owned facility in an offshore location or in the factory of an offshore supplier. GE, for example, reshored its appliance manufacturing from its production facility in China to the US in its own plant to meet the US demand, whereas the US-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to instead source from a local supplier to meet demand in the US. Both would be 3) [①considered ②considering] reshoring more precisely, reshoring back to the US. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to 4) [①be performed ②perform], independent of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as 5) [①opposed ②opposing] to a decision regarding location and ownership.

64. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 12

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants 1) [①believing ②to believe] that they were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to 2) [①write ②writing] an essay about " 3) [①which ②what] it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be". The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were 4) [①asked ②asking] to indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly 5) [①assigning ②assigned] some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high demand by others and 6) [①worked ②working] with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been 7) [①excluded ②excluding], reported lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on the extent 8) [①which ②to which] others approve of us and include us.

65. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 01

Movies and cartoons sometimes portray scientists as loners in white lab coats, 1)[①working ②work] in isolated labs. In reality, science is an intensely social activity. Most scientists work in teams, 2)[①what ②which] often include both graduate and undergraduate students. And 3)[①succeed ②to succeed] in science, it helps to be a good communicator. Research results have no impact until shared with a community of peers through seminars, publications, and websites. And, in fact, research papers aren't 4)[①published ②to publish] until they are vetted by colleagues in 5)[①what ②which] is called the "peer review" process. Most of the examples of scientific inquiry 6)[①to describe ②described] in science textbooks for college students, for instance, have all been 7)[①to publish ②published] in peer-reviewed journals.

66. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 02

The immune system is the body's defense against foreign invaders such as bacterial. The immune system 1) [①protect ②protects] and preserves the body's integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack hostile invaders. We know 2)[①what ②that] the immune system begins to decline after adolescence, and the weakening of immune function is 3)[①linked ②linking] to age-related vulnerability. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become defective and no longer 4)[①distinguishing ②distinguish] the body's own tissues from foreign tissues. The body may then begin to attack itself, as suggested by the 5)[①rising ②rise] incidence of autoimmune diseases with advancing age.

67. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 03

When a painter is 1)[①working ②worked] for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional communication 2)[①results ②resulting] from the artist's intention to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings 3)[①that ②what] he produced. Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social process 4)[①to involve ②involving] the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions 5)[①that ②what] went into their Summary creation, but they can hope to generate some approximation of these.

68. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 04

Salt was historically so costly and important in Europe 1)[①that ②what] its consumption was linked to social status. In the medieval world, with its rigid hierarchy, the way 2)[①which ②in which] people dined and the food 3)[①what ②that] they ate reflected their position in society. Royalty and nobility sat at the high table, positioned on a dais, while their social inferiors ate at lower tables below them. Among the privileges granted to the elite was access to salt, placed in a container on the high table. This clear expression of social divide 4)[①reflected ②is reflected] in the phrases "above the salt," 5)[①refer ②referring] to someone of high rank and "below the salt," which means someone of lower rank or less socially acceptable.

69. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 05

If you stop to 1)[①think ②thinking] about all of the tiny parts that make up any one thing, you could be 2) [①thought ②thinking] about it for quite some time. There are almost an infinite number of things 3)[①that ②what] influence and impact any larger thing, right down to atoms and smaller molecules. A computer, for example, looks like a big hunk of metal and glass, but if you look closer, 4)[①move ②moving] your way down from the big things to the tiniest parts 5)[①that ②what] make the computer up, you start to see how a computer is really many smaller things 6)[①to combine ②combined] to make something bigger. A computer isn't just a computer: It's metal, glass and plastic, screws, springs, wires, copper, ink, electricity, and so much more. How those small parts come together 7)[①to make ②make] the bigger parts is what matters, but how often do we take time to think about that fact?.

70. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 06

Taub and his co-workers have already 1)[①to find ②found] strong evidence that the brain can be 2)[①healing ②healed] by its own plasticity. Amazingly, some people who have lost the use of an arm through a stroke have been trained 3)[①to use ②use] it again by having the good arm restrained and being 4)[①forcing ②forced] to 5)[①use ②using] the apparently dead one, a technique called 'constraint-induced (CI) movement therapy'. Even though the part of the brain that controlled the arm was damaged, the CI movement therapy 6)[①forced ②to force] the brain 7)[①to open ②opening] up new areas in order to move the dead limb. Similar results have been produced with speech impairment and even dyslexia. Although this research is still in its early days, Michael Merzenich of the University of California, San Francisco, believes the brain's plasticity may really enable us to 8)[①protect ②protects] ourselves against age decline.

71. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 07

When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4x3) video screen and then see it on an 1)[①equally ②equal] small wide-screen (16x9) receiver, you probably notice relatively little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is readily apparent. This is why some movies 2)[①what ②that] emphasize landscape from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes must 3)[①be seen ②see] on the large screen to feel the total impact. Even if you use proper conversion methods for aspect ratios, 4)[①squeezing ②squeeze] such large images into the small video screen 5)[①reduces ②reducing] not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot compete with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound.

72. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 08

Revegetation techniques are put in place with an understanding of the resultant effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally 1)[①forcing ②force] birds to fly higher above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was 2)[①shown ②showing] in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape 3)[①to plant ②planting] on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to discourage crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be sensitive to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be 4)[①selecting ②selected] as they may 5)[①prove ②proving] attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the 6)[①close ②closely] proximity of traffic.

73. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 01

A diverse garden will 1) [①becoming ②become] a habitat for a variety of bird species. But if all the birds 2) [①were ②are] to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be 3) [①drowning ②drowned] out in the cacophony of voices. In order for each singer to be adequately 4) [①appreciated ②appreciating] by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a specific time in the morning. Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. These are relative to sunrise, a 5) [①precise ②precisely] definable event. Unfortunately, it 6) [①changes ②changing] constantly, as throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again. So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a genuine replacement for your watch, although each species tends to 7) [①observe ②observing] its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

74. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 02

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say 1) [①that ②which] bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been 2) [①exposing ②exposed] to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise. One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run faster; 3) [①what ②that] would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This 4) [①results ②resulting] in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found 5) [①which ②that] the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.

75. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 03

1)[①Recycled ②Recycling] means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be 2)[①substituted ②substituting] for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as potential 3)[①population ②pollution] of air, water and land resulting from mineral 4)[①extraction ②extinction] and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain limitations when 5)[①complied ②applied] to radioactive materials. Due to their inherent radiation, radionuclides are much more difficult to recover from contaminated materials. Recovery usually presumes concentration of species into a smaller volume even though this may result in more dangerous materials. Waste radionuclides recovered from contaminated materials are difficult to 6)[①recycle ②recycling] in new devices or compounds. Hence, even materials that 7)[①attain ②contain] large amounts of radioactive constituents (e.g, sealed radioactive sources as used in industry, medicine and research) often are immobilized (conditioned) and safely stored and disposed of rather than recycled.

76. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 04

Glass 1)[①affords ②affording] transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords 2)[①seeing ②to be seen] through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can 3)[①be considered ②consider] an anti-affordance — the prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so 4)[①usefully ②useful] in the normal window, also hides its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling 5)[①their ②its] presence is 6)[①required ②requiring].

77. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 05

In cultural contexts 1)[①what ②that] require polite formulas rather than honest words, language may lose almost all 2)[①its ②their] communicative function, and here food often takes over the role. In formal dinners around the world, it is not usually appropriate to 3)[①sending ②send] the important social messages verbally. Words are bland and carefully chosen. More information about the actual social transactions going on at the dinner is transmitted by food choice and distribution. The most valued guest often gets the choicest portion, and so on down. Other aspects of the ritual may communicate even more. Everyone carefully 4)[①observes ②observing] who sits next to the host, who sits at the host's table, who is the first one to be greeted, who is served first, who gets the best piece of meat, or who is urged to 5)[①have ②having] seconds.

78. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 06

Ritualistic behaviour 1)[①is designed ②designed] to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', 2)[①conducting ②conducted] at Indiana University in 1948, supports this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behaviour. After a few minutes the birds 3)[①developed ②is developed] various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons 4)[①appearing ②appeared] to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the accidental pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird 5)[①happened ②happening] to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity.

79. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 07

Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances 1)[①having ②have] very different properties. Objects are 2)[①individuating ②individuated], whereas substances are 3)[①nonindividuated ②nonindividuating]. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. When we say 4)[①that ②what] two objects are 5)[①identical ②identically] or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no notion of wholeness. Substances are of 6)[①scattering ②scattered] existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This portion of sand is 7)[①identically ②identical] to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension principles for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

80. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 08

Although the efforts to 1)[①revive ②reviving] dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are intimidating. Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a dominant government, as 2)[①were ②was] the case with American Indians throughout most of US history. But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture extinct, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more 3)[①successfully ②successful]. The recent revolution in communications technology has 4)[①provided ②been provided] powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. Yet, for some 5)[①endangered ②endangering] languages, the tide is changing through the digital revolution. As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are lifelines for language preservation for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology 6)[①to force ②forced] some language speakers to adopt the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

81. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

Several studies have 1)[①shown ②been shown] that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways 2)[①that ②what] will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to 3)[①conforming ②confirming] to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi 4)[①deserved ②observed] that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to 5)[①conform ②confirm] to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social 6)[①rejection ②injection] are more likely to remember socially relevant information that is consistent with one's motive.

82. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

Several studies have 1)[①been shown ②shown] that individuals who are ostracized, 2)[①excluded ②excluding], or rejected by others behave in ways 3)[①that ②what] will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more 4)[①sensitively ②sensitive] to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people 5)[①seeking ②seek] to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to 6)[①remember ②be remembered] socially relevant information that is consistent with one's motive.

83. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 02

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has 1) [①described ②been described] in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people 2) [①have ②having] more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness 3) [①induces ②inducing] what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in 4) [①what ②that] we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us 5) [①which ②that] creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media 6) [①has ②have] wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

84. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 03

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle 1) [①provides ②providing] a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, 2) [①attached ②attaching] to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even 3) [①solved ②been solved] the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food 4) [①to feed ②to feeding] the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to 5) [①changing ②change] to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.

85. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 04

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more 1) [①difficult ②difficulty] it becomes to 2) [①change ②changing] your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him 3) [①get ②getting] away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to 4) [①be noticed ②notice] if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to 5) [①spreading ②spread] to other measurements and to resist attack. Beautiful people seem more 6) [①intelligent ②intelligently], strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes 7) [①unconsciously ②unconscious].

86. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 05

Divers 1) [①works ②working] at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" 2) [①what ②that] is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to 3) [①dissolve ②dissolving] in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends". If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to 4) [①bubbling ②bubble] out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is 5) [①removing ②removed]. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often 6) [①getting ②get] trapped in the joints, 7) [①caused ②causing] extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

87. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 06

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was 1)[①eroding ②being eroded] by wave action clamored for the Government to 2)[①taking ②take] preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea!. They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. After 3)[①made ②making] a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, 4)[①give ②giving] a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people 5)[①whose ②who] land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be 6)[①admitting ②admitted], however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which 7)[①disappeared ②disappearing] in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

88. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 07

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent 1)[①what ②that] they are elastic, in the main they 2)[①accelerate ②accelerating] or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an 3)[①applying ②applied] force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through 4)[①them ②it]. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is 5)[①converting ②converted] by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

89. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 08

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least 1) [①like ②likely], one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, 2) [①painted ②painting] by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes 3) [①what ②that] this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the 4) [①intricate ②intriguing] smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

90. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 01

Recent research has shown 1) [①that ② what] trees are not as passive as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists 2) [①simulated ② were simulated] attacks on small beeches and maples. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. 3) [①What ② Which] they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which 4) [①discouraged ② discouraging] the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced 5) [①were ② was] hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

91. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 02

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages 1)[① which ②from which] they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics as for genetics, we assume 2)[① what ②that] present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it 3)[①is assumed ② assumes] that each language has one parent. In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. 4)[①Because of ② Because] the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model", language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than 5)[①does ② do] genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

92. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 03

The more things change, the 1)[①more ② most] they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived 2)[①long enough ② enough long] to see the kind of social change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing 3)[① comparing ②to compare] it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world in the world; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand 4)[①what ② which] all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend 5)[① seeing ②to see] their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

93. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 04

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms 1)[①that ② what] hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication 2)[①are ② is] often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first 3)[① completing ②to complete] the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation 4)[①was ② were] trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material 5)[①have continued ② have been continued].

94. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 01-02

1)[①Looking ② Look] for patterns works because our memories are organized in terms of what psychologists call 'schema'. A schema is a familiar pattern of relationships stored in your memory. That way they form memories so strongly linked 2)[①that ② what] they are recalled more or less as a single unit. This is so powerful that it doesn't just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters 3)[① was ②were] tested against ordinary chess players to see how accurately they could remember the position of 20 to 25 chess pieces placed randomly on a board after glancing at the board for 5 to 10 seconds. The masters and ordinary players were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. Yet if the pieces were 4)[① arranging ②arranged] in the form of a game (unknown to anyone), the grandmasters and masters could suddenly remember all the positions, while the ordinary players could still manage only 6. It was clear that this was not simply a memory feat — it was due to the grandmasters' and masters' ability to see the positions as a single chunk or schema. It is clear 5)[① which ②that] the more you develop schema, or patterns, the better you'll remember things. And if you can reduce complex inputs to simple chunks, you'll find you can think about them 6)[①much ② very] more clearly and effectively. As a general rule, if you ever find yourself forgetting anything, it is not because your brain is declining or your memory is receding. It's simply because you are not using the correct memory technique to help you 7)[① will store ②store] and retrieve the information.

95. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 03-04

Novelty compels both humans and animals to engage with the unfamiliar. Indeed, our strong desire for novelty 1)[① have ②has] evolutionary roots, improving our survival odds by keeping us alert to both friends and threats in our environment. As new parents quickly learn, when given a choice, babies consistently look at, listen to, and play with unfamiliar things. One of my favorite moments from early parenthood was when I watched my infant son notice his hands for the first time. His discovery stands out as a metaphor for learning: His interest in 2)[①what ② which] those strange, wonderful appendages could do was his first step toward controlling them. The preference for novelty is an efficient way for immature cognitive systems to process information, 3)[① helped ②helping] babies cope with changes to their environment before releasing their inner explorer. Interestingly, in human genetics, a preference for novelty has been linked to the migration of early humans to the far reaches of the earth. Recent studies have shown 4)[① what ②that] human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty seeking. That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time. As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more predictability. The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs 5)[①that ② whose] involve a known set of activities.

96. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 05-06

You've no doubt heard the old saying: "when the going gets tough, the tough go shopping!". That is precisely 1)[①what ② that] bacteria do when they find themselves in deep trouble. They go shopping for useful genes that can help to get 2)[①them ② it] out of the mess. There comes a time in the life of any organism or organization, when it has to try something completely different. In a sporting team, it has been called throwing away the game plan, and this is exactly 3)[① which ②what] hypermutation involves. When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start mutating at an extraordinarily rapid rate. In so 4)[① done ②doing], they are consulting the microbial lending library, hoping that they can come up with a mutation that might get them out of their crisis. Starving E. coli colonies (hyper-)mutate at a rate one thousand times greater than 5)[①that which ② that what] would normally be the case in a well-fed colony. You can even find certain hypermutators within a normal or well-fed colony, 6)[① sat ②sitting] there, ready to spring into a hypermutational mode at the first sign of serious stress. As Frank T. Vertosick so humorously put it: "these hypermutators are the Van Goghs of the microbial worlds — somewhat insane, but infinitely creative".

97. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 07-08

Social sanctions vary in degree of formalization. In most stable associations there are highly formal procedures, such as ceremonies for honoring those 1)[①whose ② who] services are believed to have contributed to the well-being of the membership and for the discredit or exclusion of those whose activities have been considered harmful. In our society, for example, there are courts of law and means of judging criminals which 2)[① is ②are] so complex that only specialists can understand them. Some sociologists attach great importance to such highly formalized sanctions and have even 3)[① defining ②defined] the organized group as one in which the social structure is protected and reinforced through formal sanctions. Such norms are without doubt controls on deviant behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the spontaneous displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective. Those who are about to violate some rule are often stopped short by the show of displeasure on the part of others. Ridicule and gossip 4)[①are ② which are] especially effective. In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to retain membership in the group. Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of mutual services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role. Since roles 5)[① are consisted ②consist] of reciprocating claims and obligations, they cannot be maintained without the cooperation of others in complementary roles. When a person speaks to a colleague, he ordinarily has a minimal claim upon him to respond in some way. Others may, however, refuse 6)[①to live ② living] up to their obligation to be polite as a way of indicating their disapproval.

98. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 01-03

Cuoi was born to a poor family and he had to work at various jobs to provide for his family. One day, while 1) [① gathered ②gathering] wood in the forest far from home, Cuoi came upon a tiger cub and picked it up. Then, he heard a frightful growl. It was the mother tiger. Cuoi threw the cub to the ground and scrambled in terror up into the branches of the nearest tree. A moment later the tigress came rashing through the underbrush and growled as she saw the body of her dead offspring. Cuoi, in his haste to escape, and thrown the cub to the ground with such force it and 2)[①been killed ② killed]. Then, a strange thing happened. The tigress walked to a nearby stream and gathered the leaves from a banyan tree. She chewed them into a pulp 3) [①which ② what] she then applied to the head of the dead cub. Immediately the young tiger jumped to its feet and ran about as if nothing had happened. When the tigress and her cub had disappeared, Cuoi went to the miraculous banyan tree and gathered a handful of its leaves. On the way home he came upon a dead dog lying by the side of the road. Cuoi then chewed the leaves into a pulp and applied it to the dog's head. After a few minutes the animal was restored to life; it jumped to its feet. Cuoi went back to the banyan tree, uprooted it, and 4)[① to replant ②replanted] it in his yard. He warned his mother never to dump dirty water where the tree was planted. "Otherwise" he said jokingly, "it will fly away into the sky". Cuoi's mother paid no attention to this warning and continued to dump dirty water near the tree. One day the tree began to slowly pull 5)[① it ②itself] from the soil and to fly up into the sky. Returning from his chores, Cuoi noticed this and grasped its roots to keep it from flying away. But he was not 6)[① enough heavy ②heavy enough] to keep the tree on the Earth. Instead, he as carried with it into the sky. After many years, Cuoi and the tree reached a strange new world — the Moon. Cuoi planted the tree tere and sat down to figure out a way out of his predicament; but there was no solution. There on the Moon he has sat waiting, year in and year out, even until today.

99. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 04-06

The older man, a prominent baseball figure named Branch Rickey, suddenly changed his matter-of-fact, businesslike expression and turned on the young African-American athlete. "You're just a black man", he shouted, "so you'll never succeed in the big leagues!". The young man, stiff with hurt and surprise, clenched and unclenched his fists threateningly, but the older man moved closer and kicked him with hostility. Then it was over. The older man- the baseball-team owner- 1)[① stepping ②stepped] back, and the two men studied each other silently. The younger man spoke "Why do you have to say these things to me, Mr, Rickey?". Branch Rickey, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers and respected figure in baseball, dropped the false pose he had taken, smiled, and gently touched the young man's shoulder. Moments earlier they 2)[①had been discussing ② had been discussed] the possibility of a career in big-time baseball for the young African-American man, Jackie Robinson. The year was 1945, and African Americans were barred from the major leagues. Rickey had warned Robinson that he would need two things to succeed. There were the ability to play baseball with the best, and the ability to stand the massive resentment toward the first African-American player in major-league baseball. In testing Jackie's patience in the latter, Rickey had tried 3)[①to demonstrate ② demonstrating], through pretended anger, the hate Robinson would meet. "Do you think," said Rickey, referring to his dramatic and realistic portrayal of a racist, "that you can get through this kind of thing?". "I can," replied Robinson softly, "if I pray," Rickey's prediction of trouble ahead could not have been more accurate. There were boos in the stadium, constant insults, and opposing players using steel spikes to hurt him. Teammates refused even 4)[① giving ②to give] him the traditional handshake and cheer when crossing the plate after a home run. But Jackie endured. And after his winning the Rookie of the Year Award in 1947, fans became aware of the prayer-born patience 5)[①that ② what] made him one of the great men of the game. No one should have to qualify for sainthood in order to play baseball, but he humbled himself. Both he and Rickey were later honored by being elected into baseball's Hall of Fame.

100. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 07-09

The abbot woke up early one morning. Nothing was unusual in that. But this morning he was awakened by the sound of something moving in the nearby shrine room. That was unusual 1)[① because of ②because] most of his monks would normally be practicing their morning “chanting” so he went to investigate. In the darkness he saw a silhouette of a hooded figure. It was a burglar. After a few moments of silence the abbot said kindly, “what do you want, my friend?”. “Give me the key to the donation box,” said the burglar. The abbot saw a weapon in his hand but felt no fear. He felt only compassion for the young man. “Certainly,” he said, slowly handing over the key. As the thief hurriedly emptied the box of cash, the abbot noticed the robber’s jacket was torn, his face pale and gaunt. “When was the last time you have eaten, dear boy?” asked the abbot. “Shut up!” barked the burglar. The abbot nicely responded, “You’ll find some food in the cupboard next to the donation box. Help yourself”. The thief paused a moment in confusion. He was 2)[① taking ②taken] aback by the abbot’s consideration for his welfare. Still, he hurriedly filled his pockets with cash from the donation box and food from the cupboard. “And don’t call the cops” he shouted. “Why should I call the police?” answered the abbot calmly. “Those donations are to help poor people like you, and I have freely given you the food. You have stolen nothing”. A few days later, the abbot read 3)[①that ② what] the burglar had been caught robbing another house. He was sentenced to ten years in jail. Just over ten years later, the same abbot awoke to the sound of someone in the shrine room. He got up to investigate and, 4)[① seeing ②saw] the old burglar standing next to the donation box. “Remember me?” shouted the burglar. “Yes” sighed the abbot. “Here’s the key”. Then the burglar smiled, and said gently. “Sir, put away the key. I couldn’t stop thinking about you all those long days in prison. You were the only person in my entire life 5)[① whose ②who] was kind to me, who actually cared about me. I have come back to steal again, but this time I have come to take your secret of kindness and inner peace. Please, make me your disciple”.

101. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 10-12

It is something of a common idea among animal behaviorists 1)[①that ② what] wild animals do not tolerate disabilities, and that animals who are unfortunate enough to be born with a physical disability or fall ill rarely last very long. I am doubtful. Recent research on many species has shown that young animals born with serious disabilities are nevertheless able to live with the help of their mothers and sometimes other friends and relatives. This is particularly true of elephants but applies to many species. Indeed, animals may have no concept of “disability” in the way humans do. Inspiring in this instance is the account Kim Sturla gave of Helen, a completely tame hen who 2)[①was ② were] found wandering the streets of San Francisco. She was totally blind, and dogs were attacking her when a homeless person took pity on the hen and rescued her. She was taken to the city’s animal shelter, 3)[① which ②where] a call was put through to Animal Place to see if they would be willing to give her a home. Helen was born with a condition called cryptophthalmos, 4) [①meaning ② meant] that her eyelids had never formed properly and therefore never opened. One foot was missing and one of her legs was several inches shorter than the other. Concerned on the first night that Helen might become the object of contempt from the other hens and roosters, Sturla set up a special nest in the barn. But when she opened up the door the following morning, a triumphant Helen greeted her sitting proudly on the top perch. Blind and lame, she had somehow found this spot. Far from feeling contempt for Helen’s disabilities, the other birds stood in a kind of admiration for her, and she lives to this day in complete harmony with the rest of the flock, grooming her feathers, 5)[①enjoying ② enjoyed] the sun, and dust-bathing with pure delight.