

1. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 01

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

2. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 02

You took a month-long leave of absence; starting from November 20th, 2019 to December 20th, 2019. As it was a monthlong leave, it was 1)[① absolutely ②obviously] a part of your duties to hand over your work to your team members Hence, it was very disappointing to 2)[①discover ② recover] that you went on the leave without giving them any information about the projects that you were handling . In turn, your carelessness led to unfortunate delays in the projects. We are 3)[①sure ② assure] that you are aware that during one's absence from work, the company cannot 4)[① affect ②afford] 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 be tolerated and will result in us taking more 5)[①severe ② several] 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)[① competing ② completing] both my introductory and upper level coursework, I've developed a passion for science and am extremely interested in 2)[① pursuing ② purchasing] independent research as an undergraduate. Personally, I am especially interested in nanotechnology. Recently I read your 2017 papers on the potential 3)[① applications ② appliances] of graphene, and became fascinated by your work. In particular, I found it amazing that graphene can be utilized to make flexible, 4)[① transport ② transparent] solar cells that can turn virtually any surface into a source of electrical power. If possible, I would be honored 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 attracted ② attached] in case you are interested. I look forward to hearing from you.

4. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 04

We would like to express our deepest 1)[① graduation ② 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 to inform you that your insurance policy application cannot be 2)[① approved ② improved] at the moment. The type of policy you applied for isn'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 3)[① preferred ② referred] policy becomes available again. If you would prefer not to wait for approval and would like us to 4)[① remove ② remote] your application from our system, please let us know. We hope that you will still 5)[① consider ② contribute] 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. 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 1)[①distance ②instance] away, but I was so far out on an 2)[①exploded ②exposed] hillside that I wasn't able to make it to cover before the blizzard hit. The slope where I was hiking was 3)[①hesitated ②vegetated] only with grass and sagebrush, so I started for a north-facing and timbered slope a mile or so away. Because 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 4)[①focus ②force] 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 was to 5)[①crouch ②couch] 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, looking forward to a promising day. I figured we would start 1)[①editing ②admitting] together that very morning, and then he could give me the last of the advance. It would turn out that I had 2)[①bumped ②bounced] back from this devastating setback and that truth and beauty had once again triumphed. Everyone would be so shocked to hear that this book had almost been thrown away. But my hopes were 3)[①shattered ②scattered] 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 touching my forehead, the way you 4)[①pet ②pat] 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 5)[①intention ②attention] of actually doing so.

7. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 03

In those more hopeful and innocent days there was much to enjoy about being newly a queen — not only that I had 1)[①survived ②suspected] against the odds to inherit. I still remember the sensation of the 2)[①royal ②loyal] 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 3)[①faintly ②flexibly] of beeswax and the softest leather. Unable to 4)[①resist ②insist], I buried my features in it and laughed with delight. It was thrilling to know that 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 unbrushed, but their circumstances as my attendants were 5)[①vaguely ②vastly] 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 1)[①bury ②benefit] from a change of environment. Sadly, almost instantly, my relationship with Amy started to fall apart. She tried to verbalize 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 2)[①supportive ②suggestive] of her when she would get excited, I 3)[①maximized ②minimized] her feelings by telling her to grow up. I expected her to 4)[①understand ②undermine] the cause of her fears. Also, I expected her to magically allow herself to be 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 that and didn't listen to her better. I should have respected her perspective and 5)[①demonstrated ②distributed] that I was understanding of her fears. I should have allowed her to 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 1)[① accompanies ② accomplishments]. It's not only what you do, but how you do it that 2)[① counts ② accounts] in the real scorebook of your life. Making 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 becomes 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 3)[① inform ② perform] like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball?. Your special 4)[① effect ② effort] will be recorded in the minds and memories of the others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect that come from knowing that you gave your very best — even if you don't end up making the catch. That's the stuff of 5)[① legends ② legacy].

10. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 02

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

11. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 03

Ideas or theories about human nature have a unique place in the sciences. We don't have to worry that the cosmos will be changed by our theories about the cosmos. The planets really don't care what we think or how we 1)[① visualize ② theorize] about them. But we do have to worry that human nature will be changed by our theories of human nature. Forty years ago, the 2)[① distinguished ② distributed] anthropologist Clifford Geertz said that human beings are "unfinished animals". What he meant is that it is human nature to have a human nature that is very much the product of the society that 3)[① surrounds ② surrenders] us. That human nature is more 4)[① created ② criticized] than discovered. We "design" human nature, by designing the 5)[① institutions ② constitutions] within which people live. 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 1)[① advertised ② advised] 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 looking a little 2)[① stuffed ② scuffed] and some time on my hands, I decided to avail myself of this small bounty. After my shine, I 3)[① afforded ② offered] the shoeshine man a tip. He 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 what I 4)[① suspect ② surround] 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 myself mindlessly looking at shoe trees, laces, and 5)[① polish ② foolish]. Finally, I quietly walked out of the store empty-handed and uneasy. Even though I had managed to escape 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 is in the surrounding culture. All professions 1)[①obstruct ②observe] their distinctive ways. What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders 2)[①separates ②knits] insiders together and puts them in an 3)[①appropriate ②inappropriate] frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. While the 4)[①necessity ②diversity] of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the advent of modern germicides, its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is 5)[①undeniable ②unacceptable]. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around 6)[①inspection ②retrospection] 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 safely to their destinations.

14. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 02

From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent in his 1)[①misguided ②proper] belief that dogged 2)[①approval ②disapproval] will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. "I'll keep criticizing you until your attitude and motivation 3)[①improve ②reprove]!". In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and discourages him or her from wanting to hear what the father has to say and from doing what the father wants him or her to do. The paternal criticism is offensive, not appreciated. The teen wants 4)[①less ②more] to do with him and for him, not 5)[①more ②less]. And the father 6)[①confronts ②contaminates] his connection with his teenager by provoking his or her 7)[①decreased ②increased] 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 served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of 8)[①satisfaction ②dissatisfaction] 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 feels strange and 1) [①foreign ②native]. yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less 2) [①predictable ②unpredictable] ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to make the police officer feel 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 3) [①comprehensive ②particular] way of behaving, and communicate 4) [①vaguely ②clearly] to other people what function that 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 expect from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people 5) [①react ②reject] to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

16. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 04

While individualism gives strength, it also can create a weakness if not moderated by involvement with others — family, friends, and society. Pure individualism may lead to a philosophy of convenience and a 1) [①plethora ②lack] of participation in or 2) [①appreciation ②pronunciation] of the civic and social process. This 3) [①motivates ②limits] personal growth, 4) [①forces ②mutes] gaining leadership skills and traits, and deprives one of the true contexts of life that is the reality model of one's mind. The biggest problem the world now has is that we do not interact personally much anymore. Our technology removes some of reality and replaces it with perception, relativity, and inherent self-interest often pushing us to convenience. We look at the world as centered upon us and give ourselves undue influence on the reality of events. We need to move into a position of not thinking the world 5) [①mutates ②rotates] 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 1)[①subconscious ②conscious] interest in your brain and how it works, and by consciously trying some of the techniques that follow, you can 2)[①acquire ②require] 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 3)[①illogical ②logical] thinking, and 4)[①flexible ②rigid] thinking in our society proves that 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 5)[①experiment ②expect] with new techniques. Once you do that, you will clearly 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 ②disappear] in reports. It 2)[①refers ②prefers] to the fact that the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to 3)[①occur ②occupy] again if another study was conducted in a similar manner. But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and 4)[①assume ②resume] it also suggests that 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 5)[①similar ②different] manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. True significance lies in 6)[①interpreting ②intercepting] the data correctly to 7) [①endure ②ensure] that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

19. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 07

The survival of wilderness — of places that we do not change, where we 1)[①reject ②allow] the 2)[①existence ②resistance] even of creatures we 3)[①perceive ②receive] as dangerous — is necessary. Our sanity probably 4)[①requires ②denies] it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know that 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 is given a free hand, where no human work is done, where people go only as guests. These places function, I think, whether we 5)[①intend ②extend] them to or not, as sacred groves — places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well what 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 1)[①progress ②process] of fixing it. Your 2)[①protection ②promotion] went to someone else — now what?. Face it directly. There must be a reason why your boss selected the other person. Get your hurt and anger under control and go find out why you didn't get the promotion. Ask your boss what you need to do to 3)[①reprove ②improve] yourself so you'll be considered more seriously next time. If you have just learned that 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 4)[①prescribe ②ascribe]. If some project you are working hard to finish on time encounters severe problems, examine 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 what will be most 5)[①beneficial ②artificial], then act accordingly.

21. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 01

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often 1)[①simple ②difficult]. In the order of importance, the location should help 2)[①preserve ②prescribe] the instrument, be acoustically 3)[①satisfactory ②olfactory], and be aesthetically pleasing. Ideally, a piano should be placed 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 be avoided. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be 4)[①protested ②protected] with a water proof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also 5)[①includes ②excludes] 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, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not 1)[①necessary ②unnecessary] for sadness. Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as 2)[①weaker ②stronger] and more submissive. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, 3)[①dependence ②independence], and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and 4)[①avoid 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 that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling 5)[①useful ②powerless] to make change.

23. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 03

Sadly enough, some of us have 1)[①distorted ②respected] lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we grew up in different systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. Many of us believe that only a few of us 2)[①experience ②experiment] 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 that 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 that happiness is 3)[①abundant ②scarce]. Looking around our world right now I would have to 4)[①disagree ②agree] that true happiness is in short 5)[①supply ②demand]. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as 6)[①scarce ②abundant] as hen’s teeth.

24. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 04

The causes and consequences of war may have more to do with pathology than with politics, more to do with 1)[①rational ②irrational] pressures of pride and pain than with 2)[①irrational ②rational] calculations of advantage and 3)[①profit ②loss]. There is a Washington story, perhaps apocryphal, that the military intellectuals in the Pentagon conducted an experiment in which they fed data derived from the events of the summer of 1914 into a computer and that, after weighing and digesting the evidence, the machine 4)[①endured ②assured] its users that there was no danger of war. What this “proves,” if anything, is that computers are more 5)[①rational ②irrational] than men; it also suggests that 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

Aging is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically increased so that older member of society can continue to 1)[①distribute 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 2)[①population ②pollution] ages and there are fewer young adults, purchases of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and 3)[①appliances ②compliance] decrease. In addition, fewer people are likely to take entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to 4)[①deserve ②preserve] the assets they need to 5)[①retire ②attire] 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 noted with concern the 1)[①compact ②impact] on native birds of the arrival of recently introduced stoats as they invaded this last corner of New Zealand. In a desperate attempt to protect 2)[①pollution ②populations] of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island. Unfortunately, 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 that may or may not have been occupied by the 3)[①species ②spaces] in the past became a 4)[①vital ②viral] tool to prevent 5) [①extinctions ②distinctions] from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

27. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 03

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual 1)[①identities ②identification]. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, 2)[①altitudes ②attitudes], beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are purposeful. It is our job as supportive adults to find a 3)[①destructive ②constructive] purpose. This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as resourceful; 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 respond authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). As yourself in what context or situation the core of a 4)[①particular ②articular] behavior would signify value. For example, “Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature”. This comment 5)[①disorients ②orients] 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 that represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people 1)[①resolved ②involved] in a person’s social world. When people 2)[①provide ②divide] food for others, share food with others or 3)[①receive ②deceive] food from others, they typically consider the needs, preferences and feelings of those people related to what, how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences are often compromised to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who 4)[①adopts ②adept] the role of the ‘household food manger’ is typically very attentive to the 5)[①preferences ②references], 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 6)[①contributing ②constructing] 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 was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an 1) [①appreciation ②depreciation] for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's 2) [①dialect ②diploma] from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently 3) [①enveloped ②developed] later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She 4) [①supported ②was 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 suggested 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 common rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is 1) [①derived ②arrived] from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in 2) [①disused ②misused] ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which 3) [①reply ②rely] on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending 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 4) [①instructed ②restricted] to summer. Males fight 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 5) [①chest ②nest] 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)[①assigned ②resided] in a mansion on a ten-acre estate in Brookline, Massachusetts. Privately schooled in Boston until the age of seventeen, Lowell learned little of literature during her formal education. She fostered her literary interests by reading in the 2)[①extensive ②intensive] 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 3)[①recollection ②collection] that 4)[①conspired ②inspired] her serious interest in poetry. During this same interval she discovered the poetry of John Keats, whose work would profoundly 5)[①affluence ②influence] her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong 6)[①depreciation ②appreciation] of Keats's writings, especially their correlation of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, published in the last year of her life.

32. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 04

On March 20, 1883, Jan Matzeliger (1852-1889) patented the first successful shoe-lasting machine. Matzeliger was born 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 became a 1)[①tailor ②sailor] 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 2)[①developed ②enveloped] 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 3)[①improve ②deprive] its quality, and 4)[①deceived ②received] a patent for a third and improved model on March 20, 1883. He invented a number of other devices, including a mechanism for 5)[①distributing ②attributing] 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 hit him, and because of this, he 1) [①transmitted ②transformed] the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to 2) [①resist ②persist] her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a 3) [①revolution ②revelation] that would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. When Mother Teresa chose to leave her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to care for the poor and forgotten, people thought that she was crazy. At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this 4) [①division ②decision] would have on the world. Albert Einstein 5) [①perceived ②received] 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, unexpectedly 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 1) [①alienation ②elimination], 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 2) [①viral ②oral] tradition. Consequently, from the start country music was an eclectic mix, which 3) [①included ②excluded] ancient British ballads, Americanized versions of these, sacred songs, minstrel tunes, early blues, and songs of many sorts 4) [①absorbed ②abused] from the commercial popular music industry over the years. Over the 20th century it has grown from a homegrown and heartfelt music, expressing working-class 5) [①identification ②identity], whether or not its 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 that 1)[①busyness ②business] does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must prioritize. What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are 2)[①unanimous ②unconscious] about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, 3)[①explaining ②complaining], or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet 4)[①wander ②wonder] 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 5)[①talking ②taking] 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 1)[①essence ②access] of this talent is seen as original productivity, which 2)[①deploys ②employs] confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. The person who has genius — a brilliant creative power — is also known as a genius. It was not until the Renaissance that people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of 3)[①inspiration ②perspiration] as genius. The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas that 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 gives the rule as nature. Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he 4)[①deceived ②conceived] the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and communicate the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to 5)[①produce ②induce] similar products.

37. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 05

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where 1)[①expositions ②expectations] are often out of touch with reality, and leads to 2)[①impatience ②patient] — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that 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 3)[①drip ②drop] ten or even twenty pounds in one week, 4)[①implies ②complies] that rapid results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to trim 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 that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to 5)[①accuse ②accept] is that any real lifestyle change takes 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)[①revealed ②concealed] that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can 2)[①predict ②addict] how students who spend an entire semester with that 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 recorded. At the end of the semester, students who have taken a class with the professor 3)[①anonymously ②unanimously] record whether or not they liked the professor. With incredible accuracy, those watching the two-second clip predict what the entire class will feel at the end of the semester. It sounds unbelievable, but it is true. One of the big mistakes we make is making a poor 4)[①impression ②depression] on others.

39. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 07

Imagination and 1)[①creativity ②creation] are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the fantasy world 2)[①prescribed ②described] to them, then the game cannot get off the ground. The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their 3)[①aligned ②assigned] characters to interacting with other creatures and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative flexibility in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while looking ahead to the 4)[①consequences ②consciousness] of various actions and 5)[①decisions ②divisions]. This means that fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narrative, 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 those of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is to 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 1)[①conquer ②concern] of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to 2)[①buffer ②suffer] a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully- 3)[①crafted ②drafted] ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read 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 that any 4)[①compositions ②comparisons] it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced".

41. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 01

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the "PC" or 1)[①politically ② partially] correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person 2)[① preventing ②presenting] the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing 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 3)[① reservation ②relevance] and effectiveness, and feel that 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 to get locked into their course of action, unable to 4)[①explore ② explode] alternatives, because no one questions the established course. The more 5)[①cohesive ② cognitive] the group, the greater 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 to be a magic threshold for several species. For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which 1) [① approve ②provide] an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a 2)[①decent ② decay] 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 3)[① relevant ②regulate] their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting 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 4)[①produced ② prevented]: the warmer it is, the higher the 5)[①pitch ② ditch].

43. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 03

In America we have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his 1) [①corporation ② collaboration]. 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 are all 2) [①dictated ② dedicated] by his corporate 3) [①status ② statue]. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward conformity are 4) [①subtle ② substitute] but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for promotion are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even attitudes which make 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 5) [①replace ② regard] them with others.

44. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 04

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to 1) [①admit ② submit] the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science imitate physical science. This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a 2) [①profound ② professional] quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot. We cannot really 3) [①quantify ② qualify] prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification. The use of mathematical techniques 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 4) [①precise ② previous] in our effort to rationally 5) [① undermine ② understand] causes.

45. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 05

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that 1)[① confine ②define] 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. Although 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 2)[① consumptions ②assumptions] about morality and the standards by which 3)[① quantity ②quality] of life should be 4)[① eliminated ②evaluated] 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 eliminating whole Indian tribes without a 5)[① brick ②blink]. 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 that all normal humans 1)[①inherit ②increase] 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 is not clear, in part because cultures 2)[①differ ②infer] 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, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. The world's societies differ in the degree to which they 3)[① discourage ②encourage] individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about 4)[①equally ② eventually] good at singing, and everyone 5)[① prepare ②participates] 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 is 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 published ②established] power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction 2)[① undermined ②examined] sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the 3)[① outlook ②outcome] of such challenges. The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, 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 4)[①allies ② alleys] that 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 where a great deal of effort is 5)[①required ② acquired] to escape the Thucydides Trap.

48. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 08

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was 1)[①developed ② dedicated] in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, 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 2)[① reflect ②reduce] the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would 3)[①dehydrate ② designate] the body. The physical features of the body would be retained, 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 4)[①elaborate ② eliminate] tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were 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 5)[① observe ②preserve] the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

49. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 01

Fos Whitlock was a successful businessman. He asked me to talk to his son, Brant. Brant was about to 1)[① regulate ②graduate] 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 hoping that I would 2)[①steer ② seek] 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 3)[① loose ②lose]. If Brant were deprived of the chance to see if he had the right stuff to become a pro golfer, he would never know if he could have been successful. He would then hate his father for the rest of his life for 4)[① approving ②depriving] him of this opportunity. What was worse: The possibility of risking some money by 5)[①supporting ② suffering] his son or running the risk of his son's lifelong enmity?. To his great credit, Fos did an about-face and made what 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 1)[① whistle ②whisper], but Sarah had no difficulty hearing 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 gestured with her hand. "Please, won't you come in?". The smile 2)[① interestingly ②instantly] vanished. Sarah allowed Charlotte to lead the way. Once inside, was instantly drawn to the artful blend of fine 3)[① distribution ②decoration] in this private sector of being the house. It was just like the garden, filled with simplicity and colour, much like the former owner, she 4)[① suspected ②suspected]. Each piece of furniture filled its rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls, every one obviously a masterpiece, were each unique. She 5)[① refuted ②recognized] a few celebrated names, which meant the collection had grown over the years.

51. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 03

There was Hungry Anderson, who 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 working 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 1)[① explored ② explained] that when the carpenter was late, he had thought he didn't want to eat. He was called Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a 2) [① mister ② miser]. To 3)[① prove ② prevent] that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a 4)[① shed ② shelter] in town and came in with his horse and buggy, motored about town, put up the car, and 5)[① tried ② trotted] back to his farm.

52. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 04

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a 1)[① professional ② conventional] man, and not particularly clever or insightful — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked much of what 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)[① complained ② completed], "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 exert ② exit] 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 that he was dying. He frequently 4)[① treated ② threatened] to resign. In the end it was always Wilhelm who backed down saying, "Bismarck mustn't think of resigning". Wilhelm wrote to him after one 5)[① scene ② sent]: "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 ②enticed] that people 2)[①offer ②differ] in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others. College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is 3)[①redundant ②persuasive], and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples 4)[①illustrate ②frustrate], the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences which traits or schemas are used. But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a 5)[①rarely ②recently] activated one: its heightened accessibility 6)[①increases ②decrease] the likelihood that 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 1)[①repression ②expression] of other motives. The social contact provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to 2)[①attack ②attend]. This very point was 3)[①elaborated ②rejected] by William McDougall in a book published 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 argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. However, additionally labeling the 4)[①obsessed ②observed] behavior as an "instinct" creates a tautology that 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 5)[①insulated 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 1)[①belief ②relief] that creativity is best 2)[①served ②solved] through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no 3)[①distortions ②distractions], quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was 4)[①deprived ②proud] of. Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, 5)[①structured ②unstructured] days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots 6)[①loosely ②tightly] orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme 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 attempting to think creatively.

56. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 04

During a particularly trying time early in my sales career, a sales manager gave me a poster that read, "If it is to be, it is up to me". I realized within that moment that if any changes or improvements were going to 1)[①stop ②occur] 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 2)[①impose ②dispose] effective change upon any society; rather, it must be a choice that is felt deep within the consciousness of its inhabitants. Collectively, society's individuals must band 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 3)[①safety ②risk] those reins 4)[①deny ②entail], and with an iron 5)[①resolve ②reserve], lead the charge of effective change.

57. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 05

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi 1)[①refers ②prefers] to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a 2)[①tentative ②collective] judgment. The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g, what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to 3)[①modify ②reinforce] their opinions. Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels 4)[①assured ②pressured] 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 5) [①consensus ②consolation].

58. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 06

What is the basic idea of sociology?. It is this: Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think. My Tougaloo College students 1)[①readily ②hardly] understood that 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 taught architecture and 2)[①omitted ②admitted] 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 3)[①barrier ②career] had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was 4)[①hardly ②readily] innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they were 5)[①unfamiliar ②open] 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 that natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be personifications of natural objects. The impressive manifestations of nature 1)[①simulated ②stimulated] the personifying fantasy of man. The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious 2)[①nature ②nurture] of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller 3)[①expressed ②impressed] it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of seeing personal figures in the impersonal 4)[①phenomena ②phonology] of his surroundings. What finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the 5)[①distortion ②elaboration] of a nature mythology, and the 6)[①veneration ②vulnerability] 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)[①reproduces ②requires] a media system that provides diverse sources of information and 2)[①encounters ②encourages] civic participation. The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the concentration of media power. Let's give control to a 3)[①smaller ②greater] number of smaller companies that could legitimately 4)[①commit ②compete] with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as 5)[①independent ②dependent] alternative media that 6)[①resist ②exist] outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens 7)[①rising ②giving] up to take back control of our media.

61. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 09

Consider the question often asked by scientists, including even those who are well disposed toward animals, as to whether the hen suffers from what she has never known. The Oxford researcher Marian Dawkins conducted experiments to determine what hens felt about their homes. Somewhat to her surprise, she found that hens who had been 1)[①confined ②refined] 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 taken from a battery cage "will be in a 2)[①ignorant ②considerable] state of what you might call cultural 3)[①shock ②clam] if they are 4)[①approved ②deprived] of the only type of environment they have ever known. In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of 5)[①clarified ②terrified] 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 1)[①nurture ②nature] of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the renewed period of 2)[①success ②access] that takes place in the context of technological advance. This 3)[①masks ②reveals] the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design 4)[①process ②progress] thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and 5)[①inherently ②coherently] human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected 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 that is not home. The term is 1) [①relevant ②agnostic] as to whether the manufacturing being brought home occurred 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 2) [①reduction ②production] facility in China to the US in its own plant to meet the US 3) [①supply ②demand], 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 considered reshoring more precisely, reshoring back to the US. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to be performed, 4) [①dependent ②independent] of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as 5) [①disposed ②opposed] to a decision regarding location and ownership.

64. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 12

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to 1) [①reform ②perform] a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what 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 asked to indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual preferences and randomly assigned 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 2) [①demand ②supply] by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been 3) [①excluded ②included], reported 4) [①higher ②lower] levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly 5) [①detect ②depend] on the extent to which others 6) [①approve ②appeal] of us and include us.

65. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 01

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

66. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 02

The immune system is the body's 1) [①defense ②offense] against foreign invaders such as bacterial. The immune system protects and 2) [①prefers ②preserves] the body's integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack hostile invaders. We know that the immune system begins to 3) [①improve ②decline] after adolescence, and the 4) [①strengthening ②weakening] of immune function is linked to age-related vulnerability. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become 5) [①detective ②defective] and no longer distinguish the body's own tissues from 6) [①native ②foreign] tissues. The body may then begin to attack itself, as suggested by the rising incidence of autoimmune diseases with advancing age.

67. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 03

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional communication resulting from the artist's 1)[①intention ②extension] to produce something that the patron will 2)[①approve ②appreciate] and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was 3)[①isolated ②insulated] and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that 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 4)[①process ②progress] involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to 5)[①participate ②appreciate] their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions that 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 that its 1)[①assumption ②consumption] was linked to social status. In the medieval world, with its 2)[①rigid ②flexible] hierarchy, the way in which people dined and the food that they ate reflected their position in society. Royalty and 3)[①nobility ②mobility] sat at the high table, positioned on a dais, while their social inferiors ate at 4)[①higher ②lower] tables below them. Among the privileges granted to the elite was 5)[①access ②excess] to salt, placed in a container on the high table. This clear expression of social divide is reflected in the phrases "above the salt," 6)[①offering ②referring] to someone of 7)[①high ②low] rank and "below the salt," which means someone of 8)[①lower ②higher] rank or less socially acceptable.

69. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 05

If you stop to think about all of the tiny parts that make up any one thing, you could be thinking about it for quite some time. There are almost an 1)[①definite ②infinite] number of things that influence and impact any larger thing, right down to atoms and 2)[①smaller ②bigger] molecules. A computer, for example, looks like a big hunk of metal and glass, but if you look closer, moving your way down from the big things to the tiniest parts that make the computer up, you start to see how a computer is really many smaller things 3)[①combined ②confined] to make something 4)[①smaller ②bigger]. 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 to make the 5)[①smaller ②bigger] 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 found strong evidence that the brain can be healed by its own 1) [①punctuality ②plasticity]. Amazingly, some people who have lost the use of an arm through a stroke have been trained to use it again by having the good arm restrained and being forced to use the 2)[①apparently ②hardly] 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 3)[①stopped ②forced] the brain to open 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 4)[①forbid ②enable] us to 5) [①predict ②protect] 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 equally 1) [①small ②big] wide-screen (16x9) receiver, you probably notice 2) [①relentlessly ②relatively] little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is 3) [①rarely ②readily] apparent. This is why some movies that emphasize landscape from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes must be seen on the large screen to feel the total impact. Even if you use proper conversion methods for aspect ratios, squeezing such large images into the small video screen 4) [①increases ②reduces] not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some 5) [①aesthetic ②synthetic] energy on the small video screen, but they cannot 6) [①contact ②compete] 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) [①force ②forbid] birds to fly 2) [①higher ②lower] above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to 3) [①discourage ②encourage] crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as permitted by road 4) [①construction ②instruction] and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be sensitive to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the close 5) [①proximity ②unanimity] of traffic.

73. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 01

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a 1)[①violation ②variety] of bird species. But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be 2)[①drowned ②crowned] out in the cacophony of voices. In order for each singer to be adequately 3)[①appreciated ②deprived] 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 precisely 4)[①definable ②attainable] event. Unfortunately, it changes 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 5)[①conserve ②observe] its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

74. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 02

With reference to the 1)[①variable ②violation] of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright 2)[①rights ②lights] or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed 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 3)[①conducted ②deducted] by LaBarbera and MacLachlan 4)[①exposed ②composed] 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; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time- 5)[①depression ②compression] technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.

75. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 03

Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be substituted for raw materials, reducing the 1)[①qualities ②quantities] of wastes for disposal as well as potential 2)[①population ②pollution] of air, water and land resulting from mineral 3)[①extinction ②extraction] and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain limitations when 4)[①applied ②complied] 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 recycle in new 5)[①devices ②advice] or compounds. Hence, even materials that contain 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 affords 1)[①transparency ②transformation]. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the 2)[①massage ②passage] of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of 3)[①interaction ②attraction]. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — 4)[①perceivable ②receivable]. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful 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 5)[①inject ②injure] themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be 6)[①perceived ②deceived], some means of signaling its presence is required.

77. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 05

In cultural contexts that require polite formulas rather than honest words, language may lose almost all its communicative function, and here food often takes over the role. In formal dinners around the world, it is not usually 1) [①appropriate ②inappropriate] to send the important social messages verbally. Words are bland and carefully chosen. More information about the actual social 2) [①transmission ②transactions] going on at the dinner is transmitted by food choice and 3) [①distribution ②attribution]. 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) [①conserves ②observes] 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 5) [①urged ②surged] to have seconds.

78. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 06

Ritualistic behaviour 1) [①designed ②assigned] to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into ' 2) [①superstition ②substitution] in the pigeon', conducted 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) [①enveloped ②developed] various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons appeared to have 4) [①concluded ②excluded] that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's 5) [①exploitation ②explanation] for this phenomenon was that the accidental pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird happened 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, 1)[①subjects ②objects] and substances have very different properties. Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally 2)[①indifferent ②different] criteria for the 3)[①notion ②portion] of identity or sameness. When we say that two objects are identical or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two 4)[①distinctive ②instinctive] 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 scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This 5)[①notion ②portion] of sand is identical to that 6)[①portion ②notion] of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between 7)[①subjects ②objects] and substances leads to fundamentally different extension 8)[①principals ②principles] for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

80. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 08

Although the efforts to revive dying languages are 1)[①advisable ②admirable], the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are intimidating. Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and 2)[①repression ②depression] from a dominant government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of US history. But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture 3)[①extinct ②instinct], intense globalization since the 1980s has been more successful. The recent revolution in communications technology has 4)[①divided ②provided] powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. Yet, for some endangered 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 5)[①preservation ②reservation] for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology forced some language speakers to 6)[①adopt ②adapt] 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 shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to 1)[①confirming ②conforming] to group 2)[①projection ②perceptions], 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 3) [①observed ②deserved] 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 4)[①injection ②rejection], people seek 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 remember socially relevant information that is 5) [①consistent ②instant] with one's motive.

82. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

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83. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 02

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self- 1)[①disrupted ②described] happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness 2) [①reduces ②induces] what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent 3)[①quantities ②qualities] for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that 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 4)[①introduction ②reduction] of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have 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 provides a 1)[①quite ②quiet] obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, 2)[①detached ②attached] 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 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 3)[①blow ②grow] on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge 4)[①crowns ②crowds] 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 change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been 5)[①flattered ②scattered] 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 1)[①altitude ②attitude] and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first 2)[①depression ②impression], the more difficult it becomes to 3)[①to changed ②change] 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 get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply 4)[①fulfilling ②purifying] and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to 5)[①resist ②insist] attack. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

86. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 05

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is 1)[①substituted ②subtitled] for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to 2)[①dissolve ②resolve] 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 bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. In human bodies, the gas bubbles 3)[①released ②relieved] in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it 4)[①impossible ②possible] 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 being 1)[①evaded ②eroded] by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was 2)[①appearing ②disappearing] beneath the sea!. They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was 3)[①disappointed ②appointed] to study the matter. After making 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, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared 4)[①complained ②explained] more loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly 5)[①valuable ②valueless]. 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 that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the 1)[①correction ②direction] of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely 2)[①adapt ②adopt] their shape to a 3)[①containing ②retaining] vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the 4)[①direction ②correction] of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any 5)[①contingency ②tendency] 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

1)[①Subjectivity ②Objectivity] is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a 2)[①compressed ②comprehensive] 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, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the 3)[①integral ②intriguing] smile in this painting is interpreted in so many 4)[①similar ②different] 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 that trees are not as 1)[①passive ② positive] as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists 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 2)[① distribute ②detect] the presence of this saliva. To 3)[①simulate ② support] browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting 4)[①defensive ② offensive] compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples 5)[①produced ② prevented] were 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 from which they 1)[①descended ② distributed]. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics as for genetics, we 2)[①assume ② assert] that present data give us the 3)[①remnants ② ruins] of earlier communities. But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it is assumed 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 4)[① prevents ②presents] the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model", language gives more evidence on 5)[①path ② pass] of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

92. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 03

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the 1) [①centuries ② countries] 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 long enough 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 to 2)[①compare ② complete] 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 3)[① undermine ②understand] what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a 4)[① decade ②decline]. The only 5)[① instant ②constant] 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 1)[①conducted ② deducted] in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to 2)[①publish ② perish] the 3)[① compete ②complete] 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 to 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 was trying to 4)[①establish ② distinguish] 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 5)[①legal ② loyal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.]

94. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 01-02

Looking 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 that they are 1)[① reminded ② 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 2)[① affects ② effects] your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters were 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 3)[① assisted ② arranged] 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 that the more you 4)[① develop ② dedicate] 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 much more clearly and effectively. As a general rule, if you ever find yourself forgetting anything, it is not because your brain is 5)[① distributing ② declining] or your memory is receding. It's simply because you are not using the correct memory technique to help you store and 6)[① retrieve ② retreat] 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 has evolutionary roots, 1)[①improving ② approving] 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 what those strange, wonderful appendages could do was his first step toward 2)[① conducting ②controlling] them. The preference for novelty is an efficient way for immature cognitive systems to process information, helping 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 that human groups that 3)[①migrated ② imitated] 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 4)[①desires ② disasters] 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 that 5)[①involve ② evolve] a known set of activities.

96. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 05-06

You've no 1)[①doubt ②debt] heard the old saying: "when the going gets tough, the tough go shopping!". That is precisely what bacteria do when they find themselves in deep trouble. They go shopping for useful genes that can help to get them 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 what hypermutation 2)[①involves ②evolves]. When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start 3)[①imitating ②mutating] at an extraordinarily rapid rate. In so doing, 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 4)[①rate ②rage] one thousand times greater than that which would normally be the case in a well-fed colony. You can even find certain hypermutators within a normal or well-fed colony, sitting 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 5)[①instant ②insane], 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 whose services are 1) [①believed ②relieved] 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 are so complex that only specialists can understand them. Some sociologists 2) [①attract ②attach] great importance to such highly formalized sanctions and have even defined the organized group as one in which the social structure is protected and reinforced through formal sanctions. Such norms are without doubt controls on 3) [①divine ②deviant] 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 are especially 4) [①expensive ②effective]. 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) [①consist ②consider] 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 to live up to their obligation to be polite as a way of 6) [①indicating ②dedicating] 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 gathering 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 1)[① horror ②terror] 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 been 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 which she then 2)[①applied ② supplied] 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 3)[① refused ②restored] to life; it jumped to its feet. Cuoi went back to the banyan tree, uprooted it, and replanted 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 4)[①dump ② bump] dirty water near the tree. One day the tree began to slowly pull itself 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 heavy 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 5)[① prediction ②predicament]; 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, 1) [① crouched ② clenched] and unclenched his fists threateningly, but the older man moved closer and kicked him with 2) [① hostility ② hospitality]. Then it was over. The older man- the baseball-team owner- stepped 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 had been 3) [① discerning ② discussing] 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 to 4) [① demonstrate ② distribute], 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 5) [① proposing ② opposing] players using steel spikes to hurt him. Teammates refused even to 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 that 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 6) [① honored ② 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 1)[①shrine ② shrink] room. That was unusual because 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 2)[①compassion ② compass] 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 3)[①confusion ② compassion]. He was taken 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 that the burglar had been caught 4)[①robbing ② rubbing] 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, saw 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 who 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 5)[①disciple ② principle]”.

101. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 10-12

It is something of a common idea among animal behaviorists that wild animals do not 1)[① torture ②tolerate] 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 2)[① supplied ②applies] 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 was found 3)[① wondering ②wandering] 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, where 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, meaning 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. 4)[①Concerned ② Considered] 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 5)[① compete ②complete] harmony with the rest of the flock, grooming her feathers, enjoying the sun, and dust-bathing with pure delight.