

1. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

2. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

My name is Susan and I work in the accounting department. I happened to hear that you are looking to (A) 【promote/ 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 colleague, 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 (B)【obvious/ obscure】 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 (C)【deserves/ observes】 the position. You would not regret choosing her. As you are thinking about who might best fit into the position, I hope you will consider Victoria.

- 1) promote.....obvious..... observes
- 2) prevent..... obscure.....deserves
- 3) promote.....obvious.....deserves
- 4) prevent.....obvious.....deserves
- 5) promote..... obscure..... observes

3. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You took a month-long leave of absence; ①starting from November 20th, 2019 to December 20th, 2019. As it was a monthlong leave, it was obviously a part of your duties to hand over your work to your team members. Hence, it was very disappointing to discover ②that you went on the leave without giving them any information about the projects that you were ③handling . In turn, your carelessness led to unfortunate delays in the projects. We are sure that you are aware that during one's absence from work, the company cannot afford ④to 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 ⑤tolerate and will result in us taking more severe action.

4. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 obviously a part of your duties to hand over your work to your team members. Hence, it was very disappointing to (A)【 recover/discover 】 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 sure that you are aware that during one's absence from work, the company cannot (B) 【 afford/ affect 】 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 (C)【 several/severe 】 action.

- 1) discover..... affect..... several
- 2) discover.....afford.....severe
- 3) recover..... affect.....severe
- 4) discover.....afford..... several
- 5) recover..... affect..... several

5. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

6. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

My name is David Lee and I'm a third-year chemistry major at Arizona State University. While (A)【 completing/ competing 】 both my introductory and upper level coursework, I've developed a passion for science and am extremely interested in (B)【 pursuing/ purchasing 】 independent research as an undergraduate. Personally, I am especially interested in nanotechnology. Recently I read your 2017 papers on the potential applications of graphene, and became fascinated by your work. In particular, I found it amazing that graphene can be utilized to make flexible, transparent solar cells that can turn virtually any surface into a source of electrical power. If possible, I would 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 (C)【 attached/ attracted 】 in case you are interested. I look forward to hearing from you.

- 1) completing..... purchasing.....attached
- 2) competing.....pursuing..... attracted
- 3) completing.....pursuing..... attracted
- 4) completing.....pursuing.....attached
- 5) competing..... purchasing..... attracted

7. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We would like to express our deepest gratitude for considering AGL as your insurance provider. You have made a wise choice, and your business is very important to us. Unfortunately, however, we are afraid ①to inform you that your insurance policy application cannot ②approve 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 preferred policy ③becomes available again. If you would prefer not to wait for approval and would like us to remove your application from our system, please let us ④know. We hope ⑤that you will still consider taking out a policy with us when it becomes available. We appreciate your patience and understanding on this matter.

8. 수능특강 영어 > 01. 글의 목적 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We would like to express our deepest (A)【 graduation/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 (B)【 inform/ perform 】 you that your insurance policy application cannot be approved 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 preferred policy becomes available again. If you would (C)【 refer/prefer 】 not to wait for approval and would like us to remove your application from our system, please let us know. We hope that you will still consider taking out a policy with us when it becomes available. We appreciate your patience and understanding on this matter.

- 1) gratitude.....inform..... refer
- 2) graduation.....inform..... refer
- 3) graduation..... perform..... refer
- 4) graduation..... perform.....prefer
- 5) gratitude.....inform.....prefer

9. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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 ①coming from a long distance away, but I was so far out on an exposed hillside that I wasn't able to make it to cover before the blizzard hit. The slope where I was hiking was ②vegetated only with grass and sagebrush, so I started for a north-facing and timbered slope a mile or so away. ③Because the bare hillside was steep and already snow covered, the going was slow, so I didn't make it off the slippery slope before the blizzard hit. The wind hit with such force ④that 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 ⑤was to crouch down and wait.

10. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 distance/ instance 】 away, but I was so far out on an exposed hillside that I wasn't able to make it to cover before the blizzard hit. The slope where I was hiking was (B)【 vegetated/ hesitated 】 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 force 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 (C)【 crouch/ couch 】 down and wait.

- 1) distance.....vegetated.....crouch
- 2) instance..... hesitated.....crouch
- 3) instance.....vegetated..... couch
- 4) distance..... hesitated..... couch
- 5) instance..... hesitated..... couch

11. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

My first morning in New York, I put on my girl-writer dress and heels and went to meet my editor, ①looked forward to a promising day. I figured we would start editing together that very morning, and then he could give me the last of the advance. It would turn out ②that I had bounced 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 ③been thrown away. But my hopes were shattered when my editor said, “I’m sorry”. I looked at him quizzically. “I am so, so sorry,” he said. “But it still doesn’t work”. I sat there staring at him as if his face were melting. I kept ④touching my forehead, the way you pat your head to make sure your hair is okay. Then I started to cry and told him I had to go right that very second. He told me to phone him the next day. I said I would, although I had no intention of actually ⑤doing so.

12. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 admitting/editing 】 together that very morning, and then he could give me the last of the advance. It would turn out that I had bounced 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 (B)【 shattered/ scattered 】 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 pat your head to make sure your hair is okay. Then I started to cry and told him I had to go right that very second. He told me to phone him the next day. I said I would, although I had no (C)【 attention/intention 】 of actually doing so.

- 1) admitting…… scattered…… attention
- 2) editing……shattered……intention
- 3) editing…… scattered…… attention
- 4) admitting……shattered…… attention
- 5) admitting…… scattered……intention

13. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In those more hopeful and innocent days there was ①much to enjoy about being newly a queen — not only that I had survived against the odds to inherit. I still remember the sensation of the royal white fur collar around my neck. I put my cheek to it and the fur seemed ②strangely warm against my skin. The grand garment smelt faintly of beeswax and the softest leather. Unable to resist, I buried my features in it and laughed with delight. It was thrilling to know ③that such luxury was mine. My ladies laughed with me, equally ④delighted. 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 ⑤was vastly better now that I was queen.

14. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In those more hopeful and innocent days there was much to enjoy about being newly a queen — not only that I had (A)【suspected/survived】against the odds to inherit. I still remember the sensation of the royal white fur collar around my neck. I put my cheek to it and the fur seemed strangely warm against my skin. The grand garment smelt faintly of beeswax and the softest leather. Unable to (B)【resist/ insist】, 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 (C)【vaguely/vastly】better now that I was queen.

- 1) suspected…… insist…… vaguely
- 2) survived…… resist…… vaguely
- 3) survived…… resist…… vastly
- 4) survived…… insist…… vaguely
- 5) survived…… insist…… vastly

15. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

About three months ago, my sister was having problems with her daughter, Amy, so my sister and I decided to have Amy move in with my family. We thought she could benefit from a change of environment. Sadly, almost instantly, my relationship with Amy started to fall apart. She tried ①to 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 supportive of her when she would get ②excited, I minimized her feelings by telling her to grow up. I expected her ③understanding 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 ④should 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 demonstrated ⑤that I was understanding of her fears. I should have allowed her to adjust to sharing space with my family.

16. 수능특강 영어 > 02. 분위기. 심경. 어조 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

About three months ago, my sister was having problems with her daughter, Amy, so my sister and I decided to have Amy move in with my family. We thought she could benefit from a change of environment. Sadly, almost instantly, my relationship with Amy started to fall apart. She tried to (A)【 visualize/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 supportive of her when she would get excited, I minimized her feelings by telling her to grow up. I expected her to (B)【 understand/ undermine 】 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 (C)【 distributed/demonstrated 】 that I was understanding of her fears. I should have allowed her to adjust to sharing space with my family.

- 1) visualize.....understand..... distributed
- 2) verbalize.....understand.....demonstrated
- 3) visualize..... undermine.....demonstrated
- 4) verbalize..... undermine.....demonstrated
- 5) verbalize.....understand..... distributed

17. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You are much more than just a list of your accomplishments. It's not only ①what you do, but how you do it that counts in the real scorebook of your life. Making the spectacular diving catch ②say 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 ③drop in front of you for a base hit?. Or will you push yourself to perform like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball?. Your special effort will ④be recorded in the minds and memories of the others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect that ⑤come from knowing that you gave your very best — even if you don't end up making the catch. That's the stuff of legends.

18. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You are much more than just a list of your accomplishments. It's not only what you do, but how you do it that (A)【 accounts/counts 】 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 (B)【 inform/perform 】 like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball?. Your special 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 (C) 【 legacy/legends 】.

- 1) counts.....perform.....legends
- 2) counts.....perform..... legacy
- 3) accounts..... inform..... legacy
- 4) accounts.....perform.....legends
- 5) accounts.....perform..... legacy

19. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

20. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Irrational acts don't just sabotage 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 (A) 【inspire/ inquire】 romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series Lonesome Dove was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other (B)【prevented/promised】 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 (C)【pressured/ 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.

- 1) inspire.....promised.....pressured
- 2) inspire..... prevented..... pleased
- 3) inspire..... prevented.....pressured
- 4) inquire.....promised.....pressured
- 5) inquire.....promised..... pleased

21. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ideas or theories about human nature ①have 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 theorize about them. But we do have to worry that human nature will ②change by our theories of human nature. Forty years ago, the distinguished anthropologist Clifford Geertz said ③that 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 ④surrounds us. That human nature is more created than discovered. We "design" human nature, by designing the institutions within which people live. So we must ask ⑤ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

22. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 planets/ plates 】 really don't care what we think or how we 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 (B)【 distributed/distinguished 】 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 (C)【 suspects/surrounds 】 us. That human nature is more created than discovered. We "design" human nature, by designing the institutions within which people live. So we must ask ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

- 1) plates..... distributed..... suspects
- 2) planets..... distributed..... suspects
- 3) planets.....distinguished.....surrounds
- 4) planets.....distinguished..... suspects
- 5) planets..... distributed.....surrounds

23. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

24. 수능특강 영어 > 03. 함축적 의미 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Near my old office building, the window of a show store (A)【 advertised/ 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 (B)【 scuffed/ stuffed 】 and some time on my hands, I decided to avail myself of this small bounty. After my shine, I offered the shoeshine man a tip. He 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 suspect most people who take the offer do — I looked around for something to buy. I had to even the score, somehow. Since I didn’t need shoes, I found myself mindlessly looking at shoe trees, laces, and polish. Finally, I quietly walked out of the store empty-handed and uneasy. Even though I had (C)【 managed/ manipulate 】 to escape from the store, I was sure many others were not so fortunate.

- 1) advised…… stuffed……managed
- 2) advertised…… stuffed…… manipulate
- 3) advertised……scuffed……managed
- 4) advised……scuffed……managed
- 5) advertised…… stuffed……managed

25. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

26. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. All professions observe their distinctive ways. What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and puts them in an appropriate frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. While the necessity 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 (A)【 undeniable/unacceptable 】. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and (B)【 conducts/contradicts 】 a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very (C) 【 often/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.

- 1) unacceptable.....contradicts.....often
- 2) undeniable.....conducts.....often
- 3) undeniable.....contradicts.....seldom
- 4) unacceptable.....conducts.....often
- 5) undeniable.....conducts.....seldom

27. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

From ①what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent in his misguided belief ②that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. "I'll keep criticizing you until your attitude and motivation improve!". In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and discourages him or her from ③want 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 less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father contaminates his connection with his teenager by ④provoking his or her increased resentment and dislike. "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, ⑤which 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 dissatisfaction will cause improvement.

28. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent in his misguided belief that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. "I'll keep criticizing you until your (A)【 aptitude/attitude 】 and motivation improve!". 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 (B)【 offensive/comprehensive 】 , not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father contaminates his connection with his teenager by provoking his or her increased resentment and dislike. "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, which is all he really cares about!". As a performance coach, a father would be far better served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of dissatisfaction will (C)【 cause/delay 】 improvement.

- 1) attitude.....offensive.....cause
- 2) attitude.....comprehensive.....delay
- 3) aptitude.....offensive.....cause
- 4) aptitude.....comprehensive.....delay
- 5) attitude.....offensive.....delay

29. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign. yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help ①to make the police officer feel a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role ②that goes with it. This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of behaving, and communicate clearly to other people ③what 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 ④which to expect from us. Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves. This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully ⑤shapes how we feel, think and behave.

30. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign. yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. These reactions help to make the police officer feel a part of the uniform and (A) 【 less/more 】 comfortable with the role that goes with it. This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a (B) 【 particular/comprehensive 】 way of behaving, and communicate clearly 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 (C) 【 statistics/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 react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

- 1) more.....particular.....statements
- 2) more.....comprehensive.....statistics
- 3) less.....particular.....statistics
- 4) more.....particular.....statistics
- 5) less.....comprehensive.....statistics

31. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While individualism gives strength, it also can create a weakness if not ①moderated by involvement with others — family, friends, and society. Pure individualism may lead to a philosophy of convenience and a lack of participation in or appreciation of the civic and social process. This limits personal growth, 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 ③personally much anymore. Our technology removes some of reality and replaces it with perception, relativity, and inherent self-interest often ④pushing 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 ⑤rotating around us but how we fit into the world. This is the concept of context.

32. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 lack of participation in or appreciation of the civic and social process. This (A)【 limits/enhances 】 personal growth, mutes gaining leadership skills and traits, and (B)【 deprives/provides 】 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 (C) 【 extrinsic/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 rotates around us but how we fit into the world. This is the concept of context.

- 1) limits……deprives……extrinsic
- 2) enhances……provides……inherent
- 3) enhances……provides……extrinsic
- 4) limits……deprives……inherent
- 5) limits……provides……inherent

33. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

By ①taking a conscious interest in your brain and how it works, and by consciously trying some of the techniques that follow, you can acquire a variety of useful mental skills. It isn't really very difficult, but it won't happen by accident. The prevalence of negative thinking, fuzzy and illogical thinking, and rigid thinking in our society proves that fact ②that 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 ③thought very much about thinking. ④Move beyond the level of average thinking, you must think about thinking. You must pay attention to how your brain ⑤works , and you must experiment with new techniques. Once you do that, you will clearly see the value of it.

34. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

By taking a conscious interest in your brain and how it works, and by consciously trying some of the techniques that follow, you can acquire a variety of useful mental skills. It isn't really very difficult, but it won't happen by accident. The (A)【 lack/prevalence 】 of negative thinking, fuzzy and illogical thinking, and rigid thinking in our society (B)【 proves/forbids 】 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 experiment with new techniques. Once you do that, you will clearly see the (C)【 value/volume 】 of it.

- 1) prevalence.....forbids.....value
- 2) prevalence.....proves.....value
- 3) lack.....forbids.....volume
- 4) prevalence.....proves.....volume
- 5) lack.....proves.....value

35. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

36. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term statistical significance is an unfortunate choice of words. But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to appear in reports. It (A)【 refers/prefers 】 to the fact that the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a similar manner. But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and assume 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 (B)【 complicated/replicated 】 in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. True significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to (C)【 endure/ensure 】 that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

- 1) prefers.....complicated.....ensure
- 2) prefers.....replicated.....ensure
- 3) refers.....replicated.....endure
- 4) refers.....complicated.....endure
- 5) refers.....replicated.....ensure

37. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The survival of wilderness — of places that we do not change, where we allow the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous — ①is necessary. Our sanity probably requires it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know ②that 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 ③where nature is given a free hand, where no human work is done, where people ④go only as guests. These places function, I think, whether we intend them to or not, as sacred groves — places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well ⑤that goes on there, but because we do not.

38. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The survival of wilderness — of places that we do not change, where we (A)【 prohibit/allow 】 the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous — is (B)【 necessary/unnecessary 】. Our sanity probably requires 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 (C)【 intend/extend 】 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.

- 1) allow……necessary……extend
- 2) prohibit……unnecessary……intend
- 3) allow……necessary……intend
- 4) prohibit……necessary……extend
- 5) allow……unnecessary……intend

39. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Facing your difficulty head-on is the first positive step in the process of fixing it. Your promotion went to someone else — now what?. Face it directly. There must be a reason why your boss ①selected the other person. Get your hurt and anger under control and go find out why you didn't get the promotion. ②Ask your boss what you need to do to improve yourself so you'll be considered more seriously next time. If you ③had 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 prescribe. If some project you are working hard ④to 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 ⑤what will be most beneficial, then act accordingly.

40. 수능특강 영어 > 04. 요지. 주장 파악 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Facing your difficulty head-on is the first positive step in the process of fixing it. Your promotion 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 improve yourself so you'll be considered more (A)【 seriously/curiously 】 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 (B)【 prescribe/inscribe 】. 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 (C)【 superficial/beneficial 】 , then act accordingly.

- 1) curiously.....prescribe.....superficial
- 2) curiously.....inscribe.....superficial
- 3) seriously.....inscribe.....beneficial
- 4) seriously.....prescribe.....superficial
- 5) seriously.....prescribe.....beneficial

41. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

42. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help (A) 【 preserve/obstruct 】 the instrument, be acoustically (B)【 satisfactory/olfactory 】 , 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 (C)【 provided/avoided 】 . Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a water proof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

- 1) preserve.....satisfactory.....provided
- 2) obstruct.....satisfactory.....avoided
- 3) preserve.....olfactory.....avoided
- 4) preserve.....satisfactory.....avoided
- 5) obstruct.....satisfactory.....provided

43. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

44. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Power, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not necessary for sadness. Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more (A)【submissive/autonomous】. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and (B)【aggressiveness/mildness】. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront 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 (C)【optimism/pessimism】, feeling powerless to make change.

- 1) autonomous……aggressiveness……pessimism
- 2) submissive……aggressiveness……pessimism
- 3) submissive……mildness……optimism
- 4) submissive……aggressiveness……optimism
- 5) autonomous……aggressiveness……optimism

45. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Sadly enough, some of us have ①distorted 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 experience true happiness. Most believe ②to attain 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 ③says 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 scarce. ④Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in short supply. But this is because we have bought into a belief system ⑤that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen’s teeth.

46. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sadly enough, some of us have (A)【 supported/distorted 】 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 experience true happiness. Most believe attaining true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to win it. Or maybe some of us believe in “works of righteousness” — a theology 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 (B)【 scarce/abundant 】. Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in short (C)【 supply/demand 】. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen’s teeth.

- 1) supported……abundant……demand
- 2) distorted……scarce……demand
- 3) distorted……abundant……demand
- 4) distorted……scarce……supply
- 5) supported……abundant……supply

47. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

48. 수능특강 영어 > 05. 주제 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The causes and consequences of war may have (A)【 more/less 】 to do with pathology than with politics, more to do with irrational pressures of pride and pain than with rational calculations of advantage and profit. There is a Washington story, perhaps apocryphal, that the military intellectuals in the Pentagon conducted an experiment in 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 (B)【 ascribed/assured 】 its users that there was no danger of war. What this “proves,” if anything, is that computers are more rational than men; it also suggests that if there is a root (C)【 cause/consequence 】 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.

- 1) more.....assured.....consequence
- 2) less.....ascribed.....cause
- 3) more.....assured.....cause
- 4) less.....assured.....cause
- 5) more.....ascribed.....consequence

49. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

50. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Aging is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically increased so that older member of society can continue to (A)【 distribute/contribute 】 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 (B)【 pollution/population 】 ages and there are fewer young adults, purchases of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and (C)【 compliance/appliances 】 decrease. In addition, fewer people are likely to take entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to preserve the assets they need to retire comfortably rather than set up new businesses. This is somewhat balanced by people retiring and drawing down their accumulated savings, which in total lowers savings and investment rates.

- 1) distribute.....population.....appliances
- 2) contribute.....pollution.....appliances
- 3) distribute.....population.....compliance
- 4) distribute.....pollution.....compliance
- 5) contribute.....population.....appliances

51. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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 ①noted with concern the impact on native birds of the arrival of recently introduced stoats as they ②invaded this last corner of New Zealand. In a desperate attempt ③to protect populations of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island. Unfortunately, Resolution was too close to the mainland and stoats ④invaded 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 species in the past became a vital tool ⑤to preventing extinctions from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

52. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 impact 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 (A)【 pollution/populations 】 of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island. 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 species in the past became a (B)【 vital/viral 】 tool to prevent (C)【 extinctions/distinctions 】 from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

- 1) pollution.....viral.....extinctions
- 2) pollution.....vital.....distinctions
- 3) populations.....vital.....distinctions
- 4) populations.....viral.....extinctions
- 5) populations.....vital.....extinctions

53. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

54. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual (A)【 identities/identification 】. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are purposeful. It is our job as supportive adults to find a (B)【 destructive/constructive 】 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 (C) 【 particular/articular 】 behavior would signify value. For example, “Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature”. This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it validates the child’s world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

- 1) identities……destructive……articular
- 2) identification……constructive……articular
- 3) identification……destructive……particular
- 4) identities……destructive……particular
- 5) identities……constructive……particular

55. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

56. 수능특강 영어 > 06. 제목 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Managing relationships is a value that represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people involved in a person's social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they typically consider the needs, (A)【 references/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 (B)【 adept/adopts 】 the role of the 'household food manger' is typically very attentive to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must negotiate ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships contribute to (C)【 destructing/constructing 】 family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are primary considerations in food choice.

- 1) preferences.....adopts.....constructing
- 2) references.....adopts.....destructing
- 3) references.....adept.....constructing
- 4) preferences.....adept.....destructing
- 5) preferences.....adopts.....destructing

57. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Kate Seredy ①was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an appreciation for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time ②studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she subsequently developed later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before ③moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increase, she found work ④illustrating 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 ⑤is based on legends about the founding of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

58. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, a teacher, helped her develop an (A) 【 appreciation/depreciation 】 for books. After high school she earned an art teacher's diploma 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 (B)【 developed/enveloped 】 later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increase, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor (C)【 suggested/summarized 】 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.

- 1) appreciation.....developed.....summarized
- 2) depreciation.....developed.....suggested
- 3) depreciation.....enveloped.....suggested
- 4) appreciation.....enveloped.....summarized
- 5) appreciation.....developed.....suggested

59. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name “cottontail” ①is derived from their short, rounded tails, ②which have white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed ③to 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 restricted to summer. Males fight to ④establishing hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a shallow hole, which is deeper at one end than ⑤the other . She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

60. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Eastern cottontails are the most common rabbits in North America. The name “cottontail” is (A) 【 arrived/derived 】 from their short, rounded tails, which have white fur on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may shelter in disused ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun predators, cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings. If they have to run, they (B) 【 follow/hollow 】 zigzag paths, attempting to shake off their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails breed all year round, but farther north (C) 【 breeding/bleeding 】 is restricted 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 nest with grass and fur from her belly.

- 1) derived·····hollow·····bleeding
- 2) arrived·····hollow·····bleeding
- 3) arrived·····follow·····bleeding
- 4) arrived·····follow·····breeding
- 5) derived·····follow·····breeding

61. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Born on February 9, 1874, Amy Lowell was the last of the five children of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, who ①resided 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 ②fostered her literary interests by reading in the extensive library at home and at the Boston Athenaeum. Although Lowell dabbled in verse from an early age, it was a chance encounter with Leigh Hunt's Imagination and Fancy in her father's collection ③that inspired her serious interest in poetry. During this same interval she discovered the poetry of John Keats, ④whose work would profoundly influence her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong appreciation of Keats's writings, especially their correlation of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, ⑤publishing in the last year of her life.

62. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Born on February 9, 1874, Amy Lowell was the last of the five children of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, who (A)【resided/assigned】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 (B)【extensive/intensive】library at home and at the Boston Athenaeum. Although Lowell dabbled in verse from an early age, it was a chance encounter with Leigh Hunt's Imagination and Fancy in her father's collection that inspired her serious interest in poetry. During this same interval she discovered the poetry of John Keats, whose work would profoundly (C) 【affluence/influence】her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong appreciation of Keats's writings, especially their correlation of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, published in the last year of her life.

- 1) resided.....extensive.....influence
- 2) resided.....intensive.....influence
- 3) assigned.....extensive.....affluence
- 4) assigned.....intensive.....influence
- 5) resided.....intensive.....affluence

63. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

On March 20, 1883, Jan Matzeliger (1852-1889) ①patented 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 sailor on an East Indian ship. Matzeliger settled in Philadelphia for a while, ②holding odd jobs until he moved to Boston in 1876. The next year he settled in nearby Lynn, Massachusetts. There he ③was developed his device while working in a shoe factory. The machine increased productivity as much as fourteen times over hand methods and led to concentration in the industry. Matzeliger continued ④to work on the machine to improve its quality, and received a patent for a third and improved model on March 20, 1883. He ⑤invented a number of other devices, including a mechanism for distributing tacks and nails.

64. 수능특강 영어 > 08. 내용 일치. 불일치 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 tailor/sailor 】 on an East Indian ship. Matzeliger settled in Philadelphia for a while, holding odd jobs until he moved to Boston in 1876. The next year he settled in nearby Lynn, Massachusetts. There he (B)【 developed/enveloped 】 his device while working in a shoe factory. The machine increased productivity as much as fourteen times over hand methods and led to concentration in the industry. Matzeliger continued to work on the machine to improve its quality, and (C)【 deceived/received 】 a patent for a third and improved model on March 20, 1883. He invented a number of other devices, including a mechanism for distributing tacks and nails.

- 1) tailor.....enveloped.....received
- 2) tailor.....developed.....deceived
- 3) sailor.....developed.....deceived
- 4) sailor.....developed.....received
- 5) tailor.....enveloped.....deceived

65. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Thomas Edison ①failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lighting, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he ②transformed the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a revolution ③that 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 ④that, what this decision would have on the world. Albert Einstein ⑤was received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your aha moments of brilliance, unexpectedly and through no effort of your own.

66. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lighting, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he (A)【 transmitted/transformed 】 the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a (B)【 revelation/revolution 】 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 (C)【 decision/division 】 would have on the world. Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your aha moments of brilliance, unexpectedly and through no effort of your own.

- 1) transmitted.....revolution.....division
- 2) transmitted.....revolution.....decision
- 3) transmitted.....revelation.....division
- 4) transformed.....revolution.....decision
- 5) transformed.....revelation.....division

67. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The major themes of country music are work, freedom, and alienation, ①appearing 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, ②formerly carried on in an oral tradition. Consequently, from the start country music was an eclectic mix, ③which included ancient British ballads, Americanized versions of these, sacred songs, minstrel tunes, early blues, and songs of many sorts absorbed from the commercial popular music industry over the years. Over the 20th century it has grown from a homegrown and heartfelt music, ④expressing working-class identity, 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 ⑤unmistakably .

68. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The major themes of country music are work, freedom, and alienation, (A)【 appearing/appealing 】 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 (B)【 viral/oral 】 tradition. Consequently, from the start country music was an eclectic mix, which included ancient British ballads, Americanized versions of these, sacred songs, minstrel tunes, early blues, and songs of many sorts absorbed 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 (C)【 identification/identity 】, 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.

- 1) appearing.....viral.....identification
- 2) appealing.....oral.....identification
- 3) appealing.....viral.....identity
- 4) appearing.....oral.....identification
- 5) appearing.....oral.....identity

69. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We must understand that busyness does not ①necessarily 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 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, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We ③mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time ④traveled to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start ⑤taking back our time.

70. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We must understand that (A)【 business/busyness 】 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 (B) 【 unconsciously/unconscious 】 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, complaining, 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 (C)【 wonder/wander 】 where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

- 1) business.....unconsciously.....wonder
- 2) business.....unconscious.....wander
- 3) business.....unconsciously.....wander
- 4) busyness.....unconscious.....wonder
- 5) busyness.....unconsciously.....wonder

71. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The term genius can be ①traced back to the Latin word ingenium: a natural-born talent. The essence of this talent is seen as original productivity, ②which employs confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. The person who has genius — a brilliant creative power — is also ③known as a genius. It was not until the Renaissance that people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of inspiration as genius. The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas 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 ④gives the rule as nature. Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he conceived the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and ⑤communicate the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to produce similar products.

72. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term genius can be traced back to the Latin word ingenium: a natural-born talent. The (A) 【essence/access】 of this talent is seen as original productivity, which employs 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 (B) 【perspiration/inspiration】 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 (C)【deceived/conceived】 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 produce similar products.

- 1) essence.....inspiration.....deceived
- 2) access.....inspiration.....deceived
- 3) essence.....perspiration.....deceived
- 4) essence.....inspiration.....conceived
- 5) access.....perspiration.....conceived

73. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The way our society ①views weight and getting into shape is one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and ②leads to impatience — 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 ③that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, ④implying 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 accept is that any real lifestyle change takes time: time to break bad habits and time ⑤to form new healthy ones.

74. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- 1) expeditions.....dripping.....lose
- 2) expeditions.....dripping.....gain
- 3) expectations.....dripping.....gain
- 4) expectations.....dropping.....lose
- 5) expeditions.....dropping.....gain

75. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recent psychological research has ①been revealed that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can predict how students who spend an entire semester with ②that professor will like that professor by the end of the semester. In other words, a student watching a two-second clip of a professor says, "I like him". Or, "I don't like him". That statement is then ③recorded . At the end of the semester, students who ④have taken a class with the professor anonymously 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 ⑤unbelievable , but it is true. One of the big mistakes we make is making a poor impression on others.

76. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recent psychological research has (A)【 concealed/revealed 】 that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can predict how students who spend an entire semester with 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 (B)【 statue/statement 】 is then recorded. At the end of the semester, students who have taken a class with the professor anonymously 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 (C)【 depression/impression 】 on others.

- 1) concealed.....statue.....depression
- 2) concealed.....statement.....depression
- 3) revealed.....statue.....depression
- 4) concealed.....statement.....impression
- 5) revealed.....statement.....impression

77. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Imagination and creativity are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves ①engaged by the fantasy world described 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 assigned characters to interacting with other creatures and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally ②called for is imaginative flexibility in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while ③looked ahead to the consequences of various actions and decisions. This means that fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it ④to enliven the fantasy narrative, ⑤envision alternatives, and empathize with others.

78. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagination and (A)【creativity/creation】are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the fantasy world described 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 (B) 【assigned/aligned】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 consequences of various actions and decisions. This means that fantasy role-playing (C)【divides/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.

- 1) creativity.....assigned.....provides
- 2) creation.....aligned.....provides
- 3) creation.....assigned.....divides
- 4) creation.....aligned.....divides
- 5) creativity.....aligned.....divides

79. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means ①that 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 ②to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely ③to suffering a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want ④to 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 ⑤granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced".

80. 수능특강 영어 > 09. 어법 정확성 파악 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A) 【conquer/concern】 of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully- (B) 【crafted/drafted】 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 comparisons it makes to the (C) 【composition/competition】 are not necessarily "fair and balanced".

- 1) concern.....crafted.....competition
- 2) conquer.....drafted.....composition
- 3) conquer.....crafted.....composition
- 4) concern.....drafted.....competition
- 5) concern.....drafted.....composition

81. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

82. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the "PC" or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without (A)【contamination/consideration】, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — 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 relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People (B)【complete/compete】for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one questions the established course. The more (C)【cognitive/cohesive】the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

- 1) contamination…… complete…… cognitive
- 2) contamination……compete…… cognitive
- 3) contamination……compete……cohesive
- 4) consideration……compete……cohesive
- 5) consideration…… complete……cohesive

83. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

84. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A) 【 provide/ prevent 】 an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't (B) 【 regulate/ radiate 】 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 (C) 【 chirping/ clapping 】 sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the higher the pitch.

- 1) provide..... radiate.....chirping
- 2) prevent.....regulate.....chirping
- 3) provide.....regulate.....chirping
- 4) prevent.....regulate..... clapping
- 5) prevent..... radiate.....chirping

85. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In America we ①have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his corporation. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes he and his wife wear, the neighborhood he lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture ②is all dictated by his corporate status. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward conformity are subtle but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for promotion ③are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even attitudes ④which 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 ⑤replace them with others.

86. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In America we have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his (A) 【collaboration/corporation】. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes he and his wife wear, the neighborhood he lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture are all dictated by his corporate status. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward conformity are subtle but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for (B) 【promotion/ preparation】 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 (C) 【sweep/ squeeze】 out whole cadres of earnest men and replace them with others.

- 1) collaboration..... preparation.....sweep
- 2) corporation.....promotion.....sweep
- 3) collaboration.....promotion.....sweep
- 4) collaboration.....promotion..... squeeze
- 5) corporation.....promotion..... squeeze

87. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists ①who refuse to admit 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 profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can ②be quantified and some things cannot. We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all ③is 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 ④are 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 ⑤is one way to be more precise in our effort to rationally understand causes.

88. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to admit 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 profound quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be (A)【 quantified/ qualified 】 and some things cannot. We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such (B)【 attempted/ attracted 】 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 precise in our effort to rationally (C)【 understand/ undermine 】 causes.

- 1) quantified.....attempted..... undermine
- 2) quantified..... attracted.....understand
- 3) qualified..... attracted..... undermine
- 4) quantified..... attracted..... undermine
- 5) quantified.....attempted.....understand

89. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

90. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that (A)【 define/ confine 】 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 assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be (B)【 evaporated/evaluated 】 are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were (C)【 illuminating/eliminating 】 whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures".

- 1) define.....evaluated.....eliminating
- 2) define..... evaporated.....eliminating
- 3) confine..... evaporated.....eliminating
- 4) confine.....evaluated.....eliminating
- 5) define..... evaporated..... illuminating

91. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. We know ①that all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing". Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, ②beating 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 ③which they encourage individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people ④are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical participation is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance ⑤is left to professionals.

92. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. We know that all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures (A)【 differ/ infer 】 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 (B)【 encourage/ discourage 】 individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical (C)【 participation/ preparation 】 is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

- 1) infer..... discourage..... preparation
- 2) differ..... discourage..... preparation
- 3) differ.....encourage.....participation
- 4) differ..... discourage.....participation
- 5) differ.....encourage..... preparation

93. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an ①established power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases ②where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges. The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases ③resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' ④that can otherwise be resolved, nevertheless trigger war. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies 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 ⑤that a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

94. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and (A) 【 dedicated/determined 】 the outcome 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 (B)【 rejected/resolved 】 , nevertheless trigger war. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies 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 (C)【 required/ acquired 】 to escape the Thucydides Trap.

- 1) determined..... rejected.....required
- 2) determined.....resolved.....required
- 3) dedicated..... rejected..... acquired
- 4) dedicated.....resolved.....required
- 5) dedicated..... rejected.....required

95. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mummification in Ancient Egypt ①was developed in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, ②were practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest Egyptians ③were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. The physical features of the body would be retained, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may ④have supported the belief of an afterlife. As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased 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 ⑤preserve the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

96. 수능특강 영어 > 10. 어휘 적절성 파악 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was (A)【 dedicated/developed 】 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 reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. The physical features of the body would be retained, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have (B)【 supported/ suffered 】 the belief of an afterlife. As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased 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 (C)【 preserve/ observe 】 the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

- 1) developed.....supported.....preserve
- 2) dedicated.....supported..... observe
- 3) developed.....supported..... observe
- 4) developed..... suffered.....preserve
- 5) dedicated..... suffered..... observe

97. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Fos Whitlock was a successful businessman. He asked me ①to talk to his son, Brant. Brant was about to graduate from college and was obsessed with the idea that he had the potential to be a professional golfer. Fos asked me to meet with Brant, obviously hoping that I would steer him toward giving up his dream of being a professional golfer. After seeing Brant, I met with Fos and suggested ②what he had too much to lose. If Brant ③were 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 depriving him of this opportunity. ④What was worse: The possibility of risking some money by supporting his son or running the risk of his son's lifelong enmity?. To his great credit, Fos did an about-face and made what I think ⑤was the right choice.

98. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Fos Whitlock was a successful businessman. He asked me to talk to his son, Brant. Brant was about to (A) 【regulate/graduate】 from college and was obsessed with the idea that he had the potential to be a professional golfer. Fos asked me to meet with Brant, obviously hoping that I would steer him toward giving up his dream of being a professional golfer. After seeing Brant, I met with Fos and suggested that he had too much to lose. If Brant were (B)【deprived/ approved】 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 depriving him of this opportunity. What was worse: The possibility of risking some money by (C) 【suffering/supporting】 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.

- 1) graduate..... approved.....supporting
- 2) regulate..... approved.....supporting
- 3) graduate.....deprived.....supporting
- 4) regulate.....deprived..... suffering
- 5) regulate.....deprived.....supporting

99. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

100. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Do you like the garden, Ms, Danby?". Charlotte spoke softly, her voice no more than a dry (A) 【whistle/whisper】, 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 instantly vanished. Sarah allowed Charlotte to lead the way. Once inside, was instantly drawn to the artful blend of fine (B) 【dedication/decoration】 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 (C) 【suspected/suspected】. Each piece of furniture filled its rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls, every one obviously a masterpiece, were each unique. She recognised a few celebrated names, which meant the collection had grown over the years.

- 1) whisper..... dedication.....suspected
- 2) whistle..... dedication.....suspected
- 3) whisper.....decoration.....suspected
- 4) whistle.....decoration..... suspected
- 5) whistle.....decoration.....suspected

101. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There was Hungry Anderson, ①who 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 ②to get down off the roof, and by the time he did, Hungry had eaten his lunch. He explained that when the carpenter was late, he had thought he didn't want to eat. He ③was called Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a miser. ④Prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and came in with his horse and buggy, motored about town, ⑤put up the car, and trotted back to his farm.

102. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 explained/ explored 】 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 (B)【 miser/ mister 】. To prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and came in with his horse and buggy, motored about town, put up the car, and (C)【 trotted/ treated 】 back to his farm.

- 1) explained.....miser..... treated
- 2) explained..... mister.....trotted
- 3) explored..... mister..... treated
- 4) explained.....miser.....trotted
- 5) explored.....miser.....trotted

103. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly clever or insightful — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked much of what Bismarck did and how he did it. Yet at some level, the king recognized ①that he and his dynasty needed Bismarck even though, as Wilhelm once mildly complained, "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 ②exert great control over domestic and foreign affairs. The two men's relationship ③was marked by terrible arguments. Bismarck would come down with severe headaches and fits of vomiting and claim ④where he was dying. He frequently 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 scene: "It is my greatest happiness ⑤to live with you and thoroughly agree with you!".

104. 수능특강 영어 > 11. 지칭 추론 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly clever or insightful — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked much of 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 (A)【 completed/complained 】 , "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 (B)【 exert/ 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 (C)【 evaporating/vomiting 】 and claim that he was dying. He frequently 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 scene: "It is my greatest happiness to live with you and thoroughly agree with you!".

- 1) complained.....exert.....vomiting
- 2) completed..... exit..... evaporating
- 3) complained..... exit.....vomiting
- 4) completed..... exit.....vomiting
- 5) completed.....exert.....vomiting

105. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You may have noticed that people differ 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 persuasive, and those ①involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples ②illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often influences ③that 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 ④be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its ⑤heightened accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

106. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You may have noticed that people differ 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 (A) 【 coercive/persuasive 】 , and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples illustrate, 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 (B) 【 irreversible/accessible 】 and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility (C) 【 decreases/increases 】 the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

- 1) persuasive.....irreversible.....increases
- 2) coercive.....accessible.....increases
- 3) persuasive.....accessible.....decreases
- 4) coercive.....irreversible.....decreases
- 5) persuasive.....accessible.....increases

107. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of other motives. The social contact provided by the crowd itself ①suggests a reason for people to attend. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, ②in which he developed his case for the existence of a gregarious instinct in humans. The question he ③posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. However, additionally labeling the observed behavior as an "instinct" creates a tautology ④that 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 ⑤isolating from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?". We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

108. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of other motives. The social contact provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to attend. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a (A)【 gregarious/cautious 】 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 observed behavior as an "instinct" creates a (B)【 geology/tautology 】 that adds nothing to our understanding. McDougall asks his readers, "What (C)【 proportion/distortion 】 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 isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?". We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

- 1) gregarious.....geology.....distortion
- 2) cautious.....geology.....proportion
- 3) gregarious.....tautology.....distortion
- 4) gregarious.....tautology.....proportion
- 5) cautious.....tautology.....proportion

109. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

There is a widespread belief ①that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly ②sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing ③that she was proud of. Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, ④punctuated 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 ⑤arouse when attempting to think creatively.

110. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and (A) **【 calmness/uneasiness 】**. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, (B) **【 punctuated/fluctuated 】** 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 (C) **【 abroad/aroused 】** when attempting to think creatively.

- 1) calmness.....punctuated.....aroused
- 2) calmness.....fluctuated.....abroad
- 3) calmness.....punctuated.....abroad
- 4) uneasiness.....punctuated.....aroused
- 5) uneasiness.....fluctuated.....abroad

111. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

During a particularly trying time early in my sales career, a sales manager gave me a poster ①that read, "If it is to be, it is up to me". I realized within that moment that if any changes or improvements were going ②to occur in my outside world, they needed to begin within my inside world. In life, all meaningful or macrocosmic change within society begins on a microcosmic level — that's you and me. You cannot ③authoritatively impose 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 risk those reins ④to entail, and with an iron resolve, ⑤lead the charge of effective change.

112. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 occur in my outside world, they needed to begin within my inside world. In life, all meaningful or macrocosmic change within society begins on a (A)【cosmetic/microcosmic】level — that's you and me. You cannot authoritatively impose 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 risk those reins (B)【inhibit/entail】, and with an iron resolve, lead the (C)【charge/discharge】of effective change.

- 1) cosmetic.....inhibit.....discharge
- 2) microcosmic.....entail.....charge
- 3) microcosmic.....inhibit.....charge
- 4) microcosmic.....entail.....discharge
- 5) cosmetic.....inhibit.....charge

113. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people ①to develop a collective judgment. The technique comprises a series of ②structured 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 ③summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured ④conform to anyone else's opinion. If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain ⑤why . The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus.

114. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective 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 modify their opinions. Because the written responses are kept (A)【 anonymous/unanimous 】 , no one feels pressured to (B) 【 conform/confront 】 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 (C)【 conscience/consensus 】 .

- 1) unanimous.....confront.....consensus
- 2) unanimous.....conform.....consensus
- 3) anonymous.....conform.....conscience
- 4) anonymous.....confront.....consensus
- 5) anonymous.....conform.....consensus

115. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What is the basic idea of sociology?. It is this: Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how ①they think . My Tougaloo College students readily 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 ②admitted African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers. Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — ③had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier ④had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see ⑤which this racial bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they were open to the sociological perspective.

116. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 readily 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 (A)【 advocated/admitted 】 African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers. Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was hardly (B)【 innate/extrinsic 】; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they were (C)【 open/doubtful 】 to the sociological perspective.

- 1) admitted.....extrinsic.....open
- 2) advocated.....extrinsic.....doubtful
- 3) admitted.....innate.....open
- 4) advocated.....innate.....open
- 5) admitted.....innate.....doubtful

117. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

118. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 objections/objects 】. The impressive manifestations of nature (B) 【 stopped/stimulated 】 the personifying fantasy of man. The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O, Müller expressed it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of seeing personal figures in the impersonal phenomena of his surroundings. What finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the (C)【 duration/elaboration 】 of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the respective figures. The beginning of religion was the worship of many natural objects, with a predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

- 1) objections.....stimulated.....elaboration
- 2) objections.....stopped.....duration
- 3) objects.....stopped.....elaboration
- 4) objects.....stimulated.....elaboration
- 5) objects.....stimulated.....duration

119. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that ①provides diverse sources of information and encourages civic participation. The government once ②considered 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 ③reclaim 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 greater number of smaller companies ④that could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media ⑤that exist 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 rising up to take back control of our media.

120. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides diverse sources of information and encourages 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 (A) 【reclaim/relinquish】 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 greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately (B) 【compete/collude】 with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that exist outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens (C) 【giving/rising】 up to take back control of our media.

- 1) reclaim.....collude.....giving
- 2) relinquish.....compete.....giving
- 3) reclaim.....compete.....rising
- 4) reclaim.....compete.....giving
- 5) relinquish.....compete.....rising

121. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 09

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Consider the question often ①asked by scientists, including even those who are well ②disposed, to dispose toward animals, as to whether the hen suffers from ③what she has never known. The Oxford researcher Marian Dawkins conducted experiments to determine ④that hens felt about their homes. Somewhat to her surprise, she found that hens who had been ⑤confined 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 considerable state of what you might call cultural shock if they are deprived of the only type of environment they have ever known. In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of terrified agoraphobia and it will take a great deal of time and patient understanding to rehabilitate them to real life".

122. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 09

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consider the question often asked by scientists, including even those who are well (A)【 disposed/opposed 】 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 (B)【 confined/combined 】 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 considerable state of what you might call cultural shock if they are (C) 【 proud/deprived 】 of the only type of environment they have ever known. In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of terrified agoraphobia and it will take a great deal of time and patient understanding to rehabilitate them to real life".

- 1) disposed.....confined.....deprived
- 2) disposed.....confined.....proud
- 3) opposed.....confined.....deprived
- 4) disposed.....combined.....proud
- 5) opposed.....combined.....deprived

123. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 10

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well ①established 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 ②forgotten in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This masks the ③underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. ④Which 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 ⑤be made indefinitely into the future. Failures are part of the technological condition.

124. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 10

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The cyclical nature 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 success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This (A)【 masks/uncovers 】 the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and (B)【 inherently/indirectly 】 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 (C)【 temporarily/indefinitely 】 into the future. Failures are part of the technological condition.

- 1) uncovers.....indirectly.....indefinitely
- 2) uncovers.....inherently.....temporarily
- 3) masks.....inherently.....temporarily
- 4) masks.....indirectly.....indefinitely
- 5) masks.....inherently.....indefinitely

125. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 11

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The popular press deems reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home,,," from a current location ①that is not home. The term is agnostic 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 production facility in China to the US in its own plant to meet the US demand, whereas the US-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer ②buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to instead source from a local supplier to meet demand in the US. Both would be ③considered reshoring more precisely, reshoring back to the US. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to be performed, independent of ④who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as ⑤opposing to a decision regarding location and ownership.

126. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 11

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The popular press (A)【 seems/deems 】 reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home,,," from a current location that is not home. The term is agnostic 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 production facility in China to the US in its own plant to meet the US demand, whereas the US-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to instead source from a local supplier to meet demand in the US. Both would be considered reshoring (B)【 more/less 】 precisely, reshoring back to the US. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to be performed, independent of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question — a location decision only, as (C)【 opposed/imposed 】 to a decision regarding location and ownership.

- 1) deems.....more.....opposed
- 2) seems.....more.....imposed
- 3) seems.....more.....opposed
- 4) deems.....more.....imposed
- 5) deems.....less.....imposed

127. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

128. 수능특강 영어 > 12. 빈칸 내용 추론 > 12

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to perform 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 (A)【 ignored/considered 】 the participants' actual preferences and (B)【 carefully/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 demand by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, reported lower levels of self-esteem than those (C)【 excluded/involved 】 by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on the extent to which others approve of us and include us.

- 1) ignored.....randomly.....excluded
- 2) considered.....randomly.....involved
- 3) considered.....carefully.....involved
- 4) ignored.....randomly.....involved
- 5) ignored.....carefully.....involved

129. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

130. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- 1) portray.....private.....exceed
- 2) portray.....social.....succeed
- 3) provoke.....private.....exceed
- 4) portray.....private.....succeed
- 5) portray.....social.....exceed

131. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

132. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The immune system is the body's defense against foreign invaders such as bacterial. The immune system protects and preserves the body's integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack (A) 【 hostile/host 】 invaders. We know that the immune system begins to decline after adolescence, and the (B) 【 strengthening/weakening 】 of immune function is linked to age-related vulnerability. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become (C)【 defective/effective 】 and no longer distinguish the body's own tissues from foreign tissues. The body may then begin to attack itself, as suggested by the rising incidence of autoimmune diseases with advancing age.

- 1) hostile.....weakening.....effective
- 2) hostile.....weakening.....defective
- 3) hostile.....strengthening.....defective
- 4) host.....strengthening.....defective
- 5) host.....strengthening.....effective

133. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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 intention ①to produce something ②that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who ③was isolated 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 ④was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers ⑤appreciate 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.

134. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 extent/intention 】 to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he produced. Some artists often take (B) 【 pains/pleasures 】 concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions that went into their Summary creation, but they can hope to generate some (C)【 affection/approximation 】 of these.

- 1) intention……pains……affection
- 2) extent……pains……affection
- 3) extent……pains……approximation
- 4) intention……pains……approximation
- 5) intention……pleasures……affection

135. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

136. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- 1) rigid.....inferiors.....consolidation
- 2) rigid.....superiors.....divide
- 3) fluid.....inferiors.....divide
- 4) fluid.....inferiors.....consolidation
- 5) rigid.....inferiors.....divide

137. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

138. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you (A)【 stop/start 】 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 infinite number of things that influence and (B) 【 impact/compact 】 any larger thing, right down to atoms and smaller molecules. A computer, for example, looks like a big hunk of metal and glass, but if you look closer, 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 combined to make something bigger. A computer isn't just a computer: It's metal, glass and plastic, screws, springs, wires, copper, ink, electricity, and so much more. How those small parts come together to make the (C)【 bigger/smaller 】 parts is what matters, but how often do we take time to think about that fact?.

- 1) start.....impact.....bigger
- 2) start.....impact.....smaller
- 3) stop.....impact.....bigger
- 4) stop.....compact.....smaller
- 5) stop.....impact.....smaller

139. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

140. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Taub and his co-workers have already found strong evidence that the brain can be (A)【 healed/hired 】 by its own plasticity. 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 apparently dead one, a technique called 'constraint-induced (CI) movement therapy'. Even though the part of the brain that controlled the arm was damaged, the CI movement therapy (B)【 stopped/forced 】 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 enable us to protect ourselves against age (C)

【 deadline/decline 】.

- 1) healed.....stopped.....decline
- 2) healed.....forced.....deadline
- 3) hired.....stopped.....decline
- 4) hired.....forced.....deadline
- 5) healed.....forced.....decline

141. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

142. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4x3) video screen and then see it on an equally small wide-screen (16x9) receiver, you probably notice relatively (A)【 little/big 】 energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is readily (B) 【 apparent/transparent 】 . 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 (C) 【 reduces/increases 】 not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot compete with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound.

- 1) big.....transparent.....increases
- 2) little.....apparent.....reduces
- 3) big.....apparent.....reduces
- 4) little.....apparent.....increases
- 5) little.....transparent.....increases

143. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Revegetation techniques ①are 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 force birds ②to flying higher 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 ③be set back, to improve visibility and to discourage crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as ④permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be sensitive to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not ⑤be selected as they may prove attractive yet fatal to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic.

144. 수능특강 영어 > 13. 흐름에 무관한 문장 찾기 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 force birds to fly higher 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 (A)【 discourage/encourage 】 crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as close to the road as (B)【 perceived/permitted 】 by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be sensitive to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet (C)【 frugal/fatal 】 to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic.

- 1) discourage.....permitted.....fatal
- 2) encourage.....perceived.....frugal
- 3) discourage.....perceived.....fatal
- 4) discourage.....permitted.....frugal
- 5) encourage.....permitted.....frugal

145. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

146. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a variety of bird species. But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be (A)【crowned/drowned】out in the cacophony of voices. In order for each singer to be adequately appreciated 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 (B)【attainable/definable】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 (C)【observe/conserve】its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

- 1) drowned.....definable.....observe
- 2) drowned.....attainable.....conserve
- 3) drowned.....attainable.....observe
- 4) crowned.....attainable.....conserve
- 5) crowned.....definable.....conserve

147. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious ①to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to ②be based solely upon this premise. One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" ③by 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-compression 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 ④quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better ⑤recalling than the normal ads.

148. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

With reference to the (A)【 violation/variable 】 of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright lights 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 conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan (B)【 composed/exposed 】 people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the (C)【 reduction/deduction 】 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.

- 1) violation.....composed.....reduction
- 2) variable.....composed.....deduction
- 3) violation.....exposed.....deduction
- 4) violation.....exposed.....reduction
- 5) variable.....exposed.....reduction

149. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recycling means recovery and ①reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be ②substituted for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as potential pollution of air, water and land resulting from mineral extraction and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain limitations when ③applied 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 ④contaminated materials are difficult to recycle in new devices 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 ⑤disposing of rather than recycled.

150. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be substituted for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as potential (A) 【 pollution/population 】 of air, water and land resulting from mineral (B)【 extinction/extraction 】 and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain limitations when applied 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 devices or compounds. Hence, even materials that (C)【 attain/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.

- 1) population.....extraction.....attain
- 2) pollution.....extinction.....contain
- 3) pollution.....extraction.....contain
- 4) pollution.....extinction.....attain
- 5) population.....extinction.....attain

151. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure ①blocks the passage 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 ②be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have ③to be discoverable — perceivable. 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 ④to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be ⑤perceiving, some means of signaling its presence is required.

152. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the (A)【 message/passage 】 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 (B)【 prevention/preservation 】 of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — (C)【 receivable/perceivable 】. 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 injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling its presence is required.

- 1) message.....prevention.....receivable
- 2) passage.....prevention.....perceivable
- 3) passage.....preservation.....perceivable
- 4) passage.....prevention.....receivable
- 5) message.....prevention.....perceivable

153. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

154. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In cultural contexts that (A)【 require/acquire 】 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 appropriate to send the important social messages verbally. Words are bland and carefully chosen. More information about the actual social transactions going on at the dinner is transmitted by food choice and (B)【 attribution/distribution 】. The most valued guest often gets the choicest portion, and so on down. Other aspects of the ritual may communicate even more. Everyone carefully (C) 【 deserves/observes 】 who sits next to the host, who sits at the host's table, who is the first one to be greeted, who is served first, who gets the best piece of meat, or who is urged to have seconds.

- 1) acquire.....attribution.....deserves
- 2) acquire.....distribution.....observes
- 3) require.....distribution.....observes
- 4) acquire.....attribution.....observes
- 5) require.....distribution.....deserves

155. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

156. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ritualistic behaviour (A)【 designed/assigned 】 to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B, F, Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', (B)【 conducted/excluded 】 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 developed various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons (C)【 disappeared/appeared 】 to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the accidental pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird happened to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity.

- 1) designed.....excluded.....appeared
- 2) assigned.....excluded.....appeared
- 3) designed.....conducted.....appeared
- 4) designed.....excluded.....disappeared
- 5) assigned.....conducted.....disappeared

157. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances ①have very different properties. Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. When we say ②that two objects are identical or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two ③distinctive 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 portion of sand is identical to ④what portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension principles for ⑤determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

158. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within the domain of concrete entities, (A)【 objects/subjects 】and substances have very different properties. Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different criteria for the notion 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 distinctive parts of a single object. In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no (B) 【 portion/notion 】 of wholeness. Substances are of scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This portion of sand is identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension (C)【 principals/principles 】 for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

- 1) subjects.....portion.....principles
- 2) subjects.....notion.....principles
- 3) objects.....notion.....principals
- 4) objects.....portion.....principals
- 5) objects.....notion.....principles

159. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

160. 수능특강 영어 > 14. 문단 내 글의 순서 파악 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although the efforts to revive dying languages are (A)【advisable/admirable】, the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are intimidating. Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a dominant government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of US history. But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture (B) 【instinct/extinct】, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more successful. The recent revolution in communications technology has provided 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 (C)【reservation/preservation】for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology forced some language speakers to adopt the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

- 1) advisable.....instinct.....reservation
- 2) admirable.....extinct.....reservation
- 3) advisable.....extinct.....preservation
- 4) admirable.....extinct.....preservation
- 5) admirable.....instinct.....reservation

161. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Several studies ①have 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 ②conform to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more ③likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in ④response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information that ⑤is consistent with one's motive.

162. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Several studies have ①shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming ②accepted. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or ③being 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 observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others ④conforming to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information ⑤that is consistent with one's motive.

163. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or (A)【 injected/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 conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi (B)【 observed/deserved 】 that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people 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 (C)【 instant/consistent 】 with one's motive.

- 1) injected.....observed.....consistent
- 2) rejected.....deserved.....instant
- 3) injected.....deserved.....consistent
- 4) rejected.....observed.....instant
- 5) rejected.....observed.....consistent

164. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or (A)【 injected/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 (B)【 conforming/confirming 】 to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi (C)【 observed/reserved 】 that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people 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 consistent with one's motive.

- 1) rejected.....conforming.....observed
- 2) rejected.....confirming.....reserved
- 3) injected.....conforming.....reserved
- 4) injected.....conforming.....observed
- 5) injected.....confirming.....reserved

165. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has ①been described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people ②have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces 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 qualities for ③thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us ④that 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 ⑤plugged in. Though the introduction 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.

166. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has (A)【described/prescribed】in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces 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 (B)【qualities/quantities】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 (C)【introduction/reduction】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.

- 1) described.....qualities.....introduction
- 2) prescribed.....qualities.....introduction
- 3) prescribed.....quantities.....introduction
- 4) described.....qualities.....reduction
- 5) prescribed.....quantities.....reduction

167. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, ①attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have ②to 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 ③immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not ④settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and ⑤taking up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.

168. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, (A) 【 attached/detached 】 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 (B)【 crowded/frowned 】 that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been (C)【 flattered/scattered 】 over a wide area.

- 1) detached.....frowned.....flattered
- 2) attached.....crowded.....scattered
- 3) detached.....frowned.....scattered
- 4) attached.....crowded.....flattered
- 5) attached.....frowned.....flattered

169. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more ①noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes ②to change your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you ③are 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 fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to ④noticing 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 resist attack. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, ⑤friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

170. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your (A)【 altitude/attitude 】 and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first (B) 【 impression/depression 】 , the more difficult it becomes to change 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 fulfilling 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 (C)【 insist/resist 】 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.

- 1) attitude.....depression.....insist
- 2) attitude.....impression.....resist
- 3) altitude.....impression.....resist
- 4) altitude.....impression.....insist
- 5) attitude.....depression.....resist

171. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 05

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Divers ①working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely ②to dissolve 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 ③dissolved 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 released in this way often ④get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, ⑤what is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

172. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 05

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is (A)【 substituted/subtitled 】 for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve 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 (B)【 resolved/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 (C)【 released/relieved 】 in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

- 1) subtitled.....resolved.....relieved
- 2) substituted.....dissolved.....released
- 3) substituted.....resolved.....released
- 4) substituted.....resolved.....relieved
- 5) subtitled.....dissolved.....relieved

173. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being ①eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea!. They argued so ②loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed 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 ③complained 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 ④particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very ⑤slowly .

174. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being (A)【 eroded/evaded 】 by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea!. They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed 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 (B)【 complained/explained 】 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 (C) 【 valueless/valuable 】. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

- 1) evaded.....explained.....valueless
- 2) eroded.....complained.....valuable
- 3) evaded.....complained.....valuable
- 4) evaded.....complained.....valueless
- 5) evaded.....explained.....valuable

175. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 07

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be ①distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an ②applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a ③containing 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 direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is ④converting by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will ⑤tend 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.

176. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 07

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 correction/direction 】 of an applied force. Bodies of liquid (B)【 differ/confer 】 in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any (C)【 contingency/tendency 】 for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

- 1) correction.....differ.....tendency
- 2) correction.....differ.....contingency
- 3) direction.....confer.....contingency
- 4) direction.....differ.....tendency
- 5) correction.....confer.....contingency

177. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even ①where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very ②difficult . 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 ③what this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the intriguing smile in this painting is ④interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly ⑤what 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.

178. 수능특강 영어 > 15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기 > 08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- 1) Subjectivity.....intriguing.....recur
- 2) Objectivity.....integral.....recur
- 3) Subjectivity.....intriguing.....occur
- 4) Objectivity.....integral.....occur
- 5) Subjectivity.....integral.....occur

179. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 01

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Recent research has shown that trees are not ①as passive 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 ②became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. ③That they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, ④which 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 produced ⑤were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

180. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 01

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive 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 (A)【 protect/detect 】 the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting (B)【 offensive/defensive 】 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 produced were hormones to (C)【 deal/heal 】 the damage as quickly as possible.

- 1) detect..... offensive.....heal
- 2) detect.....defensive.....heal
- 3) detect.....defensive..... deal
- 4) protect..... offensive..... deal
- 5) detect..... offensive..... deal

181. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages ①which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics as for genetics, we assume ②that present data give us the remnants 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, ③while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. ④Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model", language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than ⑤does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

182. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- 1) eliminates..... asserts.....descended
- 2) eliminates..... asserts..... distributed
- 3) estimates..... asserts..... distributed
- 4) eliminates.....assumed..... distributed
- 5) estimates.....assumed.....descended

183. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The more things change, ①the most they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived ②long 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 ③to compare it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world in the world; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand ④what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend ⑤to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

184. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived 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 (A)【 compare/ 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 (B)【 understand/ underscore 】 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 (C)【 decline/ decade 】. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

- 1) compare..... underscore.....decline
- 2) complete..... underscore..... decade
- 3) complete.....understand.....decline
- 4) compare..... underscore..... decade
- 5) compare.....understand.....decline

185. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms ①that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication ②is often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race ③to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first 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 ④to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and ⑤issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

186. 수능특강 영어 > 16. 문단 요약 > 04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because scientific research is so often (A)【 conducted/ 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 (B)【 suspended/ supported 】. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first 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 (C)【 establish/ 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 legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

- 1) deducted.....suspended.....establish
- 2) conducted..... supported..... distinguish
- 3) deducted.....suspended..... distinguish
- 4) conducted.....suspended.....establish
- 5) deducted..... supported..... distinguish

187. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 01-02

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

①Looking 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 recalled more or less as a single unit. This is so powerful ②that it doesn't just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters 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 ③were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. Yet if the pieces were 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 develop schema, or patterns, the ④best 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 declining or your memory is receding. It's simply because you are not ⑤using the correct memory technique to help you store and retrieve the information.

188. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 01-02

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 recalled more or less as a single unit. This is so powerful that it doesn’t just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters 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 (A)【 asserted/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 develop schema, or patterns, the better you’ll remember things. And if you can (B)【 reduce/ deduce 】 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 declining or your memory is receding. It’s simply because you are not using the correct memory technique to help you store and (C)【 retreat/retrieve 】 the information.

- 1) arranged.....reduce.....retrieve
- 2) asserted..... deduce..... retreat
- 3) arranged.....reduce..... retreat
- 4) asserted.....reduce.....retrieve
- 5) arranged..... deduce..... retreat

189. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 03-04

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Novelty compels both humans and animals to engage with the unfamiliar. Indeed, our strong desire for novelty has evolutionary roots, improving our survival odds by keeping us ①alert 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 ②was 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 controlling them. The preference for novelty is an efficient way for immature cognitive systems to process information, ③helped 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 ④that human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty seeking. That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time. As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more predictability. The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs ⑤that involve a known set of activities.

190. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 03-04

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Novelty (A)【 completes/compels 】 both humans and animals to engage with the unfamiliar. Indeed, our strong desire for novelty has evolutionary roots, improving our survival odds by keeping us alert to both friends and threats in our environment. As new parents quickly learn, when given a choice, babies consistently look at, listen to, and play with unfamiliar things. One of my favorite moments from early parenthood was when I watched my infant son notice his hands for the first time. His discovery stands out as a metaphor for learning: His interest in what those strange, wonderful appendages could do was his first step toward (B)【 controlling/ considering 】 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 migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty seeking. That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time. As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more predictability. The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs that (C)【 evolve/involve 】 a known set of activities.

- 1) compels.....controlling.....involve
- 2) compels..... considering..... evolve
- 3) compels.....controlling..... evolve
- 4) completes..... considering..... evolve
- 5) completes..... considering.....involve

191. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 05-06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You've no doubt 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 ①that 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 ②what hypermutation involves. When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start ③mutating 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 rate one thousand times greater than ④that would normally be the case in a well-fed colony. You can even find certain hypermutators within a normal or well-fed colony, ⑤sitting there, ready to spring into a hypermutational mode at the first sign of serious stress. As Frank T. Vertosick so humorously put it: "these hypermutators are the Van Goghs of the microbial worlds — somewhat insane, but infinitely creative".

192. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 05-06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You've no doubt 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 (A)【 comparatively/completely 】 different. In a sporting team, it has been called throwing away the game plan, and this is exactly what hypermutation involves. When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start mutating at an extraordinarily rapid rate. In so 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. (B)【 Supporting/Starving 】 E. coli colonies (hyper-)mutate at a rate 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 (C) 【 instant/insane 】 , but infinitely creative".

- 1) completely.....Starving..... instant
- 2) comparatively..... Supporting.....insane
- 3) completely..... Supporting..... instant
- 4) comparatively.....Starving.....insane
- 5) completely.....Starving.....insane

193. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 07-08

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Social sanctions vary in degree of formalization. In most stable associations there are highly formal procedures, such as ceremonies for honoring those ①who services are believed to have contributed to the well-being of the membership and for the discredit or exclusion of those whose activities have been considered harmful. In our society, for example, there are courts of law and means of judging criminals ②which are so complex that only specialists can understand them. Some sociologists attach 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 deviant behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the spontaneous displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective. Those who are about to violate some rule ③are often stopped short by the show of displeasure on the part of others. Ridicule and gossip are especially effective. In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to retain membership in the group. Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of mutual services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role. Since roles ④consist 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 ⑤to live up to their obligation to be polite as a way of indicating their disapproval.

194. 수능특강 영어 > 17. 장문 독해 (1) > 07-08

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 believed to have contributed to the well-being of the membership and for the discredit or exclusion of those whose activities have been (A) 【 considered/ contributed 】 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 attach great importance to such highly formalized sanctions and have even defined the organized group as one in which the social structure is (B)【 prepared/protected 】 and reinforced through formal sanctions. Such norms are without doubt controls on deviant behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the spontaneous displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective. Those who are about to violate some rule are often stopped short by the show of displeasure on the part of others. Ridicule and gossip are especially effective. In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to retain membership in the group. Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of mutual services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role. Since roles consist 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 (C)【 indicating/ dedicating 】 their disapproval.

- 1) considered.....protected.....indicating
- 2) considered..... prepared.....indicating
- 3) contributed.....protected.....indicating
- 4) considered..... prepared..... dedicating
- 5) considered.....protected..... dedicating

195. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 01-03

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Cuoi was born to a poor family and he had to work at various jobs to provide for his family. One day, while ①gathered wood in the forest far from home, Cuoi came upon a tiger cub and picked it up. Then, he heard a frightful growl. It was the mother tiger. Cuoi threw the cub to the ground and scrambled in terror up into the branches of the nearest tree. A moment later the tigress came rashing through the underbrush and growled as she saw the body of her dead offspring. Cuoi, in his haste to escape, and ②thrown 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 ③which she then applied to the head of the dead cub. Immediately the young tiger jumped to its feet and ran about as if nothing had happened. When the tigress and her cub had disappeared, Cuoi went to the miraculous banyan tree and gathered a handful of its leaves. On the way home he came upon a dead dog lying by the side of the road. Cuoi then chewed the leaves into a pulp and applied it to the dog's head. After a few minutes the animal was restored to life; it jumped to its feet. Cuoi went back to the banyan tree, uprooted it, and replanted it in his yard. He warned his mother never to dump dirty water ④where the tree was planted. "Otherwise" he said jokingly, "it will fly away into the sky". Cuoi's mother paid no attention to this warning and continued to dump dirty water near the tree. One day the tree began to slowly pull itself from the soil and to fly up into the sky. ⑤Returning 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 predicament; but there was no solution. There on the Moon he has sat waiting, year in and year out, even until today.

196. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 01-03

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 scattered/scrambled 】 in terror up into the branches of the nearest tree. A moment later the tigress came rashing through the underbrush and growled as she saw the body of her dead offspring. Cuoi, in his haste to escape, and thrown the cub to the ground with such force it and 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 (B)【 supplied/applied 】 to the head of the dead cub. Immediately the young tiger jumped to its feet and ran about as if nothing had happened. When the tigress and her cub had disappeared, Cuoi went to the miraculous banyan tree and gathered a handful of its leaves. On the way home he came upon a dead dog lying by the side of the road. Cuoi then chewed the leaves into a pulp and applied it to the dog's head. After a few minutes the animal was restored to life; it jumped to its feet. Cuoi went back to the banyan tree, uprooted it, and 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 dump 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 (C)【 predicament/ prediction 】; but there was no solution. There on the Moon he has sat waiting, year in and year out, even until today.

- 1) scrambled.....applied.....predicament
- 2) scattered..... supplied..... prediction
- 3) scattered.....applied.....predicament
- 4) scrambled..... supplied..... prediction
- 5) scattered..... supplied.....predicament

197. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 04-06

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The older man, a prominent baseball figure named Branch Rickey, suddenly changed his matter-of-fact, businesslike expression and turned on the young African-American athlete. "You're just a black man". he shouted, "so you'll never succeed in the big leagues!". The young man, stiff with hurt and surprise, clenched and unclenched his fists threateningly, but the older man moved closer and ①kicked him with hostility. 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 ②had been 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 ③that 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 ④to demonstrate , through pretended anger, the hate Robinson would meet. "Do you think," said Rickey, referring to his dramatic and realistic portrayal of a racist, "that you can get through this kind of thing?". "I can," replied Robinson softly, "if I pray," Rickey's prediction of trouble ahead could not have been more accurate. There were boos in the stadium, constant insults, and opposing players using steel spikes to hurt him. Teammates refused even to give him the traditional handshake and cheer when ⑤crossed 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 humbled himself. Both he and Rickey were later honored by being elected into baseball's Hall of Fame.

198. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 04-06

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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, (A) 【crouched/clenched】and unclenched his fists threateningly, but the older man moved closer and kicked him with hostility. Then it was over. The older man- the baseball-team owner- 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 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 demonstrate, through (B) 【prevented/pretended】anger, the hate Robinson would meet. "Do you think," said Rickey, referring to his dramatic and realistic portrayal of a racist, "that you can get through this kind of thing?". "I can," replied Robinson softly, "if I pray," Rickey's prediction of trouble ahead could not have been more accurate. There were boos in the stadium, constant insults, and opposing players using steel spikes to hurt him. Teammates refused even 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 (C) 【qualify/quantity】for sainthood in order to play baseball, but he humbled himself. Both he and Rickey were later honored by being elected into baseball's Hall of Fame.

- 1) clenched.....pretended.....qualify
- 2) crouched..... prevented..... quantity
- 3) clenched..... prevented.....qualify
- 4) crouched.....pretended.....qualify
- 5) crouched.....pretended..... quantity

199. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 07-09

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The abbot woke up early one morning. Nothing was unusual in that. But this morning he ①was awakened by the sound of something moving in the nearby shrine room. That was unusual because most of his monks would normally a be practicing their morning “chanting” so he went to investigate. In the darkness he saw a silhouette of a hooded figure. It was a burglar. After a few moments of silence the abbot said kindly, “what do you want, my friend?”. “Give me the key to the donation box,” said the burglar. The abbot saw a weapon in his hand but felt no fear. He felt only compassion for the young man. “Certainly,” he said, slowly ②handing 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 ③have eaten , dear boy?” asked the abbot. “Shut up!” barked the burglar. The abbot nicely responded, “You’ll find some food in the cupboard next to the donation box. Help yourself”. The thief paused a moment in confusion. He was 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 ④given you the food. You have stolen nothing”. A few days later, the abbot read that the burglar had been caught robbing another house. He was sentenced to ten years in jail. Just over ten years later, the same abbot awoke to the sound of someone in the shrine room. He got up to investigate and, 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 ⑤to think 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 disciple”.

200. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 07-09

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 (A)【 shrink/shrine 】 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 compassion for the young man. “Certainly,” he said, slowly handing over the key. As the thief hurriedly emptied the box of cash, the abbot noticed the robber’s jacket was torn, his face pale and gaunt. “When was the last time you have eaten, dear boy?” asked the abbot. “Shut up!” barked the burglar. The abbot nicely responded, “You’ll find some food in the cupboard next to the donation box. Help yourself”. The thief paused a moment in confusion. He was 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 robbing another house. He was (B)【 sentenced/ selected 】 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 (C)【 deal/steal 】 again, but this time I have come to take your secret of kindness and inner peace. Please, make me your disciple”.

- 1) shrine.....sentenced..... deal
- 2) shrink..... selected.....steal
- 3) shrink.....sentenced.....steal
- 4) shrine.....sentenced.....steal
- 5) shrine..... selected..... deal

201. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 10-12

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

202. 수능특강 영어 > 18. 장문 독해 (2) > 10-12

각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is something of a common idea among animal behaviorists that wild animals do not tolerate disabilities, and that animals who are unfortunate enough to be born with a physical disability or fall ill rarely last very long. I am doubtful. Recent research on many species has shown that young animals born with serious disabilities are nevertheless able to live with the help of their mothers and sometimes other friends and relatives. This is particularly true of elephants but (A)【supplies/applies】to many species. Indeed, animals may have no concept of “disability” in the way humans do. Inspiring in this instance is the account Kim Sturla gave of Helen, a completely tame hen who was found wandering the streets of San Francisco. She was totally blind, and dogs were attacking her when a homeless person took pity on the hen and rescued her. She was taken to the city’s animal shelter, 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. (B)【Concerned/ 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 (C)【attempt/contempt】for Helen’s disabilities, the other birds stood in a kind of admiration for her, and she lives to this day in complete harmony with the rest of the flock, grooming her feathers, enjoying the sun, and dust-bathing with pure delight.

- 1) supplies.....Concerned..... attempt
- 2) applies..... Considered..... attempt
- 3) applies.....Concerned.....contempt
- 4) applies..... Considered.....contempt
- 5) supplies.....Concerned.....contempt