

[2020 수능완성 11강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁾

They will live in a world devoid of snow and cold and be reliant on fans and air conditioners for their comfort.

There is an old television commercial from the seventies that shows a Native American walking along a polluted river. The garbage floats to the top and onto the river banks as a tear flows down his cheek. ① There are no words spoken by the man but it is clear that he is ashamed and appalled at what we have done to the beautiful land that was once his ancestors'. ②Every day, we fail to realize that our actions have an impact on the future. ③If we pull up our stakes and move the family to Florida, they will grow up as Southerners and not as New Englanders. ④If you work eighteen hours a day and your children are raised by babysitters and other child care providers, do not be surprised at the people they grow up to be. ⑤Every action has a reaction. You may not realize it today, but someone will in the future.

1) ④

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

There is an old television commercial from the seventies that shows a Native American ㉠walking along a polluted river. The garbage floats to the top and onto the river banks as a tear flows down his cheek. There are no words spoken by the man but it is clear that he is ashamed and appalled at ㉢what we have done to the beautiful land that was once his ancestors'. Every day, we fail to realize that (a) have /on /our /actions /an /the /impact /future. If we pull up our stakes and ㉡move the family to Florida, they will grow up as Southerners and not as New Englanders. They will live in a world ㉣devoid of snow and cold and be reliant on fans and air conditioners for their comfort. If you work eighteen hours a day and your children are raised by babysitters and other child care providers, do not be surprised at the people they grow up ㉤to. Every action has a reaction. You may not realize it today, but someone will in the future.

[주관식 1] 다음 두 관계가 이루어지도록 빈칸을 채워 보시오.2)

You in the present : ancestors = someone in the future : _____

[주관식 2] (a)의 주어진 단어를 흐름에 맞게 배열해 보시오.3)

[주관식 3] ㉠㉢㉡㉣㉤중에서 어법상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오.4)

() -> ()

2) a Native American walking along a polluted air

3) our actions have an impact on the future

4) ㉤ to -> to be

[2020 수능완성 11강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.5)

In a series of experiments by Jacques Mehler and his colleagues, infants as young as four days old were able to distinguish their native language from a different language, while they were unable to distinguish utterances in two foreign languages. The babies were more aroused by utterances in the native language, as indicated by the faster rate ①at which they sucked on their pacifiers. On the basis of several studies indicating that some sound from speech ②reaching infants in utero, although ③reduced in frequency range and intensity, Mehler and his colleagues tested very young infants with ④highly filtered versions of recordings in the native language and one that was nonnative. The infants were able to discriminate preferentially in favor of their native language. This suggests that prosodic cues play an important role in the infants' responses, since those were the only cues ⑤available on the filtered tapes. The experimenters conclude that prosody is sufficient for infants to discriminate the two languages.

5) ② reaching -> reaches

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In a series of experiments by Jacques Mehler and his colleagues, infants as young as four days old were able to distinguish their native language from a different language, while they were unable to distinguish utterances in two foreign languages. The babies were more aroused by utterances in the native language, (a) 더 빠르게 고무젖꼭지를 빠는 속도에서 나타난 것처럼. On the basis of several studies indicating that some sound from speech reaches infants in utero, although reduced in frequency range and intensity, Mehler and his colleagues tested very young infants with highly filtered versions of recordings in the native language and one that was nonnative. The infants were able to discriminate preferentially in favor of their native language. This suggests that prosodic cues play an important role in the infants' responses, since those were the only cues available on the filtered tapes. The experimenters conclude that is sufficient for infants to discriminate the two languages.

[주관식 1] Why did the experimenters think prosodic cues play an important role in the infants' responses? Write in English.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 본문의 단어를 활용하여 써 보시오. ⁷⁾

[주관식 3] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁸⁾

[on /by /faster /at /they /rate /indicated /which /their /sucked /as /pacifiers /the]

6) since prosodic cues were the only cues available on the filtered tapes

7) prosody

8) as indicated by the faster rate at which they sucked on their pacifiers

[2020 수능완성 11강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ensure that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the initials of each of those present. As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a sufficient number to go around. You have then solved this problem without resorting to arithmetic and without explicit counting. There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely different characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

- ① Is there alternative way to do explicit counting?
- ② The effects of comparison on systematic organization
- ③ Counting and the principle of automation
- ④ Ways to solve problems using the relative size
- ⑤ Comparison of the relative size through numbers

1) ⑤

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

We sometimes solve number problems almost without realizing it. For example, suppose you are conducting a meeting and you want to ㉠**ensure** that everyone there has a copy of the agenda. You can deal with this by labelling each copy of the handout in turn with the ㉢**initials** of each of those present. As long as you do not run out of copies before completing this process, you will know that you have a ㉡**sufficient** number to go around. You have then solved (a) **this problem** without resorting to arithmetic and without ㉣**explicit** counting. There are numbers at work for us here all the same and they allow precise comparison of one collection with another, even though the members that make up the collections could have entirely ㉤**similar** characters, as is the case here, where one set is a collection of people, while the other consists of pieces of paper. (b) 숫자가 우리로 하여금 할 수 있게 하는 것은 한 세트의 상대적인 크기를 다른 세트와 비교하는 것이다.

[주관식 1] 밑줄 친 (a)가 의미하는 것이 무엇인지 한글로 써 보시오.2)

[주관식 2] (b)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.3)

[with /set /us /do /another /size /to /to /the /numbers /is /of /allow /one /relative /what /compare]

[주관식 3] ㉠㉢㉡㉣㉤중에서 흐름상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오.4)

() -> ()

2) 회의에 참석한 사람들에게 돌아갈 수 있는 의제의 사본이 충분히 있는지 여부

3) What numbers allow us to do is to compare the relative size of one set with another.

4) ㉡ similar -> different

[2020 수능완성 11강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

For more than two decades, school reform has been driven by an agenda that appears to be uninformed by even the most basic research into what we now know about the functioning of the brain or the healthy development of the child.

(A) Rather, they seem to be asking, "What do we need this child to be able to do in order to meet our school, local, or national standards?". Most reform has been focused on what to cram into children's heads — and testing them ad nauseam to see what sticks — rather than on developing their brains.

(B) Educational leaders and policy makers aren't asking, "What do children need for healthy brain development?". "How do they learn best?". or "When's the optimal time to teach him or her to read or do algebra?".

(C) What this means is that we do more but accomplish less. Educational reforms fail because they hinge on policies that lower the sense of control of students, teachers, and administrators alike, predictably leading to greater stress, lower student engagement, and ever more teacher dissatisfaction and burnout.

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

For more than two decades, school reform has been driven by an agenda that appears to be uninformed by even the most basic research into what we now know about the functioning of the brain or the healthy development of the child. Educational leaders and policy makers aren't asking, "What do children need for healthy brain development?". "How do they learn best?". or "When's the optimal time to teach him or her to read or do algebra?". Rather, they seem to be asking, "What do we need this child to be able to do in order to meet our school, local, or national standards?". Most reform has been focused on what to cram into children's heads — and testing them ad nauseam to see what sticks — rather than on developing their brains. What this means is that (a) more /less /we /accomplish /but /do. Educational reforms fail because they hinge on policies that lower the sense of control of students, teachers, and administrators alike, predictably leading to greater stress, lower student engagement, and ever more teacher dissatisfaction and burnout.

[주관식 1] According to the writing what should be the objectives of educational reform? Write in Korean.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank. 7)

The reason educational reform has failed resulted from a wrong focus ; its focus should be to _____, but it actually has focused on the repetitive test to confirm whether _____.

[주관식 3] (a)의 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁸⁾

6) 아이들의 두뇌를 발달시키는 것

7) develop children's brains, educational reform meets criteria

8) we do more but accomplish less

[2020 수능완성 12강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

Think of life as a charity foot race. The race, like many things in life, will have a similar outcome for most of the participants —they will all reach the finish line. The only difference then, is the process of running the race.

(A) Winning can be enjoying the scenery, the nice people along the way, or even the time for reflection during the relaxed race. Remember the old rat race analogy — it might be more important not to be a rat than to win the rat race. After all, if you win the rat race, you will still be a rat.

(B) What then is the difference between the person, eyes focused straight ahead, who rushes from the starting line to the finish line in a wild dash hope of winning and the person who looks to the right and left and still arrives at the finish line?.

(C) Not that there's anything wrong with winning races ; however, only one person can win by reaching the finish line first, while everyone can win from the standpoint of the process. The key is to develop a personal definition of winning.

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

1) ③

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Think of life as a charity foot race. The race, like many things in life, will have a similar outcome for most of the participants —they will all reach the finish line. The only difference then, is the _____ of running the race. What then is the difference between the person, eyes focused straight ahead, who rushes from the starting line to the finish line in a wild dash hope of winning and the person who looks to the right and left and still arrives at the finish line?. Not that there's anything wrong with winning races ; however, only one person can win by reaching the finish line first, while everyone can win from the standpoint of the process. The key is to develop a personal definition of winning. Winning can be enjoying the scenery, the nice people along the way, or even the time for reflection during the relaxed race. Remember the old rat race analogy — (a) 쥐 경주에서 이기는 것보다 쥐가 되지 않는 것이 더 중요할 수도 있다. After all, if you win the rat race, you will still be a rat.

[주관식 1] Fill in the blank.²⁾

What is important in life is not the _____ but the _____.

[주관식 2] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 1단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오.³⁾

[주관식 3] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오..⁴⁾

[rat /more /be /than /the /not /a /to /it /to /win /important /rat /might /race /be].

2) results, processess

3) process

4) it might be more important not to be a rat than to win the rat race.

[2020 수능완성 12강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

For many people, the words "Cajun" and "Creole" lead to visions of gumbo, red beans and rice, crawfish, and just about anything that's been "blackened, Cajun-style". While these culinary traditions are distinctive and delicious, they have overshadowed the many other unique cultural contributions made by Louisiana's Cajun and Creole communities, and are often considered without reference to _____ that produced them. When "Cajun" and "Creole" are reduced to adjectives on menus and food labels, it becomes easy to lose sight of the people those adjectives first described. As poet Sheryl St, Germain writes in "Cajun," she fears "the word's been stolen" by retail commodifiers of a culture emptied of its content and its history, reduced — quite literally - to an object of consumption.

- ① the taste of people living with dishes
- ② the cultural variety and milieu
- ③ the imagination of a lot of cooks
- ④ the materials used for dishes
- ⑤ the social and historical contexts

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

For many people, the words "Cajun" and "Creole" lead to visions of gumbo, red beans and rice, crawfish, and just about anything that's been "blackened, Cajun-style". While these culinary traditions are distinctive and delicious, they have overshadowed the many other unique cultural contributions made by Louisiana's Cajun and Creole communities, and are often considered without reference to the social and historical contexts that produced them. When "Cajun" and "Creole" are reduced to adjectives on menus and food labels, it becomes easy to lose sight of the people those adjectives first described. As poet Sheryl St. Germain writes in "Cajun," she fears "the word's been stolen" by retail commodifiers of a culture emptied of its content and its history, reduced — quite literally — to _____.

[주관식 1] Fill in the blank.⁶⁾

The words "Cajun" and "Creole" slipped into an object of consumption regardless of _____.

[주관식 2] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 흐름상 알맞은 4개의 4개의 단어표현을 써 보시오. 7)

[주관식 3] 위 글의 어조로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁸⁾

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| ① educational | ② critical | ③ descriptive |
| ④ repenting | ⑤ sarcastic | |

6) cultural contribution

7) an object of consumption

8) ②

[2020 수능완성 12강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

As Larry Cuban, former president of the American Educational Research Association, points out, schools have spent billions of dollars over the years on technologies that have, in fact, changed very little of how we think about an "education" in the developed world. More often than not, we strip the agency and freedoms that digital tools give to learners and creators outside of school when they bring those same tools into the building. The system of schooling that most of us are products of is based on a series of structures and efficiencies that do not work well with the messier, less linear, more self-organized ways we can learn, create, and connect on the Internet. In fact, the system almost unwittingly marginalizes digital technologies in schools. We relegate them to labs or libraries, or if we place them in students' hands, they're used only for discrete, narrow purposes like reading textbooks, creating documents, or taking assessments. Few would argue that in schools today, we see technology primarily as an institutional teaching tool, not a personal learning tool.

- ① Effects of digital technologies on attitudes of students
- ② Does students really need digital technologies?
- ③ Usefulness of digital technologies in the system of schooling
- ④ Negative evaluations to the use of digital technologies
- ⑤ Digital technologies as a personal learning tool

1) ③

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

As Larry Cuban, former president of the American Educational Research Association, points out, schools have spent billions of dollars over the years on technologies that have, in fact, changed very ㉠little of how we think about an "education" in the developed world. More often than not, we strip the agency and freedoms that digital tools give ㉢for learners and creators outside of school when they bring those same tools into the building. The system of schooling that most of us are products of ㉡is based on a series of structures and efficiencies that do not work well with the messier, less linear, more self-organized ways we can learn, create, and connect on the Internet. In fact, (a) 그 체제는 학교에서 디지털 기술을 거의 부지불식간에 하찮은 존재로 만든다. We relegate them to labs or libraries, or if we place them in students' hands, they're used only for discrete, narrow purposes like reading textbooks, creating documents, or ㉣taking assessments. Few would argue that in schools today, we see technology ㉤primarily as an institutional teaching tool, not a personal learning tool.

[주관식 1] What is the structural characteristic of the system of schooling in view of digital technologies? Write in Korean,²⁾

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.³⁾

[schools /almost /technologies /digital /unwittingly /the /in /marginalizes /system].

[주관식 3] ㉠㉢㉡㉣㉤중에서 어법상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오.⁴⁾

() -> ()

2) 우리가 인터넷에서 배우고, 창작하고, 연결할 수 있는 더 다루기 힘들고, 덜 1차원적이고, 더 자기 조직적인 방법들과 잘 어울리지 않는 일련의 구조와 효율성에 바탕을 두고 있다.

3) the system almost unwittingly marginalizes digital technologies in schools.

4) ㉢ for learners -> to learners

[2020 수능완성 12강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글을 요약한 것이다. 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것으로 연결된 것을 고르시오.5)

It is pretty well known that creativity functions best with periods of incubation, but it can be really hard to integrate this nothing time into your work practice. However, it is vital unconscious time when our minds are able to rework elements or problems that have arisen through conscious activity and which, more often than not, result in new and fresh ideas. I've always felt a bit guilty about my regular half-hour afternoon naps, partly because I'm so conscious that I'm not doing anything and it often feels more like I'm escaping. But sleep has been shown to be a very significant part of the creative process which utilizes intuition and insight and which leads you down a much more successful path to problem solving. Therefore, this proves that not only is nothing actually something, but it is in fact crucial.



To have (a) time doing nothing helps improve the ability to solve problems through creative thinking (b) .

- | (a) | (b) |
|--------------------|--------------|
| ① inevitable ----- | coordination |
| ③ inevitable ----- | reproduction |
| ⑤ inevitable ----- | development |

- | (a) | (b) |
|---------------------|--------------|
| ② unconscious ----- | enhancements |
| ④ unconscious ----- | managements |

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

It is pretty well known that (a) 창의력은 배양기를 가질 때 가장 잘 기능한다, but it can be really hard to integrate this nothing time into your work practice. However, it is vital unconscious time when our minds are able to rework elements or problems that have arisen through conscious activity and which, more often than not, result in new and fresh ideas. I've always felt a bit guilty about my regular half-hour afternoon naps, partly because I'm so conscious that I'm not doing anything and it often feels more like I'm escaping. But sleep has been shown to be a very significant part of the creative process which utilizes intuition and insight and which leads you down a much more successful path to problem solving. Therefore, this proves that not only is nothing actually something, but it is in fact crucial.

[주관식 1] According to the writing, what is necessary to enhance creative thinking? Write in English.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] 위 글의 내용을 요약한 것이다. 알맞게 배열해 보시오. 7)

[important /only /nothing /well /is /but /not /as /crucial].

[주관식 3] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 이용하여 영작해 보시오.⁸⁾

[period /function /incubation /with].

6) unconscious time doing nothing

7) Nothing is not only important but crucial as well.

8) creativity functions best with periods of incubation

[2020 수능완성 13강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

The rising challenge today for library workers is to help users not only find information on the Internet, but also become skillful evaluators of its usefulness and reliability from the ocean of resources available. Critical thinking skills are also essential. In school and academic libraries, this responsibility is shared with classroom teachers. Staff members in special libraries have a responsibility to sift through and evaluate data for their colleagues. For public librarians and staff, helping users find and evaluate information is central to their mission. In all cases, the library worker's role as an evaluator is just as important as that of a facilitator. For these reasons, libraries remain alive and well, because the Internet complements libraries, but does not replace them.

① Qualification for library workers

② Ways to develop critical thinking skills

③ What's the roles of library workers?

④ Common routines of library workers

⑤ New missions for library workers

1) ③

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The rising challenge today for library workers is to help users not only find information on the Internet, but also become skillful evaluators of its usefulness and reliability from the ocean of resources available. Critical thinking skills are also essential. In school and academic libraries, this responsibility is shared with classroom teachers. Staff members in special libraries have a responsibility to sift through and evaluate data for their colleagues. For public librarians and staff, (a) evaluate /and /find /is /helping /information /their /to /mission /users /central. In all cases, the library worker's role as an evaluator is just as important as _____ of a facilitator. For these reasons, libraries remain alive and well, because the Internet complements libraries, but does not replace them.

[주관식 1] Fill in the blank.²⁾

Not only _____ but also to evaluate its usefulness and reliability from the ocean of resources available.

[주관식 2] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 1단어를 써 보시오.³⁾

[주관식 3] (a)를 흐름에 맞게 배열해 보시오.⁴⁾

2) is library workers' work to help users is to find information

3) that

4) helping users find and evaluate information is central to their mission

[2020 수능완성 13강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

Mathematics is one of the most profound creations of the human mind. For thousands of years, the content of mathematical theories seemed to tell us something profound about the nature of the natural world — something that could not be expressed in any way other than the mathematical. How many of the greatest minds in history, from Pythagoras to Galileo to Gauss to Einstein, have held that "God is a mathematician"? This attitude reveals a reverence for mathematics that is occasioned by the sense that nature has a secret code that reveals her hidden order. The immediate evidence from the natural world may seem to be chaotic and without any inner regularity, but mathematics reveals that under the surface the world of nature has an unexpected _____ — an extraordinary beauty and order.

- ① strangeness
- ② equity
- ③ result
- ④ variety
- ⑤ simplicity

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Mathematics is one of the most profound creations of the human mind. For thousands of years, (a) the content of mathematical theories seemed to tell us something profound about the nature of the natural world — something that could not be expressed in any way other than the mathematical. How many of the greatest minds in history, from Pythagoras to Galileo to Gauss to Einstein, have held that "God is a mathematician"? This attitude reveals a reverence for mathematics that is occasioned by the sense that nature has a secret code that reveals her hidden order. The immediate evidence from the natural world may seem to be chaotic and without any inner regularity, but mathematics reveals that under the surface the world of nature has an unexpected simplicity — an extraordinary beauty and _____.

[주관식 1] (a)를 다음처럼 다시 쓸 때 빈칸을 채워 보시오.⁶⁾

it seemed that _____

[주관식 2] What is the profound thing that mathematics show? Write in Korean. ⁷⁾

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 1단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오.⁸⁾

⁶⁾ the content of mathematical theories told us something profound⁷⁾ 자연의 세계가 표면 아래에 예상치 못한 단순함, 즉 비범한 아름다움과 질서를 갖고 있다는 것⁸⁾ order

[2020 수능완성 13강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

Sociologist Harry Edwards argues that both sport and religion have a body of formally stated beliefs that are accepted on faith by a great number of adherents. Belief systems are centered on a creed that followers abide by in varying degrees. Fans are told to have "faith" in their team, especially in times of turmoil, much in the same manner that religious people are told to have faith in times where they doubt their religion. The philosopher William James coined the phrase "the will to believe" to express the view that sometimes believing that an event will occur can actually help make it happen. This can be applied to both athletes and fans, who feel that _____ might actually tip the scale and make victory occur.

- ① the absolute obedience to their team
- ② their ever-lasting love for sports
- ③ their conscious recognition to their passion
- ④ their strong dedication to winning
- ⑤ their passionate cheering and encouragement

1) ④

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Sociologist Harry Edwards argues that both sport and religion have a body of formally stated beliefs that are accepted on faith by a great number of adherents. Belief systems are centered on a creed that followers abide by in varying degrees. Fans are told to have "faith" in their team, especially in times of turmoil, much in the same manner that religious people are told to have faith in times where they doubt their religion. The philosopher William James coined the phrase "the will to believe" to express the view that sometimes believing that (a) 어떤 사건이 일어날 것이라고 믿는 것이 실제로 그것이 일어나게 하는데 도움이 될 수 있다. This can be applied to both athletes and fans, who feel that their strong dedication to winning might actually tip the scale and make victory occur.

[주관식 1] 다음 영영사전의 의미를 가진 단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오.²⁾
a state of confusion, disorder, uncertainty, or great anxiety

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.³⁾
[happen /can /occur /actually /it /an /help /event /make /will]

[주관식 3] 다음 두 표현의 관계가 성립되도록 빈칸을 채워 보시오.⁴⁾
Fans : in times of turmoil = religious people : _____

2) turmoil

3) an event will occur can actually help make it happen.

4) in times where they doubt their religion

[2020 수능완성 13강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

The advent of technological innovations in sound production has had radical (some might argue liberating) consequences for film scoring and recording.

(A) In Bollywood, for instance, it has become so commonplace for scores to be digitally produced on a synthesizer that the very nomenclature has begun to change, with the term "programmer" replacing "music director".

(B) It is theoretically possible now, in many parts of the world, for a composer to virtually create and produce an entire score, thus eliminating the need for teams of assistants, arrangers, and copyists to realize the score, and live musicians on acoustic instruments to perform it. In many film industries it is becoming increasingly necessary for composers to have computer expertise.

(C) Such changes to film scoring have been so dramatic and the economic consequences so profound that Gregory Booth, in a recent book on the Mumbai film industry, labels the preprogramming years "Old Bollywood" and postprogramming "New Bollywood".

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The advent of technological innovations in sound production has had radical (some might argue liberating) consequences for film scoring and recording. It is theoretically possible now, in many parts of the world, for a composer to virtually create and produce an entire score, thus ㉠**eliminating** the need for teams of assistants, arrangers, and copyists ㉡**to realize** the score, and live musicians on acoustic instruments to perform it. In many film industries it is becoming increasingly necessary for composers to have computer expertise. In Bollywood, for instance, it ㉢**has become** so commonplace for scores to be digitally produced on a synthesizer that the very nomenclature has begun to change, with the term "programmer" ㉣**replaced** "music director". Such changes to film scoring have been so dramatic and the economic consequences so profound that Gregory Booth, in a recent book on the Mumbai film industry, labels the preprogramming years "Old Bollywood" and ㉤**postprogramming** "New Bollywood".

[주관식 1] 위 글의 제목을 다음처럼 쓸 때 빈칸을 채워 보시오. 6)

Effects of the advent of technological innovations of computer on _____

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank. 7)

The advent of technological innovations of computer makes it necessary that _____.

[주관식 3] ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤중에서 어법상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오. 8)

() -> ()

6) film scoring

7) composers have computer expertise

8) ㉣ replaced -> replacing

[2020 수능완성 13강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.¹⁾

In former times, craftsmen had been able to work at their own pace and set their own prices for their goods.

Today, Luddite is a disparaging term used to refer to a person who is opposed to or cautiously critical of technology. But it's important to remember that the original Luddites were not, in fact, opposed to technology per se. It was not the machines themselves that the Luddites feared and reacted against. Rather, they understood that technology is meant to serve humans, not the other way around. ①Luddites were not protesting the technology itself ; they were objecting to the new economic realities brought about by the machines. ②But with the dawn of industrialization and mass production, craftsmen fell on hard times and were increasingly forced to work for the hated factories. ③Suddenly they were answerable not to themselves but to a factory owner ; they had to give up autonomy, or starve. ④They saw what the machines meant to their livelihood, to their lives, to their families, and to their communities. ⑤And they didn't like what they saw.

1) ②

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Today, Luddite is a disparaging term used to refer to a person who is opposed to or cautiously critical of technology. But it's important to remember that the original Luddites were not, in fact, ㉠**opposed** to technology per se. It was not the machines themselves that the Luddites feared and reacted against. Rather, they understood that technology is meant to serve humans, not the other way around. Luddites were not ㉡**protesting** the technology itself ; (a) 그들은 기계에 의해 생겨난 새로운 경제 현실에 반대하고 있었다. In former times, craftsmen had been able to work at their own pace and set their own prices for their goods. But with the dawn of industrialization and mass production, craftsmen fell on hard times and were ㉢**increasingly** forced to work for the hated factories. Suddenly they were answerable not to themselves but to a factory owner ; they had to give up ㉣**autonomy**, or starve. They saw what the machines meant to their livelihood, to their lives, to their families, and to their communities. And they didn't like what they ㉤**made**.

[주관식 1] What did Luddites fear and react against? Write in Korean.²⁾

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.³⁾

[machines /new /about /economic /were /brought /objecting /by /the /the /they /realities /to].

[주관식 3] ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤중에서 흐름상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오.⁴⁾

() -> ()

2) 기계에 의해 생겨난 새로운 경제 현실

3) they were objecting to the new economic realities brought about by the machines.

4) ㉤ made -> saw

[2020 수능완성 13강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

The free market will tend to oversupply goods with negative externalities, and undersupply goods with positive externalities. It is easy to see why. Creating a negative externality is often a way of dumping your costs on another : literally. If it is cheaper to use a noisy production process than a quiet one, other people are inadvertently 'subsidizing' my use of the noisy process by bearing the cost of being disturbed by the noise. Public goods, on the other hand, are subject to the free-rider problem. Why should I contribute to supply street lights if I will get the benefit whether or not I contribute?. But if everyone thinks like this — and the market encourages this type of reasoning — no lighting will be provided. It is normally assumed that the solution to these problems is to make the state the supplier of public goods, taxing citizens to pay for them. Similarly the state can make pollution illegal, returning the costs to the polluter.

- ① Who should be the supplier of public goods?
- ② How can the problems the free market makes be solved?
- ③ The effects of the free market on the capitalism
- ④ The reason the free riders happen in the free market
- ⑤ The free market frozen to disadvantages

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The free market will tend to oversupply goods with negative externalities, and undersupply goods with positive externalities. It is easy to see why. Creating a negative externality is often a way of dumping your costs on another : literally. If it is cheaper to use a noisy production process than a quiet one, other people are inadvertently 'subsidizing' my use of the noisy process by bearing the cost of being disturbed by the noise. Public goods, on the other hand, are subject to the free-rider problem. Why should I contribute to supply street lights if I will get the benefit whether or not I contribute?. But if everyone thinks like this — and the market encourages this type of reasoning — no lighting will be provided. It is normally assumed that the solution to these problems is to make the state the supplier of public goods, taxing citizens to pay for them. Similarly the state can make pollution illegal, returning the costs to the polluter.

[주관식 1] 가로등 설치의 예를 들어 무임승차자가 발생하는 이유를 써 보시오. 6)

[주관식 2] 부정적 외부성인 오염을 배출하는 회사를 규제하는 방법을 영어로 써 보시오. 7)

[주관식 3] 위의 본문에 따르면 과수원 근처에 양봉업자가 양봉을 하게 되면서 과수원이 받는 혜택을 무엇이라 할 수 있는지 본문을 참조하여 영어로 써 보시오. 8)

6) 가로등 설치에 기여를 하든 안 하든 내가 혜택을 얻게 되기 때문이다.

7) the state can make pollution illegal, returning the costs to the polluter.

8) a negative externality

[2020 수능완성 13강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.1)

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks left the economy reeling from a lack of spending and confidence. One industry that was affected the most was the airline industry. This industry suffered huge and insurmountable losses that threatened the survival of the largest airline companies. Without air travel, businesses became slower, less efficient, and less reliable. In this instance, a lack of demand wasn't necessarily indicative of consumers' true feelings toward air travel. Rather, this lack of demand was created by an extreme disaster. So the question became, what should be done?. Should the government have let the forces of supply and demand take over and eventually revamp the airline industry?. Or should the government have taken a more proactive approach?. The answer depended on _____. If the government had stood by and let the economy regulate itself in this situation, the airline industry may have recovered, but in the process, countless more jobs would have been lost. So the government intervened and put together a monetary aid package to keep the airline industry alive.

① process

② recognition

③ concern

④ cost

⑤ time

1) ⑤

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks left the economy reeling from a lack of spending and confidence. One industry that was affected the most was the airline industry. This industry suffered huge and insurmountable losses that threatened the survival of the largest airline companies. Without air travel, businesses became slower, less efficient, and less reliable. In this instance, a lack of demand wasn't necessarily indicative of consumers' true feelings toward air travel. Rather, this lack of demand was created by an extreme disaster. So the question became, what should be done?. Should the government have let the forces of supply and demand take over and eventually revamp the airline industry?. Or should the government have taken a more proactive approach?. The answer depended on time. If the government had stood by and let the economy regulate itself in this situation, the airline industry may have recovered, but in the process, countless more jobs would have been lost. So the government intervened and put together a monetary aid package to keep the airline industry alive.

[주관식 1] According to the writing, what is the real cause of the lack of demand in the airline industry after 911 terror? Write in Korean.²⁾

[주관식 2] 위 글의 제목을 다음에 주어진 단어를 이용하여 써 보시오.³⁾

[911 /in /intervention /industry /government's /airline /after /terror /the]

[주관식 3] Fill in the blank.⁴⁾

After 911 terror the airline industry faced huge and insurmountable losses. So the government intervened and put together a monetary aid package to keep the airline industry alive. Without it _____.

2) 극단적인 재난

3) Government's intervention in the airline industry after 911 terror

4) countless more jobs would have been lost

[2020 수능완성 13강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.5)

While time is being compressed by the frantic pace of modern life, our sense of space has expanded to the point where the concept of place is no longer salient. Most public spaces are now commercial spaces standardized to provide comfort zones and facilitate easy access and mobility by anyone who might enter - a famous coffee shop on every corner, with vast swathes of every city resembling an airport terminal. While democratic in appearance, in reality these spaces are designed to coordinate economic activity across nodes in the global commodity chain, obedient to the protocols of external control, with every public space given over to marketing the same products to consumers seduced by ahistorical, transregional brands created by the advertising industry. In the process, genuinely local places _____. Each location resembles every other location, and only the occasional extraordinary effort on the part of the locals preserves a genuine sense of place.

- ① become the meeting places of worldwide goods
- ② get the names mixed with other exotic names
- ③ are stripped of uniqueness and particularity
- ④ lose their historical values without any efforts
- ⑤ are famous as harmonious places of new and old

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

While time is being compressed by the frantic pace of modern life, our sense of space has expanded to the point ㉠**where** the concept of place is no longer salient. Most public spaces are now commercial spaces ㉡**standardized** to provide comfort zones and facilitate easy access and mobility by anyone who might enter - a famous coffee shop on every corner, with vast swathes of every city ㉢**resembled** an airport terminal. While democratic in appearance, in reality these spaces are designed to coordinate economic activity across nodes in the global commodity chain, obedient to the protocols of external control, with every public space given over to ㉣**marketing** the same products to consumers seduced by a historical, transregional brands created by the advertising industry. In the process, genuinely local places are stripped of uniqueness and particularity. Each location resembles every other location, and only the occasional extraordinary effort on the part of the locals ㉤**preserves** a genuine sense of place.

[주관식 1] What attitude does the writer have about the change of the public spaces? Write in Korean.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank ⁷⁾

If the locals didn't try to _____, they couldn't preserve a genuine sense of them.

[주관식 3] ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤중에서 어법상 알맞지 않은 것을 찾아 바르게 고쳐 보시오.⁸⁾

() -> ()

6) 비판적(critical)

7) preserve uniqueness and particularity of the local places

8) ㉢ resembled -> resembling

[2020 수능완성 15강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

In the popular media, archaeology is mainly identified with spectacular discoveries of artifacts from prehistoric and ancient cultures, such as the tomb of the Egyptian king Tutankhamun.

(A) The context in which things are found, the location of an archaeological site, and the precise position of an artifact within that site are critical to interpretation. In fact, these considerations may be more important than the artifact itself.

(B) As a result, people often think of archaeologists primarily as collectors. But contemporary archaeologists are much more interested in understanding and explaining their finds in terms of what those objects say about the behavior that produced them than in creating collections.

(C) Their principal task is to infer the nature of past cultures based on the patterns of the artifacts left behind. Archaeologists work like detectives, slowly sifting and interpreting evidence.

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

1) ③

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In the popular media, archaeology is mainly identified with spectacular discoveries of artifacts from prehistoric and ancient cultures, such as the tomb of the Egyptian king Tutankhamun. As a result, people often think of archaeologists primarily as (a) . But contemporary archaeologists are much more interested in understanding and explaining their finds in terms of what those objects say about the behavior that produced them than in creating collections. Their principal task is to infer the nature of past cultures based on the patterns of the artifacts left behind. Archaeologists work like detectives, slowly sifting and interpreting evidence. The context in which things are found, the location of an archaeological site, and the precise position of an artifact within that site are critical to interpretation. In fact, these considerations may be more important than the (b) itself.

[주관식 1] What is the main task of archaeologists? Write in Korean..²⁾

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank.³⁾

Archaeologists is like detectives in the sense that they _____ like detectives.

[주관식 3] (a),(b)에 들어갈 단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오. 필요시 형태 변형 시키시오.⁴⁾

2) 남겨진 인공 유물의 형태에 기초하여 과거 문화의 성격을 추론하는 것

3) sift and interpret evidence

4) (a) collectors, (b) artifact

[2020 수능완성 15강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 빈칸에 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.5)

Violence is common among many living organisms and probably has roots that stretch back to the time of the first noncloned life forms that were capable of physical interaction. The term "violence" is often used interchangeably with "aggression" or "agonism," but it differs in its precision, and that difference is worth recognizing. While "aggression" is normally defined as any behavior relating to attack, threat, or defense, and "agonism" includes all of those behaviors plus fleeing, "violence" is more specific. Violence is defined as one or more individuals physically attacking one or more other individuals. The term "violence" is typically used in a negative, antisocial context, especially regarding humans. I did a brief survey of the scientific literature over the past 4 years and found no articles that used the term "violence" when _____. Instead, the term was reserved for human behavior and typically for behaviors that are categorized as delinquent or antisocial.

- ① mentioning close relationship
- ② referring to animal behavior
- ③ comparing humans with animals
- ④ expressing positive activity
- ⑤ accounting for humans' instinct

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Violence is common among many living organisms and probably has roots that stretch back to the time of the first noncloned life forms that were capable of physical interaction. The term "violence" is often used interchangeably with "aggression" or "agonism," but it differs in its precision, and that difference is worth recognizing. While "aggression" is normally defined as any behavior relating to attack, threat, or defense, and "agonism" includes all of those behaviors plus fleeing, "violence" is more specific. Violence is defined as one or more individuals physically attacking one or more other individuals. The term "violence" is typically used in a negative, antisocial context, especially regarding humans. I did a brief survey of the scientific literature over the past 4 years and found no articles that used the term "violence" when referring to animal behavior. Instead, the term was reserved for human behavior and typically for behaviors that are categorized as delinquent or antisocial.

[주관식 1] What is the definition of violence? Write in Korean.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank. ⁷⁾

According to the writing, violence is used not for _____ but for human behavior.

[주관식 3] 공격성과 폭력을 정의개념을 기준으로 비교 설명해 보시오.⁸⁾

6) 한 명 이상의 개인이 한 명 이상의 다른 개인을 물리적으로 공격하는 것

7) animal behavior

8) 공격성과 폭력은 상호 교환적으로 사용되지만 정확도에서 차이가 있다. 공격성은 공격, 위협, 방어와 관련된 행동으로 정의되지만, 폭력은 한 명 이상의 개인이 한 명 이상의 다른 개인을 물리적으로 공격하는 것으로 정의된다.

[2020 수능완성 15강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 부분 중 흐름상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

Less than one hundred years ago most rural households in the United States sustained themselves by farming. While some agricultural products were sold for money on the open market, others were produced solely for household consumption or for ①bartering with neighbors. All family members, including husbands, wives, and children, ②contributed their labor to the economic maintenance and survival of the household. While there was a well-established division of labor along gender and age lines in many farm households, there was not a well-articulated and ③formalized occupational structure within most rural areas. In this social and economic context, the household, the community, and the economy were ④rarely bound up with one another. The local economy was not something that could be ⑤isolated from society. Rather the economy was embedded in the social relations of the farm household and the rural community.

1) ④ rarely -> tightly

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Less than one hundred years ago most rural households in the United States sustained themselves by farming. While some agricultural products were sold for money on the open market, others were produced solely for household consumption or for bartering with neighbors. All family members, including husbands, wives, and children, contributed their labor to the economic maintenance and survival of the household. While there was a well-established division of labor along gender and age lines in many farm households, there was not a well-articulated and formalized occupational structure within most rural areas. In this social and economic context, the household, the community, and the economy were tightly bound up with one another. (a) 지역 경제는 사회로부터 고립될 수 있는 것이 아니었다. Rather the economy was embedded in the social relations of the farm household and the rural community.

[주관식 1] What is the main task of archaeologists? Write in Korean..²⁾

[주관식 2] Fill in the blank.³⁾

The local economy less than one hundred years ago in the United States didn't have a well-articulated and formalized occupational structure, but wasn't _____ society.

[주관식 3] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁴⁾

[could /that /society /isolated /was /not /the /economy /be /from /something /local].

2) 남겨진 인공 유물의 형태에 기초하여 과거 문화의 성격을 추론하는 것

3) isolated from

4) The local economy was not something that could be isolated from society.

[2020 수능완성 15강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음을 요약한 내용이다. 알맞은 것으로 연결된 것을 고르시오.5)

Democratic peoples — especially Americans — respond strongly to moral narratives that cleanly distinguish between the forces of good and evil. They have a harder time coming to grips with moral complexity and ambiguity. Private and public morality sometimes diverge. The norms of foreign policy and war are not congruent with those of domestic affairs. And the virtues of the private household do not always map neatly onto those of the public household. For example, most economists believe that poorly timed public thrift — austerity — can make a bad economic situation worse. But most people have a hard time understanding why it can be right for a government to spend more than it is taking in — especially if the public deficit is used to finance current consumption. While many parents grasp the rationale of going into debt to finance a college education, they are loath to cosign loans for children's fancy cars and flat-screen TVs.



In America the ____ (a) ____ of private and public morality makes people have difficulty in ____ (b) ____ moral complexity and ambiguity.

- | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| ① combination ----- | figuring out | ② divergence ----- | accounting for |
| ③ combination ----- | rooting up | ④ divergence ----- | coping with |
| ⑤ combination ----- | staying away from | | |

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Democratic peoples — especially Americans — respond strongly to moral narratives that cleanly distinguish between the forces of good and evil. They have a harder time coming to grips with moral complexity and ambiguity.

(A) For example, most economists believe that poorly timed public thrift — austerity — can make a bad economic situation worse. But most people have a hard time understanding why it can be right for a government to spend more than it is taking in — especially if the public deficit is used to finance current consumption.

(B) While many parents grasp the rationale of going into debt to finance a college education, they are loath to cosign loans for children's fancy cars and flat-screen TVs.

(C) Private and public morality sometimes diverge. The norms of foreign policy and war are not congruent with those of domestic affairs. And (a) 개인 가정의 미덕이 항상 공공 부문의 미덕에 깔끔하게 연결되는 것은 아니다.

[주관식 1] Fill in the blank.⁶⁾

Unlike most economist, people don't usually understand the policy of the government, such as _____ (소비 진작책) _____.

[주관식 2] 주어진 내용에 이어질 순서를 써 보시오. 7)

() -> () -> ()

[주관식 3] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁸⁾

[those /neatly /always /the /of /household /the /onto /not /map /virtues /private /of /the /public /do /household].

6) consumption-boosting measures

7) (C) -> (A) -> (B)

8) the virtues of the private household do not always map neatly onto those of the public household.

[2020 수능완성 16강 1번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

In one experiment, researchers projected a picture that was completely out of focus onto a screen. The slide was then gradually brought into sharper and sharper focus. The participants were instructed to guess what the picture showed {a fire hydrant in one case}, and write it down. Remarkably, the individuals who were the first to think they knew the identity of the picture {and write it down} were the last to correctly identify it. Why?. Because rather than scratch through their initial opinion as the image became clearer and they were increasingly and obviously wrong, they clung to it. People who were among the last to make an identification were more successful — simply because their first choice had a better chance of being right.

- ① Stick to the bias about an identification
- ② How to listen to other people's opinions
- ③ A property to hold on to original ideas
- ④ Ways to get a good opinion through discussion
- ⑤ Effects of the initial comments on an assessment

1) ③

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

In one experiment, researchers projected a picture that was completely out of focus onto a screen. The slide was then gradually brought into sharper and sharper focus. The participants were instructed to guess what the picture showed {a fire hydrant in one case}, and write it down. Remarkably, the individuals who were the first to think they knew the identity of the picture {and write it down} were the _____ to correctly identify it. Why?. Because rather than scratch through their initial opinion as the image became clearer and they were increasingly and obviously wrong, they clung to it. (a) 가장 늦게 식별한 사람들 중에 있던 이들이 더 성공적이었다. — simply because their first choice had a better chance of being right.

[주관식 1] Why did the participants who knew the identity of the picture first stick to their original opinions although their first choice was clearly wrong? Write in Korean.²⁾

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.³⁾

[last /an /who /successful /were /the /more /make /were /people /among /to /identification]

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 1단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오.⁴⁾

2) 그들은 자신의 답변을 바꾸기를 꺼려했기 때문이다.

3) People who were among the last to make an identification were more successful

4) last

[2020 수능완성 16강 2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

Imagine being in an art appreciation class and having to learn the styles of different artists. Traditional teaching methods would approach the works of each artist separately so as not to confuse the learners.

(A) When all participants were later shown a series of new paintings (paintings by these artists that they had not seen during the learning phase) and were asked to identify the artist, the group that viewed the interwoven learning set was much better at identifying the correct artist.

(B) ("Here are six paintings by Picasso. Now that you have learned Picasso, let's move on to Miro. "). The other half of the learners studied the paintings in a randomized fashion, with any given artist's paintings interwoven among those of the other artists.

(C) In a fascinating study, participants were tasked with learning the styles of 12 artists based on a viewing of six sample paintings per artist. In the experiment, half the learners got the paintings in blocks as they would be presented in the typical classroom.

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Imagine being in an art appreciation class and ㉠**having** to learn the styles of different artists. Traditional teaching methods would approach the works of each artist separately so as not to confuse the learners. In a ㉡**fascinating** study, participants were tasked with learning the styles of 12 artists based on a viewing of six sample paintings per artist. In the experiment, half the learners got the paintings in blocks as they would be presented in the typical classroom. ("Here are six paintings by Picasso. Now that you have learned Picasso, let's move on to Miro. "). ㉢**The other** half of the learners studied the paintings in a randomized fashion, with any given artist's paintings interwoven among ㉣**those** of the other artists. When all participants were later shown a series of new paintings (paintings by these artists that they had not seen during the learning phase) and ㉤**asked** to identify the artist, (a) 뒤섞인 학습 세트를 보았던 집단이 정확한 화가를 훨씬 더 잘 식별했다.

[주관식 1] According to the writing, how can we learn more effectively the styles of different artists? Write in Korean.⁶⁾

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁷⁾

[interwoven /the /learning /correct /was /much /better /group /at /that /identifying /the /artist /the /set /viewed]

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤ 중에서 어법상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.⁸⁾

6) 한 화가의 작품을 따로 묶음식으로 제시하는 것보다 서로 다른 화가 의 작품을 서로 섞어 보여 주는 것이 더 효과적이다

7) the group that viewed the interwoven learning set was much better at identifying the correct artist.

8) ㉤ asked -> were asked

[2020 수능완성 16강 3번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 밑줄 친 부분 중 흐름상 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.1)

In addition to appropriating (and sometimes anticipating) the modern medical model for the diagnosis of crime, Arthur Conan Doyle also perfected a literary form for Sherlock Holmes that ①owed its origins to the medical profession as well — the case history. The new discipline of pathological anatomy as a form of medical diagnosis in the period brought with it a new epistemological ②imperative for the physician to observe carefully every detail of the patient's environment and physical condition, and to record that information in the form of a case study that would explore the network of possible connections between the seemingly ③significant details. In the case history, the physician would test and retest every conceivable set of relations until the cause of the patient's illness made sense, ④much as Holmes would do in his explanations of cases to Watson. Medical diagnosis became based upon a principle of "⑤differential" semiological examination of the patient's body in the form of the medical case history.

1) ③ significant -> insignificant

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(a) In addition to appropriating (and sometimes anticipating) the modern medical model for the diagnosis of crime, Arthur Conan Doyle also perfected a literary form for Sherlock Holmes that owed its origins to the medical profession as well — the case history. The new discipline of pathological anatomy as a form of medical diagnosis in the period brought with it a new epistemological imperative for the physician to observe carefully every detail of the patient's environment and physical condition, and to record that information (b) 겉으로는 대수롭지 않아 보이는 세부 사항들 사이의 있음직한 연결 네트워크를 탐구할 사례 연구의 형태로. In the case history, the physician would test and retest every conceivable set of relations until the cause of the patient's illness made sense, much as Holmes would do in his explanations of cases to Watson. Medical diagnosis became based upon a principle of "differential" semiological examination of the patient's body in the form of the medical case history.

[주관식 1] Fill in the blank.²⁾

Arthur Conan Doyle adopted (5 words-의학적 사례 연구 방법) to perfect a literary form for Sherlock Holmes.

[주관식 2] (a)를 다음처럼 변형하여 다시 쓸 때 빈칸을 채워 보시오.³⁾

Not only _____ but he also perfected a literary form for Sherlock Holmes that owed its origins to the medical profession.

[주관식 3] (b)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.⁴⁾

[network /seemingly /the /of /a /explore /insignificant /of /study /that /connections /case /between /the /form /in /possible /would /details /the]

2) the medical case study method

3) did Arthur Conan Doyle appropriate (and sometimes anticipate) the modern medical model for the diagnosis of crime

4) in the form of a case study that would explore the network of possible connections between the seemingly insignificant details.

[2020 수능완성 16강 4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.⁵⁾

Conversely, the renewed interest in genetics has led to a growing awareness that there are many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties that could be used for a variety of as-yet-unknown purposes.

Genetic engineering followed by cloning to distribute many identical animals or plants is sometimes seen as a threat to the diversity of nature. ①However, humans have been replacing diverse natural habitats with artificial monoculture for millennia. ②Most natural habitats in the advanced nations have already been replaced with some form of artificial environment based on mass production or repetition. ③The real threat to biodiversity is surely the need to convert ever more of our planet into production zones to feed the ever-increasing human population. ④The cloning and transgenic alteration of domestic animals makes little difference to the overall situation. ⑤This has led in turn to a realization that we should avoid destroying natural ecosystems because they may harbor tomorrow's drugs against cancer, malaria, or obesity.

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

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

[주관식 1] According to the writing, what is the real danger of biodiversity? Write in Korean.⁶⁾[주관식 2] Fill in the blank.⁷⁾

Genetic engineering is not _____ but provides awareness that natural ecosystems have many wild plants and animals with interesting or useful genetic properties.

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤ 중에서 흐름상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.⁸⁾

6) 계속 늘어나는 인구에 식량을 공급하기 위해서 지구의 더욱더 많은 부분을 단일 경작의 생산 지대로 전환하는 것

7) a threat to the diversity of nature

8) ㉢ much -> little

[2020 수능완성 17강 1~2번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.¹⁾

The most influential research on the effects of comforting communication has been conducted by Brant Burleson and colleagues, including Wendy Samter and Suzanne Jones. In this paradigm, comforting messages are described as ① **varying** in person centeredness, defined as the extent to which messages reflect "an awareness of and an adaptation to the subjective, affective, and relational aspects of ② **communicative** contexts". Comforting messages low in person centeredness deny another person's feelings and perspective by criticizing the feelings, challenging their legitimacy, or telling the other how he or she should act or feel. Comforting messages moderate in person centeredness ③ **implicitly** recognize another's feelings by attempting to distract the other's attention from the distressing situation, offering expressions of sympathy, or presenting explanations of the situation that might function to reduce distress. Comforting messages high in person centeredness explicitly acknowledge and legitimate another's feelings by helping articulate those feelings, ④ **elaborating** on reasons why the other might feel that way, and trying to place the feelings within a broader perspective. Overall, highly person-centered messages tend to be the most listener centered, emotion focused, and ⑤ **evaluative**, with moderate- and low-person-centered messages exhibiting fewer of these qualities.

a. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이론의 틀에서 위로의 메시지는 인간 중심성 면에서 다양하다.
- ② 인간 중심성이 낮은 메시지는 사람의 감정과 관점을 부인한다.
- ③ 명시적으로 다른 사람을 인정한다는 것은 인간 중심성이 보통인 메시지이다.
- ④ 인간 중심성의 높은 메시지는 더 넓은 관점 안에서 그 감정을 둔다.
- ⑤ 감정에 중점을 두고 평가적이지 않은 경향은 인간 중심성이 높은 메시지이다.

b. 밑줄 친 부분에서 흐름상 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.

1) a. ③

b. evaluate → nonevaluative

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The most influential research on the effects of comforting communication has been conducted by Brant Burleson and colleagues, including Wendy Samter and Suzanne Jones. In this paradigm, comforting messages are described as varying in _____, defined as the extent to which messages reflect "an awareness of and an adaptation to the subjective, affective, and relational aspects of communicative contexts". Comforting messages low in person centeredness deny another person's feelings and perspective by criticizing the feelings, challenging their legitimacy, or telling the other how he or she should act or feel. Comforting messages moderate in person centeredness implicitly recognize another's feelings by attempting to distract the other's attention from the distressing situation, offering expressions of sympathy, or presenting explanations of the situation that might function to reduce distress. Comforting messages high in person centeredness explicitly acknowledge and legitimate another's feelings by helping articulate those feelings, elaborating on reasons why the other might feel that way, and trying to place the feelings within a broader perspective. Overall, highly person-centered messages tend to be the most listener centered, emotion focused, and nonevaluative, with moderate- and low-person-centered messages exhibiting fewer of these qualities.

[주관식 1] Write the characteristics of comforting messages low in person centeredness in Korean.²⁾

[주관식 2] Write the characteristics of comforting messages moderate in person centeredness in Korean.³⁾

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 2단어를 본문에서 찾아 써 보시오.⁴⁾

- 2) 감정을 비난하거나, 그 감정의 정당성에 이의를 제기하거나, 상대방에게 어떻게 행동하거나 느껴야 하는지를 말함으로써, 그 사람의 감정과 관점을 부인한다.
- 3) 상대방의 관심을 고통스러운 상황으로부터 다른 곳으로 돌리려고 시도하거나, 공감의 표현을 제공하거나, 고통을 줄이는 기능을 할 수도 있는 상황에 대한 설명을 제시함으로써, 다른 사람의 감정을 암묵적으로 인정한다.
- 4) **person centeredness**

[2020 수능완성 17강 3~4번]**[수능예상문제]**

1. 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 알맞은 것을 고르시오.⁵⁾

One of the earliest approaches to organizational justice focussed on whether people in organizations believe that the various resources and rewards available through work are distributed fairly among employees. A central concern has been the distribution of pay and other benefits, especially in terms of whether these distributions are based on a principle of merit.

(A) This ratio is then compared to how one imagines the same ratio would be for others. It is posited that those who believe they have a higher input/output ratio than others would feel angry and cheated ; those who have a lower ratio would feel guilty ; and those who have a relatively equal ratio would feel satisfied and fairly treated. Justice, in this sense, can be understood as the absence of pleonexia being manifested either by myself or by others.

(B) Although people do not hold it unjust for some to be paid more than others, what does come under scrutiny is whether this unequal distribution is fair. That is, are those people who deserve more financial reward (for example on account of greater responsibility, higher qualifications, or greater productivity) being rewarded fairly?.

(C) Such issues are very much at play in the public sphere as well, as can be seen in debates over the fairness of excessive executive compensation. Studies in distributive justice usually cite the equity theory of Adams from the 1960s as being the main source of theoretical inspiration. Adams's theory suggested that in assessing their own work, people calculate an input/output ratio that involves an assessment of the rewards they receive as related to the contributions that they have made.

① (A)-(B)-(C)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

[서술형문제]

2. 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

One of the earliest approaches to organizational justice focussed on (a) 조직에 있는 사람이 일을 통해 얻을 수 있는 다양한 자원과 보상이 피고용인들 사이에 공정하게 분배된다고 믿는지. A central concern has been the distribution of pay and other benefits, especially in terms of ㉠whether these distributions are based on a principle of merit. Although people do not hold it unjust for some to be paid more than others, what does come under scrutiny is whether this unequal distribution is fair. That is, are those people who deserve more financial reward {for example on account of greater responsibility, higher qualifications, or greater productivity} ㉡being rewarded fairly?. Such issues are very much at play in the public sphere as well, as can be seen in debates over the fairness of excessive executive compensation. Studies in distributive justice usually cite the equity theory of Adams from the 1960s as ㉢being the main source of theoretical inspiration. Adams's theory suggested that in assessing their own work, people ㉣calculated an input/output ratio that involves an assessment of the rewards they receive as related to the contributions that they have made. This ratio is then compared to how one imagines the same ratio would be for others. It is posited that those who believe they have a higher input/output ratio than others would feel angry and cheated ; those who have a lower ratio would feel guilty ; and those who have a relatively equal ratio would feel satisfied and fairly treated. Justice, in this sense, can be understood as the _____ of pleonexia being manifested ㉤either by myself or by others.

[주관식 1] 밑줄 친 빈칸에 알맞은 1단어를 써 보시오.6)

[주관식 2] (a)의 한글에 맞게 주어진 단어를 올바르게 배열해 보시오.7)

[rewards /distributed /in /organizations /among /whether /that /the /fairly /and /various /available /work /are /believe /through /employees /people /resources]

[주관식 3] 밑줄 친 ㉠㉡㉢㉣㉤ 중에서 어법상 가장 알맞지 않은 것을 고르시오.8)

6) absence

7) whether people in organizations believe that the various resources and rewards available through work are distributed fairly among employees

8) ㉣ calculated -> calculate