

2015대비 6월 평가원 문제 & 색시한 둔변형 적중

2015년 대비 6월 평가원 문제

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 주장 일치

6월 평가원 문제 19번(주장)

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, one of the judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficiently and promptly, they get what they want. That, however, is not all they want. They want to have the service rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. In order, therefore, for a great company to satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficiently and in a pleasing manner.

- ① 성공적인 기업 경영을 위해 사원 복지 향상에 힘써야 한다.
- ② 효율적이면서 고객을 만족시키는 서비스를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 기업 이익의 일정 부분을 사회에 환원해야 한다.
- ④ 공공 예절을 지키며 휴대 전화를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 고객의 요구에 맞는 신제품을 개발해야 한다.

정답 ②



색시한 둔변형 특강 16일차 1번

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously one of the judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficiently and promptly, they get what they want. (A), that is not all they want. They want to have the service rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. (B), in order for a great company to satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficiently and in a pleasing manner.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A)                 | (B)             |
| ① Nevertheless      | ..... Thus      |
| ② In contrast       | ..... Similarly |
| ③ Therefore         | ..... Likewise  |
| ④ However           | ..... Therefore |
| ⑤ On the other hand | ..... That is   |

**해석** 분명히 우리에게 대한 대중의 평가 중 하나는 우리의 전화 서비스가 좋은지의 여부입니다. 엄밀히 말하면, 만약 효율적이고 신속하게 그들의 전화가 연결된다면 그들은 자신이 원하는 것을 얻은 것입니다. 그러나 그것이 그들이 원하는 전부는 아닙니다. 그들은 서비스가 자신들을 기분 좋게 만드는 방식으로 제공되기를 원하는데 그들은 효율성뿐만 아니라 정중함과 배려를 원하며 그들은 자신들이 원하는 것을 얻을 수 있는 위치에 있습니다. 그들은 지배적 지위에 있으며 우리는 내국인과 외국인과 차별을 지어하는 것 이외에 다른 대중과의 관계에 대한 진정한 근본적인 기반입니다. 그러므로 큰 회사가 만족스럽게 대중에게 서비스를 제공하기 위해서 그 회사는 직원들이 효율적이고 정중하게 대중을 대하는 것이 옳다고 인정하고 그것을 보장할 사업 철학과 방법을 반드시 가지고 있어야 합니다.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Obviously one of the judgment / judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficient / efficiently and prompt / promptly, they get that / what they want. However, that is not all they want. They want to have the service rendering / rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get that / what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. Therefore, in order for a great company to satisfactory / satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficient / efficiently and in a pleasing / pleased manner.

6월 평가원 문제 22번(주제)

색시한 둔변형 특강 21일차 2번

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so infectious; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

- ① effects of laughter on others
- ② benefits of activating brain circuits
- ③ strategies for coordinating activities
- ④ negative aspects of emotional reactions
- ⑤ importance of grouping in communication

정답 ①



2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener. (A) reducing / inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so (B) infectious / dysfunctional; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too. Yet another potential social function of laughter is to motivate others to (C) behave / misbehave in particular ways. For example, laughter can be a method of positively reinforcing others for desirable behavior ("laughing with"), as well as a potent form of punishment directed at undesirable behaviors ("laughing at").

- | (A)        | (B)           | (C)       |
|------------|---------------|-----------|
| ① reducing | infectious    | behave    |
| ② reducing | dysfunctional | behave    |
| ③ inducing | infectious    | behave    |
| ④ inducing | dysfunctional | misbehave |
| ⑤ inducing | infectious    | misbehave |

최근 연구자들이 웃음의 목적이 어떤 사람이 명량한 상태에 있다는 것을 전달하려는 것뿐만 아니라, 실제와 다른 사람에게서도 유도해 내려는 것이라고 말했다. 이 관점에 따르면 웃음의 독특한 소리는 듣는 사람에게 직접적인 영향을 끼쳐서, 아마도 어떤 특수한 뇌 회로를 활성화시킴으로써 웃는 사람의 감정 상태와 흡사한 긍정적인 감정적 자극을 유도해 낸다. 이런 식으로 웃음은 어떤 집단의 구성원들의 긍정적 감정을 결합시키고, 그들의 활동을 조화시키는 중요한 생물 사회학적 기능을 수행하는지도 모른다. 이것은 웃음이 왜 그렇게 전염성이 있는지를 설명해 줄 것이다. 우리는 누군가가 웃는 것을 들으면 유쾌한 기분을 느끼고 함께 웃지 않는 것은 거의 불가능하다. 웃음의 또 하나의 잠재적인 사회적 기능은 다른 사람들이 특정한 방식으로 행동하도록 동기를 제공한다는 것이다. 예를 들어, 웃음은 바람직한 행동에 대해 다른 사람에게 긍정적으로 강화하는 방법일 뿐 아니라(함께 웃기), 바람직하지 못한 행동에 대한 강력한 형태의 처벌이 되기도 한다(비웃기).

6월 평가원 문제 35번(무관)

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Music can convey the scope of a film, effectively communicating whether the motion picture is an epic drama or a story that exists on a more personal scale. Music can convey the quality and size of a space. ① For example, in Alien and Olivier's Hamlet, the music serves at times to make small and/or artificial spaces seem more grand and to enhance the sense of realism. ② In addition, music can establish a narrative's placement in time. ③ Music for motion pictures often serves to authenticate the era or to provide a sense of nostalgia. ④ Music has traditionally been classified by musical instruments. ⑤ Examples of the former would include Amadeus and Immortal Beloved, while a sense of nostalgia is communicated through the music selected for films such as American Graffiti and The Big Chill.



색시한 둔변형 특강 20일차 1번

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music can convey the scope of a film, effectively communicating whether the motion picture is an epic drama (Star Wars, 1977; Gone With the Wind, 1939) or a story that exists on a more personal scale (Ghost World, 2001). Music can convey the quality and size of a space, which Gorbman refers to as "depth in space" or "physical volumes." (A), in Alien (1979) and Olivier's Hamlet (1948) the music serves at times to make small and/or artificial spaces seem more grand and to enhance the sense of realism. (B), music can establish a narrative's placement in time. Motion picture scores often serve to "authenticate the era" or to provide a sense of nostalgia. Examples of the former would include Amadeus (1984) and Immortal Beloved (1995), while a sense of nostalgia is communicated through the music selected for films such as American Graffiti (1973) and The Big Chill (1983).

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A)            | (B)               |
| ① Instead      | ..... In addition |
| ② However      | ..... Besides     |
| ③ However      | ..... Thus        |
| ④ For instance | ..... Thus        |
| ⑤ For example  | ..... In addition |

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Music can convey the scope of a film, effectively communicating whether the motion picture is an epic drama (Star Wars, 1977; Gone With the Wind, 1939) or a story that exists on a more personal scale (Ghost World, 2001). Music can convey the quality and size of a space, where / which Gorbman refers to as "depth in space" or "physical volumes." For example, in Alien (1979) and Olivier's Hamlet (1948) the music serves at times to make small and/or artificial spaces seem to more grand and to enhance the sense of realism. In addition, music can establish a narrative's placement in time. Motion picture scores often serve to "authenticate the era" or to provide a sense of nostalgia. Examples of the former would include Amadeus (1984) and Immortal Beloved (1995), while a sense of nostalgia is communicated through the music selecting / selected for films such as American Graffiti (1973) and The Big Chill (1983).

6월 평가원 문제 37번(순서)

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mom and Dad went to dinner at a nice restaurant. On that first night to myself, Dad entrusted me with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

- (A) Then I can play the film backward and watch the cat fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. I made Simon jump in and out several times before I watched the rest of the film.
- (B) He said I could do everything myself that night. So I set up the screen at one end of the living room. I turned on the projector, turned off the light, put the bowl of popcorn in my lap, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951.
- (C) It's one of my favorites because my third birthday party is on it and I can watch our old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

\* slurp: 후루룩 소리를 내다

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



색시한 둔변형 인수 6일차 2번

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Gabe was allowed to stay home all by himself, since he is a responsible twelve-year-old now. His father entrusted him with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

- (A) Then he can play the film backward and watch him fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. He made Simon jump in and out several times before he watched the rest of the film.
- (B) Gabe set up the screen at one end of the parlor. He carried the projector out of the closet, lifted it onto a table, and threaded it with a reel of film, making all the right loops.
- (C) He turned on the projector, turned off the light, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951. It's one of his favorites because his third birthday party is on it and he can watch their old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

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

**해석** Gabe는 이제 책임감 있는 열두 살 소년이므로 완전히 혼자서 집에 있어도 된다고 허락을 받았다. 아버지는 자신의 영사기와 모든 필름 통들을 그에게 맡겼다. (B) Gabe는 거실의 한쪽 끝에 영사막을 설치했다. 영사기를 벽장에서 꺼내어 탁자 위에 올려놓고는 모든 적절한 루프를 만들면서 영사기에 필름 한 통을 끼웠다. (C) 그는 영사기를 켜고 전등을 끄고 HATTIE-1951이라는 라벨이 붙은 필름을 보기위해 자리를 잡았다. 그것은 그가 특히 좋아하는 것들 중의 하나인데, 그의 세 번째 생일 파티가 들어 있고 높은 고양이 Simon이 식당 식탁으로 뛰어 올라 아이스크림 접시에 내려앉는 것을 볼 수 있기 때문이다. (A) 그리고 나서 그는 그 필름을 거꾸로 틀어서 그(고양이)가 바닥에 뛰어 내리는 것을 지켜보고 모든 아이스크림 방울들이 후루룩 소리를 내며 접시로 돌아가는 것을 볼 수 있었다. 그가 필름의 나머지를 보기 전에 그는 Simon이 여러 번 뛰어 들었다 뛰어 나오게 만들었다.

**해설** 시간 순서에 따라 이야기의 흐름을 고려해보았을 때 (B)에서 영사기를 볼 준비를 하는 내용이 나온 후, (C)에서 자신이 좋아하는 필름을 영사기에 돌릴 준비를 하고 마지막으로 (A)에서 영사기를 거꾸로 돌려 화면이 역으로 움직이는 모습을 관찰한 내용으로 이어지는 것이 적절하므로 정답은 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)이다.

6월 평가원 문제 38번(순서)

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate. However, there is one issue that needs further consideration.

- (A) In addition to that benefit, helping lower-ability students often pulls higher-ability students to a more sophisticated understanding of the material. The cliché that teachers learn as much as their pupils is certainly true.
- (B) Not quite. Knowledge, happily, is not a zero-sum product. Higher-ability students can reinforce their own knowledge by teaching those with lower ability.
- (C) Specifically, the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability. Is this true?

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



색시한 둔변형 인수 3일차 1번

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate.

- (A) The cliché about teachers' learning as much as their pupils is quite true, and the tutoring that takes place in a cooperative classroom actually benefits both the helper and the helped more than a competitive or independent study arrangement.
- (B) But the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability.
- (C) Is this true? Knowledge, happily, is not a zero-sum product. Anyone who has taught or tutored knows that doing so not only reinforces one's own knowledge but often pulls one to a more sophisticated understanding of the material.

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

**해석** 문제 해결에 있어서 집단 작업이 심지어 가장 숙련된 집단 구성원들의 개별 작업보다 낫기 때문에 학생들이 협력할 때 더 잘 배운다는 것은 놀라운 일이 아닐 것이다. (B) 하지만 학생들이 서로 돕게 하는 방법은 능력 수준이 더 높은 학생들을 희생시키면서 능력 수준이 낮은 학생들이 도움을 받고 있는 것은 아닌지 라는 의문을 제기한다. (C) 이것이 사실일까? 다행히 지식은 제로섬 게임의 산물이 아니다. 가르치거나 개인지도를 해 본 사람은 누구나 그렇게 하는 것이 자신의 지식을 강화시킬 뿐만 아니라 그 자료에 대해 보다 더 정교한 이해로 자신을 이끄는 경우가 흔하다는 것을 알고 있다. (A) 학생만큼 교사도 배운다는 것에 관한 상투적인 말은 아주 사실이고 **협동적인 교실에서 일어나는 지도는 경쟁적이거나 혼자서 공부하는 방식보다 사실 도와주는 사람과 도움을 받는 사람 모두를 이롭게 한다.**

**해설** 주어진 문장에서 학생들이 개별 작업을 할 때보다 협력할 때 더 잘 배운다고 하였고, (B)에서 주어진 문장에 대한 의문을 제기하고 있다. (C)에서는 (B)에서 제기한 의문에 대한 대답으로 가르치는 사람도 협력학습이 도움이 된다는 내용을 언급하고 있는데, (C)의 첫 문장(Is this true?)의 this가 (B)의 의문을 지시하고 있으므로 (C) 바로 뒤에 (B)가 오는 것이 적절하다. (A)는 (C)의 내용에 이어서 협력학습이 도와주는 사람과 도움을 받는 사람 모두에게 도움이 된다는 내용이 제시되고 있다. 그러므로 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서는 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 자연스럽다.

평가원 32번  
(EBS 완성 4강 18번)  
(빈칸추론)

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: unless we can understand how others think and feel, it's difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its dark side: too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other's perspective, can \_\_\_\_\_ . Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar of bioethics, explains it like this: "If a physician identifies too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the objectivity essential to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction."

\* impede: 방해하다

- ① block everlasting friendship
- ② justify doctors' abuse of power
- ③ cloud judgment and paralyze choice
- ④ lead to a hasty but correct diagnosis
- ⑤ decrease doctors' compassion for patients

정답 ③



색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 4-3  
(빈칸 및 세상의 변형 지문 일치)

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: unless we can understand how others think and feel, it's difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its (A) : too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other's perspective, can cloud judgment and paralyze choice. Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar and chairman of the President's Council on Bioethics from 2001 to 2009, explains it like this: "If a physician identifies too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the (B) essential to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction."

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A)                | (B)               |
| ① dark side        | ..... objectivity |
| ② main agenda      | ..... flexibility |
| ③ practical issue  | ..... sensitivity |
| ④ primary reason   | ..... creativity  |
| ⑤ specific purpose | ..... inability   |

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: if / unless we can understand how others think and feel, it's difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its dark side: too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other's representative / perspective, can cloud judgment and paralyze choice. Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar and chairman of the President's Council on Bioethics from 2001 to 2009, explains it like this: "If a physician identifies is identified too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the objectivity essential / irrelevant to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction / interaction."

평가원 21번  
(EBS 수능특강 6강 13번)

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason many people keep delaying things they should do is that they fear they will do them wrong or poorly, so they just don't do them at all. For example, one of the best ways to write a book is to write it as quickly as possible, getting your thoughts onto paper without regard to style. Then, you can go back to revise and polish your writing. If I only wrote when I knew it would be perfect, I'd still be working on my first book! Do you have a hard time relaxing if your house is a mess? Do you beat yourself up for making mistakes? I've got a simple message for you today: It's time to let go of your perfectionism. It becomes a stumbling block that keeps you stuck.

- ① 잦은 실수는 큰 실수를 유발한다.
- ② 주변을 정리하는 습관이 중요하다.
- ③ 책을 집필하기 위해서는 인내가 필요하다.
- ④ 완벽주의는 일을 추진하는 데 방해가 된다.
- ⑤ 타인의 입장에서 생각하는 것이 바람직하다.

(완벽일치: 요지문제로 "이제 여러분의 완벽주의를 놓아 줄때이다")

4. [수능특강 6강 13번 연계]

정답 ④

**해석** 많은 사람이 자신이 해야 할 일을 미루는 한 가지 이유는 그 일들을 잘못하거나 제대로 하지 못할 것이라고 두려워서 아예 그 일들을 하지 않기 때문이다. 예를 들어, 책을 쓰는 가장 좋은 방법 중의 하나는 문체와 편집은 고려하지 않고 떠오르는 생각을 종이 위에 쏟아 놓으면서 가능한 한 빨리 책을 쓰는 것이다. 그런 후 다시 돌아가 쓴 글을 교정하고 다듬을 수 있다. 만일 내가 완벽할 것이라고 확신하는 때만 책을 쓴다면 나는 아직도 첫 번째 책을 집필하는 중에 있게 될 것이다! 여러분은 집이 어수선하거나 물건들이 제자리에 놓여 있지 않으면 편하게 앉지를 못하는가? 여러분은 실수하는 것에 대해 자책하는가? 오늘 나는 여러분에게 전하고자 하는 간단한 메시지를 갖고 있다. 이제 여러분의 완벽주의를 놓아 줄 때이다. 그것(완벽주의)은 여러분을 꼼짝 못하게 하는 걸림돌이 된다.

**해설** 일을 미루게 하는 이유는 완벽주의로 인해 실수 하는 것에 대한 두려움 때문이므로 완벽주의를 버리자는 것이다. 따라서 완벽주의는 걸림돌이라는 내용이 빈칸에 와야 한다.

- ① 성공으로 가는 문
- ② 좋은 글쓰기 습관
- ③ 사상과 행동의 양식
- ④ 꼼짝 못하게 하는 걸림돌
- ⑤ 책을 출판할 때 미결된 문제

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** One reason many people keep delaying things they should do [are / is] that they fear they will do them wrong or poorly, so they just don't do them at all. For example, one of the best ways to write a book is to write it as [carefully / quickly] as you can, [getting / get] onto paper the thoughts that come to you without regard to style and edition. Then you can go back to revise and [undo / polish] your writing. If I only wrote when I knew it would be perfect, I'd still be working on my first book! Do you have a hard time [relaxing / to relax] if your house is a mess, if things are out of order? Do you beat yourself up for making mistakes? I've got a simple message for you today: It's time to let go of your perfectionism. It becomes a stumbling block that keeps you [moving on / stuck].



평가원 22번  
(EBS 이수 종합편 13강 4번)

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Textiles and clothing have functions that go beyond just protecting the body. Dress and textiles alike are used as a means of nonverbal communication. Obvious examples would be the use of uniforms to communicate a particular social role and the modern white wedding dress Western cultures use to mark this rite of passage. Both types of clothing communicate important information nonverbally to the onlooker. The female wearing the white dress is about to be married and change her status and role in society. The person in the uniform has some specialized function in society, such as police officer, nurse, or soldier. Therefore, it can be said that clothing visually communicates information about group membership and functions as an identity marker.

- ① educational functions of uniforms
- ② ways to diversify styles of clothing
- ③ gender differences in choosing clothing
- ④ different cultural norms of Western society
- ⑤ nonverbal communicative functions of clothing

색시한 둔변형 이수 Day 8-1

(완벽 일치 : 주제 문제로 "옷은 자력에 대한 정보를 시각적으로 전달하면 신분의 표시로서 기능을 한다")

1. [인터넷 수능 - 종합편 13강 4번 연계]

정답 ⑤

해석 옷은 약천후로부터 (사람들을) 보호해준다. 그러나 옷감과 옷은 단지 몸을 보호하는 것을 넘어서는 다른 기능들도 또한 갖고 있다. 옷과 옷감, 둘 다 비언어적 의사소통의 수단으로 사용된다. 분명한 예는 특정한 사회적 역할을 전달하기 위한 제복의 사용과 이 (결혼이라는) 통과 의례를 기념하기 위해 서구 문화권에서 사용하는 현대적인 흰색 웨딩드레스일 것이다. 두 종류의 옷은 보는 사람에게 비언어적으로 중요한 정보를 전달한다. 흰색 드레스를 입은 여성은 곧 결혼할 것이고 사회에서 그녀의 지위와 역할을 변화시킬 것이다. 제복을 입은 사람은 경찰, 간호사 또는 군인처럼 사회에서 어떤 전문화된 기능을 갖는다. 그러므로 옷은 집단 구성원의 자력에 대한 정보를 시각적으로 전달하며 신분의 표시로서 기능을 한다고 말할 수 있다. 의복 착용자는 보는 사람들이 받아들였으면 하는 메시지를 따라, 재산, 교육 정도, 또는 사회적 지위를 보이기 위해 옷을 간편하게 입거나 격식을 갖추어 입을 수 있다.

해설 주어진 문장은 옷은 집단 구성원의 자력에 대한 정보를 전달하고 신분을 표시하는 기능이 있다는 내용이다. ⑤ 앞의 내용은 제복을 입은 사람들은 사회에서 어떤 전문적인 기능을 가지고 있다고 했으므로 주어진 문장의 접속사인 therefore(인과관계)와 자연스럽게 연결된다.

세상의 모든 변형 문제 Clothes protect against the elements. However, textiles and clothing also have other functions that go beyond just protecting the body. Dress and textiles alike / like are used as a means / mean of nonverbal / verbal communication. Obvious examples would be the use of uniforms to conceal / communicate a particular social role and the modern white wedding dress Western cultures use to mark this rite of passage. Both types of clothing communicate important information nonverbally to the onlooker. The female wearing / wears the white dress is about to be / being married and change her status and role in society. The person in the uniform has some specialized function in society, such as police officer, nurse, or soldier. Therefore, it can be said that clothing visually communicates information about group membership and functions as an identity marker. One can dress down or up to display wealth, education, or social standing, depending / to depend on the message the wearer wants onlookers to receive.





평가원 33번  
(EBS 인수 틀릭 쉬운 유형 2강 1번)

33. Bees have their choice of flora according to color. Lord Avenbury once made an experiment to see if the color of flowers attracted bees. Placing honey on slips of paper of different shades, he found that the insects which visited them seemed to have a marked preference for blue, after which came white, yellow, red, green and orange. This finding should be considered for our beekeeping planning. If pollination is the prime consideration of taming bees and if the crop is identified, \_\_\_\_\_ while planning. Let us consider beekeeping near a mustard field. Mustard gives tiny yellow flowers full of nectar and pollen. For better yield of mustard seeds, pollination is necessary. But if there is plenty of blue-colored wild flora nearby, bees may prefer the blue flowers to mustard. Although we shall get honey and other products, the objective for pollination of mustard may be defeated. [3점]

\* flora: 식물군

- ① bees' preference for color should be put aside
- ② a greater harvest can be expected near blue flora
- ③ the quality of honey should be taken into account
- ④ the abundance of blue flora nearby must be ensured
- ⑤ the color of other floras nearby should be considered

색시한 둔변형 인수 Day 1-4  
(100% 둔변형 문제 완벽일치 ^^)

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Bees have their choice of flora according to color. Lord Avenbury once made an experiment to see if the color of flowers attracted bees. Placing honey on slips of paper of different shades, he found that the insects which visited them seemed to have a marked preference for blue, after which came white, yellow, red, green and orange. This finding should be considered for our beekeeping planning. If pollination is the prime consideration of taming bees and if the crop is identified, \_\_\_\_\_ . Let us consider beekeeping near a mustard field. Mustard gives tiny yellow flowers full of nectar and pollen. For better yield of mustard seeds, pollination is necessary. But if there is plenty of blue-colored wild flora in the vicinity, bees may prefer the blue flowers to mustard. Although we shall get honey and other products, the objective for pollination of mustard may be defeated.

\* flora: 식물군

- ① compare its productivity to that of any wild flowers in the vicinity
- ② make sure the color is blue so that you will produce the highest yield ever
- ③ the color of other floras in the vicinity should be considered while planning
- ④ be prepared for any harmful insects which prefer specified colors to others
- ⑤ you should avoid other colors than blue, which would help bees to approach

**해설** 벌들에게는 색깔에 따라 선호하는 식물군이 있다. Avenbury 경은 꽃의 색깔이 벌들을 유인하는지 알아보기 위해 실험을 한 적이 있었다. 다양한 색조의 종이편지에 꿀을 발라 놓았을 때, 그것들을 찾아 온 그 곤충들이 청색을 두드러지게 더 좋아하는 것처럼 보였으며, 그 다음으로 흰색, 노란색, 빨간색, 녹색, 주황색이 뒤따르는 것을 그는 발견했다. 이 발견은 우리가 양봉 계획을 하는 데 고려되어야 한다. 벌을 길들이는 데 있어서 주된 고려사항이 꽃가루받이이고 그 농작물이 확인되면, 계획을 세울 때에 근처에 있는 다른 식물군들의 색깔이 고려되어야 한다. 겨자밭 근처에서 양봉을 할 때는 색깔을 보지 못하는 흰미과 꽃가루가 가득한 꽃을 피운다. 더 많은 겨자 씨 수확을 위해서는 꽃가루받이가 필수적이다. 하지만 근처에 청색 야생 식물군이 많이 있다면, 벌들은 겨자보다 청색 꽃들을 더 좋아할 수 있다. 비록 우리는 꿀과 다른 생산품들을 얻기는 하겠지만, 겨자 꽃가루받이의 목적은 좌절될 수 있다.

**해설** 벌이 선호하는 색깔과 관련하여 고려할 점들이다. 빈칸 다음의 예시에서 겨자 꽃가루받이와 양봉을 성공적으로 하기 위해서는 겨자와 근처의 다른 식물군들의 색깔이 벌의 선호도에 비추어 고려되어야 하므로 ③이 적절하다.



2015년 대비 9월 평가원 문제 (실시 2014.9.3.)  
평가원 35번  
(EBS N제 7회 14번)

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential.

- (A) In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator. Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes.
- (B) This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. For example, when one ground squirrel sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move.
- (C) New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource while playing — and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

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

2015 대비 색시한 튜닝형 문제 어휘 문제 순서 일치

색시한 튜닝형 N제 Day 7-6

(튜닝형은 어휘문제로 출제, 순서 문제로 평가원 출제됨, 세상의 모든 변형에서 주요하게 다룬 부분임, )

**해설** (A) 함께 놀이를 하는 가족은 함께 있게 된다는 내용이므로 '차이(gaps)' 아니라 '유대(ties)' 가 적절하다. (B) 포식자를 발견하여 경보를 발하는 행위는 포식자의 주의를 끌 가능성이 있기 때문에 '위험한(risky)' 행위이다. (C) 공통 유전자를 나눠 가진 친족만이 아니라 이전의 놀이 동무를 위해서도 또한 경보를 발했기 때문에 '순수하게(genuinely)' 가 아니라 '유전적으로(genetically)' 관련 없는' 이 적절하다.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that **social play builds / loosens ties between people that are lasting and consequential**. This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. A **fascinated / fascinating** example comes from a certain breed of ground squirrels. When one sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call **that / what** alerts other squirrels **running / to run** for cover. It's a risky move. In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to **it / itself**, which may well attract the predator. Scientists used to **think / thinking** that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes. New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for **former / potential** playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource while **played / playing** and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

순서에 해당되는 부분 어휘 및 어법 문항으로 연계



2015년 대비 9월 평가원 문제 (실시 2014.9.3.)

평가원 37번  
(EBS N제 10회 13번)

37.

But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. But as some researchers found, that does not necessarily make things safer. ( ① ) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. ( ② ) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. ( ③ ) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. ( ④ ) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop, they act more cautiously. ( ⑤ ) Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety. [3점]

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제 **순서 100% 일치**

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 12-7  
(100% 둔변형 문제 완벽일치)

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

But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. ( ① ) But as University of California, Berkeley, researchers David Ragland and Meghan Fehlig Mitman found, that does not necessarily make things safer. ( ② ) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. ( ③ ) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. ( ④ ) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. ( ⑤ ) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop — or if they will — they act more cautiously. Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety.



2015년 대비 9월 평가원 문제 (실시 2014.9.3.)

평가원 39번

(EBS 수능특강 23강 4번)

(글의 흐름과 관계없는 문장 고르기 변형)

39. One of the many strengths of the African American community is an intrinsic support for the athletic endeavors of African American girls and women. ① Since African American culture appreciates a greater flexibility of gender roles and accepts a broader range of gender-appropriate behaviors, African American women are not as bound as white women by gender role stereotypes. ② Athletics for girls and women is not perceived as conflicting with an African American female's gender role. ③ Hall and Bower's study of African American females found that African American women defined themselves as "softly strong" — owning both strength and femininity without conflict. ④ African American males have played an increasingly important role in global politics. ⑤ Welcome support from the African American community has energized many African American girls and women to participate in sports.

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 16-4  
(빈칸 및 세상의 변형 지문 일치)

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the many strengths of the African American community is \_\_\_\_\_ of African American girls and women. Since African American culture appreciates a greater flexibility of gender roles and accepts a broader range of gender-appropriate behaviors, African American women are not as bound as white women by gender role stereotypes. Athletics for girls and women is not perceived as conflicting to an African American female's gender role. Hall and Bower's study of African American females found that African American women defined themselves as "softly strong" — owning both strength and femininity without conflict. Welcome support from the African American community has energized many African American girls and women to participate in sports.

- ① the aggressive and willing participation
- ② an intrinsic support for the athletic endeavors
- ③ the harmonization of femininity and strength
- ④ optimizing the smoothness and powerfulness
- ⑤ self-confidence toward the traditional gender roles

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** One of the many **strength / strengths** of the African American community is an intrinsic support for the athletic endeavors of African American girls and women. Since African American culture **appreciates / appraises** a greater flexibility of gender roles and accepts a broader range of gender-**appropriate / appropriate** behaviors, **African American women are not as bound as white women by gender role stereotypes**. Athletics for girls and women **is / are** not **perceiving / perceived** as **conflicted / conflicting** to an African American female's gender role. Hall and Bower's study of African American females found that African American women defined themselves as "softly strong" — **owned / owning** both strength and **femininity / feminism** without conflict. Welcome support from the African American community has **energized / been energized** many African American girls and women to participate in sports.



2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 20번 (주제)

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. For instance, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

- ① history of science education
- ② limitations of learning strategies
- ③ importance of learning by doing
- ④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries
- ⑤ difference between philosophy and science

정답 ③



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 인수 Day 1-7

(주제 문장 넣기 문제, 세상의 변형 요지 100% 적중)

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

This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences.

Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. ( ① ) For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. ( ② ) Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. ( ③ ) The laboratory provides the context within which one learns to see according to a scientific modality. ( ④ ) Gradually the messy blob of a frog's innards begins to take the recognizable shape of well-defined organs, blood vessels, and the like. ( ⑤ ) Similarly, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

\*blob: 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 것 \*\*innards: 내장

**해석** 많은 교과들이 단순한 이론적인 공부에 의해서보다 실제로 행해봄으로써 더 잘 학습된다. 이것은 표면적으로 더 실용적인 교과뿐만 아니라 가장 이론적인 교과에서도 흔히 그러하다. 예를 들어, 철학 관련 교과 내에서 논리는 사례의 사용과 실제적 문제 해결을 통해서 학습되어야 한다. 어느 정도의 시간과 노고가 있는 뒤에야 학습자는 이런 사고방식의 중요성과 타당성을 알 수 있게 해주는 통찰력과 직관을 발달시키기 시작한다. 행함으로써 배우는 이런 학습은 많은 과학 교과들에서 필수적이다. 실험실은 과학적 양식에 따라 이해하는 법을 배우는 환경은 제공한다. 개구리 내장의 어질러지고 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 부분은 점차로 윤곽이 뚜렷한 장기, 혈관 등의 인식 가능한 모습을 갖추기 시작한다. 이와 유사하게, 상당한 양의 관찰이 있는 뒤에야 거품 상자의 불꽃은 확인 가능한 미립자의 구체적 운동으로서 인식될 수 있게 된다.

**해설** 실제로 해보는 학습에 관한 글이다. ③ 앞에 언급된 사례의 사용과 실제적 문제해결, 시간과 노고를 통해 통찰력과 직관을 발달시키는 것이 행함으로써 배우는 학습이며, 주어진 문장의 This learning by doing이 그 뒤에 이어져야 한다.

21. The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment, since we do not know the purposes it serves. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well intentioned, may divert him from seeking and eventually finding the solution that will serve him best.

- ① dangers of playing violent games to mental health
- ② beneficial influence of playing outdoors in childhood
- ③ children's play as problem solving with minimal intervention
- ④ necessity of intervening in disputes between siblings
- ⑤ parental roles in children's physical development

정답 ③



색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 7-7

(최소한의 간섭으로 아이의 문제 해결 능력을 높이라는 주제 일치)

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like ① insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, in the way he chooses, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are ② hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes ③ little sense to us at the moment or may even seem ill-advised, since we do not know the purposes it serves or how it will end. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering, just because he is so ④ uninterested in it. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well-intentioned, may ⑤ divert him from seeking, and eventually finding, the solution that will serve him best.

**해석** 가장 정상적이고 유능한 아이라 하더라도 살면서 극복할 수 없는 문제를 다뤄 보이는 것을 만난다. 하지만 자기가 선택한 방식으로 그것들을 놀이로 해 봄으로써 아이는 점진적인 과정을 통해 그것들에 대처할 수 있게 될지도 모른다. 그는 그 기원이 자신의 무의식 안에 깊이 숨겨져 있을지도 모르는 내부의 과정에 반응하고 있기 때문에, 흔히 지극조차 이해하기 힘든 상징적인 방식으로 그렇게 한다. 이것은 그 순간에는 우리가 거의 이해하기 어렵거나, 심지어 분별없는 것처럼 보일지도 모르는 놀이가 될 수 있는데, 우리가 그것이 기여하는 목적이나 그것이 어떻게 끝날지 모르기 때문이다. 당면한 위험이 없을 때, 간섭하지 말고 아이의 놀이를 인정해 주는 것이 대개 제일 좋는데, 단지 그 아이가 놀이에 너무나 무관심해(→ 몰두해) 있기 때문이다. 선의라 하더라도, 그(아이가) 힘들어할 때 도와주려고 노력하게 되면, 그가 자신에게 가장 도움이 될 해결책을 모색해, 마침내 찾아내는 것을 방해할 수 있다.

**해설** 아이가 놀이에 너무나 몰두해 있기 때문에 당면한 위험이 없으면 간섭하지 말고 아이의 놀이를 인정해 주는 것이 제일 좋다는 문맥이 적절하므로, uninterested를 engrossed로 고쳐야 한다. 그러므로 정답은 ④이다.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable / vincible problems in living. But by playing them out, in the way he chooses, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so / such in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose / which origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment or may even seem ill-advised, since we do not know the purposes it serves or how it will end. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering, just because he is so engrossed in it. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well-intentioned, may divert him from seeking, and eventually find / finding the solution that will serve him best.

대수능 22번 (제목)

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. At some time in their lives, most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

- ① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First
- ② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!
- ③ Moral Integrity: A Principle of Philosophy
- ④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?
- ⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct



정답 ⑤

색시한 둔변형 파이널 완성 77번

(요지추론과 핵심 내용<도덕적 원칙에 따라 행동>이 제목유형과 100% 일치)

세상의 모든 변형

At some time in their lives most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, when that principle is part of his or her personal moral code, then naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that, as the philosopher Richard Brandt emphasized. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly **a motivated / demoralized** toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel **b honorable / guilty** when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in **c blame / esteem** those whose conduct **shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle**.

EBS 원문제

어휘추론 ((A) 3번째줄 accepts, (B) 밑에서 2번째줄 conflicts, (C)마지막줄 abundance)

출제포인트

1. 요지추론 : 사람들은 자신의 도덕적인 원칙에 따라 행동을 하고, 그 원칙에 충돌하는 행동은 하지 않도록 동기를 부여 받는다.
2. 빈칸추론 : 마지막줄 shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle
3. 연결어구 : 5번째줄 But, 밑에서 2번째줄 Likewise
4. 어휘추론 : ㉠ motivated ㉡ guilty ㉢ esteem
5. 문장순서 : 3번째줄 When a, 5번째줄 But there, 밑에서 4번째줄 The person

해석

인생의 어떤 시기에 대부분의 사람들은 자기 자신의 도덕적 원칙과 그 원칙의 실질적인 함축된 의미에 대해 잠시 멈추어 생각해 보며, 그들은 때때로 사람들이 어떤 원칙을 가져야 하는지 또는 어떤 도덕적인 기준이 가장 잘 정당화될 수 있는지에 대해 생각한다. 어떤 사람이 도덕적 원칙을 받아들이고, 그 원칙이 그의 개인적인 도덕적 규범의 일부가 될 때, 그때 그 사람은 당연히 그 원칙이 중요하고 아주 정당하다고 믿는다. 하지만 철학자 Richard Brandt가 강조했듯이, 도덕적 원칙에는 그것보다 더한 것이 있다. 어떤 원칙이 어떤 사람의 도덕적 규범의 일부이면, 그 사람은 그 원칙에 의해 요구되는 행동을 하도록, 그리고 그 원칙과 충돌하는 행동은 하지 않도록 강하게 동기를 부여받는다. 그 사람은 자신의 행동이 그 원칙에 위배되면 죄책감을 느끼는 경향이 있을 것이며, 그것과 충돌하는 행동을 하는 다른 사람을 못마땅해 하는 경향이 있을 것이다. 마찬가지로, 그 사람은 그 원칙이 요구하는 동기(열의)가 풍부함을 보여주는 행동을 하는 사람을 존경하는 경향이 있을 것이다.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 23번 (주제)

23. The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

\* mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미)

- ① Separating the Possible from the Impossible
- ② Focus on the Next Step, Not the Final Result
- ③ Start with Ultimate Goals in Mind!
- ④ The Wonders of Committed Efforts
- ⑤ Success Through Risk Avoidance

정답 ②



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 4-8

(주제 및 세상의 모든 변형 요지 <자연스레 다음 단계로> 100%일치)

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result.

- (A) The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill.
- (B) Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try.
- (C) Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

\*mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미) \*\*nun: (스키 등의) 비탈 코스

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

**해설** 위험적인 위험 감수의 열쇠는 여러분이 취하고 있는 행위가 자연스러움 다음 단계이어야 한다는 것을 이해하는 것이다. 그곳이 새로운 기술을 배우는 것이든 새로운 사업을 시작하는 것이든 가에 우리가 위험 상황에 맞닥뜨릴 때 자주 저지르는 실수 중의 하나는 마지막 결과에 초점을 맞추는 우리의 경향이다. (B) 스스로에 대해 확신하지 못하는 스키 타는 사람이 자주 이런 일을 한다. 그들은 급경사면의 끝으로 가서 밑바닥까지의 모든 경로를 살펴보고는 그들이 언덕 위에 서있는 곳에서부터 볼 때 그 경사가 그들이 시도하기에는 너무 가파르다고 결론을 내릴 것이다. (A)해내기로 마음먹은 사람들은 언덕 위의 첫 번째 모굴을 통과하는 것 같이, 첫 번째 단계에 숙달하기 위해 해야 할 필요가 있는 것을 분석함으로써 그들의 초점을 바꾼다. (C)일단 그들이 거기에 도달하면 그들은 다음번 모굴에 집중하고, 비탈 코스가 끝나면 마침내 다른 이들은 불가능한 산이라고 생각했던 밑바닥에 다다른다.

**해설** 위험상황에서 자주 저지르는 실수에 관한 글이다. (B)의 이런 일(this)는 (B)앞의 마지막 결과에 초점을 맞추는 경향을 뜻한다. (A)는 경사가 너무 가파르다고 결론을 내린 다음, 초점을 바꾸는 내용이다. (C)에서 도달하는 그곳(once they get there)이 (A)에서 언급한 첫 번째 모굴이다.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** The key to successful risk [take / taking] is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure / sure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it changes / change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.



2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)  
대수능 28번 (어법)

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ meaning that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ has helped aquaculture to clean up its act.



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 파이널 인수 41번  
(어휘 문제로 변형을 했고, 핵심 어휘 주변의 어법문제 출제됨)

세상의 모든 변형

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas close to the fish farms ③ continues / ceases to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens or cages were initially constructed, meant that pollution from ⑥ excess / deficient feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that ⑦ decrease / increase the overall amount of uneaten food, has helped aquaculture to clean up its act. With this history lurking in the background, it seems quite possible that the industry's **enthusiasm to embrace fish welfare initiatives** is a proactive effort to obtain a positive image.

EBS 원문제

문장넣기(끝에서 4번째줄 This, in addition to ~ to clean up its act.)

출제포인트

1. 글의요지 : 수산 양식 산업의 팽창에 따른 문제점을 해결하기 위한 노력이 이루어지고 있다.
2. 빈칸추론 : 끝에서 2번째줄 enthusiasm to embrace fish welfare initiatives
3. 어휘추론 : ①continues ②excess ③decrease
4. 순서문제 : 6번째줄 Furthermore, 8번째줄 These were, 10번째줄 This, in addition to

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 30번 (어휘)

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A) **fuses / replaces** an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise *number* to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B) **diversity / precision**. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C) **underlies / undermines** everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions.

\* acoustical: 청각의

- |   |          |                 |                  |
|---|----------|-----------------|------------------|
|   | (A)      | (B)             | (C)              |
| ① | fuses    | ..... precision | ..... undermines |
| ② | replaces | ..... diversity | ..... underlies  |
| ③ | fuses    | ..... diversity | ..... undermines |
| ④ | replaces | ..... precision | ..... underlies  |
| ⑤ | fuses    | ..... precision | ..... underlies  |

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 3-2

(빈칸문제 100% 일치)

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of \_\_\_\_\_. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

- ① intention
- ② cognition
- ③ prediction
- ④ precision
- ⑤ observation

**해설** 눈과 달리 귀는 수치화할 수 있을 만큼 정확하게 정보를 인식할 수 있다는 내용이므로 우리 눈은 우리가 이런 종류의 정확성(precision)을 가지고 지각하도록 해 주지는 않는다는 맥락으로 이어져야 한다.

- ① 의도      ② 인지      ③ 예측      ④ 정확성      ⑤ 관찰

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that **fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge**. We can discern different colours, but we can **give a precise number to different sounds**. Our eyes do not let us **perceive / to perceive** with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can **recognise / unrecognise** an octave and, perhaps once **instructed / instructing**, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are **few / a few** 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are **many / much** optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the **invisible / visible**, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. **The sense of tone and music in another's voice** gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

**변형 전 문제** 요지 추론(The ear perceives things so accurately that it is most reliable)문제로 출제

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (the CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks \_\_\_\_\_ that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing. [3점]

- ① expels the myth                      ② feeds the illusion
- ③ conceals the fact                    ④ proves the hypothesis
- ⑤ blurs the conviction



색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 10-7

(어법문제로 변형 했고, 빈칸 부분의 어법 문항이 일치)

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to (A) describing / describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's (B) misled / misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks (C) feed / feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for **the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive.** Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even **computers can process only one piece of code at a time.** When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confused / confusing.

32. My friend was disappointed that scientific progress has not cured the world's ills by abolishing wars and starvation; that gross human inequality is still widespread; that happiness is not universal. My friend made a common mistake — a basic misunderstanding in the nature of knowledge. Knowledge is amoral — not immoral but morality neutral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further *their* favorite hopes for society — and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view, but \_\_\_\_\_.

To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application. [3점]

- ① to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd
- ② to know the nature of knowledge is to practice its moral value
- ③ to remove social inequality is the inherent purpose of knowledge
- ④ to accumulate knowledge is to enhance its social application
- ⑤ to make science progress is to make it cure social ills



정답 ①

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Knowledge is not immoral but amoral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further their favorite hopes for society—and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view; to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① makes our relative moral system superior
- ② determines your path or your achievements
- ③ makes one person more valuable than another
- ④ dictates any specific social or moral application
- ⑤ gives precedence to some things over others

**해설** 이 글은 지식의 도덕 중립에 관한 글로서, 지식에는 도덕적인 가치가 관여되어 있지 않다는 내용의 글이다. 과학이 치유하지 못한 세계의 여러 불행 및 불평등에 대해 실망하는 것이 타당한 견해지만, 지식은 도덕과 관계없는 것이고 세상의 지식과 그 사용은 별개의 문제이므로 빈칸에는 '(지식에는) 구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는(dictates any specific social or moral application) (내재적인 것은 없다.)' 라는 내용이 들어가야 문맥상 가장 자연스럽고 적절하다. 그러므로 정답은 ④번('dictates any specific social or moral application(구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는)')이다.

- ① 우리의 상대주의적 도덕 체계를 우월하게 만들어 주는
- ② 당신의 진로 계획과 업적[성취]을 결정짓는
- ③ 한 사람을 다른 사람보다 더 가치 있게 만드는
- ④ 구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는
- ⑤ 어떤 것들이 다른 것들보다 우선하도록 만드는

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Knowledge is not immoral but amoral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further their favorite hopes for society—and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not be remedied / remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view; to confuse this with the progress of knowledge are / is absurd. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of / because the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent / coherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 33번 (빈칸추론)

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science \_\_\_\_\_ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe. [3점]

\* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 파이널 인수(1) 30번

(빈칸 및 세상의 변형 100% 일치)

세상의 모든 변형

The growth in the size and complexity of human populations (A) was / were the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate, and found that they could understand and predict events better if they (B) increased / reduced passion and prejudice, (C) replaced / replacing these with observation and inference. ~~But~~ while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. The Roman and Chinese empires were big, but the (D) rigid / loose social control (E) was required / required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science **required a large and loosely structured, competitive community** to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow (F) emotion / reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

\* germinate 싹트다, 시작되다

EBS 원문

문장 넣기(3번째줄 As communities ~ and inference)

출제포인트

- 1. 글의요지 : 과학은 인구 수가 많고 사회적 통제가 엄격하지 않을 때 발달한다.
- 2. 빈칸추론 : 끝에서 3번째줄 required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 34번 (빈칸추론)

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New media can be defined by four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition, it is easy to identify media as old or new. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitalized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

(A) (B)

- ① For example ..... Additionally
- ② Nevertheless ..... In other words
- ③ Therefore ..... Additionally
- ④ For example ..... In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless ..... Consequently



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 15-3

(연결사 For example, In contrast 세상의 변형 100% 적중)

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can say that the new media can be defined by all four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means.

- (A) In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.
- (B) It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new.
- (C) For example, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code.

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

세상의 모든 변형 문제 we can say that the new media can **define / be defined** by all four characteristics **simultaneous / simultaneously**: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are **both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means.** It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new. For example, traditional television is **integrating / integrated** as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. **In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code.** Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are **connecting / connected** to the Internet.

37.

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package.

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



색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 4-2

(순서문제 100% 일치)

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities and permutations are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet. Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal and drink a small amount of water for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They pound out dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package, or more cold snacks.

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

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities and permutations are endless, so you can constantly **limit / vary** your diet. Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. 「The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and **cook / cooking** **multi-course dinners**. They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights.」 Survival eaters eat some dry cereal and drink a small amount of water for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking. They pound out dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks **eating / eaten** **on the move**. 「Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package, or more cold snacks.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 38번 (문장 넣기)

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. ( ① ) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. ( ② ) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. ( ③ ) By doing this, the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. ( ④ ) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. ( ⑤ ) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

\* nymph: 애벌레  
\*\* sap: 수액

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 2-1

(순서 및 문장넣기의 응집성 문항 유형 일치)

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Exactly how the cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock.

- (A) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.
- (B) Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure.
- (C) By doing this the trees were "tricked" into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.

\*nymph: 애벌레 \*\*amino acid: 아미노산 \*\*\*sap: 수액

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

**해석** 정확히 어떻게 매미가 시간을 파악하는 지는 항상 연구자들에게 흥미를 불러일으켰고 그 곤충은 체내의 시계에 의존하는 것임에 틀림없다고 항상 여겨져 왔다. (B) 하지만 최근에 California에서 17년 된 매미를 연구하는 한 과학자 집단은 매미의 애벌레들이 외부의 신호를 사용하며 수를 셀 수 있다는 것을 시사했다. 실험을 위해 그들은 15년 된 애벌레들을 잡아 실험용 구역으로 옮겼다. (A) 이 애벌레들은 성충으로 나오기 위해서 2년이 더 필요했어야 했지만, 사실은 단 1년만 걸렸다. 연구자들은 매미들이 뿌리를 먹는 복숭아나무가 햇빛에 노출되는 시간을 늘림으로써 이것(애벌레가 성충이 되는 데 2년이 필요하지만 1년만 걸리게 한 것)이 발생하도록 만들었다. (C) 이것을 함으로써 복숭아나무는 그 해에 평소의 한 번이 아닌 두 번의 꽃을 피우는 것으로 “속임”을 당했다. 나무에 꽃이 피는 것은 그 곤충들이 먹는 수액의 아미노산 농도의 최고점과 일치한다. 그래서 매미는 최고점의 횟수에 기반 하여 시간을 추적하는 것처럼 보인다.

**해설** 주어진 글에서 매미의 시간과약 방법에 대한 기존의 생각(체내의 시계에 의존한다는 것)이 나와 있다. 최근의 연구결과 매미들이 체내 시계에 의존하는 것이 아니라 외부의 신호를 사용하고 이를 증명하기 위해 애벌레로 실험했다는 내용인 (B)가 처음에 이어지고, 애벌레가 성충이 되는 시간을 바꾸기 위해 복숭아나무가 햇빛에 노출되는 시간을 조절했다는 내용인 (A)가 다음에 오게 되며, 매미가 복숭아나무 수액의 아미노산 농도에 근거해 시간을 파악하는 것으로 보인다는 내용의 (C)가 마지막에 오게 된다.



39.

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ( ① ) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. ( ② ) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. ( ③ ) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ( ④ ) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ( ⑤ ) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously. [3점]



색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 6-7

(주어진 문장 넣기 유형 100% 일치)

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

Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ( ① ) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, the pace and volume of their speech, and the total length of each teaching session. ( ② ) They also rated how generally extroverted the subjects appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language. ( ③ ) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the pseudo-extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ( ④ ) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ( ⑤ ) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it involuntarily.

**해설** 한 실험에서 내성적인 사람들에게 외향적인 사람들처럼 행동할 것을 요청한 뒤 보폭, 시선, 말의 속도와 성량 등을 측정하고 얼마나 외향적인 것처럼 보이는지 평가했다는 내용 다음에 실제 외향적인 사람들과도 똑같은 실험을 하여 결과를 비교했다는 내용으로 그 이후에 실험의 결과가 이어지므로 글의 흐름상 ③에 주어진 문장이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

**세상의 모든 변형 문제** Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them acting / to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking / to talk the pace and volume of their speech, and the total length of each teaching session. They also rated how / what generally introverted / extroverted the subjects appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language. Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. He found that / that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the pseudo-extroverts were surprisingly convincing. It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it involuntarily.