

□ 출제자와 동일한 마인드로 직접연계를 넘어 소재연계까지...

9월 제목문제(소재연계)

파이널 엑스텐 1회 제목문제

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

\* mandatory: 의무적인 \*\* subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

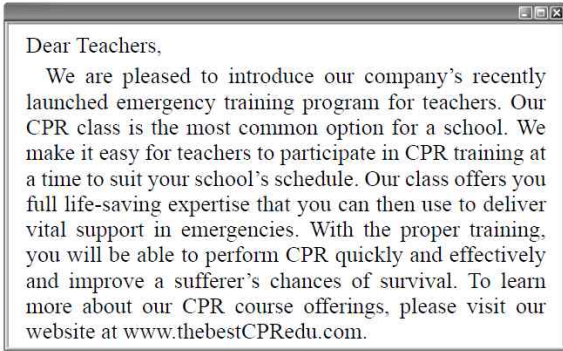
- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

23.

Many companies, because of the sentiment against using animals for testing, now label their cosmetics cruelty free, which implies that products have not been tested on animals. How do many companies back up their claims today that their products are cruelty free? A cosmetics manufacturer told me that some are now paying humans to test cosmetics rather than using four-legged animals. A private labeler who supplies products to many name-brand companies told me his firm does tests on animals, but the large companies that buy his products say that they don't. On the other hand, if a company uses older cosmetic ingredients that were tested on animals long ago, they can still say their new cosmetic versions have not been tested on animals.

- ① Are You For or Against Animal Testing?
- ② Better Science Is a Solution to Animal Testing
- ③ Animal Rights: Noble Cause or Needless Effort?
- ④ Inconvenient Truth Behind Cruelty Free Cosmetics
- ⑤ How Do Cosmetic Companies Expand Their Market?

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



\* CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation): 심폐 소생술

- ① 효과적인 긴급 구조 요령을 설명하려고
- ② 심폐 소생술 강좌를 교사에게 홍보하려고
- ③ 학교의 긴급 구조 교육 일정을 공지하려고
- ④ 심폐 소생술 강좌의 담당 강사를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 심폐 소생술 수강 교사의 만족도를 조사하려고

26. The Adult, Child and Baby First Aid/CPR Online에 관한 다음 안대문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Adult, Child and Baby First Aid/CPR Online**

The Adult, Child and Baby First Aid/CPR Online course will prepare you to recognize and care for a variety of first aid, breathing and cardiac emergencies involving adults, children and infants. The course features award-winning simulation learning—an interactive experience where you will respond to real-world emergencies in a virtual setting. The course must be taken on a Flash-enabled PC (it cannot be taken on a tablet) with a high speed Internet connection. Allow approximately 2 hours 45 minutes to complete the course.

**Certification Made Simple**

■ The American Red Cross digital certificate is a first of its kind, online certificate that gives you anytime, anywhere access to your certification and training history.

■ With Red Cross Digital Certificates you can print, share, and download wherever and whenever you like.

■ Once you register for this class, you can launch the online portion of this class at any time.

\*cardiac 심장의

- ① 성인만을 대상으로 한 다양한 응급 처치에 대한 수업이다.
- ② 실제 환경에서의 참여를 통해 수업이 진행된다.
- ③ 태블릿 컴퓨터에서도 수업이 가능하다.
- ④ 온라인 인증서를 다운로드 할 때 적십자의 인증이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 수업에 등록 시 언제든지 온라인 수업을 시작할 수 있다.

□ 지문 적중을 넘어 유형적중까지...

31. One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn't about wild talent so much as it is about \_\_\_\_\_. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don't. It's a pure numbers game. Geniuses don't necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It's impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can't tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

\* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

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\*at the outset 처음에

- ① integrity
- ② succession
- ③ uniqueness
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ brainstorming



□ 지문의 정확한 흐름과약을 통해 어떤 변형문제라도 풀 수 있도록...

9월 모평 순서

파이널 엑스텐 1회 삽입

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.

- (A) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and “reading” the words, you had no idea what you had just read.
- (B) Even though you were *looking* at the words, you apparently were not *paying attention*. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.
- (C) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

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

□ 확실히 나올 문제는 실수없이 정확히...

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

38.

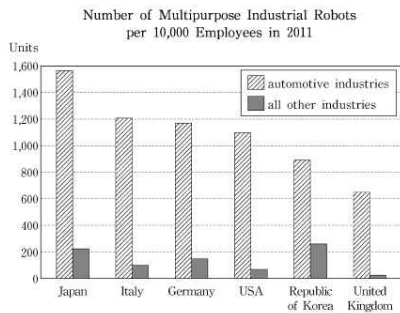
We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. ( ㉠ ) However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects. ( ㉡ ) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a dead-on pass without looking. ( ㉢ ) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and “reading” the words, you had no idea what you had just read. ( ㉣ ) Even though you were looking at the words, you apparently were not paying attention. ( ㉤ ) There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.

9월 모평 도표

파이널 엑스텐 2회 도표

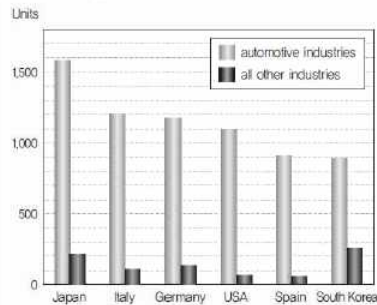
24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011 for six selected countries. ① All of the six countries have more multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries than in all other industries. ② Among the countries in the graph, Japan has the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ③ While the Republic of Korea has the smallest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, it has the largest number in all other industries. ④ Both the USA and the United Kingdom have more than 600 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries but have fewer than 200 units in all other industries. ⑤ Among the six countries in the graph, Japan, Italy, and Germany are the top three countries for the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries.

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Number of Multipurpose Industrial Robots per 10,000 Employees in 2011



The above graph shows the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in 2011. ① While South Korea had the largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in all other industries, Japan had the largest number in automotive industries. ② Germany had the third largest number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees both in automotive industries and in all other industries. ③ Italy and USA had more than 1000 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries. ④ The gap in the number of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees between automotive industries and all other industries was largest in Japan and smallest in South Korea. ⑤ All the six countries had more than 800 units of multipurpose industrial robots per 10,000 employees in automotive industries, while the number of units they had in all other industries was less than 200.