



# Day 1

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**Standard 복습 (1)**  
**요지, 주제, 제목**  
[정답과 해설 6page ~ 22page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 6월 평가원 22번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to “build the project in his or her head.” The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

\* execute: 실행하다

- ① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
- ② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
- ③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
- ④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
- ⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

### 02 21학년도 6월 평가원 22번

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have important implications. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance, many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as “second class.” For example, when a 12-year-old is cut from an exclusive club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as “recreational activity” rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans—a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community. When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life, physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely.

- ① 운동선수의 기량은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의는 신체 활동 참여와 건강에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

### 03 22학년도 수능 23번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

### 04 21학년도 수능 23번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Difficulties arise when we do not think of people and machines as collaborative systems, but assign whatever tasks can be automated to the machines and leave the rest to people. This ends up requiring people to behave in machine-like fashion, in ways that differ from human capabilities. We expect people to monitor machines, which means keeping alert for long periods, something we are bad at. We require people to do repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. When we divide up the machine and human components of a task in this way, we fail to take advantage of human strengths and capabilities but instead rely upon areas where we are genetically, biologically unsuited. Yet, when people fail, they are blamed.

- ① difficulties of overcoming human weaknesses to avoid failure
- ② benefits of allowing machines and humans to work together
- ③ issues of allocating unfit tasks to humans in automated systems
- ④ reasons why humans continue to pursue machine automation
- ⑤ influences of human actions on a machine's performance

## 05 22학년도 수능 24번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing *must* be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

- ① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
- ② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
- ③ How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
- ④ A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
- ⑤ Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

## 06 21학년도 수능 24번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

\* analogy: 유사 \*\* fovea: (망막의) 중심窩(窩)  
\*\*\* retina: 망막

- ① Touch and Movement: Two Major Elements of Humanity
- ② Time Does Matter: A Hidden Essence of Touch
- ③ How to Use the Five Senses in a Timely Manner
- ④ The Role of Touch in Forming the Concept of Time
- ⑤ The Surprising Function of Touch as a Booster of Knowledge



# Day 2

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Standard 복습 (2)  
어휘, 단문 (41~42)  
[정답과 해설 23page ~ 34page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 수능 30번

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

It has been suggested that “organic” methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of “organic” farming methods, however, would ① reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are ② essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are ③ benefits to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as “green manure” crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and ④ fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in “organic” farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important ⑤ contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

\* nitrogen fertilizer: 질소 비료 \*\* manure: 거름  
\*\*\* legume: 콩과(科) 식물

### 02 21학년도 수능 30번

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

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② opposite happened—all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called “bias.” It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ lacked the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

\* bandwagon effect: 편승 효과

[03~04] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Classifying things together into groups is something we do all the time, and it isn't hard to see why. Imagine trying to shop in a supermarket where the food was arranged in random order on the shelves: tomato soup next to the white bread in one aisle, chicken soup in the back next to the 60-watt light bulbs, one brand of cream cheese in front and another in aisle 8 near the cookies. The task of finding what you want would be (a) time-consuming and extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In the case of a supermarket, someone had to (b) design the system of classification. But there is also a ready-made system of classification embodied in our language. The word "dog," for example, groups together a certain class of animals and distinguishes them from other animals. Such a grouping may seem too (c) abstract to be called a classification, but this is only because you have already mastered the word. As a child learning to speak, you had to work hard to (d) learn the system of classification your parents were trying to teach you. Before you got the hang of it, you probably made mistakes, like calling the cat a dog. If you hadn't learned to speak, the whole world would seem like the (e) unorganized supermarket; you would be in the position of an infant, for whom every object is new and unfamiliar. In learning the principles of classification, therefore, we'll be learning about the structure that lies at the core of our language.

### 03 22학년도 수능 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Similarities of Strategies in Sales and Language Learning
- ② Classification: An Inherent Characteristic of Language
- ③ Exploring Linguistic Issues Through Categorization
- ④ Is a Ready-Made Classification System Truly Better?
- ⑤ Dilemmas of Using Classification in Language Education

### 04 22학년도 수능 42번

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)                      ② (b)                      ③ (c)
- ④ (d)                      ⑤ (e)

[05~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Our irresistible tendency to see things in human terms—that we are often mistaken in attributing complex human motives and processing abilities to other species—does not mean that an animal’s behavior is not, in fact, complex. Rather, it means that the complexity of the animal’s behavior is not purely a (a) product of its internal complexity. Herbert Simon’s “parable of the ant” makes this point very clearly. Imagine an ant walking along a beach, and (b) visualize tracking the trajectory of the ant as it moves. The trajectory would show a lot of twists and turns, and would be very irregular and complicated. One could then suppose that the ant had equally complicated (c) internal navigational abilities, and work out what these were likely to be by analyzing the trajectory to infer the rules and mechanisms that could produce such a complex navigational path. The complexity of the trajectory, however, “is really a complexity in the surface of the beach, not a complexity in the ant.” In reality, the ant may be using a set of very (d) complex rules: it is the interaction of these rules with the environment that actually produces the complex trajectory, not the ant alone. Put more generally, the parable of the ant illustrates that there is no necessary correlation between the complexity of an (e) observed behavior and the complexity of the mechanism that produces it.

\* parable: 우화 \*\* trajectory: 이동 경로

## 05 21학년도 수능 41~42번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Open the Mysterious Door to Environmental Complexity!
- ② Peaceful Coexistence of Human Beings and Animals
- ③ What Makes the Complexity of Animal Behavior?
- ④ Animals’ Dilemma: Finding Their Way in a Human World
- ⑤ Environmental Influences on Human Behavior Complexity

## 06 21학년도 수능 41~42번

밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a)                      ② (b)                      ③ (c)
- ④ (d)                      ⑤ (e)





# Day 3

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**Standard 복습 (3) 빈칸 (1)**  
**Targeting & Paraphrasing**  
[정답과 해설 35page ~ 48page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 6월 평가원 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would \_\_\_\_\_ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity — tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks — tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow.”

\* aggregate: 합계의 \*\* chastity: 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

### 02 22학년도 9월 평가원 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to \_\_\_\_\_. To test this idea, Sophia Moskalenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

\* mundane: 보통의

- ① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
- ② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
- ③ receive constructive feedback from the media
- ④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
- ⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

### 03 21학년도 수능 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment \_\_\_\_\_. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to *avoid* similar members of one's species.

- ① exceeds the expected demands of a community
- ② is decreased by diverse means of survival
- ③ places a limit on this strategy
- ④ makes the world suitable for individuals
- ⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

### 04 21학년도 6월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A large part of what we see is what we expect to see. This explains why we “see” faces and figures in a flickering campfire, or in moving clouds. This is why Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to discover their motifs by staring at patches on a blank wall. A fire provides a constant flickering change in visual information that never integrates into anything solid and thereby allows the brain to engage in a play of hypotheses. On the other hand, the wall does not present us with very much in the way of visual clues, and so the brain begins to make more and more hypotheses and desperately searches for confirmation. A crack in the wall looks a little like the profile of a nose and suddenly a whole face appears, or a leaping horse, or a dancing figure. In cases like these the brain's visual strategies are \_\_\_\_\_.

\* flicker: 흔들리다

- ① ignoring distracting information unrelated to visual clues
- ② projecting images from within the mind out onto the world
- ③ categorizing objects into groups either real or imagined
- ④ strengthening connections between objects in the real world
- ⑤ removing the broken or missing parts of an original image

## 05 19학년도 6월 평가원 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Theorists of the novel commonly define the genre as a biographical form that came to prominence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries \_\_\_\_\_ as a replacement for traditional sources of cultural authority. The novel, Georg Lukacs argues, “seeks, by giving form, to uncover and construct the concealed totality of life” in the interiorized life story of its heroes. The typical plot of the novel is the protagonist’s quest for authority within, therefore, when that authority can no longer be discovered outside. By this accounting, there are no objective goals in novels, only the subjective goal of seeking the law that is necessarily created by the individual. The distinctions between crime and heroism, therefore, or between madness and wisdom, become purely subjective ones in a novel, judged by the quality or complexity of the individual’s consciousness.

- ① to establish the individual character
- ② to cast doubt on the identity of a criminal
- ③ to highlight the complex structure of social consciousness
- ④ to make the objective distinction between crime and heroism
- ⑤ to develop the inner self of a hero into a collective wisdom

## 06 20학년도 수능 31번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

\* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 \*\* crude: 투박한

- ① question
- ② account
- ③ controversy
- ④ variation
- ⑤ bias



# Day 4

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**Standard 복습 (4) 빈칸 (2)**  
**A/B 치환 & Generalization**  
[정답과 해설 49page ~ 65page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 6월 평가원 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions \_\_\_\_\_. We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds.

\* conceit: 생각 \*\* primeval: 원시(시대)의  
\*\*\* ecological: 생태학의

- ① has supported new environment-friendly policies
- ② has increasingly been set by humanity
- ③ inspires creative cultural practices
- ④ changes too frequently to be regulated
- ⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

### 02 22학년도 수능 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Erecision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous "narrowing down" of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an "explosion" of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of \_\_\_\_\_, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth.

\* proliferation: 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

### 03 19학년도 6월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Rules can be thought of as formal types of game cues. They tell us the structure of the test, that is, what should be accomplished and how we should accomplish it. In this sense, \_\_\_\_\_. Only within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or baseball do the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls make sense and take on value. It is precisely the artificiality created by the rules, the distinctive problem to be solved, that gives sport its special meaning. That is why getting a basketball through a hoop while not using a ladder or pitching a baseball across home plate while standing a certain distance away becomes an important human project. It appears that respecting the rules not only preserves sport but also makes room for the creation of excellence and the emergence of meaning. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment.

\* inconsequential: 중요하지 않은

- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning
- ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible
- ③ game structures can apply to other areas
- ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules
- ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

### 04 22학년도 6월 평가원 31번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term “butterfly collecting” could come to be used with the adjective “mere” to indicate a pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_ academic status.

\* palaeontology: 고생물학 \*\* adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive
- ② novel
- ③ secondary
- ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

## 05 22학년도 수능 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its \_\_\_\_\_. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often ‘serious’ in tone sticking to the ‘rules’ of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the ‘average person in the street’. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and ‘flashier’ presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the ‘star quality’ of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

- ① coordination with traditional display techniques
- ② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
- ③ educational media contents favoured by producers
- ④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
- ⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

## 06 20학년도 6월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they \_\_\_\_\_. The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated.

\* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions





# Day 5

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**Standard 복습 (5)**  
**함축의미 & 요약**

[정답과 해설 66page ~ 82page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 6월 평가원 21번

밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail two hours ago...!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

- ① following an innovative course of action
- ② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
- ③ completing challenging work without mistakes
- ④ removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
- ⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

### 02 21학년도 수능 21번

밑줄 친 'the role of the 'lion's historians''가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, 'Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter'. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the 'lion's historians'. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become 'wrongs'. It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

- ① uncovering the history of a species' biological evolution
- ② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
- ③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
- ④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
- ⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

### 03 22학년도 9월 평가원 21번

밑줄 친 **Flicking the collaboration light switch**가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**Flicking the collaboration light switch** is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be — or appear to be — isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse — if not quite mature — ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

\* intermittent: 간헐적인

- ① breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
- ② having people stop working together and start working individually
- ③ encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
- ④ shaping environments where higher productivity is required
- ⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

### 04 22학년도 6월 평가원 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* patriotic: 애국적인



For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of their loyalty to the nation.

- | (A)           | (B)           |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① unstable……  | confirmation  |
| ② unstable……  | exaggeration  |
| ③ lasting ……  | exhibition    |
| ④ lasting ……  | manipulation  |
| ⑤ official …… | justification |

## 05 21학년도 수능 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a coercive force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, nor as the most valued domain, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination'(as coercion), and from there to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs.

\* coercion: 강제 \*\* autonomy: 자율  
\*\*\* anthropological: 인류학의



It is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ across cultures.

- | (A)            | (B)         |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① rational     | flexible    |
| ② appropriate  | commonplace |
| ③ misguided    | uniform     |
| ④ unreasonable | varied      |
| ⑤ effective    | objective   |

## 06 21학년도 9월 평가원 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that 'materialism' somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were 'deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain'. A large majority of people wanted society to 'move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family'. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become 'increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible'. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were 'surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views'. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

\* ambivalent: 양면 가치의



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ concern.

- | (A)        | (B)               |
|------------|-------------------|
| ① pursuing | ..... unnecessary |
| ② pursuing | ..... common      |
| ③ holding  | ..... personal    |
| ④ denying  | ..... ethical     |
| ⑤ denying  | ..... primary     |



# Day 6

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Standard 복습 (6)  
문장 삽입

[정답과 해설 83page ~ 100page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 21학년도 6월 평가원 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

When the team painted fireflies' light organs dark, a new set of bats took twice as long to learn to avoid them.

Fireflies don't just light up their behinds to attract mates, they also glow to tell bats not to eat them. This twist in the tale of the trait that gives fireflies their name was discovered by Jesse Barber and his colleagues. The glow's warning role benefits both fireflies and bats, because these insects taste disgusting to the mammals. ( ① ) When swallowed, chemicals released by fireflies cause bats to throw them back up. ( ② ) The team placed eight bats in a dark room with three or four fireflies plus three times as many tasty insects, including beetles and moths, for four days. ( ③ ) During the first night, all the bats captured at least one firefly. ( ④ ) But by the fourth night, most bats had learned to avoid fireflies and catch all the other prey instead. ( ⑤ ) It had long been thought that firefly bioluminescence mainly acted as a mating signal, but the new finding explains why firefly larvae also glow despite being immature for mating.

\* bioluminescence: 생물 발광 (發光)

\*\* larvae: larva(애벌레)의 복수형

### 02 22학년도 수능 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. ( ① ) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. ( ② ) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. ( ③ ) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. ( ④ ) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. ( ⑤ ) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

### 03 22학년도 6월 평가원 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates' performance.

In most organizations, the employee's immediate supervisor evaluates the employee's performance. ( ① ) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee's performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. ( ② ) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? ( ③ ) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as 360-degree evaluations. ( ④ ) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. ( ⑤ ) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee's performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

\* subordinate: 부하 직원

### 04 20학년도 수능 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. ( ① ) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. ( ② ) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. ( ③ ) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. ( ④ ) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. ( ⑤ ) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly.

\* fragment: 조각내다

\*\* at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

## 05 19학년도 6월 평가원 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

There are also clinical cases that show the flip side of this coin.

Humans can tell lies with their faces. Although some are specifically trained to detect lies from facial expressions, the average person is often misled into believing false and manipulated facial emotions. One reason for this is that we are “two-faced.” By this I mean that we have two different neural systems that manipulate our facial muscles. ( ① ) One neural system is under voluntary control and the other works under involuntary control. ( ② ) There are reported cases of individuals who have damaged the neural system that controls voluntary expressions. ( ③ ) They still have facial expressions, but are incapable of producing deceitful ones. ( ④ ) The emotion that you see is the emotion they are feeling, since they have lost the needed voluntary control to produce false facial expressions. ( ⑤ ) These people have injured the system that controls their involuntary expressions, so that the only changes in their demeanor you will see are actually willed expressions.

\* demeanor: 태도, 표정

## 06 21학년도 6월 평가원 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Compounding the difficulty, now more than ever, is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs—via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls—that only distract and confuse her thinking.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to seem larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. ( ① ) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must come together a certain way for the leader to succeed. ( ② ) Alternatively, the leader’s information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions—sometimes without recognizing them as such. ( ③ ) And the merits of a leader’s most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. ( ④ ) Instead those decisions involve a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. ( ⑤ ) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms.

\* ergonomist: 인간 공학자 \*\* fragmentary: 단편적인





# Day 7

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## Standard 복습 (7) 순서

[정답과 해설 101page ~ 118page]

## ◆ 중.최.평. 복습

### 01 22학년도 수능 36번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

- (A) Many examples of such “green taxes” exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.
- (B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.
- (C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

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

### 02 22학년도 수능 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

- (A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author’s subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.
- (B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.
- (C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind.

\* deviate: 벗어나다 \*\* endow: 부여하다 \*\*\* heritage: 유산

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

### 03 21학년도 수능 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

- (A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.
- (B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.
- (C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved.

\* repercussion: 반향, 영향 \*\* aggregate: 집합의

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

### 04 21학년도 6월 평가원 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The fruit ripening process brings about the softening of cell walls, sweetening and the production of chemicals that give colour and flavour. The process is induced by the production of a plant hormone called ethylene.

- (A) If ripening could be slowed down by interfering with ethylene production or with the processes that respond to ethylene, fruit could be left on the plant until it was ripe and full of flavour but would still be in good condition when it arrived at the supermarket shelf.
- (B) In some countries they are then sprayed with ethylene before sale to the consumer to induce ripening. However, fruit picked before it is ripe has less flavour than fruit picked ripe from the plant. Biotechnologists therefore saw an opportunity in delaying the ripening and softening process in fruit.
- (C) The problem for growers and retailers is that ripening is followed sometimes quite rapidly by deterioration and decay and the product becomes worthless. Tomatoes and other fruits are, therefore, usually picked and transported when they are unripe.

\* deterioration: (품질의) 저하

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

## 05 20학년도 수능 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Traditionally, Kuhn claims, the primary goal of historians of science was ‘to clarify and deepen an understanding of contemporary scientific methods or concepts by displaying their evolution’.

- (A) Some discoveries seem to entail numerous phases and discoverers, none of which can be identified as definitive. Furthermore, the evaluation of past discoveries and discoverers according to present-day standards does not allow us to see how significant they may have been in their own day.
- (B) This entailed relating the progressive accumulation of breakthroughs and discoveries. Only that which survived in some form in the present was considered relevant. In the mid-1950s, however, a number of faults in this view of history became apparent. Closer analysis of scientific discoveries, for instance, led historians to ask whether the dates of discoveries and their discoverers can be identified precisely.
- (C) Nor does the traditional view recognise the role that non-intellectual factors, especially institutional and socio-economic ones, play in scientific developments. Most importantly, however, the traditional historian of science seems blind to the fact that the concepts, questions and standards that they use to frame the past are themselves subject to historical change.

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

## 06 20학년도 9월 평가원 36번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles’ tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental.

\* sovereign: 주권의 \*\* territorial: 영토의

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



# Day 8

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[정답과 해설 119page ~ 133page]

## 01 17학년도 9월 평가원 23번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it's effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management's commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting "where we are going and why" in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people's attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value — for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

\* stone mason: 석공 \*\* cathedral: 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

## 02 11학년도 6월 평가원 29번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Unlike the novel, short story, or play, film is not handy to study; it cannot be effectively frozen on the printed page. The novel and short story are relatively easy to study because they are written to be read. The stage play is slightly more difficult to study because it is written to be performed. But plays are printed, and because they rely heavily on the spoken word, imaginative readers can create at least a pale imitation of the experience they might have watching a performance on stage. This cannot be said of the screenplay, for a film depends greatly on visual and other nonverbal elements that are not easily expressed in writing. The screenplay requires so much filling in by our imagination that we cannot really approximate the experience of a film by reading a screenplay, and reading a screenplay is worthwhile only if we have already seen the film. Thus, most screenplays \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① rely more on the spoken word than stage plays
- ② attract a much wider readership than short stories
- ③ do share many elements with other literary genres
- ④ are popular though it requires extra effort to study them
- ⑤ are published not to be read but rather to be remembered

### 03 13학년도 6월 평가원 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lifeline infrastructures are vital systems that support a nation's economy and quality of life. Modern economies rely on the ability to move goods, people, and information safely and reliably. Adding to their importance is that many of the lifeline systems serve vital roles in disaster recovery. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance to government, business, and the public at large that the flow of services provided by a nation's infrastructure continues unimpeded in the face of a broad range of natural and technological hazards. The linkage between systems and services is critical to any discussion of infrastructure. Although it is the performance of the hardware (i.e., the highways, pipes, and transmission lines) that is of immediate concern following an earthquake, it is actually the loss of services that these systems provide that is the real loss to the public. Therefore, a high priority in protecting these systems from hazards is ensuring \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① an early alarm system for economic crises
- ② the durability and stability of transmission lines
- ③ the continuity, or at least the rapid restoration, of service
- ④ a prompt mobilization of experts for disaster control
- ⑤ the maintenance and expansion of lifeline systems

### 04 17학년도 수능 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders is possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. ( ① ) Usually, this is tactically weak. ( ② ) Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. ( ③ ) The interesting thing for them is the new information — the new findings and conclusions. ( ④ ) So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. ( ⑤ ) To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.

\* chronological: 연대순의

## 05 12학년도 6월 평가원 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Behavioral evidence for separate types of taste receptors comes from studies of the following type: Soak your tongue for 15 seconds in a sour solution, such as unsweetened lemon juice. Then try tasting some other sour solution, such as dilute vinegar. You will find that the second solution tastes less sour than usual. Depending on the concentrations of the lemon juice and vinegar, the second solution may not taste sour at all. This phenomenon, called adaptation, reflects the fatigue of receptors sensitive to sour tastes. Now try tasting something salty, sweet, or bitter. These substances taste about the same as usual. In short, you experience little cross-adaptation — reduced response to one taste after exposure to another. Evidently, the sour receptors are different from the other taste receptors. Similarly, you can show that salt receptors are different from the others and so forth.



The fact that the intensity of a taste is \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ after trying the same taste, but not after trying a different taste, serves as evidence for the existence of \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ receptors for different tastes.

(A) (B)

- ① increased ..... adaptive
- ② increased ..... identical
- ③ measured ..... sensitive
- ④ decreased ..... distinct
- ⑤ decreased ..... collective





# Day 9

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[정답과 해설 134page ~ 146page]

## 01 11학년도 수능 35번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Habitat diversity refers to the variety of places where life exists. Each habitat is the home of numerous species, most of which depend on that habitat. When it disappears, a vast number of species disappear as well. More often, an entire habitat does not completely disappear but instead is reduced gradually until only small patches remain. This has happened to old-growth forests and coastal wetland in the United States and is now occurring in tropical forests throughout the world. Elimination of all but small patches of habitat is especially damaging because it not only eliminates many local species but also threatens those species that depend on vast acreage for their survival.

- ① effects of habitat reduction on climate change
- ② the shrinkage of habitats and its consequences
- ③ the importance of forests and coastal wetlands
- ④ the relationship between types of habitats and species
- ⑤ ways to preserve natural habitats for endangered species

## 02 13학년도 6월 평가원 28번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Essentially the same structural forms of politics can nevertheless take on very different “flavors.” For example, a dictatorship can, in theory, be brutal or benevolent; anarchy can, in theory, consist of “mutual aid” or a “war of all against all” that proceeds in the absence of any rule of law whatsoever; democracies can and typically are distinguished in terms of the extent to which they are socially oriented as opposed to individualistically oriented. Thus, whatever our answer to the “What is the best structural form of politics?” question, we still want to know what “flavor” this structural form of politics ought to have since \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, this is precisely why we vote *within* a democratic *structure*: to determine the “flavor” we want that democratic structure to have.

- ① voters ultimately determine a political structure
- ② political structures, in fact, outweigh political “flavors”
- ③ the best structural form of politics is not easy to determine
- ④ political structure, by itself, does not determine political content
- ⑤ each structural form of politics must be valued independently

### 03 17학년도 수능 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Temporal resolution is particularly interesting in the context of satellite remote sensing. The temporal density of remotely sensed imagery is large, impressive, and growing. Satellites are collecting a great deal of imagery as you read this sentence. However, most applications in geography and environmental studies do not require extremely fine-grained temporal resolution. Meteorologists may require visible, infrared, and radar information at sub-hourly temporal resolution; urban planners might require imagery at monthly or annual resolution; and transportation planners may not need any time series information at all for some applications. Again, the temporal resolution of imagery used should \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes researchers have to search archives of aerial photographs to get information from that past that pre-date the collection of satellite imagery.

\* meteorologist: 기상학자 \*\* infrared: 적외선의

- ① be selected for general purposes
- ② meet the requirements of your inquiry
- ③ be as high as possible for any occasion
- ④ be applied to new technology by experts
- ⑤ rely exclusively upon satellite information

### 04 13학년도 6월 평가원 43번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The underlying idea of world history is that the interaction among human societies resembles not the relationships among billiard balls, but rather among bacteria.

- (A) Similarly, human societies in contact affect each other's development. World historians, recognizing this, seek to understand human history through studying both developments within societies and the way in which societies relate to each other.
- (B) Bacteria, however, fundamentally shape each other as they interact. Because the membranes covering bacteria are full of pores, bacteria can exchange genetic information and can even fundamentally alter each other's basic make-up when they touch.
- (C) Billiard balls rolling around the table may collide and affect each other's trajectories, but they do not actually change each other: The eight ball is an eight ball even after it is struck by the cue ball.

\* membrane: 얇은 막 \*\* trajectory: 궤도

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

[05~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

There is a difference between getting what you want and getting what you think you want. Technology gives us more and more of what we think we want. These days, looking at sociable robots and digitized friends, one might assume that what we want is to be always in touch and never alone, no matter who or what we are in touch with. One might assume that what we want is plenty of weak ties, the informal networks that underpin online acquaintanceship. But if we pay attention to the real consequences of what we think we want, we may discover what we really want. We may want some stillness and solitude. As an American writer once put it, we may want to live less ‘thickly’ and wait for more infrequent but meaningful \_\_\_\_\_. As we put in our many hours of typing — with all fingers or just thumbs — we may discover that we miss the human voice. We may decide that it is fine to play chess with a robot, but that robots are unfit for any conversation about family or friends. A robot might have needs, but to understand desire, one needs language and flesh. We may decide that for these conversations, we must have a person who knows, firsthand, what it means to be born, to have parents and a family, to wish for love and perhaps children, and to anticipate death. And, of course, we must not let the virtual take us away from the real world that doesn’t go away with a power outage.

## 05 14학년도 수능 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Plug In and Log On: Farewell to Loneliness
- ② Ethical Issues in the Online Community
- ③ Humans and Robots: Friends or Foes?
- ④ Connected yet Detached in Virtuality
- ⑤ Explore the Net, Go Beyond Reality

## 06 14학년도 수능 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① adventurous endeavors
- ② technological outbursts
- ③ face-to-face encounters
- ④ dialogs with social robots
- ⑤ supernatural interventions



# Day 10

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[정답과 해설 147page ~ 159page]

## 01 17학년도 수능 29번

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

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A) [based / lost] on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B) [allows / forbids] them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C) [mostly / never] occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① based ..... allows ..... never
- ② based ..... forbids ..... mostly
- ③ lost ..... allows ..... mostly
- ④ lost ..... allows ..... never
- ⑤ lost ..... forbids ..... never

## 02 12학년도 6월 평가원 25번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some people tend to be late as a general rule, whether they are busy or not. To stop being late, all one has to do is change the motivation by deciding that in all circumstances being on time is going to have first priority over any other consideration. Presto! You will never have to run for a plane or miss an appointment again. As a lifelong latecomer, that is how I cured myself. Having made the decision that \_\_\_\_\_ was now of major importance, I found that answers came automatically to such questions as “Can I squeeze in one more errand before the dentist?” or “Do I have to leave for the airport now?” The answers are always no, and yes. Choosing to be on time will make your life enormously easier, and that of your family, friends, and colleagues as well.

- ① harmony
- ② precision
- ③ promptness
- ④ consistency
- ⑤ thriftiness

### 03 15학년도 수능 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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.

\* 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

### 04 12학년도 6월 평가원 43번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A few years ago we purchased a brand-new camper van. Not long after we bought our camper, a friend of ours asked if her family could borrow it. We were not too interested in loaning out our spotless camper, so we declined.

- (A) That in itself would not have been so bad had it not been for the mice. Mice were attracted by the food and they shredded all the curtains, screens, and cushions. Had we let the friend borrow the camper, she would have discovered the boxes before the mice did.
- (B) This happened in the fall, and we stored the camper in our backyard all that winter. In the spring my husband and I were setting it up to prepare for a trip.
- (C) We were very surprised to find that we had left cookie boxes in the camper over the winter. We had moved and had a baby that previous summer and fall, and cleaning out the camper had been overlooked.

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

## 05 13학년도 수능 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Why, in country after country that mandated seat belts, was it impossible to see the promised reduction in road accident fatalities?" John Adams, professor of geography at University College London, wrote in one of his many essays on risk. "It appears that measures that protect drivers from the consequences of bad driving encourage bad driving. The principal effect of seat belt legislation has been a shift in the burden of risk from those already best protected in cars, to the most vulnerable, pedestrians and cyclists, outside cars." Adams started to group these counterintuitive findings under the concept of *risk compensation*, the idea that humans have an inborn tolerance for risk. As safety features are added to vehicles and roads, drivers feel less vulnerable and tend to take more chances. The phenomenon can be observed in all aspects of our daily lives. Children who wear protective gear during their games have a tendency to take more physical risks. Hikers take more risks when they think a rescuer can access them easily.



According to John Adams, the phenomenon that safety measures \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ careless driving may be accounted for by the notion that a greater sense of security \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ people to take more risks.

(A) (B)

- ① contribute to ..... tempts
- ② contribute to ..... forbids
- ③ discourage ..... tempts
- ④ discourage ..... forces
- ⑤ discourage ..... forbids





# Day 11

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[정답과 해설 160page ~ 173page]

## 01 13학년도 수능 38번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists should be careful to reduce bias in their experiments. A bias occurs when what the scientist expects changes how the results are viewed. This expectation might cause a scientist to select a result from one trial over those from other trials. Scientists can lessen bias by running as many trials as possible and by keeping accurate notes of each observation made. Valid experiments also must have data that are measurable. This allows others to compare the results to data they obtain from a similar experiment. Most importantly, the experiment must be repeatable. Findings are supportable when other scientists perform the same experiment and get the same results.

- ① necessary conditions of repeatable experiments
- ② importance of identifying bias in scientific research
- ③ requirements for objective scientific experiments
- ④ guidelines for collecting measurable data in experiments
- ⑤ effective strategies for keeping accurate notes on data

## 02 13학년도 9월 평가원 24번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we behave irrationally, our behavior usually seems reasonable to us. When challenged, the mind says (to itself), “Why are these people giving me a hard time? I’m just doing what makes sense. Any reasonable person would see that!” In short, we naturally think that our thinking is fully justified. As far as we can tell, we are only doing what is right and proper and reasonable. Any fleeting thoughts suggesting that we might be at fault typically are \_\_\_\_\_ by more powerful self-justifying thoughts: “I don’t mean any harm. I’m just! I’m fair! It’s the others who are wrong!” It is important to recognize this nature of the human mind as its natural state. In other words, humans don’t have to learn self-justifying, self-serving, self-deceptive thinking and behavior. These patterns are innate in every one of us.

- ① spread
- ② unveiled
- ③ fortified
- ④ overcome
- ⑤ authorized

### 03 12학년도 9월 평가원 28번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The essence of science is to uncover patterns and regularities in nature by finding algorithmic compressions of observations. But the raw data of observation rarely exhibit explicit regularities. Instead we find that nature's order is hidden from us, it is written in code. To make progress in science we need to crack the cosmic code, to dig beneath the raw data and uncover the hidden order. I often liken fundamental science to doing a crossword puzzle. Experiment and observation provide us with clues, but the clues are cryptic, and require some considerable ingenuity to solve. With each new solution, \_\_\_\_\_. As with a crossword, so with the physical universe, we find that the solutions to independent clues link together in a consistent and supportive way to form a coherent unity, so that the more clues we solve, the easier we find it to fill in the missing features.

\* cryptic: 비밀스러운

- ① the depth of scientific experiments keeps us in awe
- ② we glimpse a bit more of the overall pattern of nature
- ③ the code-breaking process becomes increasingly mysterious
- ④ the regularity of nature is revealed in its entirety to the observer
- ⑤ we crack the cosmic codes one by one, replacing an old solution with the new one

### 04 16학년도 수능 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Even so, it is not the money *per se* that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

Money — beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter — is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. ( ① ) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. ( ② ) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. ( ③ ) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. ( ④ ) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. ( ⑤ ) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth.

\* *per se*: 그 자체로

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Carrying capacity is the number of individuals that the local resources can sustain. Individuals in a population that has exceeded the carrying capacity of its habitat may have poor health and suffer from malnutrition because of the compromised living conditions. When this happens, the weakest individuals may die, or the population as a whole may become more vulnerable to further environmental stress or disease. Sometimes a large number of individuals in a population die as a result of overshooting the carrying capacity of their habitat. This is known as a die-off.

Certain animals and plants have a built-in sense of carrying capacity, so that instead of overshooting and having a die-off, they remain within the limits of their habitat's ability to support them. Lake trout, for instance, stop breeding as prolifically when the population density increases too dramatically. Although this is the result of individual responses to chemical signals from other trout rather than a thought-out response on the part of the trout, the result is that population numbers may \_\_\_\_\_ for extended periods. The trout will produce more offspring and mature to a reproductive size at a faster rate when populations are threatened, such as when aggressive fishing takes place. When space and food are scarce, such as when a lot of fish are living together in a small pond, the trout remain smaller and reproduce more slowly. Experiments have shown that no matter what number of lake trout a pond is stocked with in the beginning, the population will increase until it reaches a particular density, then level off at about the same number.

\* prolific: 다산(多産)의

## 05 14학년도 6월 평가원 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① nature's way of regulating population density
- ② the relationship between nutrition and reproduction
- ③ the significance of habitat protection for local ecosystems
- ④ the necessity of protecting the lake trout population
- ⑤ how to preserve various habitats for lake trout

## 06 14학년도 6월 평가원 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① rise quickly
- ② be countless
- ③ remain steady
- ④ be unknown
- ⑤ fall to zero



# Day 12

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[정답과 해설 174page ~ 186page]

## 01 12학년도 6월 평가원 33번

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

According to Cambodian legends, lions once roamed the countryside attacking villagers and their precious buffalo, and long before the great Khmer Empire began in the 9th century, farmers developed a fierce martial art to defend themselves against the ① predator. These techniques became *bokator*. Meaning ‘to fight a lion,’ *bokator* is a martial art ② depicted on the walls of Angkor Wat. There are 10,000 moves to master, ③ mimicking animals such as monkeys, elephants and even ducks. King Jayavarman VII, the warrior king who united Cambodia in the 12th century, made his army train in *bokator*, turning it into a ④ fearsome fighting force. Despite its long tradition in Cambodia, *bokator* ⑤ flourished when the Khmer Rouge took power in 1975 and executed most of the discipline’s masters over the next four years.

## 02 13학년도 9월 평가원 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Cost estimates follow from time estimates simply by multiplying the hours required by the required labor rates. Beware of \_\_\_\_\_. For example, one major company has a policy that requires the following personnel in order to remove an electric motor: a tinsmith to remove the cover, an electrician to disconnect the electrical supply, a millwright to unbolt the mounts, and one or more laborers to remove the motor from its mount. That situation is fraught with inefficiency and high labor costs, since all four trades must be scheduled together, with at least three people watching while the fourth is at work. The cost will be at least four times what it could be and is often greater if one of the trades does not show up on time.

\* fraught: ~으로 가득 찬

- ① inefficiency caused by poor working conditions
- ② difficulty in financing high labor costs in business
- ③ differences in labor skills when working in groups
- ④ coordination problems where multiple crafts are involved
- ⑤ mismatch between personnel and equipment in production

### 03 17학년도 6월 평가원 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose \_\_\_\_\_ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

\* savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

### 04 17학년도 6월 평가원 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

For example, the first step in servicing or installing equipment is talking with the clients to understand how they used the equipment.

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. ( ① ) To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. ( ② ) But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. ( ③ ) The same is true in selling. ( ④ ) The salesperson first has to learn about the customer's needs. ( ⑤ ) The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

[05~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Three composers attended a show at the Cafe Concert des Ambassadeurs. There they heard performances of a song written by one of them and a sketch written by the other two. After the performance, the three refused to pay their bill, telling the owner of the cafe: 'You use the products of our labour without paying us for it. So there's no reason why we should pay for your service'. The case went to court, and the composers won on appeal. The decision extended an existing law on theatrical performances to all musical works and all public performance of those works. This decision created a new category of legal right — the performing right — and with it a new economic relationship between music user and copyright owner.

As a result of the decision, these composers and others including music publishers founded a society to enforce and administer their performing rights. In doing so, they established the principle and practice of the collective administration of rights, based on the fact that — with the possible exception of opera performances — it was impossible for a single composer or publisher to monitor every use of his or her work by singers, bands, promoters or, in the twentieth century, broadcasters. \_\_\_\_\_, the new society was entrusted with the task of monitoring music use, issuing licences to music users, negotiating fees, collecting fees and finally distributing the money raised to the composers and songwriters whose works were adding value to other people's businesses.

## 05 17학년도 9월 평가원 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the cultural significance of musical performance
- ② strategies for creating public interest through music
- ③ the rise of performing rights in music and its effects
- ④ performing arts for the public and their artistic value
- ⑤ the influence of the new society on increasing licence fees

## 06 17학년도 9월 평가원 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Accordingly
- ② Nevertheless
- ③ Otherwise
- ④ Conversely
- ⑤ Similarly





# Day 13

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[정답과 해설 187page ~ 198page]

## 01 13학년도 9월 평가원 31번

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

Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has cut its alcohol consumption more than France. While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine ① fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the dwindling wine consumption is the ② acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. ③ Plenty of time for half a bottle, if not a whole bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes. Wine is a ④ victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal. It is not the target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a ⑤ cause of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

\* spirits: 독한 술

## 02 14학년도 9월 평가원 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

So often, we get caught up in the minutiae of our jobs — tedious annoyances and struggles that may be temporary roadblocks but feel more like concrete mountains. While there's plenty of research that shows that people who work with the muscles above their neck create all kinds of stresses for themselves, it's the people who focus on the *why* of their jobs (as opposed to the *what* and the *how*) who can manage the day-to-day problems more easily. That is, if you can define the purpose of your career or feel passionate about the mission of your company, you can much more easily handle the occasional server maintenance that disrupts your in-box. The flip side is that if you're working in any area (or company) that doesn't align with your own value, all the little stuff \_\_\_\_\_.

\* minutiae: 상세, 제목, 사소한 점

- ① focuses on the why, belittling the what and the how
- ② liberates you from the prison of daily routines
- ③ snowballs into a big ball of daily disasters
- ④ paves your way to climb up the corporate ladder
- ⑤ illuminates the true value of what you have to do

### 03 16학년도 수능 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

\* shiver: 떨다

- ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands
- ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering
- ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances
- ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially
- ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability

### 04 17학년도 6월 평가원 36번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci. At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge.

- (A) This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative-animals organize their environments instinctively. Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep.
- (B) We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity). But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong.
- (C) Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds; certain birds and rodents create barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect invaders.

\* method of loci: 장소를 활용한 기억법

\*\* rodent: 설치류 동물

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

05 12학년도 수능 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mediation is a process that has much in common with advocacy but is also crucially different. It parallels advocacy in so far as it tends to involve a process of negotiation, but differs in so far as mediation involves adopting a neutral role between two opposing parties rather than taking up the case of one party against another. At times, particularly in very complex situations, the processes of advocacy and mediation can overlap, perhaps with very problematic results, as one loses clarity over his or her role. It is therefore important, if not essential, to maintain a clear focus in undertaking advocacy or mediation in order to ensure that the roles do not become blurred and therefore potentially counterproductive. For example, a mediator who ‘takes sides’ is likely to lose all credibility, as is an advocate who seeks to adopt a neutral position.



Although both deal with negotiation, a mediator needs to maintain \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ and an advocate partiality in order to \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ crossing over into each other’s role.

- | (A)            |       | (B)        |
|----------------|-------|------------|
| ① neutrality   | ..... | avoid      |
| ② neutrality   | ..... | encourage  |
| ③ potentiality | ..... | reinforce  |
| ④ creativity   | ..... | facilitate |
| ⑤ creativity   | ..... | prevent    |



# Day 14

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[정답과 해설 199page ~ 214page]

## 01 11학년도 9월 평가원 41번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can infer that there was prosperity in ancient Athens because this was a time that saw the planting of many olive trees. Since olive trees do not produce their fruits for about thirty years, their planting indicates that people were optimistic about the future. The growth in the export of olive oil also encouraged the development of pottery, in which the oil was transported. About 535 B.C. came the invention of red-figure vase painting. Now the whole surface of the vase was blackened, with figures picked out in the natural red. This allowed much more variety and realism. And the prosperity brought about by the international trade in olive oil spread to the peasants and it was their rituals, with choral song and mimic dancing, that formed the basis of early theater.

- ① Ancient Greece and Its Rich History
- ② What Olive Planting Brought to Athens
- ③ Olive Oil and Its Many Wondrous Uses
- ④ The Olive Tree: Key to Early Greek Theater
- ⑤ Ancient Athens: Center of International Trade

## 02 13학년도 9월 평가원 26번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is a common misconception among many musicians and non-musicians alike that \_\_\_\_\_. This is not surprising as it is natural to associate music with the sounds that create the melody, rather than with the quiet spaces between the notes. Because rests are silent, people often misinterpret these empty spaces as unimportant. But, imagine what would happen if a song was made up of only notes, and no rests. Aside from the fact that the “rests would be history” (pun intended), there would be a wall of sound with no reference point or discernible backbone to the music. This is because the spaces between the sounds provide a baseline and contrast for the piece, and give music structure and texture. In fact, it is a common saying among experienced musicians that a full measure of rest can hold more music than a full measure of blistering notes.

- ① notes are more important than rests
- ② rests provide a direct reference point to music
- ③ silence is no less meaningful than sound in music
- ④ melody is nothing more than a collection of sounds
- ⑤ structure and texture are the most crucial aspects of music

### 03 13학년도 수능 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Recent evidence suggests that the common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern people, living about 400,000 years ago, may have already been using pretty sophisticated language. If language is based on genes and is the key to cultural evolution, and Neanderthals had language, then why did the Neanderthal toolkit show so little cultural change? Moreover, genes would undoubtedly have changed during the human revolution after 200,000 years ago, but more in response to new habits than as causes of them. At an earlier date, cooking selected mutations for smaller guts and mouths, rather than vice versa. At a later date, milk drinking selected for mutations for retaining lactose digestion into adulthood in people of western European and East African descent. \_\_\_\_\_. The appeal to a genetic change driving evolution gets gene-culture co-evolution backwards: it is a top-down explanation for a bottom-up process.

- ① Genetic evolution is the mother of new habits
- ② Every gene is the architect of its own mutation
- ③ The cultural horse comes before the genetic cart
- ④ The linguistic shovel paves the way for a cultural road
- ⑤ When the cultural cat is away, the genetic mice will play

### 04 17학년도 6월 평가원 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

That is why people experience jet lag when traveling across time zones.

In humans, body clocks are responsible for daily changes in blood pressure, body temperature, hormones, hunger, and thirst, as well as our sleep-wake cycles. ( ① ) These biological rhythms, which we experience as internal time, are probably older than sleep, developed over the course of millions of years of evolution. ( ② ) They facilitate physiological and behavioral changes on a roughly twenty-four-hour cycle no matter what is happening outside, whether a cold front moves in or clouds block the light of the sun. ( ③ ) Their internal clocks continue to run in accordance with the place they left behind, not the one to which they have come, and it can take some time to realign the two. ( ④ ) The most remarkable thing is that our internal body clocks can be readjusted by environmental cues. ( ⑤ ) We may get jet lag for a few days when we ask our body clocks to adapt to a vastly different schedule of day and night cycles on the other side of the Earth, but they can do it.

\* facilitate: 쉽게 하다 \*\* realign: 재조정하다

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Our romantic mistakes can always be undone these days, which you would think is a good thing. But the very reversibility of our romantic commitments has only worsened our problem because that also undermines our satisfaction with our choices. To see this, you only need to look at a study of a group of college students in a photography class. The students made a print of their two best photographs. They were then told that they could choose one of the photos but that the other would be kept on file as an example of their work. Then, the teacher added a twist. One group was told that their choice was final. Whatever they chose, they could not change their minds later. The other group was told that they could switch photographs if they changed their minds. In a survey taken later, students who were allowed to change their mind liked their photos less than the other students

Why this paradoxical result? According to one researcher, the brain has a kind of built-in defense system that works to make us \_\_\_\_\_ choices that cannot be undone. Despite thinking that we would like the freedom to change our minds, it appears that we are happier with our choices if we think they can't be changed, which means we would be better off if we made romantic commitments more permanent and more difficult to break, rather than less.

## 05 13학년도 9월 평가원 46번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Freedom of Choice: Everyone's Unfulfilled Dream
- ② When Do We Need Permanent Relationships Most?
- ③ Happier When We Are Free to Change Our Minds?
- ④ Why Do People Regret Their Romantic Commitments?
- ⑤ A New Trend: Changing One's Romantic Commitments

## 06 13학년도 9월 평가원 47번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① satisfied with
- ② spoiled by
- ③ unsure of
- ④ indifferent to
- ⑤ cautious of





# Day 15

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[정답과 해설 215page ~ 228page]

## 01 15학년도 수능 30번

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

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

## 02 12학년도 9월 평가원 26번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Consumers of different age groups obviously have very different needs and wants. Although people who belong to the same age group differ in many other ways, they do tend to share a set of values and common cultural experiences that they carry throughout life. In some cases, marketers initially develop a product to attract one age group and then try to \_\_\_\_\_. That is what the high-octane energy drink Reddox does. The company aggressively introduced it in bars, nightclubs, and gyms to the product's core audience of young people. Over time, it became popular in other contexts, and the company began to sponsor the PGA European Tour to expand its reach to older golfers. It also hands out free cans to commuters, cab drivers, and car rental agencies to promote the drink as a way to stay alert on the road.

- ① raise its retail price
- ② broaden its appeal later on
- ③ upgrade it for other age groups
- ④ increase demand by limiting supply
- ⑤ create a positive image via the mass media

### 03 17학년도 6월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One remarkable aspect of aboriginal culture is the concept of “totemism,” where the tribal member at birth assumes the soul and identity of a part of nature. This view of the earth and its riches as an intrinsic part of oneself clearly rules out mistreatment of the environment because this would only constitute a destruction of self. Totems are more than objects. They include spiritual rituals, oral histories, and the organization of ceremonial lodges where records of the past travel routes of the soul can be exchanged with others and converted to mythology. The primary motivation is the preservation of tribal myths and a consolidation and sharing of every individual’s origins in nature. The aborigines see \_\_\_\_\_, through a hierarchy of totems that connect to their ancestral origins, a cosmology that places them at one with the earth, and behavior patterns that respect ecological balance.

\* aboriginal: 원주민의 \*\* consolidation: 병합, 강화

- ① themselves as incompatible with nature and her riches
- ② their mythology as a primary motive toward individualism
- ③ their identity as being self-contained from surrounding nature
- ④ their relationship to the environment as a single harmonious continuum
- ⑤ their communal rituals as a gateway to distancing themselves from their origins

### 04 12학년도 9월 평가원 43번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One reason why the definitions of words have changed over time is simply because of their misuse. There are a growing number of examples where the incorrect meaning of relatively commonplace language has become more widespread than the original intention or definition.

- (A) Now, imagine that an angry customer sent you a letter about the service he received in one of your stores. If your reply is that you ‘perused his letter,’ he is likely to get even more angry than he was before.
- (B) The word ‘peruse’ is one of them. Most people think that to ‘peruse’ something means to ‘scan or skim it quickly, without paying much attention.’ In fact, this is the exact opposite of what ‘peruse’ really means: ‘to study or read something carefully, in detail.’
- (C) But the word has been misused so often by so many people, that this second sense of it — the exact opposite of what it actually means — has finally been accepted as a secondary definition and as far as most people know, it is the only definition.

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

## 05 17학년도 9월 평가원 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In science one experiment, whether it succeeds or fails, is logically followed by another in a theoretically infinite progression. According to the underlying myth of modern science, this progression is always replacing the smaller knowledge of the past with the larger knowledge of the present, which will be replaced by the yet larger knowledge of the future. In the arts, by contrast, no limitless sequence of works is ever implied or looked for. No work of art is necessarily followed by a second work that is necessarily better. Given the methodologies of science, the law of gravity and the genome were bound to be discovered by somebody; the identity of the discoverer is incidental to the fact. But it appears that in the arts there are no second chances. We must assume that we had one chance each for *The Divine Comedy* and *King Lear*. If Dante and Shakespeare had died before they wrote those works, nobody ever would have written them.



While scientific knowledge is believed to progress through \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ experiments, an artistic work tends to be \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ to its creator with no limitless sequence implied.

(A) (B)

- ① successive ..... unique
- ② successive ..... valuable
- ③ controlled ..... valuable
- ④ incidental ..... influential
- ⑤ incidental ..... unique



# Day 16

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[정답과 해설 229page ~ 241page]

## 01 13학년도 수능 40번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the early 1990s Norway introduced a carbon tax on emissions from energy, and it did seem to encourage environmental innovation. However, unexpected circumstances came when they tried to apply this approach globally. Agreeing on international taxes on emissions was notoriously hard, as we already know that the European Union has experienced terrible difficulties in trying to regularize the complex and myriad differences in its members' sales taxes. Besides, although Sweden, Finland, and Denmark barely decided to introduce carbon taxes during the 1990s, they have not harmonized their approaches with Norway or with each other. If such similar countries can't come to an agreement, there is little hope for doing so with the vastly more diverse countries in the rest of the world.

- ① Reduce Carbon Emission, Rescue Earth
- ② No Exit Out of Fatal Carbon Emissions
- ③ Global Carbon Tax: A Long Way to Go
- ④ Carbon Emissions: Not in My Backyard
- ⑤ Everlasting Conflict: Taxpayers vs. Collectors

## 02 12학년도 9월 평가원 25번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

\_\_\_\_\_. If I assign fifty students a five-page essay on the subject of why the Roman Empire fell, most of them are likely to say it was a combination of economic and social causes ultimately leading to a weakening of the frontiers. This would be a fine answer, but after reading forty-five papers all saying the same thing, I'm ready for a change. If you can take a different angle from the rest of the class in a paper, you're more likely to impress your professors. But here's the tricky part — being different is risky, and it only works if you back up your argument very well. If you choose to argue that Rome fell solely because Christianity weakened the fighting spirit of the Romans, you will need persuasive reasoning and arguments against any potential objections.

- ① Variety is the spice of life
- ② The essence of writing is in its brevity
- ③ Don't fix what is not broken
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword
- ⑤ Rome was not built in a day

### 03 13학년도 수능 26번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

By likening the eye to a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a misleading impression of what perception entails. Only in terms of the physics of image formation do the eye and camera have anything in common. Both eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a means of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. Both eye and camera have a light-sensitive layer onto which the image is cast (the retina and film, respectively). However, image formation is only the first step towards seeing. \_\_\_\_\_ obscure the much more fundamental difference between the two, which is that the camera merely records an image, whereas the visual system interprets it.

- ① Apparent differences in the focusing power of a lens
- ② Superficial analogies between the eye and a camera
- ③ Contrasts in light adaptation between the retina and film
- ④ Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera
- ⑤ Close relationships between image formation and interpretation

### 04 17학년도 9월 평가원 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The hunters, armed only with primitive weapons, were no real match for an angry mammoth. Many were probably killed or severely injured in the close encounters that were necessary to slay one of these gigantic animals.

- (A) Some of them may have traveled by small boat along the coast, but many walked. Twenty thousand years ago, at the height of the last glacial period, sea level was so low that dry land joined what are now separate continents.
- (B) But the rewards were great when one was brought down. A single mammoth could feed, clothe, and supply a band for a long time. The hunters had followed the mammoths and other large animals eastward from Asia across what is now the Bering Sea.
- (C) Slowly, imperceptibly, and probably unconsciously, hunters had moved across the land bridge and become the first immigrants to the new land. Without the ice age, North America might have remained unpopulated for thousands of years more.

\* slay: 죽이다

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

[05~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

What should writers do when they're teased by intriguing but elusive ideas, by hints of thoughts that seem too vague to be expressed in words? Edgar Allan Poe's advice is simple: They should pick up their pens (or, he might add today, power up their laptops). Poe dismisses the argument that any ideas are so deep or subtle that they're "\_\_\_\_\_."

"For my own part," he said in an 1846 article in *Graham's Magazine*, "I have never had a thought which I could not set down in words, with even more distinctness than that with which I conceived it." The "mere act" of writing, Poe believed, helps writers make their ideas not only clearer but more logical. To use his phrase, the process of writing contributes to "the logicalization of thought."

Whenever he felt dissatisfied with a vague "conception of the brain," Poe said, "I resort forthwith to the pen, for the purpose of obtaining, through its aid, the necessary form, consequence and precision."

Today's advocates of freewriting would probably agree with Poe on this point. Sometimes, the best way to resolve a dilemma — whether it's a writing dilemma or a thinking dilemma — is simply to start writing.

## 05 13학년도 수능 46번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Begin at the End
- ② Think with Your Pen
- ③ Pleasure of Freewriting
- ④ Ideas Too Vague to Be Real
- ⑤ Make It Clear, Make It Logical

## 06 13학년도 수능 47번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① incapable of drawing attention
- ② in danger of being empty
- ③ against the writer's will
- ④ beyond the compass of words
- ⑤ appreciated only by a privileged few





# Day 17

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[정답과 해설 242page ~ 255page]

## 01 11학년도 9월 평가원 32번

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

It is said that although people laugh in the same way, they don't necessarily laugh at the same things. If this is true of a single community, it is even more true of people who live in different societies, because the topics that people find amusing, and the occasions that are regarded as ① appropriate for joking, can vary enormously from one society to the next. Some styles of humor with silly actions are guaranteed to raise a laugh everywhere. But because of their reliance on shared assumptions, most jokes travel very ② well. This is particularly ③ noticeable in the case of jokes that involve a play on words. They are difficult, and in some cases virtually ④ impossible to translate into other languages. Therefore, this is why people's attempts to tell jokes to ⑤ foreigners are so often met with blank stares.

## 02 13학년도 수능 25번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In Belding's ground squirrels, males leave home and females mature in their natal area. This male-biased dispersal creates an imbalance in the way males and females are related to those individuals around them — females find themselves surrounded by relatives, while males are generally in areas with complete strangers. This asymmetry translates into females who warn close kin by emitting alarm calls, while males generally do not emit calls since their dispersal from their natal areas means their blood kin typically do not benefit from such a warning. Further support for the kinship-based alarm-calling hypothesis includes Sherman's finding that in the rare instances when females do move away from their natal groups and into groups with far fewer relatives, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① end up acquiring the alarm calls of the new group
- ② make constant attempts to bring their blood kin along
- ③ display a tendency to become more active and cooperative
- ④ emit alarm calls less frequently than do native females
- ⑤ adopt a more elaborate defense mechanism than alarm calls

### 03 15학년도 수능 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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.

- 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

### 04 15학년도 9월 평가원 36번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. ( ① ) We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. ( ② ) In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. ( ③ ) In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. ( ④ ) The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. ( ⑤ ) The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

\* bloomer: 재능을 발휘하는 사람

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Organisms must compete for resources not only with members of their own species, but with members of other species. When two species use the same resource and the resource is scarce, the species must compete just as if they were members of the same population. One of the two species usually turns out to be better at the competition. If two species eat exactly the same food, for example, one of the two will be better at catching it. Unless something interferes, the inferior competitor loses out and the competitively superior species takes over. When one species eliminates another by outcompeting it, it is called competitive exclusion.

Sometimes a competitively superior species is prevented from excluding poorer competitors. Periodic disturbances such as severe storms, battering by drifting logs, or underwater landslides can reduce the population of a dominant competitor and give other species a chance. Furthermore, which species is competitively superior sometimes depends on the conditions. On rocky shores in tropical Hong Kong, for example, foliose (leaf-like) algae are the dominant seaweeds during the relatively cool winter. In the summer heat, these forms die out and are replaced by more resistant encrusting algae. Seasonal variation thus prevents either group from excluding the other, and there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the competing species.

\* entrust: 외피를 형성하다

## 05 15학년도 9월 평가원 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Innate Advantages of the Strong
- ② How Are the Superior Determined?
- ③ Population Growth in Marine Life
- ④ Why Do Species Avoid Competing?
- ⑤ Every Aspect of a Species' Lifestyle

## 06 15학년도 9월 평가원 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① shifting balance
- ② fixed hierarchy
- ③ strong dependency
- ④ lasting collaboration
- ⑤ one-way relationship



# Day 18

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[정답과 해설 256page ~ 268page]

## 01 12학년도 수능 35번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

All of us use the cultural knowledge we acquire as members of our own society to organize our perception and behavior. Most of us are also naive realists: we tend to believe our culture mirrors a reality shared by everyone. But cultures are different, and other people rarely behave or interpret experience according to our cultural plan. For example, an American anthropologist attempted to tell the classic story of Hamlet to Tiv elders in West Africa. She believed that human nature is pretty much the same the whole world over; at least the general plot and motivation of the great tragedy would always be clear. But, at each turn in the story when she told it, the Tiv interpreted the events and motives in Hamlet using their own cultural knowledge. The result was a very different version of the classic play.

- ① cultural differences in perception and interpretation
- ② tragic characteristics of classic West African plays
- ③ the positive function of culture as a mirror of reality
- ④ human nature and its role in developing culture
- ⑤ the process of acquiring cultural knowledge

## 02 15학년도 9월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the mid-1900s, John Kenneth Galbraith shocked the field of economics when he insisted that consumers do not merely participate in the marketplace, they are also the *product* of the systematic deployment of power throughout society. Within this deployment of power, commercial media ensures that consumers adopt values and beliefs that match the general requirements of the economy. The individual's participation in mass behavior patterns is \_\_\_\_\_. Consumers engage in shared patterns of consumption because they live within an economic system that operates as a belief system. It exercises considerable control over the meaning and value of things. When the economy functions as a belief system, it establishes severe limits on a consumer's free choice. As consumers, our choices are not entirely our own. Our beliefs, values, thoughts, and emotions are highly conditioned to match the needs of the marketplace.

\* deployments: 배치

- ① not driven by commercial media's agenda
- ② a product of unconditioned personal choice
- ③ not a spontaneous reaction to random forces
- ④ not affected by the needs of the marketplace
- ⑤ an outcome irrelevant to the economic system

### 03 11학년도 9월 평가원 30번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The most obvious salient feature of moral agents is a capacity for rational thought. This is an uncontested necessary condition for any form of moral agency, since we all accept that people who are incapable of reasoned thought cannot be held morally responsible for their actions. However, if we move beyond this uncontroversial salient feature of moral agents, then the most salient feature of actual flesh-and-blood (as opposed to ridiculously idealized) individual moral agents is surely the fact that every moral agent \_\_\_\_\_ every moral problem situation. That is, there is no one-size-fits-all answer to the question “What are the basic ways in which moral agents wish to affect others?” Rather, moral agents wish to affect ‘others’ in different ways depending upon who these ‘others’ are.

- ① brings multiple perspectives to bear on
- ② seeks an uncontroversial cure-all solution to
- ③ follows the inevitable fate of becoming idealized in
- ④ comes with prejudices when assessing the features of
- ⑤ sacrifices moral values to avoid being held responsible for

### 04 13학년도 수능 42번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When you walk into a store, you are besieged by information. Even purchases that seem simple can quickly turn into a cognitive quagmire. Look at the jam aisle.

- (A) Rational models of decision-making suggest that the way to find the best product is to take all of this information into account and to carefully analyze the different brands on display. But this method can backfire.
- (B) A glance at the shelves can inspire a whole range of questions. Should you buy the smooth-textured strawberry jam or the one with less sugar? Does the more expensive jam taste better?
- (C) When we spend too much time thinking in the supermarket, we can trick ourselves into choosing the wrong things for the wrong reasons. Making better decisions when picking out jams or bottles of wine is best done with the emotional brain, which generates its verdict automatically.

\* quagmire: 수렁, 진창

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

## 05 12학년도 9월 평가원 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A bumper sticker reading “Don’t Believe Everything You Think” is placed on the edge of the whiteboard in Greene’s office. It represents the underlying message of the book he is writing. An analogy carried throughout the book compares the moral brain to a camera with automatic settings for taking a picture of a mountain or an indoor portrait or a close-up of a flower, and manual settings for unusual conditions or when we want a nonstandard artistic effect. Greene believes emotions and intuitions are the auto settings for our morality while reasoning is the manual mode. We need our intuitions to make the millions of quick judgments that fill our lives from day to day or else we could not function. But they are not always trustworthy moral indicators, since they were set to handle problems deep in our evolutionary past and are often useless for the newer complexities of the modern world. We need to rely on our manual settings, the reasoning sections of our brain, for more complex or novel situations, Greene says.



According to Greene’s view on the moral brain, emotions and intuitions make our lives easier in making \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ decisions, but we need to rely on \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ for more complex problems.

(A) (B)

- ① unusual ..... conscience
- ② everyday ..... reasoning
- ③ difficult ..... logic
- ④ moral ..... creativity
- ⑤ habitual ..... imagination





# Day 19

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[정답과 해설 269page ~ 282page]

## 01 11학년도 6월 평가원 31번

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

The traditional American view was that fences were out of place in the American landscape. This notion turned up ① repeatedly in nineteenth-century American writing about the landscape. One author after another severely ② criticized “the Englishman’s insultingly inhospitable brick wall topped with broken bottles.” Frank J. Scott, an early landscape architect who had a large impact on the look of America’s first suburbs, worked tirelessly to ③ rid the landscape of fences. Writing in 1870, he held that to narrow our neighbors’ views of the free graces of Nature was ④ unselfish and undemocratic. To drive through virtually any American suburb today, where every lawn steps right up to the street in a gesture of ⑤ openness and welcoming, is to see how completely such views have triumphed.

## 02 14학년도 6월 평가원 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think “if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued.” But suppose you must try to console the victim’s relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim’s injuries and suggest “even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died.” Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). “Even if...” conditionals have been called “semifactual” because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the consequence is unimaginable
- ② the antecedent is inevitable
- ③ the outcome is inevitable
- ④ the antecedent is unpredictable
- ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

### 03 17학년도 수능 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Over a period of time the buildings which housed social, legal, religious, and other rituals evolved into forms that we subsequently have come \_\_\_\_\_. This is a two-way process; the building provides the physical environment and setting for a particular social ritual such as traveling by train or going to the theater, as well as the symbolic setting. The meaning of buildings evolves and becomes established by experience and we in turn read our experience into buildings. Buildings arouse an empathetic reaction in us through these projected experiences, and the strength of these reactions is determined by our culture, our beliefs, and our expectations. They tell stories, for their form and spatial organization give us hints about how they should be used. Their physical layout encourages some uses and inhibits others; we do not go backstage in a theater unless especially invited. Inside a law court the precise location of those involved in the legal process is an integral part of the design and an essential part of ensuring that the law is upheld.

\* empathetic: 공감할 수 있는

- ① to identify and relate to a new architectural trend
- ② to recognize and associate with those buildings' function
- ③ to define and refine by reflecting cross-cultural interactions
- ④ to use and change into an integral part of our environment
- ⑤ to alter and develop for the elimination of their meanings

### 04 17학년도 수능 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

- (A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.
- (B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.
- (C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk.

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

## 05 17학년도 6월 평가원 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ their arguments.

(A) (B)

- ① objectively ..... weaken
- ② objectively ..... support
- ③ accurately ..... clarify
- ④ selectively ..... strengthen
- ⑤ selectively ..... disprove



# Day 20

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[정답과 해설 283page ~ 296page]

## 01 16학년도 6월 평가원 29번

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

The desert locust lives in two remarkably different styles depending on the availability of food sources and the density of the local locust population. When food is scarce, as it usually is in their native desert habitat, locusts are born with coloring designed for camouflage and lead (A) [solitary / social] lives. But when rare periods of significant rain produce major vegetation growth, everything changes. At first, the locusts continue to be loners, just feasting off the (B) [insufficient / abundant] food supply. But as the extra vegetation starts to die off, the locusts find themselves crowded together. Suddenly, baby locusts are born with bright colors and a preference for company. Instead of avoiding one another and hiding from predators through camouflage and inactivity, these locusts gather in vast groups, feed together, and (C) [overwhelm / overestimate] their predators simply through numbers.

\* camouflage: 위장

(A) (B) (C)

- ① solitary ..... insufficient ..... overwhelm
- ② solitary ..... abundant ..... overwhelm
- ③ solitary ..... insufficient ..... overestimate
- ④ social ..... abundant ..... overwhelm
- ⑤ social ..... insufficient ..... overestimate

## 02 16학년도 수능 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Research and development for seed improvement has long been a public domain and government activity for the common good. However, private capital started to flow into seed production and took it over as a sector of the economy, creating an artificial split between the two aspects of the seed's nature: its role as means of production and its role as product. This process gained pace after the invention of hybrid breeding of maize in the late 1920s. Today most maize seed cultivated are hybrids. The companies that sell them are able to keep the distinct parent lines from farmers, and the grain that they produce is not suited for seed saving and replanting. The combination guarantees that farmers will have to \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1990s the extension of patent laws as the only intellectual property rights tool into the area of seed varieties started to create a growing market for private seed companies.

\* maize: 옥수수

- ① buy more seed from the company each season
- ② use more chemical fertilizer than before
- ③ pioneer markets for their food products
- ④ increase the efficiency of food production
- ⑤ search for ways to maintain rural communities

### 03 12학년도 수능 30번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Often in social scientific practice, even where evidence is used, it is not used in the correct way for adequate scientific testing. In much of social science, evidence is used only to affirm a particular theory — to search for the positive instances that uphold it. But these are easy to find and lead to the familiar dilemma in the social sciences where we have two conflicting theories, each of which can claim positive empirical evidence in its support but which come to opposite conclusions. How should we decide between them? Here the scientific use of evidence may help. For what is distinctive about science is the search for negative instances — the search for ways to falsify a theory, rather than to confirm it. The real power of scientific testability is negative, not positive. Testing allows us not merely to confirm our theories but to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① ignore the evidence against them
- ② falsify them by using positive empirical evidence
- ③ intensify the argument between conflicting theories
- ④ weed out those that do not fit the evidence
- ⑤ reject those that lack negative instances

### 04 14학년도 수능 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

So, when someone is threatening to go to war, or trying to convince us and mounting a huge public relations campaign to justify it, the news media have a responsibility to question everything.

It's important that the media provide us with diverse and opposing views, so we can choose the best available options. Let's take the example of going to war. ( ① ) War should be a last resort, obviously, undertaken when all other options have failed. ( ② ) They should be providing the most intense scrutiny on our behalf, so the public can see the other side of things. ( ③ ) Otherwise, we may be drawn into unnecessary wars, or wars fought for reasons other than those presented by governments and generals. ( ④ ) Most of the time, the media fail to perform this crucial role.  
( ⑤ ) Even the large, so-called 'liberal' American media have admitted that they have not always been watchdogs for the public interest, and that their own coverage on some major issues "looks strikingly one-sided at times."

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The idea of protecting intellectual activity and creation has deep roots. The ancient Greeks used an awards system to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ design achievements, which performed some of the same functions as the modern patent system. Their pottery, sculptures, and other manufactured goods had symbols on them to note the tradesmen who created them, which are the predecessors of modern trademarks. Similar marks and symbols functioning as trademarks have been found on Chinese pottery, possibly dating as far back as 2698 BCE, and in many other ancient societies, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Vedic civilization.

The concept of intellectual property continued to develop during the Roman period. The Roman Empire had an incredible variety of trademarks. Roman potters alone used approximately 6,000 trademarks. Additionally, Roman authors had a sense that their intellectual creations were \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, as they complained about the exploitation of those creations. Their sense of injustice was probably heightened by the fact that there were laws and traditions in place that supported their belief that only they could exploit their creations. Roman authors could, in fact, make money from the copying and publishing of their works because the value of their intellectual creations was recognized.

## 05 17학년도 6월 평가원 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Early Development of Intellectual Property Protection
- ② History of Roman Intellectual Property Law
- ③ How the Romans Protected Their Properties
- ④ Increasing Demand to Protect Ancient Artifacts
- ⑤ Why Trademarks Were Exploited in Early Civilizations

## 06 17학년도 6월 평가원 42번

윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A)         | (B)               |
|-------------|-------------------|
| ① recognize | ..... valuable    |
| ② recognize | ..... outdated    |
| ③ honor     | ..... ignorable   |
| ④ suspend   | ..... imitable    |
| ⑤ suspend   | ..... significant |





# Day 21

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[정답과 해설 297page ~ 311page]

## 01 13학년도 6월 평가원 34번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ancient Greek and Roman costume is essentially draped, and presents a traditional stability and permanence. While it received certain fashions over the centuries, it never underwent any major transformation. Leon Heuzey, the pioneer of the study of classical costume, set forth with exemplary clarity its two basic principles: the first is that Classical costume has no form in itself, as it consisted of a simple rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes according to its intended use and the height of the customer, without differentiation between the sexes; the second is that this cloth is always draped, never shaped or cut, and was worn round the body in accordance with definite rules. Thus it was always fluid and 'live.' It is notable that we find no evidence in Classical times of tailors or dressmakers: the word itself barely exists in Greek or Latin.

\* drape: 주름을 잡아 걸치다

- ① basic characteristics of Classical costume
- ② significant transformations in Classical costume
- ③ the greatness of Leon Heuzey's study of classical costume
- ④ the origin of ancient Greek and Roman costume
- ⑤ difficulties in defining Classical costume

## 02 11학년도 9월 평가원 25번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Errors and failures typically corrupt all human designs. Indeed, the failure of a single component of your car's engine could force you to call for a tow truck. Similarly, a tiny wiring error in your computer's circuits can mean throwing the whole computer out. Natural systems are different, though. Throughout Earth's history, an estimated 3 million to 100 million species have disappeared, which means that this year somewhere between three and a hundred species will vanish. However, such natural extinctions appear to cause little harm. Over millions of years the ecosystem has developed an amazing \_\_\_\_\_ to errors and failures, surviving even such drastic events as the impact of the Yucatan meteorite, which killed tens of thousands of species.

\* meteorite: 운석

- ① connection
- ② intolerance
- ③ insensitivity
- ④ accessibility
- ⑤ subjectivity

### 03 14학년도 수능 33번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Policymaking is seen to be more objective when experts play a large role in the creation and implementation of the policy, and when utilitarian rationality is the dominant value that guides policy. Through the use of the scientific method to determine the facts of any given policy situation, the power of social constructions is supposedly diminished, and solutions to social problems are discovered in an objective way. This process creates an illusion of neutrality and implies a transcendence of the pitfalls and inequalities commonly associated with policymaking. From this perspective, scientists and professionals emerge as the appropriate experts to be consulted in policymaking, while local citizen input and knowledge is often viewed as unnecessary. Scientific and professional policy design does not necessarily escape the pitfalls of degenerative politics. Scientific and professional expertise often relies on a particular type of knowledge that is limited to utility and rationality considerations. This approach to policy typically does not consider values and cultural factors that cannot be measured empirically. Scientifically designed policies can serve interests that run counter to the public interest. They \_\_\_\_\_.

\* transcendence: 초월

- ① use empirically proven theories to reflect locals' input
- ② do stress cultural values rather than utilitarian ones
- ③ may be free from the inequalities of policymaking
- ④ can reinforce unequal and unjust relationships
- ⑤ reveal objective solutions to social problems

### 04 15학년도 수능 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

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.

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a “second” is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of “real” time — be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves — it doesn’t take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one’s watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience.

Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let’s say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ for batter number one.

\* isotope: 원소 \*\* clumsy: 서투른

## 05 17학년도 수능 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
- ② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
- ③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
- ④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
- ⑤ How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception

## 06 17학년도 수능 42번

윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |   | (A)        |       | (B)    |
|---|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | delayed    | ..... | faster |
| ② | internal   | ..... | slower |
| ③ | accurate   | ..... | slower |
| ④ | imprecise  | ..... | faster |
| ⑤ | mysterious | ..... | slower |



# Day 22

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[정답과 해설 312page ~ 327page]

## 01 13학년도 9월 평가원 32번

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

One of the most commonly cited reasons for keeping a pet animal is for the companionship it can provide. The general term companionship usually translates into partaking in shared activities, such as walking the dog, playing with the cat. However, such behavioral interactions between humans and pet animals are usually asymmetrically organized. Humans tend to interact with their pets when they feel like it, rather than (A) [consistently / occasionally] responding to the animal's demands for attention. In addition, it is often observed that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the termination of such interactional sequences invariably (B) [originates / separates] from the human. This suggests that activities like walking the dog and playing with the cat only arise when time can be spared from the human owner's other commitments. Therefore, if one views activity as a global concept— involving instigation, performance, and termination— labeling certain forms of human-pet interaction as shared activities may be (C) [appealing / misleading].

\* instigation: (~하도록) 부추김

(A) (B) (C)

- ① consistently ..... originates ..... appealing
- ② consistently ..... originates ..... misleading
- ③ consistently ..... separates ..... appealing
- ④ occasionally ..... originates ..... misleading
- ⑤ occasionally ..... separates ..... appealing

## 02 15학년도 6월 평가원 32번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly, \_\_\_\_\_ digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema.

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

### 03 14학년도 수능 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Like many errors and biases that seem irrational on the surface, auditory looming turns out, on closer examination, to be pretty smart. Animals like rhesus monkeys have evolved the same bias. This intentional error functions as an advance warning system, manned by the self-protection subself, providing individuals with a margin of safety when they are confronted with potentially dangerous approaching objects. If you spot a rhinoceros or hear an avalanche speeding toward you, auditory looming will motivate you to jump out of the way now rather than wait until the last second. The evolutionary benefits of immediately getting out of the way of approaching dangers were so strong that natural selection endowed us — and other mammals — with brains that \_\_\_\_\_. Although this kind of bias might inhibit economically rational judgment in laboratory tasks, it leads us to behave in a deeply rational manner in the real world. Being accurate is not always smart.

\* avalanche: 눈사태

- ① intentionally see and hear the world inaccurately.
- ② are geared to evaluate aural information precisely
- ③ deliberately make rational yet ineffective decisions.
- ④ prompt us to overlook dangers without thinking rationally
- ⑤ accurately detect, but irrationally ignore, approaching dangers

### 04 17학년도 6월 평가원 37번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Imitation seems to be a key to the transmission of valuable practices among nonhumans. The most famous example is that of the macaque monkeys on the island of Koshima in Japan.

- (A) In the early 1950s, Imo, a one-year-old female macaque, somehow hit upon the idea of washing her sweet potatoes in a stream before eating them. Soon it was hard to find a Koshima macaque who wasn't careful to wash off her sweet potato before eating it.
- (B) Imo, though, realized that if you threw a handful of wheat and sand into the ocean, the sand would sink and the wheat would float. Again, within a few years most of her fellow macaques were throwing wheat and sand into the sea and obtaining the benefits.
- (C) A few years later, Imo introduced another innovation. Researchers on the island occasionally gave the monkeys wheat (in addition to sweet potatoes). But the wheat was given to them on the beach, where it quickly became mixed with sand.

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

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Increased size affects group life in a number of ways. There is evidence that larger groups (five or six members) are more productive than smaller groups (two or three members). Members of larger groups tend to offer more suggestions than members of smaller groups, and although they seem to reach less agreement, they also show less tension. These differences may reflect the greater need of larger groups to solve organizational problems. Members may realize that their behavior must become more goal-directed, since it is unlikely that they can coordinate their actions without making a special effort to do so. Larger groups also put more pressure on their members to conform. In such groups, it is harder for everyone to take part equally in discussions or to have the same amount of influence on decisions.

There is evidence that groups with an even number of members differ from groups with an odd number of members. The former disagree more than the latter and suffer more deadlocks as a result. Groups with an even number of members may split into halves. This is impossible in groups with an odd number of members — one side always has a numerical advantage. According to some researchers, the number five has special significance. Groups of this size usually \_\_\_\_\_ the problems we have just outlined. Moreover, they are not plagued by the fragility and tensions found in groups of two or three. Groups of five rate high in member satisfaction; because of the odd number of members, deadlocks are unlikely when disagreements occur.

## 05 15학년도 수능 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why the Number of Group Members Counts
- ② Individuality vs. Collectivity in the Workplace
- ③ Equal Opportunities: Toward Maximum Satisfaction
- ④ How to Cope with Conflicts in Groups
- ⑤ Agreement on Group Size Pays Off!

## 06 15학년도 수능 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① probe
- ② escape
- ③ mirror
- ④ trigger
- ⑤ escalate





# Day 23

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[정답과 해설 328page ~ 341page]

## 01 17학년도 6월 평가원 23번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that ‘complete competitors cannot coexist’: in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

\* axiom: 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

## 02 12학년도 9월 평가원 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

\_\_\_\_\_ is aggravated by the overabundance of information at our disposal. While this is obvious enough in some realms — for example, consider how much information is potentially relevant for estimating the value of Microsoft stock — even when the information set seems less cluttered, information overload, a state of confusion and decision avoidance, can still occur. In one experiment, shoppers in a supermarket were presented with free samples of jams and jellies. In the first treatment, a small selection was available for tasting; in the second, a large selection was available. While everyone likes the idea of abundant choice, and indeed the table with the greater selection attracted larger crowds, it was the table with fewer samples that led to the most sales. The likely reason is that the large selection led to information overload, the feeling that the decision was too complicated for immediate action.

- ① Difficulty in assessing information
- ② The shortage of trustworthy informants
- ③ Mental fatigue caused by misleading information
- ④ Indeterminacy arising from indirect information
- ⑤ The complexity of altering consumer behavior

### 03 17학년도 수능 31번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective.

\* rote: 기계적인 암기

- ① end
- ② input
- ③ puzzle
- ④ interest
- ⑤ alternative

### 04 16학년도 9월 평가원 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Still, many believe we will eventually reach a point at which conflict with the finite nature of resources is inevitable.

Can we sustain our standard of living in the same ecological space while consuming the resources of that space? This question is particularly relevant since we are living in an era of skyrocketing fuel costs and humans' ever-growing carbon footprints. ( ① ) Some argue that we are already at a breaking point because we have nearly exhausted the Earth's finite carrying capacity. ( ② ) However, it's possible that innovations and cultural changes can expand Earth's capacity. ( ③ ) We are already seeing this as the world economies are increasingly looking at "green," renewable industries like solar and hydrogen energy. ( ④ ) That means survival could ultimately depend on getting the human population below its carrying capacity. ( ⑤ ) Otherwise, without population control, the demand for resources will eventually exceed an ecosystem's ability to provide it.

## 05 17학년도 수능 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

\* tranquility: 고요함 \*\* congestion: 혼잡



Residents do not \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ tourism's environmental influences identically since they take \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

(A) (B)

- ① weigh ..... dissimilar
- ② weigh ..... common
- ③ weigh ..... balanced
- ④ control ..... favorable
- ⑤ control ..... conflicting



# Day 24

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[정답과 해설 342page ~ 356page]

## 01 17학년도 6월 평가원 29번

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

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) [preset / self-selected] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) [automatically / intentionally] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) [consistency / variation] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

\* treadmill: 러닝머신

\*\* physiological: 생리학적인

(A) (B) (C)

- ① preset ... intentionally ... consistency
- ② preset ... automatically ... variation
- ③ self-selected ... intentionally ... variation
- ④ self-selected ... intentionally ... consistency
- ⑤ self-selected ... automatically ... consistency

## 02 11학년도 수능 24번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In a classic set of studies over a ten-year period, biologist Gerald Wilkinson found that, when vampire bats return to their communal nests from a successful night's foraging, they frequently vomit blood and share it with other nest-mates, including even non-relatives. The reason, it turns out, is that blood-sharing greatly improves each bat's chances of survival. A bat that fails to feed for two nights is likely to die. Wilkinson showed that the blood donors are typically sharing their surpluses and, in so doing, are saving unsuccessful foragers that are close to starvation. So the costs are relatively low and the benefits are relatively high. Since no bat can be certain of success on any given night, it is likely that the donor will itself eventually need help from some nest-mate. In effect, the vampire bats have created a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

\* forage: 먹이를 찾아다니다

- ① complex social hierarchy
- ② ecological diversity
- ③ mutual insurance system
- ④ parasitic relationship
- ⑤ effective reproduction process

### 03 14학년도 6월 평가원 35번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership \_\_\_\_\_. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

\* an avalanche of: 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

### 04 17학년도 수능 36번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance.

- (A) So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.
- (B) There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid-career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching.
- (C) The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it decreases performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance.

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

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When someone asks us, “How does that work?” or “Why does that happen?” we tend to answer the question directly if we know the answer. After all, it is efficient. Another person asks a question; we provide the answer to the question. It is usually a win-win. The problem with this is that the direct approach can have an unintended consequence: the loss of confidence. Although the question wanted for an explanation, what the asker received was a statement of fact. Why does oil float on top of water in a glass? Relative density. What causes climate change? Increased CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. Why does the ocean have tides? The moon. Giving direct, accurate, and factual answers may seem to solve the problem from the perspective of the answerer. But in reality, it can shut the asker down. A statement of fact with no other context puts the burden on the asker to take the next step. If the asker isn’t familiar with relative density or CO<sub>2</sub>, he or she is likely to move on rather than ask a follow-up question or probe for related ideas. Any hope of becoming a customer of that idea is lost. This is a failure in the form of a lost opportunity. Although direct answers are often needed and well-placed, they do not work universally. A skilled explainer learns to see the intent behind the question and formulate an answer that focuses on understanding instead of \_\_\_\_\_.

## 05 15학년도 6월 평가원 41번

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Give Simpler Answers!
- ② How Can We Ask Questions Properly?
- ③ Scientific Facts: What the Asker Needs
- ④ Accurate Answers: A Mirror of Knowledge
- ⑤ Why Is Giving Direct Answers Problematic?

## 06 15학년도 6월 평가원 42번

윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① efficiency
- ② diversity
- ③ fluency
- ④ privacy
- ⑤ honesty





# Day 25

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[정답과 해설 357page ~ 369page]

## 01 17학년도 6월 평가원 22번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we hear a story, we look for beliefs that are being commented upon. Any story has many possible beliefs inherent in it. But how does someone listening to a story find those beliefs? We find them by looking through the beliefs we already have. We are not as concerned with what we are hearing as we are with finding what we already know that is relevant. Picture it in this way. As understanders, we have a list of beliefs, indexed by subject area. When a new story appears, we attempt to find a belief of ours that relates to it. When we do, we find a story attached to that belief and compare the story in our memory to the one we are processing. Our understanding of the new story becomes, at that point, a function of the old story. Once we find a belief and connected story, we need no further processing; that is, the search for other beliefs stops.

- ① the use of a new story in understanding an old story
- ② the limits of our memory capacity in recalling stories
- ③ the influence of new stories on challenging our beliefs
- ④ the most efficient strategy to improve storytelling skills
- ⑤ the role of our existing beliefs in comprehending a new story

## 02 12학년도 6월 평가원 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some people believe that \_\_\_\_\_ is some kind of instinct, developed because it benefits our species in some way. At first, this seems like a strange idea: Darwin's theories of evolution presume that individuals should act to preserve their own interests, not those of the species as a whole. But the British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins believes that natural selection has given us the ability to feel pity for someone who is suffering. When humans lived in small clan-based groups, a person in need would be a relative or someone who could pay you back a good turn later, so taking pity on others could benefit you in the long run. Modern societies are much less close-knit and when we see a heartfelt appeal for charity, chances are we may never even meet the person who is suffering — but the emotion of pity is still in our genes.

- ① not wanting to suffer
- ② giving to charity
- ③ drawing pity from others
- ④ exploring alternatives
- ⑤ pursuing individual interests

### 03 17학년도 9월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Even if it is correct to say that we *express* and *represent* our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of *numbers*: The number 9 can be *represented* as '12-3' but it does not follow that 12, 3, or *subtraction* are *constituents* of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its 'expression' from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that \_\_\_\_\_. Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word 'and' exists either in the world or in my visual image.

\* subtraction: 빼기 \*\* entail: 의미(함의)하다

- ① the thought itself has such a structure
- ② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
- ③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
- ④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
- ⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought

### 04 13학년도 9월 평가원 43번

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told —it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

- (A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, “Why was he cruel?” and “What were the results of his rule?” Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.
- (B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?
- (C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

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

## 05 13학년도 9월 평가원 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many of us believe that amnesia, or sudden memory loss, results in the inability to recall one's name and identity. This belief may reflect the way amnesia is usually portrayed in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie *The Bourne Identity*, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity is exceedingly rare in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form new memories, but with most memories of the past intact.



While media often depict amnesia as a failure to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ past memories, especially one's identity, most cases of amnesia actually leave the sufferers unable to \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ new memories with most memories of the past undamaged.

(A) (B)

- ① integrate ..... construct
- ② integrate ..... rearrange
- ③ retrieve ..... dismiss
- ④ retrieve ..... construct
- ⑤ conceal ..... rearrange



# Day 26

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[정답과 해설 370page ~ 382page]

## 01 16학년도 수능 23번

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we remark with surprise that someone “looks young” for his or her chronological age, we are observing that we all age biologically at different rates. Scientists have good evidence that this apparent difference is real. It is likely that age changes begin in different parts of the body at different times and that the rate of annual change varies among various cells, tissues, and organs, as well as from person to person. Unlike the passage of time, biological aging resists easy measurement. What we would like to have is one or a few measurable biological changes that mirror all other biological age changes without reference to the passage of time, so that we could say, for example, that someone who is chronologically eighty years old is biologically sixty years old. This kind of measurement would help explain why one eighty-year-old has so many more youthful qualities than does another eighty-year-old, who may be biologically eighty or even ninety years old.

- ① In Search of a Mirror Reflecting Biological Aging
- ② Reasons for Slow Aging in the Modern Era
- ③ A Few Tips to Guess Chronological Age
- ④ Secrets of Biological Aging Disclosed
- ⑤ Looking for the Fountain of Youth

## 02 11학년도 6월 평가원 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Why don't we think differently more often? The reason is that we do not need to be creative for most of what we do. For example, we do not need to be creative when we are driving on the freeway, or riding in an elevator, or waiting in line at a grocery store. \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to the business of living. For most of our activities, these routines are indispensable. Without them, our lives would be in chaos, and we would not get much accomplished. If you got up this morning and started contemplating the shape of your toothbrush or questioning the meaning of toast, you probably would not make it to work.

- ① We are creatures of habit
- ② Social restrictions do not apply
- ③ We pay more attention to safety
- ④ Personal accomplishments do matter
- ⑤ Creative thinking is highly recommended

### 03 14학년도 9월 평가원 34번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Researchers asked college student volunteers to think through a fantasy version of an experience (looking attractive in a pair of high-heeled shoes, winning an essay contest, or getting an A on a test) and then evaluated the fantasy's effect on the subjects and on how things unfolded in reality. When participants envisioned the most positive outcome, their energy levels, as measured by blood pressure, dropped, and they reported having a worse experience with the actual event than those who had conjured more realistic or even negative visions. To assess subjects' real life experiences, the researchers compared lists of goals that subjects had set for themselves against what they had actually accomplished and also relied on self-reports. "When we fantasize about it — especially when you fantasize something very positive — it's almost like you are actually living it," says one of the study's co-authors. That \_\_\_\_\_, draining the incentive to "get energized to go and get it," she explains. Subjects may be better off imagining how to surmount obstacles instead of ignoring them.

- ① prompts you into assessing the real life as it is
- ② turns a rosy dream into an actual accomplishment
- ③ renders your goal independent of the fantasy world
- ④ tricks the mind into thinking the goal has been achieved
- ⑤ deceives your mind into believing obstacles are insurmountable

### 04 17학년도 수능 39번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. ( ① ) Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. ( ② ) Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. ( ③ ) And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage — for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. ( ④ ) These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. ( ⑤ ) It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

## 05 11학년도 6월 평가원 45번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If someone were to say “Life is a cup of coffee,” it is unlikely that you would have heard this expression before. But its novelty forces you to think about its meaning. The vehicle used, a cup of coffee, is a common object of everyday life and therefore easily perceivable as a source for thinking about that life. The metaphor compels you to start thinking of life in terms of the kinds of physical, social, and other attributes that are associated with a cup of coffee. For this metaphor to gain currency, however, it must capture the fancy of many other people for a period of time. Then and only then will its novelty have become worn out and will it become the basis for a new conceptual metaphor: *life is a drinking substance*. After that, expressions such as “life is a cup of tea, life is a bottle of beer, life is a glass of milk,” will become similarly understandable as offering different perspectives on life.



A new metaphor initially makes people \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ its meaning; if it loses its novelty later by gaining \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, it will give birth to similar types of metaphorical expressions.

(A) (B)

- ① reflect on ..... sincerity
- ② reflect on ..... popularity
- ③ depart from ..... popularity
- ④ depart from ..... morality
- ⑤ expand on ..... sincerity





# Day 27

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[정답과 해설 383page ~ 396page]

## 01 13학년도 수능 31번

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

Anxiety has a damaging effect on mental performance of all kinds. It is in one sense a useful response gone awry — an overly zealous mental preparation for an anticipated threat. But such mental rehearsal is (A) [disastrous / constructive] cognitive static when it becomes trapped in a stale routine that captures attention, intruding on all other attempts to focus elsewhere. Anxiety undermines the intellect. In a complex, intellectually demanding and high-pressure task such as that of air traffic controllers, for example, having chronically high anxiety is an almost sure predictor that a person will eventually fail in training or in the field. The anxious are more likely to fail even given (B) [inferior / superior] scores on intelligence tests, as a study of 1,790 students in training for air traffic control posts discovered. Anxiety also sabotages academic performance of all kinds: 126 different studies of more than 36,000 people found that the more (C) [prone / resistant] to anxieties a person is, the poorer his or her academic performance is.

\* go awry: 빗나가다

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)      |       | (C)       |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| ① | disastrous   | ..... | inferior | ..... | prone     |
| ② | disastrous   | ..... | superior | ..... | prone     |
| ③ | disastrous   | ..... | superior | ..... | resistant |
| ④ | constructive | ..... | inferior | ..... | resistant |
| ⑤ | constructive | ..... | superior | ..... | resistant |

## 02 12학년도 수능 27번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The truth is that everyone has a story. Every person we meet has a story that can, in some way, inform us and help us as we live the story of our own lives. When we acknowledge this truth and begin to look at others as \_\_\_\_\_, we open ourselves up to new possibilities in our lives. In reality, the people who are most different from us probably have the most to teach us. The more we surround ourselves with people who are the same as we are, who hold the same views, and who share the same values, the greater the likelihood that we will shrink as human beings rather than grow.

- ① rivals competing against us
- ② reliable guidelines for conformity
- ③ potential sources of valuable information
- ④ members of the same interest group
- ⑤ attentive listeners of our life stories

### 03 14학년도 9월 평가원 35번

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When confronted by a seemingly simple pointing task, where their desires are put in conflict with outcomes, chimpanzees find it impossible to exhibit subtle self-serving cognitive strategies in the immediate presence of a desired reward. However, such tasks are mastered \_\_\_\_\_. In one study, chimps were confronted by a simple choice; two plates holding tasty food items were presented, each with a different number of treats. If the chimp pointed to the plate having more treats, it would immediately be given to a fellow chimp in an adjacent cage, and the frustrated subject would receive the smaller amount. After hundreds and hundreds of trials, these chimps could not learn to withhold pointing to the larger reward. However, these same chimps had already been taught the symbolic concept of simple numbers. When those numbers were placed on the plates as a substitute for the actual rewards, the chimps promptly learned to point to the smaller numbers first, thereby obtaining the larger rewards for themselves.

- ① as immediate rewards replace delayed ones
- ② when an alternative symbol system is employed
- ③ if their desires for the larger rewards are satisfied
- ④ when material rewards alternate with symbolic ones
- ⑤ if the value of the number is proportional to the amount of the reward

### 04 17학년도 9월 평가원 38번

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. ( ① ) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. ( ② ) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. ( ③ ) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. ( ④ ) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. ( ⑤ ) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

\* sarcasm: 비꼼 \*\* ostensibly: 표면상

## 05 15학년도 9월 평가원 40번

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts have found that reading classical texts benefits the mind by catching the reader's attention and triggering moments of self-reflection. The brain activity of volunteers was monitored as they read classical works. These same texts were then "translated" into more straightforward, modern language and again the readers' brains were monitored as they read the words. Scans showed that the more challenging prose and poetry set off far more electrical activity in the brain than the more pedestrian versions. Scientists were able to study the brain activity as it responded to each word and record how it lit up as the readers encountered unusual words, surprising phrases or difficult sentence structures. This lighting up lasts long enough to shift the brain into a higher gear, encouraging further reading. The research also found that reading the more challenging version of poetry, in particular, increases activity in the right hemisphere of the brain, helping the readers to reflect on and reevaluate their own experiences in light of what they have read. The academics said this meant the classics were more useful than self-help books.



Original versions of classical texts are helpful to readers because they contain \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ language that inspires further reading and \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ readers' self-reflection.

(A) (B)

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① challenging    | ..... distorts   |
| ② demanding      | ..... activates  |
| ③ comprehensible | ..... increases  |
| ④ difficult      | ..... hinders    |
| ⑤ accessible     | ..... stimulates |



## 빠른 정답

### Day 1

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ④  | 2    | ④  | 3    | ⑤  | 4    | ③  | 5    | ①  |
| 6    | ②  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 2

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ③  | 2    | ⑤  | 3    | ②  | 4    | ③  | 5    | ③  |
| 6    | ④  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 3

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ②  | 2    | ②  | 3    | ③  | 4    | ②  | 5    | ①  |
| 6    | ②  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 4

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ②  | 2    | ②  | 3    | ②  | 4    | ③  | 5    | ⑤  |
| 6    | ④  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 5

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ②  | 2    | ②  | 3    | ②  | 4    | ③  | 5    | ③  |
| 6    | ②  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 6

| 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 | 문항번호 | 정답 |
|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| 1    | ⑤  | 2    | ⑤  | 3    | ②  | 4    | ③  | 5    | ⑤  |
| 6    | ②  |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |

### Day 7

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ⑤   | 3    | ⑤   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ②   |
| 6    | ⑤   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 8

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ①   | 2    | ⑤   | 3    | ③   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ④   |

### Day 9

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ④   | 3    | ②   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ④   |
| 6    | ③   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 10

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ④   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ⑤   | 4    | ③   | 5    | ①   |

### Day 11

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ③   | 2    | ④   | 3    | ②   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ①   |
| 6    | ③   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 12

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ④   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ③   | 5    | ③   |
| 6    | ①   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 13

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ③   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ①   |

#### Day 14

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ①   | 3    | ③   | 4    | ③   | 5    | ③   |
| 6    | ①   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

#### Day 15

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ②   | 3    | ④   | 4    | ③   | 5    | ①   |

#### Day 16

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ③   | 2    | ①   | 3    | ②   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ②   |
| 6    | ④   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

#### Day 17

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ④   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ②   |
| 6    | ①   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

#### Day 18

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ①   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ②   |

#### Day 19

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ④   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ②   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ④   |

#### Day 20

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ①   | 3    | ④   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ①   |
| 6    | ①   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 21

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ①   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ④   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ⑤   |
| 6    | ④   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 22

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ②   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ①   | 5    | ①   |
| 6    | ②   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 23

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ①   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ④   | 5    | ①   |

### Day 24

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ⑤   | 4    | ③   | 5    | ⑤   |
| 6    | ①   |      |     |      |     |      |     |      |     |

### Day 25

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ⑤   | 2    | ②   | 3    | ①   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ④   |

### Day 26

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ①   | 2    | ①   | 3    | ④   | 4    | ⑤   | 5    | ②   |

### Day 27

| 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 | 문항번호 | 정 답 |
|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1    | ②   | 2    | ③   | 3    | ②   | 4    | ②   | 5    | ②   |