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티치미 생생 LIVE 특강

외국어영역

김찬휘의 EBS 수능외국어 변형독해

제 3 회

teachme

마음을 담은 교육 티치미

연결사 →빈칸완성

17. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A compelling reason for an international language is the frequency and gravity of misunderstandings owing to _____. The 1905 draft of a treaty between Russia and Japan, written in both French and English, treated the English *control* and French *contrôler* as synonyms, when in fact the English form means “to dominate or hold power” while the French means simply “to inspect.” The treaty nearly fell apart as a result. The Japanese involvement in World War II may have been inadvertently prolonged when the Domei news agency, the official government information service, rendered the word *mokusatsu* as “ignore” when the sense intended was that of “reserving a reply until we have had time to consider the matter more carefully.”

(The Mother Tongue, Bill Bryson)

- ① linguistic similarity
- ② confusion in spelling
- ③ the root of European languages
- ④ difficulties of translation
- ⑤ cultural differences

어휘 → 빈칸완성

18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since the 1970s and 1980s, zoos have strived to reproduce the natural habitats of their animals, replacing concrete floors and steel bars with grass, boulders, trees, and pools of water. These environments may simulate the wild, but the animals don't have to worry about finding food, shelter, or safety from predators; all the necessities of life seem to be provided for them. While this may not seem like such a bad deal at first glance, the animals experience numerous complications. The zebras live constantly under the sword of Damocles, smelling the lions in the nearby Great Cats exhibit every day and finding themselves unable to escape. There's no possibility of migrating or of hoarding food for the winter, which must seem to promise equally certain doom to a bird or bear. In fact, the animals have no way of even knowing whether the food that has magically appeared each day thus far will appear again tomorrow, and no power to provide for themselves. In short, zoo life is utterly incompatible with an animal's most deeply ingrained _____.

(The Art of Choosing, Sheena Iyengar)

- ① knowledge patterns
- ② eating habits
- ③ survival instincts
- ④ reproduction instincts
- ⑤ safety zone

요지 →빈칸완성

19. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Overall, tropical rain forests cover only about 6 percent of Earth's surface, but they harbor more than half of its animal life and about two-thirds of its flowering plants, and most of this life remains unknown to us because too few researchers spend time in them. Not incidentally, much of this could be quite valuable. At least 99 percent of flowering plants have never been tested for their medicinal properties. Because they can't flee from predators, plants have had to contrive elaborate chemical defences, and so are particularly rich in intriguing compounds. Even now, nearly a quarter of all prescribed medicines are derived from just forty plants, with another 16 per cent coming from animals or microbes, so there is a serious risk with every hectare of forest felled of losing medically vital possibilities. Using a method called combinatorial chemistry, chemists can generate forty thousand compounds at a time in labs, but these products are random and not uncommonly useless, whereas any natural molecule will have already passed what the *Economist* calls “_____”: over three and a half billion years of evolution.”

(A short history of nearly everything, Bill Bryson)

- ① natural nourishing system
- ② ultimate screening program
- ③ chemical synthetic process
- ④ biological equilibrium
- ⑤ genetic counselling program

문장삽입 →빈칸완성

20. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Strictly speaking, art is never naturalistic in the sense of being an exact copy of reality. The artist always differs from a photographer in giving values which nature does not supply, in stressing this or that part of his canvas, because either he individually or his school considers such emphasis essential. This is as true of the drama as it is of painting or sculpture. Shakespeare was more realistic than the French dramatists in making the rabble speak like common folk; but he, too, made Greeks and Romans converse in English and crowded a quite unusual series of events within the scope of an evening's entertainment. Realism, therefore, is a _____. We speak of a style as realistic when it recognizably pictures something real, but it is always a matter of tradition which part of reality the artist insists on showing and which he ignores.

(An introduction to cultural anthropology, Robert Harry Lowie)

- ① universal concept
- ② relative term
- ③ unreliable guide
- ④ naturalistic entity
- ⑤ arbitrary decision

문단순서 → 빈칸완성

21. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Gamblers also are able to read people's minds in a limited sense. When a person sees something pleasurable, the pupils of his eyes usually dilate. When he sees something undesirable (or performs a mathematical calculation), his pupils contract. Gamblers can read the emotions of their poker-faced opponents by looking for their eyes to dilate or contract. This is one reason that gamblers often wear colored visors over their eyes, to _____. One can also bounce a laser beam off a person's pupil and analyze where it is reflected, and thereby determine precisely where a person is looking. By analyzing the motion of the reflected dot of laser light, one can determine how a person scans a picture. By combining these two technologies, one can then determine a person's emotional reaction as he scans a picture, all without his permission.

(Physics of the Impossible, Kaku Michio)

- ① see opponents' face well
- ② read opponents' mind
- ③ look through the cards
- ④ shield their pupils
- ⑤ see the cards well

장문독해→빈칸완성

22. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Robert Ronstadt found that as these individuals moved forward in their new businesses, as though proceeding down a corridor, doors of opportunity opened to them that they would not have seen if they had not been in forward motion. It turned out that the graduates of his Entrepreneurship Program who had done nothing with what they had learned were still waiting for conditions to be just right before they began. They were unwilling to launch themselves down the corridor of uncertainty until they could somehow be assured that they would be successful— something that never happened. The future belongs to _____, not the security seekers. Life is perverse in the sense that the more you seek security, the less of it you have. But the more you seek opportunity, the more likely it is that you will achieve the security that you desire.

(Flight Plan: The Real Secret of Success, Brian Tracy)

- ① the fortune tellers
- ② the opportunists
- ③ the office seekers
- ④ the risk takers
- ⑤ the future predictors

무관한 문장 → 빈칸완성

23. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Western languages force _____ as opposed to context. English is a “subject-prominent” language. There must be a subject even in the sentence “It is raining.” Japanese, Chinese, and Korean, in contrast are “topic-prominent” languages. Sentences have a position, typically the first position, that should be filled by the current topic: “This place, skiing is good.” This fact places an alternative interpretation on our finding that, after viewing underwater scenes, Americans start with describing an object (“There was a big fish, maybe a trout, moving off to the left”), whereas Japanese start by establishing the context (“It looked like a pond”). While not obligatory from a grammatical standpoint, an idiomatic Japanese sentence starts with context and topic rather than jumping immediately to a subject as is frequently the case in English.

(The geography of thought, Richard E. Nisbett)

- ① a preoccupation with focal objects
- ② a separation from the natural world
- ③ a principle of non-contradiction
- ④ a concentration on verbs
- ⑤ a detailed description of the situation

어법 → 빈칸완성

24. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The story of the Yuks illustrates the need for caution when unleashing positive and powerful forces within the workplace. (It is possible to have too much of a good thing.) Sugar cane beetles were destroying the crops in Australia until scientists introduced a unique toad, nicknamed the “Yuk.” Balance in the ecosystem was to have been achieved when the yuks destroyed the beetles and allowed the vegetation to thrive. Instead, the yuks thrived. They had no natural enemies and in time became more of a threat to the environment than the original beetles were. The phenomenon has since come to be called the “yuk effect” and refers to _____.

(Fifty activities for promoting ethics within the organization, Marlene Caroselli)

- ① the ecological equilibrium
- ② the example of food chain
- ③ the downside of positive change
- ④ the restoration following the destruction
- ⑤ the persisting negative effects

요지 →빈칸완성

25. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Finally, some theories are considered so complete and encompassing that they have earned the designation *law of nature*. Scientists are reluctant to use the term law too freely, because this word is so definitive and therefore not well adapted to the fluid nature of scientific knowledge. It is comforting to realize that laws of nature can be constructed, but it is also exciting and perhaps a little scary that new observations could always question the validity of a *law of nature* and bring about a new view of the physical world. In conclusion, science relies on the ability of the human brain to organize knowledge, based on experimentation, into a coherent, logical, and self-consistent continuum able to analyze and predict the nature of observable phenomena. Science is thus _____. Predictably, some theories and even some laws will be proven incomplete, which will keep this human adventure alive and well.

(The origins of life and the universe, Paul F. Lurquin)

- ① hypothetical and theoretical
- ② self-critical and open-ended
- ③ arbitrary and subjective
- ④ unlimited and solidifying
- ⑤ unfinished and regressive