

영어 영역

- 총 15문항에 제한시간은 치킨시키신분입니다.(25분)
- 구성은 요지(1), 제목(2), 어법(1), 문맥상 어휘 (1), 빈칸(4), 무관(1), 순서(2), 삽입(2), 요약(1) 로 되어있습니다.
- 100점으로 시작하여 틀린 문항 점수를 공제하는 방식으로 채점하시길.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 고로, 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점이겠죠?
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하지 않아도 됩니다.

2017 정기연고전 오대빵 연대압승

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰거나, 수험번호와 답을 정확히 표시하지 않아도 됩니다. 답 체크만 정확하게!

※ 감독관의 안내가 없으니까 바로 표지를 넘기세요.

성명

수험번호 -

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Climate variability is inherently linked to the productive capacity of agricultural production systems worldwide. Although many traditional farming communities have been able to cope with climatic extremes throughout history, it is the pace of human-induced climate change and the increasing unpredictability of climatic conditions that seriously constrain their adaptive capacity, especially for the resource-poor farmers. Sudden shocks and extreme weather conditions, such as cyclones, floods, and droughts, are projected to increase in intensity and/or frequency and location with climate change—a trend that has been observed in recent decades. Compromised access to water, basic infrastructures, and other agricultural inputs exacerbate weak livelihood strategies of the rural poor, the majority of whom depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. Hence, without appropriate response mechanisms, climate change could severely impede the ability of developing countries to feed themselves.

*exacerbate 악화시키다

- ① 급격한 기후변화가 개발도상국의 식량문제를 심화시킨다.
- ② 전통적인 농업방식은 기후변화에 대처하는데 효과적이다.
- ③ 식량문제를 해결하기 위한 나라 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ④ 기후를 예측하기 위한 최신장비 개발이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 도시와 농촌의 빈부격차가 커지고 있다.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although there is no need for a special "code of pharmaceutical ethics," there are important basic differences between the pharmaceutical industry and almost all other industrial groups. The ethical challenge for the pharmaceutical industry is inescapable: drugs are not commodities like other consumer products. They are used because the people who need them, are sick or in pain, because they have disabling physical or mental disorders, or because they may be facing death. In the case of pharmaceutical products, "consumer sovereignty"—the freedom to choose or refuse a product—is limited. In the pharmaceutical industry, drug safety and risk/benefit assessments made by company specialists or managers have a crucial impact. If these specialists or managers make mistakes, they blunder not just for themselves and their company but also for the sick people who are at their mercy. Even when the company seeks to defend its actions because the industry is governed by comprehensive laws and regulations, it must be ever conscious of the special responsibility it holds because of its intimate involvement in public health.

*blunder 실수하다

- ① Illegal Sales of Prescription Drugs: New Crime
- ② The Hope of Mankind Rests on Pharmacy
- ③ Consumer Rights: Uncompromisable Value
- ④ Always Remember: Medicine is Beyond Commodity
- ⑤ How Does Public Health Influence the Economy?

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In an experiment that is as hard to believe as it is simple, Drs. Guang Yue and Kelly Cole showed that imagining one is using one's muscles actually strengthens them. The study looked at two groups, one that did physical exercise and one that imagined doing exercise. Both groups exercised a finger muscle, Monday through Friday, for four weeks. The physical group did trials of fifteen maximal contractions, with a twenty second rest between each. The mental group merely imagined doing fifteen maximal contractions, with a twenty-second rest between each. At the end of the study the subjects who had done physical exercise increased their muscular strength by 30 percent and those who only imagined doing the exercise increased their muscle strength by 22 percent. The explanation lies in the motor neurons of the brain that "program" movements. During these imaginary contractions, the neurons responsible for stringing together sequences of instructions for movements are activated and strengthened, resulting in increased strength when the muscles are contracted.

- ① Muscle Size: The Symbol of Strength
- ② The Key to Creativity: Brain Training
- ③ Develop Muscle Strength through Visualization
- ④ Imagination Is Better Than Reality
- ⑤ Strong People Have Strong Mind

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

When Gary Paulsen wrote his novel Hatchet, about a young boy who finds ① himself alone in the wilderness with only a hatchet when the person piloting the small plane he is in ② dying of a heart attack, he wanted the novel to be as realistic as possible. Therefore, whatever the hero, Brian, experiences in the novel, Mr. Paulsen also set out ③ to experience in real life. In doing this, he was remarkably successful, even creating fire using a hatchet and a stone. However, he experienced a great deal of frustration when he attempted to eat turtle eggs. The eggs so ④ nauseated him that he vomited, despite three brave attempts to eat them. Despite his lack of success in eating the turtle eggs, Mr. Paulsen decided to leave the egg-eating scene in his novel—he figured in his imagination ⑤ that Brian would be so hungry that he would be able to eat the eggs and not vomit.

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

While the practice of self-diagnosis online may have a positive outcome, such as locating a therapist who specializes in the disorder, it may also encourage “Cyberchondria,” a term ① coined by White and Horvitz. This condition occurs when symptoms are interpreted to be evidence of a disorder when in fact they are common symptoms that may not indicate a disorder at all. An ② analogy in physical medicine is the self-diagnosis of a brain tumor based on a headache. Although brain tumors are quite rare (approximately 0.2% in the population), 25% of sites that resulted from a search for “headache” gave brain tumor as a ③ potential cause. Such information is likely to provoke ④ vital alarm. In mental health, most people experience anxiety at times, but it is also a symptom of serious disorders. Without contextual information, for example a complete history, it is ⑤ unwise to form a diagnostic opinion based on limited information.

*cyberchondria 사이버 건강 염려증

[6~9] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

6. Habits form when the brain takes a shortcut and stops actively deliberating over what to do next. The brain quickly learns to codify behaviors that provide a solution to whatever situation it encounters. For example, nail biting is a common behavior that occurs with little or no conscious thought. Initially, the biter might start biting her fingernail for a reason — to remove an unsightly hangnail, for example. However, when the behavior occurs for no conscious purpose — simply as an automatic response to a cue — the habit is in _____. For many persistent nail-biters, the unconscious trigger is the unpleasant feeling of stress. The more the biter associates the act of nail biting with the temporary relief it provides, the harder it becomes to change the conditioned response.

*hangnail 손거스러미(손톱 주변에 살갓이 일어난 것)

- ① random
- ② demand
- ③ control
- ④ detail
- ⑤ helplessness

7. The concept of a rational action can be seen to be quite complex: it is a hybrid concept. A rational action is one that is not irrational. Any action that is not irrational counts as rational; that is, any action that does not have (is not believed to have) harmful consequences for you or those for whom you care is rational. So rationality does involve, if only indirectly, the egocentric character of an irrational action. However, the concept of a rational action also incorporates the concept of a reason, and reasons need not be egocentric. The fact (belief) that anyone will benefit from your actions is a reason. Reasons are not limited to facts (beliefs) about benefits to you or those for whom you care. Thus an action that has (is believed to have) harmful consequences for you can be rational if (you believe) there are _____, even if you do not care about them.

- ① high returns from others
- ② hidden benefits for you
- ③ larger demerits to others
- ④ other people who care you
- ⑤ compensating benefits for others

8. Our knowledge of truths, unlike our knowledge of things, has an opposite, namely error. So far as things are concerned, we may know them or not know them, but there is no positive state of mind which can be described as erroneous knowledge of things, so long, at any rate, as we _____ by acquaintance. Whatever we are acquainted with must be something; we may draw wrong inferences from our acquaintance, but the acquaintance itself cannot be deceptive. Thus there is no dualism as regards acquaintance. But as regards knowledge of truths, there is a dualism. We may believe what is false as well as what is true. We know that on very many subjects different people hold different and incompatible opinions: hence some beliefs must be erroneous. Since erroneous beliefs are often held just as strongly as true beliefs, it becomes a difficult question how they are to be distinguished from true beliefs.

- ① confine ourselves to knowledge
- ② are trapped in the fallacy of black-and-white thinking
- ③ differentiate between our friends and less friendly ones
- ④ are inclined to protect ourselves
- ⑤ pursue the absolute truth

9. In short, direction is both simultaneous and successive. At a given time, it requires that, from all the tendencies that are partially called out, those be selected which center energy upon the point of need. Successively, it requires that each act be balanced with those which precede and come after, so that order of activity is achieved. Focusing and ordering are thus the two aspects of direction, one spatial, the other temporal. The first insures hitting the mark; the second keeps the balance required for further action. Obviously, it is not possible to separate them in practice as we have distinguished them in idea. Activity must be centered at a given time in such a way as _____. The problem of the immediate response is complicated by one's having to be on the lookout for future occurrences.

- ① to show superiority over any other
- ② to concentrate on the target
- ③ to accord with long term goal
- ④ to follow the direction of a coach
- ⑤ to prepare for what comes next

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

The variety of the earth's life forms is apparent not only from the study of anatomical and behavioral similarities and differences among organisms but also from the study of similarities and differences among their molecules. ① The most complex molecules built up in living organisms are chains of smaller molecules. ② The various kinds of small molecules are much the same in all life forms, but the specific sequences of components that make up the very complex molecules are characteristic of a given species. ③ For example, DNA molecules are long chains linking just four kinds of smaller molecules, whose precise sequence encodes genetic information. ④ The closeness or remoteness of the relationship between organisms can be inferred from the extent to which their DNA sequences are similar. ⑤ It is more reliable taxonomic technique that classifies organisms into categories based on similarities in appearance. The relatedness of organisms inferred from similarity in their molecular structure closely matches the classification based on anatomical similarities.

[11~12] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

11.

Some individuals may perceive applied science as “useful” and basic science as “useless.”

(A) Many scientists think that a basic understanding of science is necessary before an application is developed; therefore, applied science relies on the results generated through basic science. Other scientists think that it is time to move on from basic science and instead to find solutions to actual problems.

(B) A question these people might pose to a scientist supporting knowledge acquisition would be, “What for?” A careful look at the history of science, however, reveals that basic knowledge has resulted in many remarkable applications of great value.

(C) Both approaches are valid. It is true that there are problems that demand immediate attention; however, few solutions would be found without the help of the wide knowledge foundation generated through basic science.

*pose (질문을) 제기하다

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

12.

Throughout biological evolution, all organisms that have survived for a reasonable period of time have been seeking to improve their intake of matter and energy, or at least not let it deteriorate.

(A) It may therefore be the case that over the course of time, most, if not all, species were selected to harvest a little more matter and energy than what they actually needed, but not too much. If so, this makes one wonder whether humans are similarly hardwired.

(B) Such an attitude is helpful for surviving the hard times when food is scarce. It may well be that as a result of the process of non-random elimination, this attitude has to some extent become hardwired in the genes.

(C) Yet if a species harvested far too much matter and energy, it depleted its surrounding environment. This may have undermined its own existence, which may have led to its extinction.

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

[13 ~ 14] 글의 흐름으로 보아 다음 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

13.

Although it may seem that the other birds are being manipulated, they benefit too.

The drongos use their mimicry abilities to engage in “false alarm calling.” ① The false alarm calls startle other species into dropping prey, which the crafty drongo then snatches up. ② Drongos can mimic the sounds of eagles and hawks (aerial predators), magpies and monkeys (potential nest predators), and the alarm calls of at least two bird and one squirrel species. ③ And they imitate the different mobbing calls other birds use for terrestrial predators (e.g., snake, mongoose) versus aerial enemies. ④ The drongos serve as “guards,” giving reliable alarm signals when they detect potential predators. ⑤ Thus, while other birds in the vicinity may occasionally lose an insect to a drongo, the loss is compensated by an enhanced security system.

* drongo 바람까마귀

** vicinity 인근, 부근

14.

The analogy of how many organizations approach defensive security is they decide what vulnerabilities to fix independent of how the offense is actually breaking into systems.

Regardless of the profession you are in, you cannot be very good at the defense if you do not understand the offense. ① Organizations are being compromised because they do not understand how the offense operates and in many cases are not fixing the right problems. ② If you look at a football team, the best defensive linemen are the ones who study and know how the offense calls plays. ③ Sometimes when you are watching a football game and the defense makes a really good play, the announcer will say that the defense knew exactly what the play was that the offense was going to make. ④ The defense cannot create their game plan in a vacuum, they must use the details from the offense to make sure they are building an effective plan that works. ⑤ If you want to be effective at the defense you need to understand how the offense operates and protect against those threats.

15. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하려고 한다.
빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the course of time, humans have constructed unprecedented amounts of complexity, ranging from very simple tools to large computerized factories. In this sense, humans are not entirely unique. A great many animals also create forms of constructed complexity. Birds build nests, for instance, while beavers make dams, rabbits dig holes, bees construct hives, ants build nests and spiders weave webs. This type of behavior is known in biology as ‘niche construction.’ Those species that engage in niche construction subsequently become adapted to those circumstances, especially if these conditions continue to exist over many generations. A major difference between the ways in which humans and other animals construct complexity is that animals only very rarely, if at all, use elaborate tools for making things. Humans learned to make and use tools thanks to the fact that their upright stride freed their hands which, in its turn, made possible an unprecedented coordination between their stereoscopic eyes, evolving brains and ever more dexterous hands.



Although both humans and other animals have evolved to construct complexity for environmental (A) _____, the former is more likely to be (B) _____ with tools owing to their standing upright trait.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① exploitation | equipped |
| ② exploitation | dissatisfied |
| ③ adoption | freed |
| ④ adaptaion | equipped |
| ⑤ adaptaion | dissatisfied |

Team 유정우 2018 수능영어 대비 Final - Half Test [정답 및 해설]

1	①	2	④	3	③	4	②	5	④
6	③	7	⑤	8	①	9	⑤	10	⑤
11	②	12	④	13	④	14	④	15	④

1. 기후변화를 소재로 한 지문으로 전통적인 농업방식을 유지하고 있는 개발도상국의 경우 그 영향(식량문제 악화)을 더 크게 받는다는 내용임.

2. 제약회사에서 만드는 약은 단순히 상품을 넘어서 대중들의 건강상태와 아주 밀접한 연관을 맺고 있음. 일반적인 상품들과 달리 소비자들에게 제품을 선택할 자유가 거의 없으며 때문에 제약 전문가들의 특별한 책임감이 더욱 요구된다는 내용.

3. 실제 운동을 통해 근육을 키우는 것과 마찬가지로 상상을 통해 운동을 하면 근육이 강화된다는 내용.

4. ebs 수능특강 19강 4번

1번 선지는 관계사절의 주체가 a young boy 이므로 him이 아닌 himself가 맞다.

2번 선지는 when절의 주어는 the person이고 piloting the small plan (which)(he is in)은 the person을 꾸며주는 분사구문이므로 뒤에 동사 dies가 나와야 한다.

3번 선지는 set out이 ~을 시작하다 라는 뜻으로 뒤에 to부정사를 쓸 수 있다.

4번 선지는 그에게 역겨움을 준 것이 the eggs 이므로 수동태가 아닌 능동태 nauseated가 맞다.

5번 선지에서 figured 뒤의 in his imagination은 부사구이므로 뒤에 that절이 나온다.

5. 수완 실전2회 38번

두통이 뇌종양의 잠재적 원인이라는 검색결과 때문에 사람들이 불필요한 건강 염려증을 갖게 되므로 4번 선지는 vital이 아닌 unnecessary로 고쳐야 한다.

6. 영독 T3 22번

습관이 형성되는 과정에 대한 지문. 특정한 이유나 목적 없이도 행동이 나타나면 그 행동은 뇌 안에서 암호화되어 무의식적으로도 발현된다는 것으로 이 때 이 습관은 통제 상태에 있다고 볼 수 있다.

7. 수특 T1 19번

당신에게 해가 될지라도 해당 행동이 이성적일 수 있는 이유는 그 행동이 타인에게 이득이 될 경우이다. 소방관들이 아무런 관계없는 민간인을 구하고 부상을 입었다고 해서 그 소방관들을 비이성적이라고 비난할 사람은 아무도 없다.

8. 진실에 대한 지식은 참 혹은 거짓의 이분법으로 나뉘지만 사물에 대한 지식은 acquaintance의 존재 때문에 이분법으로 나뉘지 않는다. 즉, 참도 거짓도 아닌 something이며 설령 잘못된 추론이 나올지라도 그것은 acquaintance자체가 거짓인 것은 아니다.

9. direction의 두 가지 특징에 대한 것으로 동시성과 연속성에 대한 내용이다. 이는 focusing과 ordering으로 대응되며 Activity가 주어진 시간 동안에 must be centered(동시성, focusing)과 to prepare for what comes next(연속성, ordering)을 갖춰야 한다는 말이 빈칸으로 적합하다.

10. 글 전체적으로 분자구조의 유사성으로 분류하는 것에 대한 내용이지만 5번 선지는 내부(분자구조)가 아닌 외부(외형)로 분류하는 것을 옹호하는 내용이다. 따라서 5번이 무관한 문장이다.

11. 수완 실전1회 23번

응용과학과 기초과학에 대한 내용이다. 기초과학도 응용과학만큼 중요하다는 것이 이 글의 핵심이다.

12. 진화의 과정 동안에 유기체들이 최적의 양만큼만 물질과 에너지를 섭취하게끔 변화해왔다는 내용이다. 지나치게 많이 섭취하면 해당 종의 멸종을 야기할 수도 있기 때문인데 글의 마지막 부분에 과연 이런 것이 인간에게도 내재화 되어있는지 의문을 제기하고 있다.

13. 수완 실전2회 32번

걸로 보기에 는 타 생물의 먹이를 빼앗아 생활하는 기생하는 삶을 사는 바람까마귀가 포식자들을 발견하면 경보음으로 알려줘 서로 공생하는 삶을 산다는 내용이다. 제시문의 앞부분은 다른 새들이 조작 당하는 내용(먹이를 빼앗기는 내용)이, 제시문의 뒷부분은 그들이 이익을 얻는다는 내용이 나와야 하므로 4번 자리가 가장 적절하다.

14. 공격에 대해 잘 알고 있어야 방어를 할 수 있다는 내용으로 제시문이 the analogy라는 말로 시작하므로 공격과 방어를 미식축구의 내용으로 설명한 문장 바로 뒤인 4번이 정답으로 가장 적절하다.

15. 인간과 동물 모두 복잡한 건축이 가능하지만 도구를 사용하는 빈도는 인간이 월등히 높다는 내용이다. 인간은 타 생물들과 달리 직립보행을 하기 때문에 눈과 손이 자유롭게 도구를 사용하기에 유리하다.