

영어 영역

- 총 16문항에 제한시간은 치킨기다리는분입니다.(28분)
- 구성은 주장(1), 요지(1), 주제(1) 제목(1), 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.

연세대학교 18학번 신입생을 환영합니다

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

※ 감독관의 안내가 없으니까 바로 표지를 넘기세요.

성명

수험번호 -

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each time you think about doing something but don't do it, you devote time and energy to the task without truly accomplishing anything. For instance, if a chair in your bedroom is piled with garments that need cleaning or mending, every time you see it you say to yourself, "I really should get those clothes taken care of." You carry this nagging thought with you, and it consumes some of your mental energy. The same applies to the broken appliance in the kitchen and the stack of unopened mail on the hall table. The solution to ending this waste of mental energy is simple; do the jobs that are nagging at you. If it isn't practical to complete a task immediately, then schedule it on your calendar as you would any other appointment. For repetitive tasks, schedule a block of time every day, week, or month.

- ① 집안일은 역할을 분담하여 공평하게 해야 한다.
- ② 일상에서의 스트레스를 바로 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 시간과 노력을 헛되이 소모해서는 안 된다.
- ④ 신경 쓰이는 일은 미루지 말고 처리해야 한다.
- ⑤ 계획은 일간, 주간, 월간으로 나뉘야 한다.

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

We cannot say that gravity did not exist until Newton came along and observed and named it. Gravity existed long before Newton and continues to exist long after. We may come up with all sorts of theories to explain what it is and what it does, but none of these explanations changes the fact of gravity in any way. Similarly, the law of absolute right is not dependent on any person's particular view because it exists as a reality the same way that gravity does. If you stand facing the sun but find that you cannot see the sun because something is in the way, it does not mean that the sun is not there. Maybe a building is in the way of the sun and it might in time appear that there is no such thing as the sun.

- ① 중력에 대한 다양한 이론들이 존재한다.
- ② 과학자의 관점이 진실을 왜곡할 수 있다.
- ③ 진실은 사람의 관점과 별개로 존재한다.
- ④ 절대적인 진실은 존재하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 자연현상을 설명하기 위해서는 과학적 증거가 필요하다.

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?[3점]

As soon as biological information emerged, the possibility for biological disinformation opened up also. Today, we witness at least two types, both of which are related to matter and energy use. The first form consists of biological species that are using the cellular metabolism of other species for their own propagation. This is what viruses do. They inject their own genetic information into host cells. This foreign information uses the cellular metabolism for creating new copies of itself, thereby exhausting the cell's capacity to keep its own complexity going. The second option consists of trying to avoid the fate of becoming someone else's matter and energy source by changing one's outward appearance. Organisms either mimic the shape and colors of organisms that their predators do not particularly like or adopt camouflage tactics.

*disinformation 그릇된 정보

- ① universality of using biological disinformation
- ② negative consequence of spreading virus
- ③ surviving strategies of organisms with deceptive skill
- ④ the distinctive roles between predators and preys
- ⑤ difficulties of surviving in rapidly changing nature

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

News values are neither natural nor neutral. There is no intrinsic reason why David Beckham's sore foot should be any more salient in news terms than your sore head. There is no intrinsic reason why 10 deaths in a fire in one's own country should take precedence over 100 deaths in a famine further afield. For all their apparent commonality-orientation, news values are, in fact, professionally and socially/culturally derived and framed. They are constructions. Furthermore, they operate at every level within the news production process, not simply at the point of selection of an event but also in the shaping of the text through which that event will be portrayed. If news values are, essentially, constructions, the news stories flowing from the operation of these news values are also constructions. The media do not simply mirror reality. All news journalism, whether television or tabloid, involves the process of, quite literally, 'making' news.

- ① Reconfigured Reality from the News Makers
- ② News Is Full of False Information!
- ③ Making News: Harder Than as You Might Expect
- ④ How to Attract Audiences into News Watching
- ⑤ People No Longer Believe in News Blindly

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

The worst drought since record keeping began about a century ago began in 2005, ① brought many problems to the Amazon basin. In western Brazil, there were three times as many fires in September 2005 as during September 2004. In some areas water levels have dropped so low that some communities ② that depend on streams for transportation are completely isolated. Crops rot because they cannot be transported to market, and children cannot get to school. Fish die in the swallow water, forcing people to depend on government food packages. Streams do not flow enough to remove human waste, and the backup of sewage raises fears of an outbreak of cholera and other ③ waterborne illnesses. Stagnant pools allow mosquitoes to breed, which ④ has the potential to increase the number of cases of malaria. The Amazon drought ⑤ was blamed on high ocean temperatures in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, which are likely the result of global warming.

*basin (큰 강의) 유역 **stagnant 고여 있는

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

Digital media's discrete (rather than analog) nature lends it the ability to deal with chunks of data, which can be stored separately but linked to one another in (A) [meaningful / arbitrary] ways. It is possible, therefore, to connect a text to a specific building, and a found texture to one appearing in a painting. It is possible to connect existing buildings to similar remains elsewhere and fill in (B) [inventive / missing] details. This ability is known as data management—the process for which computer technology has practically been invented. But the relative ease of making such connections can lead to less thorough examination when making them. For example, when physical books are shelved in a library, much thought must go into determining their logical proximities. But when the books are virtual and the “shelving” is digital, a search engine will easily retrieve correlated materials, as well as (C) [nonsensical / required] associations.

* found texture 주변 사물의 질감 ** proximity 근접성, 가까움

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① arbitrary | inventive | required |
| ② arbitrary | missing | nonsensical |
| ③ meaningful | inventive | nonsensical |
| ④ meaningful | inventive | required |
| ⑤ meaningful | missing | nonsensical |

[7-10] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

7. Successful learning depends on numerous factors. The learner's store of knowledge and experience certainly contributes, as does the learner's attitude toward reading. Many people may share the same experience, read the same book, or hear the same lecture, but thinking and learning differ from individual to individual because of what each person brings to the experience. Individuals relate to a common body of knowledge in different ways because of what they already know — or don't know. Converting to the metric system, for example, will probably be difficult for learners who were taught measurements in inches, feet, and miles. Similarly, understanding conflicts in another nation can be difficult when learners do not know the climate, geography, and history of that nation. If learners cannot find _____ in a subject, they are likely to ignore it. Thus, teachers must become aware of their students' previous knowledge of and experiences with a particular concept in content subjects.[3점]

- ① sequence
- ② relevance
- ③ interest
- ④ objective
- ⑤ variability

8. Sleep, rather than rest, and when the term 'unconsciousness' can be used, is certainly to be found in insects. For example, at night the bee sleeps for about 6 – 8 hours, when it will often have 'droopy' antennae, and be fairly unresponsive to other bees bumping into it. Although most insects have very good eyes, there are no eyelids, and so we cannot tell from their eyes whether they are asleep. However, as antennae are just as important as eyes, and probably more so, droopy antennae certainly indicate that the animal is not in contact with reality and is not just resting. Bees, as well as flies, can easily be sleep deprived by keeping them in continuously moving jars, so that the insects have to fly about all the time. When the jar stops moving they settle down and are even less responsive than normal to further, gentle shaking of the jar. It is as if their sleep has become deeper _____.[3점]

*droopy 축 늘어진

- ① for adjusting external stimulus
- ② in pursuit of relaxation
- ③ in the sign of surrender
- ④ in compensation for its loss
- ⑤ at the expense of a rest

9. When inputs sell for prices equal to the returns they generate, economists say that the market is efficient. We can view the returns-to-inputs ratio in many different ways. For example, in a competitive labor market, a worker who generates \$7 an hour for the labor he provides to the employer generally earns \$7 an hour. Why? Because, if the employer pays him less (say \$5 an hour), an alternate employer will hire him away, because he knows that input is more valuable than \$5. Paying the worker more than the value he produces would be inefficient as well. An employer who pays the same worker \$10 an hour will not be returning enough on the output produced by the worker to _____ . Therefore, in a competitive market for inputs, we expect the price of all inputs to be equal to the amount of revenue they generate.[3점]

- ① get the work done as usual
- ② cover the cost of his employment
- ③ replace him with more skillful worker
- ④ manage other workers efficiently
- ⑤ make the same result as his coworkers

10. Given the inescapable competition for materials in the world of living things, the task facing any organism can be considered to be one version or another of the childhood game of hide-and-seek. You seek what you need, and hide from those who need what you have. The earliest replicators, the macromolecules, had their needs and developed simple—relatively simple!—means of achieving them. Their seeking was just so much random walking, with a suitably configured grabber at the business end. When they bumped into the right things, they grabbed them. These seekers had no plan, no "search image," no representation of the items they sought for beyond the configuration of the grabbers. It was lock-and-key, and nothing more. Hence the macromolecule did not know it was seeking, and did not need to know. The "need to know" principle is most famous in its application in the world of espionage, actual and fictional: No agent should be given any more information than he _____ .[3점]

* replicator 복제자 * * espionage 간첩

- ① can find out by himself
- ② surely distributes to the public without permission
- ③ can make use of for his own purpose
- ④ eventually betrays to the enemy
- ⑤ absolutely needs to know to perform his part

11. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Several studies have investigated the cognition and perception of vocal lyrics in songs. Serafine and her colleagues studied the effect of lyrics on participants' memory for songs. Results showed that melody recognition was near chance unless the melody's original words (i.e., words that were presented with the music during encoding) were present. ① This suggested that music and speech were combined into a single coherent object when encoded in the same stream. ② While encoding the music, each individual parts proceeds in chronological order. ③ More recently, Weiss and his colleagues examined the effect of tone (including voice) on memory and preference for music. ④ Results showed that melodies with the voice were better recognized than all other instrumental melodies. ⑤ The authors suggest that the biological significance of the human voice provides a greater depth of processing and enhanced memory.

[12-13] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

12.

We should not forget that the integrated body possesses a wholeness; if you analyze it, it can be reduced to cells and atoms and electrons but the phenomena that these atoms or electrons express themselves cannot simulate what the integrated body expresses.

(A) One is the world of matter or cells which constitute living things or the life of living things, but they are on a lower level and in a different world from the other world of living things which is a combination of them.

(B) Physics and chemistry, which deal with matter, developed earlier and independently of biology. At present, cellular research is still included in biology, but in the future we may imagine that cytology will develop into a distinct interdisciplinary field that deals with an area somewhere between living things and matter.

(C) For example, it is nonsense to explain why birds fly and fish swim in terms of cells which cannot fly or swim. In this way we can understand what living things or the life of living things means and that there are differences between the two worlds.[3점]

*cytology 세포학 **interdisciplinary 종합 학문적인

① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

13.

In general, the photographer has to see the distractions and figure out how to eliminate or subdue them to the point of insignificance.

(A) You're not just recording the scene. You're now elevating the seeing of the scene to the same level of creative importance as that of your subsequent processing of the exposure.

(B) Sometimes it's as simple as moving the location of the camera so that the relationship between the forms of near and distant objects is better revealed—perhaps moving the camera just a few inches—and sometimes this has to be done instantly before conditions change.

(C) This requires skills of quickness in seeing and responding that are quite different from anything required of a painter. Most important, you're thinking about the final image while standing behind the camera, and making sensible decisions based on your vision of the final image.

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

[14-15] 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

14.

Once they discover that only the most capable students are always called on, they simply retire from the review session.

To be certain that the children have the material they learned yesterday under control and ready to take its place with what they are to learn today, you will need to devote some time to review at the beginning of each class meeting. ① Your technique in conducting this review will determine whether or not each child is to participate actively in it. ② A particularly poor technique, one that you will want to avoid, is to call on a good student to summarise yesterday's work. ③ Certainly this saves time, but it accomplishes even less than if you were to give the summary yourself. ④ As soon as you have announced which child is to recite, the review ceases to be a problem for the other children. ⑤ As a result, only the students who have already proved their ability actually profit from the reviews.[3점]

15.

That is why the individuals of one single people understand one another better than the members of different peoples do, even when they are using the same language.

Words are acoustic signs for concepts; concepts, however, are more or less precise figurative signs for frequently recurring and simultaneous sensations, for groups of sensations. ① Using the same words is not enough to ensure mutual understanding: we must also use the same words for the same category of inner experience. ② Ultimately, we must have the same experiences in common. ③ To put it better, when people have lived for a long time under similar conditions, then something comes into being as a result, something that 'goes without saying', a people. ④ In all their souls a similar number of often-recurring experiences has prevailed over others less frequent. ⑤ Because of these experiences, they understand one another quickly, and they are connected, closely and ever more closely.

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

According to Ramachandran, pain, like the body image, is created by the brain and projected onto the body. This assertion is contrary to common sense and the traditional neurological view of pain that says that when we are hurt, our pain receptors send a one-way signal to the brain's pain center and that the intensity of pain perceived is proportional to the seriousness of the injury. We assume that pain always files an accurate damage report. This traditional view dates back to the philosopher Descartes, who saw the brain as a passive recipient of pain. But that view was overturned in 1965, when neuroscientists Ronald Melzack and Patrick Wall wrote the most important article in the history of pain. Wall and Melzack's theory asserted that the pain system is spread throughout the brain and spinal cord, and far from being a passive recipient of pain, the brain always controls the pain signals we feel.

*spinal cord 척수

↓

Compared to the traditional view, which assumed that the brain passively (A) _____ the pain, it turned out that it is actually (B) _____ controller of the pain signals.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① received | unnecessary |
| ② manipulated | active |
| ③ reduced | arbitrary |
| ④ manipulated | unnecessary |
| ⑤ received | active |

[정답 및 해설]

1	④	2	③	3	③	4	①	5	①
6	⑤	7	②	8	④	9	②	10	⑤
11	②	12	④	13	③	14	⑤	15	③
16	⑤								

1번 주장 정답: 4

어떤 일을 해야겠다고 생각만 하고 그 일을 하지 않는다면 시간과 에너지를 낭비하는 것이라는 내용이다. 주장으로 가장 적절한 선지는 4번이다.

2번 요지 정답: 3

뉴턴이 중력에 대해 증명하기 전까지 우리는 중력에 대해 말할 수 없었지만 중력은 존재했음이 분명하다. 중력에 대한 여러 설명들이 존재할 지라도 이는 중력의 존재여부에 변화를 주지 못하며, 절대적으로 참인 것은 사람들의 관점과 별개로 존재한다는 결론이 나온다. 건물이 태양을 가려 우리가 태양을 눈으로 볼 수 없다고 해서 태양이 존재하지 않는다고는 말할 수 없는 것처럼 말이다.

3번 주제 정답: 3

그릇된 정보를 사용하여 생존해나가는 종들에 대한 내용이다. 바이러스는 숙주에 잠입하여 숙주의 유전정보가 아닌 바이러스의 유전정보를 복제하도록 숙주를 속인다. 먹잇감이 될 운명이었던 생물들이 외형적 특성을 바꿔 포식자들을 속이는 것도 그들의 생존 전략의 일종이라고 할 수 있다.

4번 제목 정답: 1

뉴스가 겉으로는 대중성을 표방하고 있어도 실제로는 여러 사회 및 이 직업단들의 관점이 반영되어 인위적으로 만들어지고 있다는 내용이다.

5번 어법 정답: 1

영어독해연습 11강 4번 변형문제

1번 선지: since 절(since-a century ago)을 묶어보면 주어 The worst drought의 동사 began이 이미 있기 때문에 동사 brought가 아닌 분사구문으로 bringing을 써야 한다.

2번 선지: 선행사 some communities를 받은 주격 관계대명사 that이다.

3번 선지: illnesses를 꾸며주는 형용사 waterborne(수인성의)다.

4번 선지: 앞에 있는 관계대명사 which가 앞 문장 전체(어떤 현상이나 사실)를 받으므로 단수취급하여 동사 has를 써야 한다.

5번 선지: 아마존 가뭄이 주변 해안의 높은 온도 때문이라는 뜻이므로 수동태 was blamed를 쓰는 것이 맞다.

6번 어휘 정답: 5

수능특강 영어 T3 17번 변형문제

A: 데이터 덩어리들이 개별적으로 분리되지만 서로 의미 있는 방식으로 연결 된다는 내용이다. arbitrary는 임의로, 제멋대로 라는 뜻으로 separately 뒤 역접의 but이 있기 때문에 부적절하다.

B: 현존 건물들을 비슷한 유적들과 연결하여 사라진 부분들을 채우는 게 가능하다는 내용이다. inventive는 독창적인 이라는 뜻으로, 무너진 유적들을 복원하는 것과 거리가 멀다.

C: 물리적 형태를 가지고 있는 책들이 논리적 근접성을 가지고 있는 것과 달리 디지털 상의 검색 엔진은 관계있는 것들 뿐 만 아니라 부적절한 연결까지 검색한다는 내용이다. required는 필요한 이라는 뜻으로, 디지털 상의 연결의 단점을 이야기하는 문장에 쓰기엔 부적절하다.

7번 빈칸 정답: 2

수능특강 영어 T1 7번 변형문제

성공적인 학습이 이루어지기 위한 요인 중 관련성에 대한 것으로, 교사가 교과과목들을 가르칠 때 학생들의 이진지식과 경험의 수준을 잘 알고 있어야한다는 내용이다. 빈칸에 들어갈 말의 근거로 Individuals

relate to a common body of knowledge in different ways가 결정적이며 뒤에 이어지는 예시들(단위 변환, 다른 나라의 갈등 이해)을 통해 교과에서 관련성을 찾을 수 없으면 학생들이 해당 교과를 무시할 가능성이 높다는 것을 알 수 있다.

8번 빈칸 정답: 4

영어독해연습 10강 4번 변형문제

움직이는 통 속에 있는 벌들은 자꾸 잠자는 것을 방해받아 이전보다 외부 자극(흔들기)에 덜 민감하게 반응하게 되고, 잠의 손실에 대한 보상작용으로 잠이 깊어지게 된다는 내용이다.

9번 빈칸 정답: 2

투입량과 산출량이 같을 때 시장이 효율적으로 운영된다는 내용이다. 시간 당 7달러의 산출물을 만들어내는 노동자에게 시간 당 10달러의 돈을 준다면 그의 고용비용(10달러)에 비해 산출량(7달러)이 더 적게 된다. 그러면 고용주는 투입 대비 결과를 효율적으로 돌려받지 못하게 된다는 내용이 빈칸으로 적절하다.

10번 빈칸 정답: 5

경쟁 속에서 살고 있는 대부분의 유기체들은 숨바꼭질처럼 쫓고 쫓기는 삶을 산다. 초기 복제자들은 마치 자물쇠와 열쇠가 자연스럽게 결합하듯이 자기에게 필요한 대상을 쫓아 결합을 했다. 이러한 일들은 복제자들이 그 이유를 알 수 없고, 알 필요도 없이 이루어지는데 이러한 원칙은 간첩의 세계와 마찬가지로 적용된다. 간첩은 자기가 하는 일을 수행하기 위해 꼭 필요한 정보만 알면 되고, 그 이상을 알 수도 없고, 알 필요도 없기 때문이다. 복제자들이 하는 일들도 이와 마찬가지로이다.

11번 무관한 문장 정답: 2

영어독해연습 9강 3번 변형문제

노래에 가사가 있을 때 인지하는 게 더 쉽다는 내용으로 2번 선지는 음악을 녹음하는 것에만 초점을 두고 있으므로 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장이다.

12번 글의 순서 정답: 4

영어독해연습 9강 11번 변형문제

통합된 형태의 신체가 총체성을 가지고 있으며 이는 물질과 세포가 주를 이루는 미시세계와 다르다는 내용이다. 제시문은 부분이 총체성을 구현할 수 없다는 내용이므로 가장 먼저 이어질 내용은 C다. C의 마지막 부분에 두 가지 세계들에 대해 언급하고 있으므로 그 다음은 미시세계와 거시세계에 대한 내용인 A로 이어지는 것이 적절하다. 미시세계에 주로 초점을 맞춰왔던 물리학과 화학은 생물학과 별개로 발달해왔지만 미래에는 생명체(거시)와 부분(미시)의 중간 지점 어딘가를 다루는 종합 학문적인 세포학이 발달하게 될 것이라는 내용의 B로 글이 마무리되고 있다.

13번 글의 순서 정답: 3

사진작가는 단순히 장면을 기록하는 것이 아닌 창의적인 영역까지 끌어 올린다는 내용이다. 제시문은 사진작가가 (사진을 찍는데) 불필요한 요소들을 제거해야한다는 내용으로 시작한다. 이 뒤에 바로 이어질 내용은 (그렇게 하기 위해서) 카메라의 위치를 움직인다는 내용의 B가 적절하다. 주어진 조건들이 바뀌지 전에 신속하게 하는 것이 요구되며 이보다 더 중요한 사진의 최종적인 장면을 생각하고 현명한 결정을 내리다는 내용의 C가 그 다음 이어질 내용이다. 사진작가는 그러한 장면을 창의적인 수준까지 올린다는 내용의 A로 글이 마무리 되고 있다.

14번 문장 삽입 정답: 5

수능완성 T3 32번 변형문제

수업의 도입으로 아이들에게 복습을 시킬 때 우수학생을 불러 이전 수업을 요약하게 하거나 교사 스스로 요약을 해주는 것이 바람직하지 않

다는 내용이다. 주어진 문장은 유능한 학생들만 불리면 다른 평범한 학생들이 복습에 참여하지 않는다는 내용이므로 주어진 문장 이전에는 교사가 특정 학생을 부른다는 내용이, 이후에는 그 결과가 나와야 한다.

15번 문장 삽입 정답: 3

동일한 경험을 가진 집단 구성원들이 동일한 개념으로 용어를 사용할 때 이해가 빨라진다는 내용이다. 주어진 문장은 같은 언어를 사용하는 다른 민족 구성원들이 서로를 이해하는 것보다 단일 민족이 서로를 더 잘 이해한다는 내용이므로 주어진 문장 이 전에는 그 이유(원인)가 나와야 한다.

16번 요약하기 정답: 5

수능완성 T4 30번 변형문제

뇌가 고통의 수혜자로 생각되었던 예전 관점과 달리 오늘날은 뇌가 능동적으로 고통신호를 통제한다는 관점을 믿는다는 내용이다. 요약문의 (A)에 들어갈 말은 고통을 받아들인다는 동사 receive(d)가, (B)에는 능동적 통제자라는 active가 적절하다.