1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Many marine mammals are quite large. When an ocean-dwelling species evolves toward a bigger size, it gains several advantages. ① First, it takes less energy and effort to support a large body in the ocean than on land, because the pressure of the water helps to support the body. ② A blue whale could never live on land, even if it had legs — its massive body would require a skeleton so big that it would collapse under its own weight. ③ Second, larger animals have less surface area (skin), compared to their overall volume (body mass), than smaller animals. ④ Because this low surface area is detrimental to mammalian growth. ⑤ A big sea-dwelling creature finds it easier to conserve warmth inside its body, while a small creature loses more heat into the water through its skin.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Our addiction to criticizing others is a huge block to effectively giving feedback. When we criticize, even if we choose our words with care, we are likely to assign others to a specific, potentially harmful, status. We are likely to assign others, for instance, to the status of being “wrong.” No one likes to be labeled “wrong.” Most people get defensive when they are labeled, even when sure they are not “wrong.” And what’s more important, _________________. Unless you are trying not to be understood, then, criticism is not an effective communication strategy. And it doesn’t help to call it “constructive” either. Saying something like, “I’m telling you this for your own development, your design is all wrong” isn’t going to produce positive results. Criticism is criticism. It blocks understanding.

① passive people reject favors
② defensive people block messages
③ negative people avoid realities
④ critical people do harm to others.
⑤ positive people hear advice.
4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

That is, the data must be put in a form that the computer can read.

Maps are made from data. These data may be positional, involving the latitude and longitude of a place, an address, a road, or a border. (①) Some maps use statistical data to show such things as population; others use qualitative data such as locations of grasslands or deserts. (②) Errors can enter when data are collected. (③) Maps made by geographic information systems (GIS), maps on the Internet, and GPS units must be digitized. (④) Some of this digitizing is done by humans plotting and entering the information, and thus, there is the potential for human error. (⑤) On historic maps and even some modern maps there might be a lack of data, gaps in the data, and even erroneous data.

*plot (지도에) 표시하다
It has long been the responsibility of the marketers of cities and towns to promote them as possible travel destinations by developing a brand image. First the marketers’ responsibility was to assess the city for possible places and also people of interest. These places and people were then photographed and information writing about their history and stories, which was then communicated, first using print and now digitally. This branded image was both developed and then controlled by marketers. The ease of taking and posting photographs along with visitors posting and sharing travel stories has changed the branding process by taking control away from the marketing department. For example, visitors posting travel images online has meant that the city is no longer in control of what sites are defined as worth visiting. Those charged with increasing tourism must still develop a promotional strategy, but it will be based on encouraging visitors to co-brand along with the professionals.

The pedagogical tradition of requiring students to raise their hands in class has the obvious instrumental purposes of establishing classroom order, testing student comprehension of content by maintaining a disciplined climate conducive to answering questions, and facilitating group discussion. Morally, however, it regulates turn-taking which inevitably involves issues of fairness, respect for others, patience, and self-control. How a teacher navigates in such routine situations is ethically significant. Thoughtlessly done, it may change the image of a teacher who discriminates, favours, or just does not care about students. Thoughtfully carried out, turn-taking may enable the teacher to ensure fair participation as well as protect both the less vocal students who may need some gentle and kindly encouragement and the more vocal ones who may become targeted for abuse by other students who grow to resent them.

*pedagogical 교수법의 **conducive 도움이 되는
영어의 기준

[수능특강-영어 / 4강 7번 / 원 문제: 주제] 글의 순서

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, increasing time costs for all the occupants of all the cars.

(A) A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to align private costs with social costs. The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus.

(B) This is inefficient when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. When decisions are made on the basis of “underestimates” of costs, too much of a good (in this case, travel) will be consumed.

(C) The decision to travel made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). They ignore any increase in travel costs for all other car users (the external costs).

① (A) - (C) - (B)  ② (B) - (A) - (C)
③ (B) - (C) - (A)  ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)
8. 다음 밸런에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Historians’ approaches to the past vary enormously, but some common disciplinary features unite them. There are limits to what historians can study: they can study only parts of the past that left evidence behind and for which evidence has survived. The dominant type of evidence has been documentary: government archives, private papers, newspapers and published materials have long been the most consulted forms of source. The range has recently broadened, and many historians are now happy to use artefacts, buildings, visual evidence, oral testimony and many other non-written sources. However, regardless of the type of evidence, the point is that without evidence, historians cannot _______. So all studies of history are driven by the discovery of evidence from the period being studied, and its analysis and interpretation. Historians aim to describe what happened, explain how and why it happened, and link past events to wider contexts and the passage of time.

*archive 공적(的) 기록, 공문서 **testimony 증거, 증언

① expect ② predict ③ function ④ admit ⑤ exist