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어법적으로 모두 알맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 11강 Exercise 04

Long, long before smart phones, a walking stick was our support staff ¹⁾in on the go. A good walking staff was the ultimate assistive device. If you misstepped, the staff helped you ²⁾regaining your balance. If you became ³⁾tiring, the staff was there to support you. The staff ⁴⁾was offered the benefit of a probe if you needed to explore an unfamiliar object along the way. It could ⁵⁾use as a gauge to test the depth of water if you had to ford a stream. If you needed to commit ⁶⁾anything to memory, you could notch the information down on the staff more or less with the same ⁷⁾easy ⁸⁾that we ⁹⁾are it with the flash-drive memory sticks of today. And if ¹⁰⁾necessarily, a staff could be ¹¹⁾ready used as a weapon. All in all, the staff helped ¹²⁾clearing the way of obstacles.

어법적으로 모두 알맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 11강 Exercise 05

You ¹³⁾may hear or read that Lawrence Olivier was ¹⁴⁾wide believed ¹⁵⁾to have been the greatest actor of the past century. But when you see one of his Films, you may wonder ¹⁶⁾what that could be. This assessment comes ¹⁷⁾large from those who saw him ¹⁸⁾to perform live. He was an ¹⁹⁾amazed and brilliant technician who took big risks and ²⁰⁾thrilling audiences ²¹⁾enough far away not to be able to sense his technique. He ²²⁾rare reached that impact of film ²³⁾which his work sometimes looks ²⁴⁾calculating. Richard Burton, also ²⁵⁾was respected as one of the twentieth-century greats, ²⁶⁾having a voice so huge ²⁷⁾what it would sometimes overwhelm the camera, the microphone, and all the intimacy of film acting. To this day, many audience members and critics maintain ²⁸⁾what if you did not experience ²⁹⁾either these men in the theatre you did not experience their magic.

A growing segment of humankind has come to see war as simply ³⁰**inconceivably**. For the first time in history, when governments, corporations and private individuals consider their immediate future, many of ³¹**whom** don't think about war as a likely event. Nuclear weapons ³²**have been turned** war between superpowers into a mad act of collective suicide, and therefore forced the most powerful nations on earth ³³**find** alternative and peaceful ways ³⁴**resolve** conflicts. Simultaneously, the global economy ³⁵**has transformed** from a material-based economy into a knowledge-based economy. Previously the main sources of wealth ³⁶**was** material assets such as gold mines, wheat fields and oil wells. Today the main source of wealth ³⁷**are** knowledge. And whereas you can conquer oil fields through war, you cannot acquire knowledge that way. Hence as knowledge became the most important economic resource, the profitability of war declined and wars became ³⁸**increasing** ³⁹**restricting** to ⁴⁰**that** parts of the world ⁴¹**which** the economies are still old-fashioned material-based economies.

Mathematical truth is a very slippery concept. This is not to say ⁴²**what** it does not exist, ⁴³**and** rather ⁴⁴**what** we cannot be absolutely sure we ⁴⁵**found** it simply because we have an apparently logical proof. People make mistakes, particularly when ⁴⁶**checked** a single lengthy argument ⁴⁷**repeated**. Our knowledge of the truth of a mathematical statement ⁴⁸**depending** upon making judgements ⁴⁹**are based** upon appropriate evidence. This evidence includes proofs of the type ⁵⁰**are presented** in text books, but may also involve numerical calculations, already solved special cases, geometrical pictures, consistency with one's intuition about the field, parallels with ⁵¹**another** fields, wholly unexpected consequences which can ⁵²**verify**, etc. Mathematicians try ⁵³**increasing** their knowledge, but this knowledge is based more upon the variety of independent sources of confirmation ⁵⁴**as** upon logic.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 12강 Exercise 02

Most of the world's great pilgrimage and tourist sites were established through the written media, well before the coming of film, and this (A) **[boosts / limits]** the effect that film had on actually establishing the ironic status of such sites. However, this is not the case in countries such as Australia and New Zealand, where the majority of our tourist sites (including the ancient indigenous sites) are, in one way or another, products of the 20th century. In other words, they have (B) **[developed / receded]** in the age of film. For example, the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House, the Outback and High Country (as generic Australian hush heritage sites as well as relating to specific legends) and even Ulura have reached iconic status through the influence of film, still photographs, documentaries and even science fiction movies. New Zealand's Maori culture and dramatic scenery (thermal in the North, glacial in the South) are achieving (C) **[different / similar]** status through film.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 12강 Exercise 03

The amount of distance between the teacher and his/her students and perceived or actual barriers can have a ① **significant** impact on communication. Teachers who stay securely ensconced behind the 'barricade' of their desk automatically create a ② **boundary** that blocks effective interpersonal contact and gives a territorial feel to the room. The use of ③ **proximity**, on the other hand, can be a powerful behaviour management tool. Firm reminders and warnings are best conducted privately and individually (it ④ **reduces** embarrassment or threat to the student and minimises the spectator effect, both of which can fuel a challenge or counter-attack). Getting down to the student's eye level (and not towering over him/her in a threatening way) models consideration and invites the student to respond in an equally respectful way. However, unless the classroom is organised in such a way as to allow the teacher to access individual students, this will be ⑤ **helpful** and the teacher may resort to making public scolding.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 12강 Exercise 04

Before language develops, emotions and touch are the primary means by which parent and child communicate. ① **Consequently**, it would not be ② **surprising** if preverbal infants had some basic understanding of other people's emotional, nonverbal communications, which research has indicated is indeed the case. For example, infants as young as 14 months ③ **understand** that emotions are often "about" a particular event (e.g., someone is scared of a dog) and are very ④ **adept** at identifying what a person is emoting about. In addition, by 18 months, infants begin to appreciate that two people can have a ⑤ **similar** emotional response about the exact same object (e.g., you like peas, but I hate them). In contrast, 14-month-old infants are still highly egocentric and assume that everyone has the same emotional responses to a particular object or event.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 13강 Exercise 04

All movement incurs a cost of some sort, which is usually measured in terms of time or money. Some kinds of travel, such as that made by auto, bus, or train, incur both time and ① **monetary** costs: other trips, such as those made on foot, involve an ② **expense** primarily of time. In deciding which mode(s) to use on a given trip (e.g., car or bus), travelers often trade off time versus money costs, as the more ③ **costly** travel modes are usually the faster ones. A trade-off is also involved in the decision to make a trip: the traveler ④ **weighs** the expected benefits to be gained at the destination against the expected costs of getting there. Each trip represents a ⑤ **triumph** of such anticipated benefits over costs, although for the many trips that are made out of habit this complicated weighing of costs and benefits does not occur before each and every trip.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 13강 Exercise 05

Ecosystems are (A) [**dynamic** / **static**] in that their various parts are always changing. Plants grow, rain falls, animals eat, and soils develop. All of these actions and processes affect ecosystems. Because each component of an ecosystem (B) [**interacts** / **provides**] with other components of that system, action or change in one element often leads to action or change in others, which (C) [**transforms** / **transport**] the ecosystem. For example, a change in the ecosystem's weather from sunshine to rain can benefit the soil, plants, and animals. Very heavy rains, however, could carry away soil and plant nutrients, hindering the growth of vegetation, thereby leaving a reduced food supply for the animals that depend on that vegetation. The supply of large amounts of moisture to the remaining soil might preferentially benefit a few types of plants. As those plants grow and thrive, the increased shade that they create could restrict the growth of other types of plants that would otherwise be competing for the remaining soil nutrients.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 13강 Exercise 06

There are convincing reasons to believe that education can increase wages for some, but there are even more convincing reasons to believe that education by itself will not ① **end** poverty. Education can do a lot of things, but it cannot ② **resolve** the persistent economic problem of extreme poverty felt by tens of millions of Americans. The long-standing, persistent myth that education alone can ③ **cure** poverty is dangerous because it has caused schools to become overly ④ **focused** on economic outcomes that will not be achieved without fundamental social and economic reforms. And the focus on the economic outcomes of education has pushed the democratic, social-emotional, and intellectual aims of education to the side. Sadly, if schools continue to be viewed as the principal path to end poverty, then genuinely beneficial educational, social, and economic reforms are ⑤ **likely** to materialize and poverty in America will continue.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 13강 Exercise 07

Books may tell you how to finger the notes and count, but they can't (A) **[catch / ignore]** you when you make a mistake, coach you to get a good tone, or teach you to play musically. They can't check your posture and hand position, or tell if you play out of tune. A book may help you with some basics, but a private teacher acts as a personal trainer who can (B) **[collaborate / investigate]** with you to solve your problems and work with your own learning style. A book never tells you to go home and practice more, helps you with stage fright, or holds a recital. Interactive DVDs and CDs are better than books because they give you a sound to imitate, but they still can never (C) **[replace / train]** a real teacher.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 14강 Exercise 04

'Economics of Happiness' is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to ① **assessing** welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By 'happiness' is meant something rather ② **peculiar**, that is, the ③ **subjective** state of mind of well-being that people are asked to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question. Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on 'what happiness is'; rather, it takes a ④ **theoretical** stance on the content of 'happiness' by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained. This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, although ⑤ **causation** is difficult to prove.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 14강 Exercise 05

The Australian actor Frederick Mathias Alexander created the Alexander technique at the turn of the century. He had (A) [**chronic / infrequent**] voice problems and went in search of a solution to save his voice and career. He frequently lost his voice while on stage and regained it later while resting. In an effort to discover why, he studied his body in the mirror, watching his posture during movements very closely. When he (B) [**mimicked / showed**] his acting roles he frequently noticed how the position of his head shifted, placing increasing levels of stress on his neck and his breathing. He could feel how his throat tightened and made attempts to correct the position of his head and body while he (C) [**changed / delivered**] his lines. He believed that by correcting negative postural and attitudinal patterns he could influence his health concerns. Because of the importance of correct posture in healing from injuries, the Alexander technique is an excellent choice of therapy.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 14강 Exercise 06

By 18 months, remarkable emotional competence emerges in toddlers. They begin to ① **exhibit** what scholars call "self-conscious emotions," emotions associated with ② **awareness** of a "self" that is judged by others (e.g., guilt, shame, and embarrassment). For example, in one experiment, researchers asked mothers to place rouge on the nose of their toddlers and place them in front of a mirror. Toddlers younger than 18 months seemed to have no emotional response. However, by about 18 months, the toddlers became ③ **upset** when looking at themselves in the mirror. Although they didn't know the word, they were experiencing ④ **embarrassment**. By 18 months, children are also beginning to develop the ability to feel empathy for the emotional states of others. This level of development is ⑤ **ambiguous** when a 2-year-old offers a hug to another child who is crying, as if to say, "I feel better when mom hugs me so I will hug you."

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 14강 Exercise 07

Many people out there think that they've got the answer, that their approach is the best, that they have the truth. You've met some of them, yes? They can't all be 100 percent right, of course, because they'd (A) [**agree with** / **contradict**] each other. Yet the opposite doesn't make sense either: they can't all be 100 percent wrong all the time! Instead, everyone comes from a perspective, or point of view, which, by its very nature, is limited and (B) [**partial** / **impartial**]. And the more perspectives you take into account, the better you can understand something, whether it be yourself, a relationship with another person, or a situation in the world. In contrast, the fewer perspectives you consider, the more (C) [**susceptible** / **unsusceptible**] you are to fallacies or misconceptions resulting from a limited view. A fallacy occurs when someone reduces what they understand to be "reality" by ignoring important perspectives, thereby arriving at misleading conclusions.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 15강 Gateway

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for sweet foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. Both humans and rats dislike bitter and sour foods, which tend to contain toxins. They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to (A) **[deficits / surpluses]** in water, calories, and salt. Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency. They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become (B) **[depleted / filled]**. These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the (C) **[adaptive / given]** problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 15강 Exercise 01

One of the most important ① **productive** functions of government is providing a stable monetary and financial environment. If markets are going to work well, individuals have to know the value of what they are buying or selling. For market prices to convey this information, a ② **stable** monetary system is needed. This is especially true for the many market exchanges that involve a time dimension. Houses, cars, consumer durables, land, buildings, equipment, and many other items are often paid for over a period of months or even years. When the purchasing power of money ③ **fluctuates** wildly, previously determined prices do not represent their intended values. Under these circumstances, exchanges involving long-term commitments are ④ **useful**, and the smooth operation of markets is ⑤ **undermined**.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 15강 Exercise 02

Often, genetic differences are related to the environment in which a people or their ancestors lived. Consider skin color. When (A) [**eclipsed** / **exposed**] to sunlight, human skin manufactures vitamin D, a necessary nutrient. The melanin existing in human skin produces the color our eyes perceive as dark. High levels of melanin protect darker skin against sun damage, so melanin usually is (B) [**beneficial** / **harmful**] in tropical environments, where sunlight is most intense. However, as humans migrated into more temperate regions tens of thousands of years ago, too much melanin became harmful. In high latitudes, melanin (C) [**increases** / **reduces**] the penetration of sunlight in the skin, reducing its ability to make vitamin D. Thus, dark pigmentation is harmful in high latitudes like Europe and Siberia, and over many centuries skin grew lighter ("whiter") in such regions.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 15강 Exercise 03

Today, the vast majority of mapmakers ① **employ** computer technologies. For most mapping projects, computer systems are faster, more efficient, and less expensive than the hand-drawn cartographic techniques they have ② **created**. Spatial data representing elevations, depths, temperatures, populations can be stored in a digital database, accessed, and displayed on a map. The database for a map can ③ **include** information on coastlines, political boundaries, cite locations, river systems, map projections, and coordinate systems. In digital form, maps can be easily ④ **revised** because they do not have to be manually redrawn with each revision or major change. Computer-generated map revision is essential for updating rapidly changing phenomena such as weather systems, air pollution, ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires. Digital maps can be instantly ⑤ **distributed** and shared via the Internet. However, it is still important to understand basic cartographic principles to make a good map. A computer mapping system will draw only what an operator instructs it to draw.

변형문제 정답

- 1) when
- 2) regain
- 3) tired
- 4) offered
- 5) be used
- 6) something
- 7) ease
- 8) as
- 9) do
- 10) necessary,
- 11) readily
- 12) clear
- 13) may have heard or read
- 14) widely
- 15) to be
- 16) how
- 17) largely
- 18) perform
- 19) amazing
- 20) thrilled
- 21) far enough
- 22) rarely
- 23) where
- 24) calculated.
- 25) respected
- 26) had
- 27) that
- 28) that
- 29) either of
- 30) inconceivable.
- 31) them
- 32) have turned
- 33) to find
- 34) to resolve
- 35) has been transformed
- 36) were
- 37) is
- 38) increasingly
- 39) restricted
- 40) those
- 41) where
- 42) that
- 43) but
- 44) that
- 45) have found
- 46) checking
- 47) repeatedly.
- 48) depends
- 49) based
- 50) presented
- 51) other
- 52) be verified
- 53) to increase
- 54) than
- 55) (A) limits 제한하다 (boosts 증진시키다) (B) developed 발전하다 (receded 후퇴하다) (C) similar
- 56) ⑤ problematic
- 57) ⑤ different
- 58) ④ weighs 높이 평가하다 (underestimates 과소평가하다)
- 59) (A) dynamic 역동적인 (static 고요한, 정적인), (B) interacts (C) transforms 변형시키다, 바꾸다, (transports 바꾸다, 옮기다).
- 60) ⑤ unlikely
- 61) (A) catch, (B) collaborate 협력하다, (investigate 조사하다), (C) replace
- 62) ④ pragmatic 실용적인 (theoretical 이론적인)
- 63) (A) chronic 만성적인, (infrequent 간헐적인), (B) mimicked, (C) delivered
- 64) ⑤ evident 명백한 (ambiguous 애매한, 불분명한)
- 65) (A) contradict 반박하다 (agree with 동의하다) (B) partial 편파적인, 치우친 (C) susceptible ~하기 쉬운, 영향 받기 쉬운
- 66) (A) deficits 결핍 (surpluses 과잉) (B) depleted 고갈된 (filled 채워진, 가득찬) (C) adaptive 적응의 (given 주어지)
- 67) ④ hampered 방해받은 (useful 유용한)
- 68) (A) exposed 노출된 (eclipsed 가려진) (B) beneficial 이로운 (harmful 해가되는), (C) reduces
- 69) ② replaced 대체하다