1) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기
2019학년도 수능특강 영어 – 16강 Gateway

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people.

(A) But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas.

(B) If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world.

(C) Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information.

(D) In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

2) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기
2019학년도 수능특강 영어 – 16강 Exercise 01

No one has been more wrong about computerization than George Orwell in 1984, a novel about government control of the lives of individuals by a Big Brother brain.

(A) So far, nearly everything about the actual possibility-space that computers have created indicates they are not the beginning of authority but its end. In the process of connecting everything to everything, computers elevate the power of the small player, encouraging freedom and democratic practices.

(B) Because they have taken on the Flexibility, adaptability, and self-connecting governance of organic systems, we become more human, not less so, when we use them.

(C) They make room for the different, and they reward small innovations. Instead of enforcing uniformity, they promote heterogeneity and autonomy. Instead of sucking the soul from human bodies, turning computer users into an army of dull clones, networked computers — by reflecting the networked nature of our own brains — encourage the humanism of their users.

In children's play, objects may support the **(A) [imaginative / realistic]** process as 'transitional objects'; these no longer have the meaning they have in the real world, but are used to represent a missing object. For example, children may use stones to represent money while playing shop. The stones act as a prop to help them engage in the imaginative process. Initially, transitional objects need to share many characteristics with the object being imagined, but, with practice, the need for physical similarity **(B) [decreases / increases]**. Eventually, children no longer require an actual object to support their imaginative play, but can pretend the object is there. As adults, we likewise suspend disbelief and enter the rules of imaginative play when watching theatre, accepting whatever mimed or symbolic use of a prop is suggested by the actors. When older children lose instinctive acceptance of imagined objects in play, teachers can reaffirm the symbolic and representative role of objects through the practice of imaginative exploration in drama: a cardboard circle, presented convincingly, can symbolise a precious crown. Once children can **(C) [integrate / separate]** objects and actions from their meaning in the real world, and give them new meanings, they are no longer tied to the concrete world and start to think in an abstract way: beyond the moment and into possibilities.

North American football and ice hockey are among the most violent of team sports. Players are frequently penalized for "unnecessary roughness" and other ① **aggressive** behaviors. Some professional teams in each sport wear black uniforms, or at least uniforms that look black in the ② **vast** distances of the stadium. The Los Angeles Raiders in the National Football League (NFL) and the Philadelphia Flyers of the National Hockey League (NHL) are examples. Hence, do the black-uniformed teams seem ③ **meaner**? The answer is yes. For instance, investigators found that between 1970 and 1986, the Raiders led the NFI in the number of yards penalized. In contrast, over the same period the brightly colored Miami Dolphins suffered the ④ **fewest** penalty yards. Likewise, in the NHL between 1970 and 1986, the Philadelphia Flyers exceeded all other teams in the number of minutes they were penalised. Judging from a simulation study the researchers conducted, part of such unsportsmanlike behavior may be in the eye of the beholder. The same action looks different according to whether the actor is in black or in white. But a portion of this difference is also the result of the athletes' rising (or lowering) to the occasion. There is something about being dressed in black that ⑤ **conceals** a little extra meanness in a soul that is already pretty fierce. In line with this are the histories of two professional hockey teams, the Vancouver Canucks and the Pittsburgh Penguins, that switched from nonblack to black uniforms. The altered appearance became reflected in the penalty minutes the two teams chalked up!

When he was nine 5)**year** old, John went to his first basketball game. He can still see it in his head. He stood with his buddies in the balcony of the gym. The thing 6)**what** he remembers most wasn't the game; it was the announcement of the starting lineups. They turned all the lights out, and then some spotlights came on. The announcer called out the names of the starters, and they ran out to the middle of the floor one by one with everybody in the place 7)**cheer**.

John hung over the balcony that day as a 8)**fourth-grades** kid and said, "Wow, I'd like that 9)**happen** to me." In fact, by the time the introductions 10)**had been** over, he looked at his friend Bobby Wilson, and he said, "Bobby, when I get to six grade, they're going to announce my name, and I'm going to run out in the spotlight to the middle of that basketball floor. And the people are going to cheer for me 11)**though** I'm going to become 12)**anybody**."

John went home that night and told his father, "I want to be a basketball player." Soon afterward, he got 13)**himself** a Spalding basketball, and they put a goal on the garage. John would get out of bed early and shovel snow off that driveway 14)**practice** his free throws and play basketball, because he had a dream of 15)**become** somebody. And 16)**during** in sixth grade, John's team got to go to the Old Mill Street Gym in Circleville, Ohio, 17)**which** he'd 18)**been seen** that basketball game in the fourth grade.

When they got there, 19)**instead** going out onto the floor with the rest of the players as they were warming up, John went over to the bench 20)**which** those sixth-grade players 21)**has been** two years before. He sat right 22)**which** they had, and he closed his eyes. Then in his head he heard his name 23)**announce**, and he ran out in the middle of the floor. It felt so good 24)**hear** that imaginary applause 25)**which** he thought, I'll do it again! So he 26)**was**. In fact, he did it three times, and all of a sudden he realized 27)**what** his buddies weren't playing basketball; they were just watching him in disbelief. But he didn't even care because he was one step closer to 28)**be** the person he'd 29)**been dreamed** about 30)**becoming it**.

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

In 1986 the British mathematician Colin Rourke and his Portuguese colleague. Eduardo Rcgo, announced that they had proved one of the most important open ① **conjectures**. Like most mathematicians who think they have proved a new result, they wrote out their proof and sent it to many experts in the field. But Rourke did something that is not usually done — he sent out a press release before his proof had been ② **accepted** as being correct by the mathematical community. Normally, officially designated ③ **referees** and other interested experts study the proof to see if it is correct before it is published or announced to the public. Rourke's announcement received ④ **coverage** in the Manchester Guardian, the New York Times, and Science. Several months later, Rourke held a series of seminars at Berkeley, in which a serious gap in his argument was uncovered, and most experts feel that there is no hope that his proof can be ⑤ **wrong**.

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

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Historically, cities were designed and developed in ① **accordance** with the representations of gods and kings as the sources of spiritual and temporal power. Major landmarks, nodes and axes were developed to ② **enhance** the position of these sources of power in the daily life of the citizens. As the modern democratic societies emerged, ③ **however**, the source of power shifted to a wider base, and now the city needed to be designed for people. Rather than gods or kings, it was now the people who were the source of inspiration and legitimation for city design. The reference to people first only ④ **included** the elite; but under democratic pressure it was gradually opened up to include larger sections of society. The geometric design of the ancient or Renaissance and baroque cities, therefore, was challenged as being too ⑤ **soft**, merely addressing a world order that no longer could hold.

1) (B)-(C)-(A)-(D)

2) (A)-(C)-(B)

3) (A) imaginative 상상력이 풍부한 (realistic 현실적인), (B) decreases, (C) separate 분리하다 (integrate 통합하다)

4) ⑤ inspires 촉발시키다, conceals 숨기다, 가리다

5) years

6) that

7) cheering

8) fourth-grade

9) to happen

10) were

11) because

12) somebody.

13) him

14) to practice

15) becoming

16) when

17) where

18) seen

19) instead of

20) where

21) had been

22) where

23) announced,

24) to hear

25) that

26) did.

27) that

28) being

29) dreamed

30) becoming

31) ⑤ corrected

32) ③ usually

33) ⑤ rigid 딱딱한, 경직된 (soft 부드러운)

34) ② enhance