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본 콘텐츠의 무단 배포 시, 콘텐츠산업 진흥법, 저작권법에 의거하여 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 21강 Gateway

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks - numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the (A) [space / time] scales of geological activity are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human (B) [contributions / impacts] on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly (C) [access / assess] current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 21강 Exercise 01

The scientific possibility that human activities might ① protect significant warming of the earth's atmosphere has been recognized since the 19th century. That this might be important practically was first ② signalled by James Hansen and his colleagues in a 1981 paper in which they predicted that anthropogenic warming should begin to be ③ detectable over and above natural climate variability by the end of the 20th century. At the time of publication, I was a civil servant in the then Department of Energy. I recall Bill Burroughs, a colleague, and ex-scientist like myself, mentioning this paper over lunch. Bill had been a researcher in atmospheric physics and has since published a number of popular science books on the weather and climate. We could see that this ④ forecast of climate change might be the beginning of something ⑤ important, although when it might begin to impact on policy thinking was hard to guess.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 21강 Exercise 02

Sustainability can be seen as (A) **[balancing / integrating]** three kinds of capital value - social, material and natural. Natural capital includes biodiversity at all its levels. Material capital consists of money, and built and manufactured objects. Social capital is invested in health, education and social organisation. Three major branches of science inform our understanding of these issues: ecology, economics and politics. Much of the challenge in sustainable development demands the (B) **[consolidation / reformation]** of relationships between the three. The natural environment is frequently ignored or undervalued in much economic and political analysis. Particular decisions might be supported by cost-benefit analysis but future costs arising from damage to natural capital are often ignored. Political systems frequently favour such (C) **[flawed / flawless]** decision-making because it offers seemingly good value to the beneficiaries. Environmental degradation generally occurs because a powerful lobby is getting something for nothing.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 21강 Exercise 03

In a 2008 National Geographic article, Verlyn Klinkenborg noted, "Of all the pollutions we face, light pollution is perhaps the most easily ① **remedied.**" Returning the night sky to its natural state is as ② **simple** as thoughtful placement of outdoor lighting: putting light where it's needed and darkening areas where it's not. Solutions are available and possible to ③ **implement.** Moreover, these solutions are guided by principles and technology that save energy, conserve resources, and restore ecosystems. Light pollution is controlled by maximizing efficiency, improving security, and creating a more ④ **theoretically** pleasing nocturnal environment. When we eliminate unnecessary light at night in our communities, we also conserve resources, lower costs, and improve the quality of life. If only the other serious environmental issues facing the globe were this easy and ⑤ **rewarding** to solve!

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 22강 Exercise 02

If you kept a list of things observed in the sky, it might include birds, smoke, clouds, rainbows, halos, lightning, stars, the Moon, the Sun, and comets. One of the first ideas that might occur to you is that the sky has (A) [**depth / width**]. Some things in it appear closer, and some appear farther away. Why? (B) [**Image / Perspective**]. From everyday experiences you know that closer objects block your view of more distant objects. For example, if you hold your hand in front of your eyes, you cannot see a more distant tree. Therefore, if a bird flying by blocks your view of a cloud, you logically conclude that the bird is closer to you than the cloud. Then you see a cloud move "in front of" the Sun, and you conclude that the cloud is closer to you than the Sun. Or perhaps you see a solar eclipse, and you conclude that the Moon is closer to you than the Sun. In this way, all of the objects on your list could be put in (C) [**order / terms**] of distance from an observer.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 22강 Exercise 03

Photosynthesis is considered by many to be the most important biological process on Earth. Photosynthesis involves the ① **highest** energy processes of life; it is the process where (by far) most of the energy in our ecosystem is ② **captured**. All other biological processes are exergonic (they ③ **lose** the energy captured by photosynthesis) - and thus all other processes involve ④ **less** energy than photosynthesis. It is also the process where, by far, the most energy in our ecosystem is lost. In fact, photosynthetic organisms ⑤ **gather** (dump purposely) a large part of absorbed light energy to prevent the buildup of reactive oxygenspecies (intermediates of photosynthesis) that can damage the plant. At full sunlight, regulatory dissipation can involve more than 75% of absorbed light energy. Consequently, typical agricultural crops store only about 1 % of their absorbed solar energy in the form of biomass.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 22강 Exercise 04

Amateur scientists and independent scholars played an important role in the growth of modern science (Joseph Priestley and Gregor Mendel are two good examples), but today almost all scientists have Ph.D.'s and academic or industry ① **affiliation**. Funding is provided by public granting agencies, like the NSF or NIH in the United States, as well as private institutes and corporations, each with their own ② **agendas** and responsibilities. Research is ③ **evaluated** for publication through a deliberative system of peer review and then ④ **collected** in highly specialized professional journals. In many fields a research article will have more than twenty authors, arranged hierarchically like film credits. Like the movies produced by a Hollywood studio, or the laws enacted by a legislative body, scientific knowledge is the product of a ⑤ **complex** social web.

8) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 01강 Gateway

The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents.

(A) If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may resist losing that identity in favor of one based on a tourism industry.

(B) People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place.

(C) Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however.

9) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 01강 Exercise 03

Boomerang throwing has few equals as an individual sport. Being an unusual type of activity, it serves admirably as a hobby. I have never known a person to become familiar with the art of the boomerang and not be caught in the irresistible sweeping tide of its appeal. But there is an aspect of the boomerang that plays a most conspicuous role in its appeal - the making of the boomerang is as interesting as the throwing.

(A) It is a feeling of craftsmanship, of having been the cause! So great, in fact, is this joy that comes from seeing a newly-made boomerang work perfectly, that one is always tempted to put the stick away after throwing it enough to test it thoroughly, and then to make another designed to act in a different way.

(B) In fact the making and the throwing are inseparably related in the full enjoyment of the pastime. There is pleasure in throwing a boomerang that is purchased or obtained from someone else, but it is in no respect comparable to the joy and thrill that results in handling one which you yourself have made. All the time the boomerang is being whittled, you are looking forward to throwing it - constantly in your mind is the question, "Will it come back?"

(C) And when the last chip has been removed, you hasten to hurl it - and it works! There is a thrill and glowing satisfaction that can only come from a very few other pastimes! Even the old-timer at the boomerang game never fails to experience it; he may have made a thousand boomerangs, yet each time he throws a new one and it works perfectly just as he planned that it should, he feels a surge of pride and satisfaction that is worth many times over the effort required for the making.

10) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 01강 Gateway

Such places may have disadvantages as well, however.

The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. ❶ Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. ❷ If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may resist losing that identity in favor of one based on a tourism industry. ❸ People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. ❹ Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place. ❺

11) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 01강 Exercise 02

However, success in some sports is particularly associated with a particular attentional skill.

Clearly, there are times when it is beneficial to focus narrowly and others when a wider focus is preferable. For example, tennis players must be able to focus narrowly on the ball but also use a broad focus to establish which way the opponent is moving - and hence to plan their next stroke.

① Similarly, it is sometimes important to focus on ourselves and other times more important to be able to focus on external events. ② For example, a rugby forward might maintain an internal focus in a scrum to be sure he was pushing effectively but an external focus to follow the direction of the ball. ③ Effective attenders are those who can rapidly switch the direction and width of their attention and who do not easily become overloaded by information. ④ Effective attention is beneficial in all sports. ⑤ For example, *karateka* particularly values a broad external focus (called *zanshin*), which allows the fighter to detect an attack from any direction.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 24강 Exercise 02

Many teachers shy away from using contemporary art in their teaching because they do not feel comfortable with their own level of knowledge and are (A) [**reluctant / willing**] to introduce their students to anything they may not have mastered themselves. This response is not (B) [**common / unique**] to educators. As art critic and historian Lucy Lippard has pointed out, the field of contemporary art "has become mystified to the point where many people doubt and are even embarrassed by their own responses." To make matters worse, teaching resources are scarce. The (C) [**absence / presence**] of curriculum materials about contemporary art reflects the attitude that the only valuable art is that which has "withstood the test of time." This attitude, in turn, reflects the belief that it is possible to establish universal cultural standards that remain fixed and permanent.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 24강 Exercise 03

What we enjoy in music is not the words, the meanings, or the concepts hidden in the lyrics, but first and foremost, the music that is in the human voice, in the words and in the entire performance of the singer. Then we also highly value the ① quality of the voice, compared to others, in the same way that we ② dislike the sound of certain instruments more than others. This is why even when we do not understand the words in a song, we still enjoy it if the music is good. ③ Thus, while the singer turns, twists and elongates the words, the act performed by the singer becomes ④ nothing other than making strange noises that are very soothing when done well. Outside this context, it becomes very ⑤ difficult, if not totally impossible, to explain why we enjoy songs.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 24강 Exercise 04

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in ① **chance**. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of ② **imitating** nature better than the painter ever could. Some painters made ③ **pragmatic** use of the invention. There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. But by and large, the photograph was a ④ **challenge** to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial ⑤ **configurations** native to the painter's art.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 25강 Exercise 02

Online charter schools, also known as cyberschools, (A) **[cancel / enroll]** students in full-time schooling delivered over the Internet and have become a fast-growing (B) **[alternative / challenge]** to traditional brick-and-mortar public education. The National Education Policy Center estimated in 2013 that 300 full-time cyberschools enrolled more than 200,000 students throughout the United States. When the performance of children who receive their education at cyberschools is assessed, the results, however, are (C) **[bright / dismal]**. Dropout rates for cyberschooled students often exceed 50 percent; the graduation rate for these students is about two-thirds the rate for traditional schools and student-teacher ratios are as high as 200 to 1 in some cyberschools. When it comes to student achievement, children educated in cyberschools lag far behind children educated in traditional brick-and-mortar public schools. State department of education ratings of cyberschools in 2011 -12 showed that more than 70 percent were rated as academically unacceptable.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 25강 Exercise 03

Clearly defined expectations and limits are parental attitudes often ① **associated** with developing positive self-esteem in children. Setting high but not impossible expectations, for instance, involves providing ② **unclear** standards of worthiness. Setting goals and holding standards lets the child know that certain forms of behavior are desirable, good, or "worthy" and to be strived toward. Establishing and maintaining limits is important because failing to do so is ③ **destructive** to self-esteem in the long run. For example, a long line of developmental literature shows that parental over-permissiveness is related to negative behaviors such as impulsivity and aggressiveness. The same literature, which can be found in almost any standard text on child development, indicates that limits that are too severe or too harshly ④ **enforced** are also problematic. For instance, they can ⑤ **engender** the development of anxious and restrictive behavior, rather than spontaneity and engagement with life.

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

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - 25강 Exercise 04

There has been much written about the use of "time out" as a means of ① **interrupting** negative behavior cycles. "Time out" is when a child is removed, voluntarily or involuntarily, from a situation and given time to ② **heat up**. Time out works best when it is used as a preventative measure, rather than a punishment. Therefore, it is most effective when ③ **implemented** very early on in an escalating cycle. Most parents read our children well. Most of us know when things are heating up. There's a certain look on the face, a particular tone of voice, increasing volume, ④ **provocative** statements, and even specific situations when we know that conflict will most likely ⑤ **escalate** - in the car, during the "witching hour" before supper, first thing in the morning. If a child can be given a second chance before the situation has gotten out of hand, the conflict may be skirted, or even avoided. This is rather like a "take two" on a movie set - complete with clapperboard.

변형문제 정답

- 1) (A) time 시간 (space 공간), (B) impacts 자극 (contributions 기여, 공헌), (C) assess 평가하다 (access 근접하다)
- 2) ① cause
- 3) (A) balancing 균형을 맞추다 (integrating 통합하다) (B) reformation 개혁, 혁신, (consolidation 합병, 강화), (C) flawed 흠이 있는 (flawless 흠이 없는, 완벽한)
- 4) ④ aesthetically 미적으로 (theoretically 이론적으로)
- 5) (A) depth 깊이 (width 넓이), (B) Perspective 통찰력, 관찰력 (Image 상, 이미지), (C) order 순서 (terms 개념, 조건)
- 6) ⑤ dissipate 흩어지다, 퍼지다 (gather 모으다)
- 7) ④ disseminated 전파하다, 배포되다, 나눠주다
- 8) (C)-(A)-(B)
- 9) (B)-(C)-(A)
- 10) ②
- 11) ⑤
- 12) (A) reluctant 꺼리는, 싫어하는 (willing 의도적인, 기꺼이), (B) unique 유일한 (common 일반적인, 공동된), (C) absence 부재, 없음 (presence 존재)
- 13) ② enjoy
- 14) ① crisis 위기 (chance 기회)
- 15) (A) enroll 등록하다 (cancel 취소하다), (B) alternative 대안 (challenge 도전), (C) dismal 우울한 (bright 밝은)
- 16) ② clear
- 17) ② cool down