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1) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
TEST 01 - 22번

Some major advances in science and technology have posed threats. In 1979 radioactive water leaked from a nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, threatening the safety of the entire area.

(A) Several years later, policymakers began to wrestle with the problem of what would be done to dismantle nuclear plants when they were obsolete, something those who originally built them may never have considered.

(B) Residents of towns near the plant waited anxiously, ready to flee their homes in case of disaster. Luckily, experts were able to prevent such a tragedy. But the near-accident raised new questions about the safety and practicality of atomic energy as a possible alternative to oil.

(C) For several days, specialists sought to cool the nuclear generator to prevent “meltdown,” an overheating of the nuclear facility that would have spread radioactive materials over hundreds of miles of heavily populated areas.

2) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
TEST 01 - 23번

Parents are not the only ones unsure in a world that has changed so quickly. The society that surrounds them is equally confused.

(A) Most jobs are still designed as if there were a homemaker to provide support for a working husband, and many institutional practices assume that all children live with two biological parents. Social structure has changed rapidly; changes in social and personal values and feelings lag behind.

(B) At the same time, 66 percent rejected the idea that “women should return to their traditional roles in society,” and 64 percent also rejected the idea that “it’s more important for a wife to help her husband’s career than to have one herself.” Clearly, change has happened too quickly for some of our values and beliefs to catch up. Families are caught in the dilemma of rapid change in very real ways.

(C) In a recent Gallup poll, American parents supported seemingly contradictory family values. 87 percent reported they held “old -fashioned values about family and marriage,” and 68 percent believed that “too many children are being raised in child care centers today.”

3) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
TEST 01 - 24번~25번

When a wish becomes reality, it may not be what you truly want at all. King Midas wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. His wish was granted, and he was exuberant until he touched his beloved daughter, who turned into a gold statue. If you were granted a perfect memory, it may be your greatest stumbling block in terms of brain health and higher-level thinking.

(A) More likely, quite the opposite is true. Exposure to large volumes of information steals and freezes your brainpower. However, my research has also shown that when focused and engaged more in strategic, abstract thinking, it becomes easier to remember the details.

(B) Your brain is updated moment by moment and hour by hour. In essence, you frequently get a new processing system. Indeed, you have the potential to change your brain with everything you do that has some level of challenge, novelty, or variety.

(C) My research has found an interesting paradox: when one focuses on remembering the minute details, it may adversely affect the ability to engage in more strategic abstract thinking. In essence, trying to remember as many details as possible can actually work against being selective about what you let into your brain's attic. This pattern helps explain why access to more information is not, on its own, making us smarter.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 01 Exercise 13

Jean's mother ruled her daughter's practice sessions with an iron fist. She cut Jean no slack. Her rule for Jean was an hour of practice, seven days a week. If Jean missed a day, her mother made her practice for two hours the next day. If she missed three days, her mother called me and canceled her lesson. Her mother assumed that with only four hours of practice, Jean's lesson would be a waste of time. Jean resented her strict practice demands and unwillingly put in her time, but her playing skills remained 4) poorly. I finally persuaded her mother to abolish the practice chart. The change in Jean was miraculous. She arrived at her lessons happier and well prepared. Now she focused on 5) which she needed to improve, not on how many minutes had ticked by.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 01 Exercise 14

A region that has a wide variety of species in robust populations <sup>6)</sup>are said to possess biodiversity. But not every place on Earth bursts with diverse life. This does not mean the Earth's biodiversity is gone. Biodiversity concentrates in certain areas, <sup>7)</sup>which other parts of the globe possess a somewhat lesser variety and number of species. Healthy ecosystems require larger population sizes of certain species such as plants and small prey animals to serve as food for other animals, and some other species must have small population sizes to reduce competition between individuals. For example, in a mountain ecosystem, predators such as mountain lions exist in much smaller numbers than deer, which serve as mountain lion prey, yet insects live in huge numbers because they are food for a variety of species of other insects, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Environmental scientists must understand this normal variability in nature to assess biodiversity and species loss.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 01 Exercise 15

To illustrate: I see a particular blueberry I'm about to pick, and the word 'blueberry' may well jump to mind. But this concept refers not just to the object I'm placing in my hand; it refers to all the blueberries that ever were or that ever will be. Verbal generalizing ability of this sort forms a spectacular achievement, because we can use such generalizations to understand the past and to predict the future. Even in this minor case, for example, I can move the concept 'blueberry' around in order to appreciate <sup>8)</sup>what people have gone blueberry picking for millennia, why raising blueberries has become big business in Maine, and why blueberry futures are not a bad investment. However, if 'blueberry' had referred only to the specific thing I just picked and no more, the sound would have slipped away <sup>9)</sup> silently, devoid of further application.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 01 Exercise 16

Failure to appreciate the value of uncertainty is at the origin of much silliness in our society. Are we sure that the Earth is going to keep heating up if we don't do anything? Are we sure of the details of the current theory of evolution? Are we sure that modern medicine is always a better strategy than traditional medicine? No, we are not, in any of these cases. But if, from this lack of certainty, we jump to the conviction that we had better not care about global heating, that there is no evolution and the world was created six thousand years ago, or that traditional medicine must be more <sup>10)</sup>**effectively** than modern medicine-well, we are <sup>11)</sup>**simple** stupid. Still, many people do make these inferences, because the lack of certainty is perceived as a sign of weakness instead of being what it is - the first source of our knowledge.

12) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
- TEST 02 - 18번

Does music change technology, or does technology change music? History says the latter.

(A) And, just as the digital revolution has altered our contemporary musical landscape, so did technological advancements lead to the modern symphony orchestra.

(B) In the 1940s, the advent of the electric guitar caused the end of swing music and made head-banging rock music possible decades later. In our day, the digital delivery of sound on YouTube and other streaming sites has changed how we receive music as well as its quality.

(C) The advent of the phonograph record (1877) ended the monopoly of the live performance; the fidelity wasn't as good as live music, but millions of new listeners would soon enjoy it nonetheless.

13) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
- TEST 02 - 21번

For most of the important issues and problems in your life, one viewpoint is simply not adequate to provide a full and satisfactory understanding.

(A) Usually, however, you need to actively seek (and listen to) the viewpoints of others. It is often very difficult for people to see things from points of view other than their own, and if you are not careful, you can make the mistake of thinking that the way you see things is the way things really are.

(B) In addition to identifying with perspectives other than your own, you also have to work to understand the *reasons* that support these alternate viewpoints. This approach deepens your understanding of the issues and also stimulates you to critically evaluate your beliefs.

(C) To increase and deepen your knowledge, you must seek *other perspectives* on the situations you are trying to understand. You can sometimes accomplish this by using your imagination to visualize other viewpoints.

14) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
– TEST 02 - 22번

If we wish to act rationally, we ought to make decisions by weighing the probability and desirability of the various outcomes that would result from deciding one way or the other.

(A) However, the way in which that information is presented – in particular, whether the emphasis is placed on losses or gains – influences the decision-making process. Hence, we seem to make judgments about things in the world, not as they are in themselves, but as they are relative to other things.

(B) The manner in which those outcomes are portrayed should make no difference. The water in a glass that is described as half-full or half-empty will quench our thirst to an equal degree. However, the human mind turns out to be significantly swayed by how potential outcomes are portrayed.

(C) Logically speaking, telling someone that the engaging in act X promotes outcome Y, or that not engaging in act X fails to promote outcome Y, provides the same objective information: Y (partly) depends on X.

15) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
– TEST 02 - 23번

Speaking is intrinsically social. Whether it comes from a person or a machine, speech activates a powerful and varied cognitive apparatus that is designed to express and recognize who a person is and what she or he is thinking and feeling.

(A) When technologies, regardless of quality, fail to conform to social norms, users experience confusion, frustration, and cognitive exhaustion and question the competence, utility, and enjoyability of the system. Socially inept interfaces suffer the same fate as socially inept individuals: they are ineffective, criticized, and shunned.

(B) Even when voice interfaces exhibit all of the limitations associated with machines – including odd pronunciations, emotional ignorance, and chronic inconsistencies – they are not exempted from the social expectations that are activated by talking and listening.

(C) Although people have separate parts of the brain that are devoted to each social judgment and each aspect of speech production and understanding, people do not have separate parts of the brain for human speech and technology-generated speech.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 02 Exercise 13

During fifth grade, Steffie lived with her mother and her grandmother. Steffie claimed that she used only Spanish with her grandmother, because when her mother spoke to her in Spanish, she usually answered in English. Her mother confirmed that she <sup>16)</sup>had been "more lax" about Spanish use and <sup>17)</sup>had been used increasingly more English in the home. During fifth grade Steffie would regularly watch note novelas (soap operas) in Spanish with her grandmother. However, her mother had established a new rule that she could not watch television from Monday through Thursday during the school year, in order that she would focus on homework. Thus, exposure to Spanish television with her grandmother had been practically eliminated. With her friends she used exclusively English, aside from her example of an occasional comment such as "El portero estaba muy malo" ('The goalie was had') when discussing a soccer game.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 02 Exercise 14

One of the keys to end all wars, hatred, bigotry, suffering, violence, and disease <sup>18)</sup>are kindness. Perform acts of kindness every single day. When you act with kindness, your brain increases its serotonin level <sup>19)</sup>goes into your system. Serotonin is an organic compound, found in the brain, which makes you feel good. It also boosts your immune system. So, with acts of kindness, you get two for one. You feel good and you ward off illness. However, here's the best part, the person who is the recipient of the act of kindness also feels an increase in his or her serotonin level as well as <sup>20)</sup>is everyone in the immediate vicinity. This is beautiful stuff. If we all performed one little act of kindness each day, eventually we would have a world at peace and free of disease.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 02 Exercise 15

Denial takes many forms and has almost as many definitions. In classical Freudian terms, denial is simply a defense mechanism that we employ to obscure or revoke our basest impulses. Later theorists, such as Carl Rogers, substantially expanded this definition, <sup>21)</sup>suggest that people deny thoughts, facts, or events that are at odds with their own self-concept. A student who believes <sup>22)</sup>her poor at spelling may regard an "A" on a spelling test a mere fluke. A man <sup>23)</sup>diagnoses with terminal cancer may refuse to believe that someone as <sup>24)</sup>health as himself could ever become so ill. A mother who gives birth to a physically handicapped child may insist that it couldn't be possible since no one in her family has ever suffered such a handicap before.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 02 Exercise 16

Children learn mathematics by beginning with the concrete and <sup>25)</sup>move to the abstract. The concrete may be fingers, blocks, beads, raisins, or almost anything that they can see and touch. <sup>26)</sup>Depending on the way math is taught, they may spend a great deal of time at the concrete level before switching to the abstraction of numbers. (Although we may not think of this very often, Arabic numerals like 4 are abstractions, symbolic representations of quantities.) Some children learn to add, subtract, multiply, and divide with beads before they are taught to use numerals. Music is also both abstract and concrete in its use of numbers. A ticking metronome or a clapping teacher is providing aural representations of numbers: the child is hearing 3 or 4. It is quite possible that music enhances mathematical understanding by adding sound to the ways children understand numbers



27) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
- TEST 03 - 22번

When Atlantic cod populations collapsed due to overfishing, the Canadian government suggested hunting expeditions to kill North Atlantic harp seals, because the seals were known to eat cod.

(A) The seals, for example, not only fed on cod but also on 150 other species, many of which also fed on cod! So there simply was no way of knowing in advance whether reducing the seal population would actually produce more cod or less cod.

(B) In food webs involving as few as eight species, there can be more than 10 million distinct chains of cause and effect that would link the seal to the cod. How can we ever exercise effective control management in such complex, dynamic communities?

(C) It was assumed that eliminating the seals, a principal cod predator, would allow the cod populations to rebound. What the government failed to realize was that the cod/seal relationship was affected by many other less prominent species in the system.

28) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
- TEST 03 - 23번

An individual characteristic that moderates the relationship with behavior is self-efficacy, or a judgment of one's capability to accomplish a certain level of performance.

(A) This saying suggests that any "poppy" that outgrows the others in a field will get "cut down"; in other words, any overachiever will eventually fail. Interviews and observations suggest that it is the high self-efficacy Australians who step outside this culturally prescribed behavior to actually achieve beyond average.

(B) People who have a high sense of self-efficacy tend to pursue challenging goals that may be outside the reach of the average person. People with a strong sense of self-efficacy, therefore, may be more willing to step outside the culturally prescribed behaviors to attempt tasks or goals for which success is viewed as improbable by the majority of social actors in a setting.

(C) For these individuals, culture will have little or no impact on behavior. For example, Australians tend to endorse the "Tall Poppy Syndrome."

29) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞게 배열하기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어  
- TEST 03 - 24번~25번

Four decades ago, scientists noticed something on the African savannah. The giraffes there were feeding on umbrella thorn acacias, and the trees didn't like this one bit. It took the acacias mere minutes to start pumping toxic substances into their leaves to rid themselves of the large plant-eating animals.

(A) The reason for this behavior is astonishing. The acacia trees that were being eaten gave off a warning gas (specifically, ethylene) that signaled to neighboring trees of the same species that a crisis was at hand. Right away, all the forewarned trees also pumped toxins into their leaves to prepare themselves.

(B) The giraffes were wise to this game and therefore moved farther away to a part of the savannah where they could find trees that were not aware what was going on. Or else they moved upwind. For the scent messages are carried to nearby trees on the breeze, and if the animals walked upwind, they could find acacias close by that had no idea the giraffes were there.

(C) The giraffes got the message and moved on to other trees in the area. But did they move on to trees close by? No, for the time being, they walked right by a few trees and resumed their meal only when they had moved about 100 yards away.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 03 Exercise 13

When Haydn was in England, one of the princes commissioned Sir Joshua Reynolds to take his portrait. Haydn went to the painter's house, and sat to him, but soon grew <sup>30)</sup>tired. Sir Joshua, <sup>31)</sup>carefully of his reputation, would not paint a man of acknowledged genius, with a stupid countenance, and postponed the sitting till another day. The same weariness and want of expression occurring at the next attempt, Reynolds went and communicated the circumstance to his royal patron, who devised the following trick. He sent to the painter's house a German woman, in the service of the queen. Haydn took his seat for the third time, and as soon as the conversation began to be dull, a curtain rose, and the German addressed him in his native language, with a most elegant compliment. Haydn, <sup>32)</sup>delighting, overwhelmed the German intellect with questions; his countenance recovered <sup>33)</sup>his animation, and Sir Joshua rapidly seized its traits.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

## 2019학년도 수능특강 영어 – TEST 03 Exercise 14

Our civilization uses materials for many things, but mainly <sup>34</sup>**to make** things with a certain size, shape, and strength. These structural uses include everything from fibers in clothing to <sup>35</sup>**pave** in roads, and most of the mass of furniture, walls, cars, spacecraft, computers – indeed, most of the mass of almost every product we build and use. The best structural materials use carbon. With elements from air and water, carbon makes up the polymers of wool and polyester, and of wood and nylon. A twenty-first-century civilization could mine the atmosphere for carbon, <sup>36</sup>**extract** over 300 billion tons before <sup>37</sup>**lowering** the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration back to its natural, pre-industrial level. For a population of 10 billion, this would be enough to give every family a large house with lightweight but steel-strong walls, with 95 percent <sup>38</sup>**left** over. Atmospheric garbage is an ample source of structural materials, with no need to cut trees or dig iron ore.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

## 2019학년도 수능특강 영어 – TEST 03 Exercise 15

Even in societies that consider religion a central part of their life, temples, churches and mosques seem to have lost their old position in the life of the city, at least as far as their distribution in the city and their size and significance relative to other functions <sup>39</sup>**being** concerned. As urban populations have grown, and movements and functions in cities have become ever more complex and diversified, new modes of working and living have emerged. While religious beliefs and practices may rule social norms and public conduct, they do not determine the built form or the spatial structure of the city. As cities have grown, the new urban areas and suburbs have <sup>40</sup>**hardly** caught up in their numbers of houses of worship with the older central parts. The phenomenal growth of urban areas in the twentieth century <sup>41</sup>**have** primarily been a secular one.

어법적으로 틀린 것을 골라 문맥에 맞게 고치기

2019학년도 수능특강 영어 - TEST 03 Exercise 16

It is very sad that so many children are hurried along and not given time to think about 42) them. People say to 43) themselves when they think that they have been playing long enough: "You are no longer a child. You must begin to do something." But although playing is doing nothing, you are really doing something when you play: you are thinking about yourself. Many children play in the wrong way. They make work out of play. They not only seem to be doing something, they really are doing something. "They are imitating the grown-ups around them who are always doing as much instead of as little as possible. And they are often encouraged to play in this way by the grown-ups. And they are not learning to be 44) them.

## 변형문제 정답

- 1) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 2) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 3) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 4) **poor**
- 5) **what**
- 6) **is**
- 7) **while**
- 8) **why**
- 9) O
- 10) **effective**
- 11) **simply**
- 12) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 13) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 14) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 15) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 16) O
- 17) **had been using**
- 18) **is**
- 19) **going**
- 20) **does** (feels의 대동사)
- 21) **suggesting**(분사구문)
- 22) **herself** (주어와 동일할 때 재귀목적어)
- 23) **diagnosed**(분사구문- 과거분사 수동태)
- 24) **healthy** [명사 뒤에 형용사구 (who is healthy 생략)]
- 25) **moving** (by beginning과 병치구조)
- 26) O (분사구문)
- 27) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 28) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 29) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 30)
- 31) **careful**
- 32) **delighted**
- 33) **its** (= his countenance)
- 34)
- 35) **paving to**는 전치사 (from A to B)
- 36) **extracting** 분사
- 37)
- 38)
- 39) **are**
- 40)
- 41) **has**
- 42) **themselves**
- 43) **them**
- 44) **themselves**