Shean.T 수능영어

2019학년도 KISS EBS Essence 153

문제편

대한민국 수능영어 EBS
선별, 변형, 분석
'최고의'
자료를 추구하는
그리고 거의 되었다고
말씀드릴 수 있는,

2019학년도
KISS EBS ESSENCE 153
문제편입니다.

해당 자료에 대한 상세한
정보, 가이드, 활용법,
남은 기간 공부방법 등은

Sheant.kr(blog) or
https://docs.orbi.kr/docs/
의 공지를 참고해주세요.

모든 질의응답,
Sheant.kr
sheanlee23@gmail.com
에서 환영합니다

2018년 Shean.T의 시간,
노력, 능력, 지식, 집념,
열정, 모든 것을 담은,
어느 교재, 강의 하나
참고하지 않은 순수 자작
변형 문항입니다.

학원, 과외, 개인이
무단으로 PDF를 도용,
배포할 경우 적발 시 그저
아무 말 없이 법의 조치를
취하도록 하겠습니다.
(요즘 오픈챗방 재밌더라,)

학원, 과외 등에서
사용하고자 할 경우
sheanlee23@gmail.com
으로 연락주시면
감사드리겠습니다.

소중히,
다뤄주세요.

Shean.T

어법 지칭 (9)

동사인가 준동사인가
단수인가 복수인가
관계사 뒤가 완전한가
형용사인가 부사인가
능동인가 수동인가

KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(어법, 지칭)

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

As a general rule, language extinction occurs ① <u>gradually</u> when two tongues, belonging to two peoples with different levels of economic development, come into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group ② <u>are</u> at an obvious advantage. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the benefits that flow from ③ <u>it</u> — such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. As a result, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with increasing frequency and ④ <u>to encourage</u> their own children to learn it. However, languages begin to die when children no longer learn them. This is ⑤ <u>how</u> French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, for example, have disappeared.

* bilingualism: 2개 국어 상용 (常用)

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In the physical world, friends are people to ① <u>whom</u> we are attached by feelings, affection, or personal regard. In the world of social networking, however, the definition and application of the term friend is much more vague and ② <u>loosely</u> applied. For example, an individual who you have just met for the first time at a social gathering might not pass the test of being a friend in the physical world, but increasingly this type of casual connection is more than ③ <u>enough</u> to pass the friendship test in the virtual world. Simply ④ <u>know</u> a person's face, name, or possible association with another "friend" is usually enough for many to enter into an online friendship with an individual. At other times, a simple friend request is sufficient, regardless of familiarity with the individual or any previous personal connection. In respect to online security and privacy, the choices made when befriending people in the digital world and the content (i.e., profile information, pictures, status updates, etc.) ⑤ <u>shared</u> with them should not be taken lightly as such choices can have negative consequences in the real world.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We should all agree that "The Scarlet Letter" is literature and that the latest sensational novel is ① <u>not</u> - but are we sure what makes the difference? We know that Shakespeare wrote poetry and Tupper doggerel, but it by no means ② <u>following</u> that we can always distinguish doggerel from poetry; and while it is not perhaps of consequence whether we are able to inform others why we respect the work of one or another, it is of much importance that we be in a position to justify our tastes to ourselves. It is not hard to discover whether we enjoy a book, and it is generally possible to tell why we like it; but this is not the whole of the matter. It is necessary that we ③ <u>be</u> able to estimate the justice of our preferences. We must remember that our liking or disliking is not only a test of the book - but is a test of us as well. There is no more accurate gauge of the moral character of a man ④ <u>than</u> the nature of the books which he really cares for. He who would progress by the aid of literature must have reliable standards by ⑤ <u>which</u> to judge his literary feelings and opinions.

* doggerel: 엉터리 시

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The massive tombs and ceremonial structures built from huge stones in the Neolithic period ① <u>are</u> known as megalithic architecture, from the Greek words for "large" (megas) and "stone" (lithos). Archaeologists disagree about the nature of the societies that created ② <u>them</u>. Some believe megalithic monuments reflect complex, stratified societies in which powerful religious or political leaders dictated their design and commanded the large workforce ③ <u>necessary</u> to accomplish these ambitious engineering projects. Other interpreters argue that these massive undertakings are clear evidence for cooperative collaboration within and among social groups, coalescing around a common project ④ <u>that</u> fueled social cohesion without the controlling power of a ruling elite. Many megalithic structures are associated with death, and recent interpretations ⑤ <u>stressing</u> the fundamental role of death and burial as public theatrical performances in which individual and group identity, cohesion, and disputes were played out. * stratified: 계층화된 ** coalesce: 하나가 되다

9. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 <u>다른</u> 것은?
(완성.17.3,4)

All children, dependent as they are on the help of the community, find themselves face to face with a world that gives and takes, that expects adaptation but satisfies their need for life. The fulfillment of ① <u>their</u> instincts is hindered by obstacles that are painful to confront. ② <u>They</u> realize at an early age that there are other human beings who are able to satisfy their needs more completely, and are better equipped for life. ③ <u>Their</u> psyche is born, one might say, in those childhood situations that demand integration in order to make normal life possible. The desire to grow, to become as strong as or even stronger than others, arises within ④ <u>them</u>. To dominate those around them becomes their chief purpose in life, since their elders, although ⑤ <u>they</u> treat the younger children as inferior, are obligated to them because of their very weakness.

어휘
(33)

대립항(특히 번호 어휘)을
생각하자

남자와 여자가
좌파와 우파가
아와 피아가
너와 내가

서로가 서로가 있어
의미가 있듯이.

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? (완성.T2.32)

Amongst some people who attend the cinema and/or watch DVDs on a regular basis there is a certain (A) acceptance / resistance to the idea of 'studying films'. For people taking this approach, watching films at the cinema is seen as an especially intense form of entertainment that offers the chance of escapist fantasies that will only be undermined or devalued in some way by analysis. After-the-event discussion of the emotional experience offered by one film compared to another is encouraged and indeed is an important part of the whole experience as far as these (B) enthusiasts / analysts are concerned. The physical attributes (whether of strength or beauty or some other feature) of one star are readily compared with similar attributes in other stars. The thrills provided in one film are assessed against the thrills provided in another. Discussion and debate over the relative merits of one star over another, or one film over another, is endlessly recycled. However, engagement in an academic way with film is seen as (C) detrimental / instrumental to the experience itself.   * escapist: 도피주의적; 도피주의자

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	resistance	enthusiasts	detrimental
②	resistance	analysts	instrumental
③	resistance	enthusiasts	instrumental
④	acceptance	enthusiasts	detrimental
⑤	acceptance	analysts	instrumental

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T2.39)

The difference between knowledge and understanding is decisive. Though the discovery and production of knowledge can be difficult enough, the process of understanding ① entails a much more intimate, and thus also more complex, involvement and participation in what is understood. As we enter the domain of understanding, we move ② past a description of things (the surface perception of them) to their explanation, the discovery of the workings of things, their sense, direction, integrity, and purpose as well as their connectedness with others. At a bare ③ minimum, understanding requires our interaction with and participation in things in a way that knowing about them simply does not. Wisdom reflects this patient, educative experience and practice informed by basic care and affection. It ④ contradicts itself in persons who understand who they are in relation to the many others that inform and intersect their living. It results in a life of ⑤ propriety, a life in which the patterns of individual existing resonate and harmonize with the existence of others.   * resonate: 반향을 불러일으키다

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T2.40)

Concentrating on increasing your own content knowledge and developing the intellectual skills to use that knowledge effectively may ① yield great benefits. The creative cognition approach, as developed by Ronald Finke, Steven Smith and myself, provides an organizing framework for thinking about the ② interplay between knowledge and skills. Within that approach, creativity is assumed to emerge from the application of ordinary, fundamental cognitive processes to ③ existing knowledge structures which results in ideas that are novel and useful. It is important to note that the processes, which are most involved in producing such ideas, are ones that are within the capabilities of most, if not all, ④ normal people. In effect, the potential for creative thought is normative, rather than rare for humans, which is why we have made a lot of incredible innovative progress. Many species use and even modify tools, but none other than humans have manipulated and built upon their knowledge about early versions of tools to develop new ones that ultimately lead them to ⑤ accommodate the physical bonds of our home planet.

41. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? (완성.T3.41,42)

Royal patronage has been widespread in the past. This type of support, often connected to the political and religious context, has wide ramifications. The Taj Mahal in India and the Egyptian pyramids, both commissioned by rulers, demonstrate its effect. Created centuries apart in completely different cultural, historical, and religious environments, these monuments reflect the patrons' views and (A) disclose / overshadow, even conceal, those of the artists who created them. The pyramids, effectively immense tombstones, served a practical burial purpose, but were also indicative of the Pharaohs' power. The Taj Mahal was built to commemorate the death of the ruler's wife. These structures speak about the power, as well as personal and historical significance of each patron. The artists' views are absent. Official portraits of rulers are commissioned works, and thus (B) attractive / unfavorable images are rare. Leaders have been portrayed very similarly across time and cultures. Power, leadership, control, and wisdom are some of the core characteristics found in these works. In most cases, this art informs about the ruler, but reveals (C) nothing / something about artists' feelings or political thoughts.
   * ramification: 영향, 결과   ** commission: 의뢰하다
*** commemorate: 기념하다

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	disclose	attractive	something
②	disclose	unfavorable	nothing
③	overshadow	attractive	nothing
④	overshadow	unfavorable	nothing
⑤	overshadow	attractive	something

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T4.37)

Our immune systems' cells are ① <u>constantly</u> scanning the environment to detect organisms and molecules that are foreign and hostile. They accomplish this by recognizing surfaces. It helps to think of this system as ② <u>similar</u> to the scanning devices in stores. A simple scan of a tag will tell the retailer what a particular item is, how much it costs, and how many are left in stock. The body uses a code system called the HLA (human leukocyte antigen) system, which works in a similar fashion. It gives a code to all surfaces. Immune cells basically ③ <u>identify</u> surfaces. Everything has a surface, whether it is your own cells, a microorganism, or a piece of food. When your immune system scans the interior surfaces of your body, it compares each to a list of ④ <u>alien</u> codes, the ones it classifies as "self." If the immune system detects a surface with a threatening code, an antigen, it releases weapons and ⑤ <u>recruits</u> other immune-system cells to attack the foreign surface as a way to defend you and survive. * HLA (human leukocyte antigen): 인간 백혈구 항원

의미 (12)

너, 신유형이라며?

근데 사실,
대의파악, 빈칸과
별반 다를 거 없다는데?

글의 '핵심 논리'는
무엇인가.

밑줄은 구체적인 부분에
그어져 있지만,

답은 전체를 관통하는
핵심이다.

43. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>causation is difficult to prove</u>가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.14.4)

Economics of Happiness' is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By `happiness' is meant something rather peculiar, that is, the 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 pragmatic 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 <u>causation is difficult to prove</u>.

* pragmatic: 실용적인

① It is unreasonable to assume that one's numerical figures lead to true happiness.
② It is absurd to say that the abundance of information can identify possible sources of happiness.
③ The subjective state of mind resists the measurement of quantitative scale.
④ The content of happiness cannot be drawn from econometric techniques.
⑤ It is hard to decide whether the factors obtained from the data lead to happiness.

44. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>devoid of further application</u>이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T1.15)

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 why 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 silently, <u>devoid of further application.</u>

* devoid of: ~이 없는

① The tangible characteristics of blueberries disappear.
② We can draw relevant stories from the blueberry.
③ The blueberry implies nothing but the object itself.
④ We cannot appreciate the business aspects of blueberries
⑤ Time dimension of the blueberry is taken into consideration.

45. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>the first source of our knowledge</u>가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T1.16)

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 effective than modern medicine - well, we are simply 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 - <u>the first source of our knowledge</u>.

① It is uncertainty that enables us to explore theories.
② Enduring the lack of certainty makes us foolish.
③ We cannot be certain of anything in the unpredictable world.
④ Possibilities are open to all academic assumptions.
⑤ Only with certainty do we confirm new discoveries.

46. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 <u>such complex, dynamic communities</u>가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T3.22)

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. 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. 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. 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 <u>such complex, dynamic communities</u>?

* cod: (어류) 대구

① The number of a species depends on innumerable links.
② We should first figure out the causal relationship of the food chains.
③ The killing of seals would lead to a disastrous impact on the marine life.
④ Government's resources are not enough to deal with the great number of seals.
⑤ There are too many kinds of cod to decide upon which one is the problem.

빈칸
(20)

정답은 없다만,

어휘와 의미에서 언급한
것들을

크로스.

대립항을 생각하며
글의 핵심 논리를,

이해 안 되는 부분이
있더라도

글의 핵심 논리 구조를,
파악해 이해하자.

KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(빈칸)

55. 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. 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). 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. A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to _____. The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus. (영어.4.7)

① align private costs with social costs
② overvalue car users' own travel costs
③ cut down on the total of social costs
④ relieve the users of a burden for internal costs
⑤ increase tax revenues from excessive car users

56. 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 monetary costs: other trips, such as those made on foot, involve an 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 costly travel modes are usually the faster ones. A trade-off is also involved in the decision to make a trip: the traveler weighs the expected benefits to be gained at the destination against the expected costs of getting there. Each trip _____ 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. (영어.13.4)
* incur: (비용을)발생시키다[물게 되다]

① represents a triumph
② illustrates an equal amount
③ hints at a comparative lack
④ dramatically increases the sum
⑤ is a resultant underestimation

57. 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. So far, nearly everything about the actual possibility-space that computers have created indicates they are not _____. In the process of connecting everything to everything, computers elevate the power of the small player, encouraging freedom and democratic practices. 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. 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. (영어.16.1)
* possibility-space: 확률 공간 ** heterogeneity: 이질성

① the means of users but their ends
② the cause of clones but their effect
③ the beginning of authority but its end
④ the opponents of uniformity but its assistants
⑤ the foundation of democracy but its termination

58. In spite of the remarkable variety of interests and personalities represented in classrooms, the daily activities are generally carried out without mishap. Some students claim to be taking a course in social psychology because of a theoretical interest in the subject matter: some, because a professor advised them to take it: and some, because it happens to come at a convenient hour. In spite of this diversity of intention, the enterprise goes on, for all of the participants _____. There are common assumptions regarding the time and place of the meetings, the appropriate dress for these occasions, and the division of labor in which the professor has primary responsibility. It is generally understood that professors are likely to be upset if people are consistently late, argue too fiercely with them, or appear disrespectful: hence, most students make some effort to arrive on time and to suppress their tendencies toward aggression or falling asleep. Such common understandings may be referred to as group norms. (영어.16.2.)
* mishap: 작은 사고

① agree on the respect for teachers
② share certain minimal understandings
③ are accustomed to the variety of school life
④ are always prepared for various emergencies
⑤ put top priority on the consideration for others

71. Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply 'weirdos'. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their behavioural style, i.e. _____. The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its proponents were consistent in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who advocate and defend their position consistently, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as 'major' social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority. (완성.4.4)   * weirdo: 별난 사람 ** suffragette: 여성 참정권론자
*** proponent: 지지자

① the way the minority gets its point across
② how the minority attained their voting right
③ the degree the majority supports their voice
④ the means they use to put up with challenges
⑤ the dynamics they create to stick to the mainstream

72. Brown and Hanlon looked at mothers' responses to "primitive" and to "well-formed" constructions uttered by the child and asked whether the response indicated comprehension or failure to comprehend the child's meaning. Surprisingly, primitive and well-formed utterances were understood equally well by the mothers. There seemed to be no communication pressure for grammatical utterances. A mother is apparently too engaged in interacting with a child _____. Brown has demonstrated this point in another way as well. He looked at cases in which a child's utterance was followed by an expression of approval or disapproval on the part of the adult, again finding no evidence that parental responses shape the child's sense of grammaticality. Parents pay attention to the content of child speech, approving true utterances and criticizing false ones, without regard to grammaticality.
(완성.16.Check)

① to put emphasis on the honesty of the child
② to understand the exact meaning delivered by the child
③ to downplay the significance of the grammatical structure
④ to distract her attention from the child's sentence structure
⑤ to pay attention to the linguistic form of the child's utterances

73. Drawing on their experience in using operant conditioning to train animals for circuses, TV, and film stunts, Keller Breland and Marian Breland described a number of situations in which their attempts to condition an animal's behavior _____. For example, according to the theory of operant conditioning, rewarding a behavior should increase its frequency. However, when the Brelands attempted to train a raccoon to drop two coins in a piggy bank by rewarding this response with food, the raccoon did not cooperate. After the raccoon was rewarded with food for dropping two coins into the bank, it took the next two coins and began rubbing them together, just as they do to remove the shells of newly caught crayfish. Eventually, the coin-rubbing response overpowered the coin-dropping response, and the Brelands had to abandon their attempt to condition the raccoon. The Brelands used this and other examples to emphasize the importance of biologically programmed behavior.   (완성.T4.23)
* operant conditioning: 조작적 조건 형성 ** crayfish: 가재

① ran head-on into the animal's built-in instincts
② conflicted with the animal's desire to survive
③ proved to be compatible with the animal's nature
④ gave rise to the recurrence of the conditioned response
⑤ built up the innate behavior of the animal by a great deal

74. Inbound tourist arrival statistics should be treated with caution, especially if they are being used _____. This is in part because of the high margin of error that characterizes older data in particular. For example, the UNWTO figure of 25 million international stayovers for 1950 is nothing more than a rough estimate, given the primitive data-collecting techniques of that era. Yet it is used as a baseline for calculating the relative growth in global tourist arrivals since then. At the scale of any individual country, this margin of error is amplified. More recent statistics have a smaller margin of error as a result of UNWTO initiatives to standardize definitions and data collection protocols. However, error still results from such things as inconsistencies from country to country in the collection and reporting of arrivals, expenditures and other tourism-related statistics. This is why UNWTO often adjusts country-level and aggregate arrival data from year to year and why only the statistics that are around five years old are stable.
(완성.T4.39)
* UNWTO: 유엔 세계 관광 기구 ** stayover: 체류
*** aggregate: 종합한

① to contrast outbound ones
② to identify temporal trends
③ to determine the country of origin
④ to compile data from different countries
⑤ to calculate figures from one organization

흐름
(29)

첫 한두 문장에서 얘기한,
글의 '핵심 소재'는
무엇인가.

그 소재를 따라가며 '연결'
되고 있는가.

주체가 바뀌진, 않았는가.

75. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

(영어.8.1)

The economic and technical forces that first led to language standardization and mass literacy have continued to gain momentum. Now that economic relationships are instantaneous and global, national vocabularies have grown still larger in scope. ① One of the domains of our national vocabulary is international. ② Basic literacy in the contemporary world requires knowledge of certain terms known by literate people everywhere in the world, no matter what language they speak. ③ For example, the low literacy rate in the less developed world is inevitably attributed to the poor infrastructure for education. ④ This core vocabulary of modern education includes basic words from world history, world cultures, geography, and the physical and biological sciences. ⑤ Taught in all national educational systems, and not confined to any particular national language, it is the most broadly shared literate vocabulary in the world.

76. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

(영어.9.1)

Technological advances will enable high-performance athletes to move faster, jump higher, hit harder, and improve their consistency. However, some advances may also carry increased risk to the athlete's body, which may not stand up to the increased forces of movement. ① As a result, injury monitoring is critical in order to prevent harm to elite athletes who embrace new technology. ② Elite athletes are more easily affected by the quality of technology than amateurs as the winner is determined by a fraction of second. ③ A good example can be found in the rush to install synthetic lawn on football fields some 30 years ago. ④ Athletes could run faster and jump higher on the artificial lawn, but the rate of injuries exploded because human joints simply could not withstand the force. ⑤ As a result, athletes and coaches forced a return to natural grass fields in order to protect athletes' careers and health.

77. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

(영어.21.3)

In a 2008 National Geographic article, Verlyn Klinkenborg noted, "Of all the pollutions we face, light pollution is perhaps the most easily remedied." Returning the night sky to its natural state is as 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 implement. ① Moreover, these solutions are guided by principles and technology that save energy, conserve resources, and restore ecosystems. ② Light pollution is controlled by maximizing efficiency, improving security, and creating a more aesthetically pleasing night environment. ③ When we eliminate unnecessary light at night in our communities, we also conserve resources, lower costs, and improve the quality of life. ④ The elements that come together when the right lighting is achieved transform a room into a combination of functionality and style. ⑤ If only the other serious environmental issues facing the globe were this easy and rewarding to solve!

78. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 <u>없는</u> 문장은?

(영어.25.3)

Clearly defined expectations and limits are parental attitudes often associated with developing positive self-esteem in children. Setting high but not impossible expectations, for instance, involves providing clear 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. ① Establishing and maintaining limits is important because failing to do so is destructive to self-esteem in the long run. ② For example, a long line of developmental literature shows that parental over-permissiveness is related to negative behaviors such as impulsivity and aggressiveness. ③ They can be corrected by giving the child a "time-out" in which he or she stops thinking negatively and tries to recover consciousness. ④ 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 enforced are also problematic. ⑤ For instance, they can generate the development of anxious and restrictive behavior, rather than spontaneity and engagement with life.

순서
(27)

전반적인 글의 이해.

여전히, 지시어!

'단락 간의' 논리.

그, 이, 저.

생각.

(2문제 장문이 잘 연계되어
나온다는데... 션티가 EBS
연계교재 3권 최고의
2문제 장문 변형
순서들을 엄선했다는데...
소곤소곤.)

128. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.　　　　　　　(수완.T5.29)

> The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth.

(A) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

(B) While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale.

(C) The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity. But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way.

　　　　　* propagate: 전파하다　** fidelity: 정확도, 충실도

① (A)－(C)－(B)　　　② (B)－(A)－(C)
③ (B)－(C)－(A)　　　④ (C)－(A)－(B)
⑤ (C)－(B)－(A)

129. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.　　　　　　　(수완.T5.34)

> The instruments used in a modern orchestra have changed tremendously since even the late-nineteenth century.

(A) These recordings are often more popular and more critically admired than recordings that are more technically perfect (more in tune, better balanced, greater range of instrumental timbre, etc.). This is not different from other domains, even technological ones.

(B) Yet Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn seemed able to come up with awfully good pieces in spite of the technical deficiencies of their technology (poorly tuned woodwinds, brass with limited agility, etc.). A major trend of the last couple of decades has even been to use these less-developed instruments to play more "historically accurate" versions of the pieces.

(C) A major movement in video games in the last few years has been retro. There is no question that new games offer a greater palette of graphical and interface possibilities, but that doesn't mean that they will be more fun or engaging. The success of a work depends on how it uses its medium, not on the absolute sophistication of that medium.

　　　* agility: 경쾌(함)　** timbre: 음색　*** retro: 복고

① (A)－(C)－(B)　　　② (B)－(A)－(C)
③ (B)－(C)－(A)　　　④ (C)－(A)－(B)
⑤ (C)－(B)－(A)

130. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.　　　　　　　(수완.T5.41,42)

> People who criticise advertising in its current form argue that advertisements create false wants and encourage the production and consumption of things that are incompeatible with the fulfilment of genuine and urgent human needs.

(A) On the other hand, those who defend advertising say that it is economically necessary and has brought many benefits to society. It contributes to society's well-being and raises people's standard of living by encouraging the sales of mass-produced goods, thus stimulating production and creating employment and prosperity.

(B) Those people who would do away with advertising are accused of trying to deny cheaper goods and services to the majority, and of being puritanical, elitist and economically shortsighted. Furthermore, the champions of advertising say that people are perfectly free to ignore advertisements and that ads do not brainwash people because a number of advertising campaigns fail to attract customers.

(C) Advertising, it is claimed, is an irrational system which appeals to our emotions and to anti-social feelings which have nothing to do with the goods on offer. Advertisements usually suggest that private acquisition is the only avenue to social success and happiness - they define private acquisition and competitiveness as a primary goal in life, at the expense of less tangible rewards like better health care and social services.

　　　* puritanical: 금욕주의적인　** champion: 옹호자, 대변자

① (A)－(C)－(B)　　　② (B)－(A)－(C)
③ (B)－(C)－(A)　　　④ (C)－(A)－(B)
⑤ (C)－(B)－(A)

문삽
(23)

전반적인 글의 이해.

여전히, 지시어!

'문장 간의' 논리.

그, 이, 저.

생각.

(션티가 가장 자신있게
센스있는 변형을 하는
유형이라지, 작년 수능엔
그 문장 그 자리 그대로
나왔다고!?)

131. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.5.6)

> The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend.

Increasingly, globalization may force a convergence in work hours. (①) For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. (②) For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. (③) However, this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive. (④) Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. (⑤) Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France's 35-hour legal workweek.   * convergence: 격차, 축소 ** de facto: 사실상의

132. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.8.7)

> But he uses one peculiar brief and muffled bark only at certain times, conveying something in the direction of "I wanna come in now."

The fact that chimps do have basic ability when it comes to the use of arbitrary symbols is enough to suggest the gradually building complexity in symbol-use among primates. (①) And on that point, I'd like to put in a plug for my dog, Shep, who understands at least functionally a number of my words. (②) When, for instance, I say we're going to "check the mail," he knows well that means we're going to head out to the road and check the postal box. (③) And though he hasn't mastered English yet he does seem to use certain arbitrary noises innovatively as symbols. (④) For example, he barks in various ways when he's outside. (⑤) Since the sound is distinctive, since it's about coming in the house, and since no other dog I've had has ever used this rather arbitrary sound, the instance leans toward real language.

* primate: 영장류 ** muffled: (소리가 잘 들리지 않게) 죽인, 낮춘

133. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.9.3)

> Unfortunately, such people tend to be regarded as undesirable interaction partners by those with greater social skills.

The most direct way of undoing the damage caused by social exclusion is to bring the shy, lonely, and alienated back into the embrace of society. (①) This is because they are objectively less rewarding to spend time with and because associating with them carries with it a social stigma. (②) What is necessary, therefore, are policies to ensure that social cohesion is maintained within various social institutions, and in society at large. (③) Small-scale programs to get lonely schoolchildren more involved can work exceedingly well. (④) However, finding ways to reverse the increasingly individualistic trend in Western societies is a much taller order. (⑤) Yet, if we value our collective well-being, we should do something about it; a lack of social integration goes hand in hand with a host of other social pathologies.

* stigma: 부정적 인식 ** pathology: 병리, 병적 측면

134. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.9.5)

> If an administration's position is not supported by the data, it may ask for further studies rather than accept what is offered.

There is a constant tension between science and politics. From the perspective of science, policies should reflect careful consideration of the scientific data, and should be in line with the findings and recommendations of science. (①) Scientists who offer advice to policy makers, however, often complain that their input is ignored or distorted during the policy making process. (②) Political values and necessities may conflict sharply with the data presented by scientists. (③) A policy may be developed that represents a compromise between the criteria determined by science and the pragmatic needs of politics. (④) An effective policy should be cost-effective and fair, place limited demands on government, and provide assurance to the public that the goals will be met. (⑤) In extreme cases, scientific data might be buried in the face of the apparent demands of politics.

KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(빠른 정답)

어법 · 지칭

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
④	④	②	⑤	④	③	①	⑤	⑤

어휘

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
③	②	④	⑤	③	③	②	③	④	④
20	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**
④	③	⑤	③	⑤	③	③	④	③	①
30	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**
②	②	②	①	⑤	⑤	③	②	①	④
40	**41**	**42**							
⑤	④	⑤							

의미

43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
⑤	③	①	①	②	③	①	⑤	①	⑤
53	**54**								
①	④								

빈칸

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
①	①	③	②	①	①	③	①	②	②
65	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**	**71**	**72**	**73**	**74**
②	③	②	①	③	①	①	⑤	①	②

흐름

75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
③	②	④	③	②	③	④	③	②	④
85	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**	**91**	**92**	**93**	**94**
④	③	④	④	③	②	④	②	③	②
95	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**	**101**	**102**	**103**	
③	③	④	②	④	③	④	①	④	

순서

104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
④	③	③	③	⑤	③	⑤	⑤	②	②
114	**115**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**	**121**	**122**	**123**
④	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	②	②	④	③	③
124	**125**	**126**	**127**	**128**	**129**	**130**			
⑤	②	④	③	③	②	④			

문장 삽입

131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
④	⑤	①	⑤	⑤	①	⑤	④	⑤	②
141	**142**	**143**	**144**	**145**	**146**	**147**	**148**	**149**	**150**
④	④	④	④	④	⑤	③	③	②	⑤
151	**152**	**153**							
③	④	⑤							

68.

② '조명 서비스에 대한 선택지를 다각화하였다.' → 그럴싸한 오답. light bulbs도 쓰고 fluorescent tubes도 쓰고 LED도 쓰고 다양하게 했구나~라고 지레짐작 하기 쉽지만, 반등 효과 해결 얘기가 아니기도 하고, 본문은 기존 방식에서 LED로 넘어가는 것이기에 다양화라고도 볼 수 없다.

③ 'LED의 사용을 줄임으로써 성취되었다.' → 반등 효과를 우려했다고 해서 LED 사용을 줄이진 않았다.

④ '결국에는 반등 효과와 상충되었다.' → 전반적 에너지 효율 목표가 반등 효과와 상충되지 않고 이를 잘 해결하였기에 에너지 효율성이 유지될 수 있었다.

⑤ '기존 조명 수단의 사용으로 되돌아갔다.' → 글의 아예 반대. LED는 계속 사용하면서 에너지 효율 정책으로 해결을 한 것이다.

69.

① 그들이 우리를 적극적으로 도와주게 하는 → 매력적 오답. 부모님들은 그 자리에 안전하게 있을 뿐, 우리를 적극적으로 도와주면 더 이상 자율이 아니다.

② 그들의 요구사항을 충족시키는 → 마찬가지 이유로 더 이상 자율이 아니다.

④ 그들의 부재가 가능함을 인정하는 → 존재(presence)할 수 있다는 걸 인정하는 것!

⑤ 그들과 독립적인 자급자족 삶을 살아가는 → 그들(부모님들)이 안전하게 존재하기는 해야 한다.

70.

② 당신의 정원 환경을 이웃과 맞추려 할 때 → 그럼 그 지역 기후에 맞추는 것이기 때문에 다른 작물을 기를 수 없다.

③ 이웃의 식물과 조화되는 가장 좋아하는 식물로 정원을 꾸미려 할 때 → 2번과 마찬가지 이유로 안녕~

④ 폭우로부터 정원을 보호하기 위해 지금까지 세운 최고의 벽을 세우려 할 때 → 미기후와 1도 관련 없는 그럴듯하게 길게 한 헛소리

⑤ 당신의 지역 기후 특색에 특화된 식물을 선택하려 할 때 → 2, 3번과 마찬가지 이유로 안녕~

71.

② 소수가 투표권을 달성한 방식 → 예시에서 일부만 가져온 매력적 오답.

③ 다수가 소수의 목소리를 지지하는 정도 → 그럴싸한 헛소리.

④ 문제 상황을 견디는 데 사용한 수단 → 지문에 1도 없는 멍멍이 소리.

⑤ 주류를 계속 따르기 위해 만든 작동 체계 → 지문과 반대!

72.

① '아이의 정직성을 강조할 수 없다' → too to 구문을 제대로 해석하지 못하고 '강조한다'로 해석할 경우, 매력적 오답으로 낚일 수 있다. 조심!

② '아이에 의해 전달된 정확한 의미를 이해할 수 없다' → 아이가 구사하는 문장의 문법적 완성도에 상관 없이 부모는 아이의 말을 다 이해했다. 중요한 건 내용 그 자체였다.

③ '문법 구조의 중요성을 경시할 수 없다' → 이 글은 아이 발화의 문법보다는 내용을 중시한다는 글이다.

④ '어머니의 주의를 아이의 문장 구조에서 분산시키지 못한다' → 역시 too to 구문을 잘못 해석하여 반대로 해석할 경우 낚일 수 있는 선지이다. 조심!

73.

② '동물의 생존 욕구와 충돌하였다' → 매력적인 off 선지. 동물의 생존 욕구를 얼핏 생각하면 동물의 타고난 본능 아니야?라고 생각하기 쉽지만 엄연히 다른 개념이고, 굳이 따지자면 생존 욕구는 타고난 본능의 수많은 것 중 하나라고 볼 수 있다.

③ '동물의 본성과 양립 가능한 것으로 판명되었다' → 정확히 정답 선지와 반대이다. run into(충돌하다)의 반대 단어로 compatible을 만들었다고 볼 수 있다.

④ '조건화된 반응의 재발을 일으켰다' → 조건화된 반응은 동물의 본능을 이기지 못했다. 따라서 반대 선지. give rise to(일으키다)라는 표현 꼭 챙겨두자.

⑤ '동물의 내재된 행동을 큰 폭으로 강화하였다' → 역시 정답 선지의 반대이다. 조건화의 실패했을 뿐이지 조건화를 하려다 동물의 본능적 행동에 일조한 바는 없다.

74.

① 국외로 향하는 것과 대조하기 위해
③ 출생 국가를 결정하기 위해
④ 다양한 국가에서 정보를 취합할 때
⑤ 한 기관에서 수치를 계산할 때
→ 모든 오답 선지 지문의 곳곳에 있는 단어들을 그럴싸해 보이게 조합한 헛소리 선지. 평가원이 항상 이런다. 그러니 제발 글의 '핵심'이 뭔지를 파악하는 데 힘쓰도록 하고, 세부적인 낚시에 걸려들지 말자!

한 번 풀고 그냥 끝나는 153제가 아니라, 단어를 암기하고, 여러 번 해석하고, 논리를 음미하면서 남은 몇 주만에 사실상 수능영어의 모든 것을 얻어갈 수 있는 문제들이길.

I believe in the value of effort in English.
That's why I teach it.

Shean.T