

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [2개]¹)

-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 Gateway

Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become 1. **resources** for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are 2. **selected** according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be 3. **passed onto** an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the 3. **future**. Further, heritage is more concerned with 4. **meanings** than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be 5. **discarded** as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be 6. **fixed** to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is as much about forgetting as remembering the 7. **past**.

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-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 02번

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't 1. **forget** about the present. Understanding how what you are doing today 2. **benefits** you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal 3. **motivation**. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be 4. **trivial**. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning 5. **procrastinating** because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into manageable pieces is 6. **important** to motivation. When I saw that if I only did *some* work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to 7. **enjoy** the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be 8. **careless** using the big picture as motivation.

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-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 01번

Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from 1. **travelling** down through the ground. So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can 2. **deduce** is that the ground beneath the puddle is either 3. **nonporous** or extremely wet. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly 4. **increases**, despite there not being any more rain in that area. This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. Since the rocks are 5. **responsible** for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly 6. **influences** the types of plants and animals you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, without a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have 7. **stabilized**.

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [1개]⁴)

-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 03번

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal memory as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, he decided to 1. **conduct** Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano. During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini — who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage — stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had 2. **omitted** a G flat. Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right. I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score." That 3. **surprised** Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him. After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I *did* omit the G flat. In all the time I have played this piece I *always* omitted the G flat. Since the day I wrote it, I had completely 4. **remembered** it was there."

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [2개]5)
  - 2019 수능특강 영어 11강 04번

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a **1. central** part of psychology's focus that many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force **2. blocking** almost all of human behavior. Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any *thing* we want — all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are **3. influenced** by emotion. Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often **4. triggered** by a gut emotional response. We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most **5. sophisticated** reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons to **6. reject** what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel.

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [2개]7)
  - 2019 수능특강 영어 11강 06번

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural **1. divergence** in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. Marc Benamou, studying the use of **2. affective** terms to describe the expressive character of music among western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly **3. correspond** to Western categories. This raises some **4. doubts** about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures. Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not **5. recognizing** the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be **6. alert** to the possibility that **7. perfect** translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.

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  - 2019 수능특강 영어 11강 05번

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a **1. need** for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much **2. less** room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate **3. representation** of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also often **4. strong** enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: the **5. farther** to the original source, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toy.

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  - 2019 수능특강 영어 11강 07번

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance **1. context**. Music critics will **2. consider** a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be **3. important** considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an **4. unstated** assumption: that it is one person's *then unaided fingers* that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically **5. connected** with this fact. An aurally **6. different** experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is **7. admiration** for what the performance represents as a human achievement. **8. Forgery** and other forms of fakery in the arts **9. represent** the nature of the performance and so **10. misrepresent** achievement.

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [2개]<sup>9)</sup>  
-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 08번

The story of how milk became America's drink combines the perfection of industry with the perfection of consumer knowledge. For example, Spencer and Blanford 1. **attribute** the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more 2. **poor** use of those products." Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater 3. **knowledge** of the food value of milk," which was the result of "4. **favorable** teaching and publicity" based on important findings and research". In other words, the 5. **reduction** of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing perfection of milk — in both quality and price — and education of consumers about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private 6. **promotion** of the product.

- 흐름과 어울리지 않는 부분을 찾고 바르게 고치세요. [2개]<sup>11)</sup>  
-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 10번

A few year ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown. The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating 1. **successfully**. Businesses of a particular type tend to 2. **gather** together in the same part of town. This is not necessarily because those areas have been 3. **designated** for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a 4. **competitor**, you avoid 5. **gaining** any advantage that their location gives them. You also give yourself the chance to 6. **steal** customers away from them. As more theatres 7. **cluster** together, the area becomes known as the theatre district. It is then 8. **impossible** for new theatres to open in the same area or face a potential loss of patrons.

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-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 09번

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life 1. **domain**. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. If you're someone who is high in self-complexity—that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of *Glee*) — the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively 2. **accelerated**, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student 3. **overlaps** to a great extent with the few other identities you have — then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to 4. **lower** you evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. In short, putting all your "self eggs" in one basket can be 5. **risky** in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.

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-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 11번

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and 1. **incoherent**, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be 2. **uncautious** about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and 3. **self-serving** in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their 4. **preexisting** beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our 5. **biased** interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.

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-2019 수능특강 영어 11강 12번

Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them 1. **immediate** access to organizations. Most of the time, customers receive an automated response indicating that their e-mail has been received and stating when they can expect to get a 2. **response**. However, even automated responses need to be 3. **asked** appropriately. Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of 4. **connectivity**. Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. They found that simple things make a 5. **difference**. This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

- 1) 3. future -> present, 6. fixed 고정되다-> reinvented 재발명되다
- 2) 3. porous 구멍이 있는 -> nonporous 구멍이 없는, 7. stabilized 안정화되다 -> changed 변하다
- 3) 4. trivial 하찮은 -> overwhelming 압도적인, 8. careless 부주의한 -> careful 조심스러운
- 4) 4. remembered 기억하다 -> forgotten 잊어버리다
- 5) 2. blocking 막다 -> guiding 이끌다, 6. reject 거부하다 -> justify 정당화하다
- 6) 2. less -> more, 5. farther 멀수록 -> closer 가까울수록
- 7) 1. divergence 분깃, 나뉘짐 -> convergence 수렴, 모임, 7. perfect -> imperfect 불완전한
- 8) 6. different -> identical 유사한, 9. represent -> misrepresent 잘못 나타내다
- 9) 2. poor 빈약한 -> generous 관대한, 5. reduction -> rise
- 10) 2. accelerated 가속시키다, 촉진시키다 -> contained 억제하다,
- 11) 5. gaining 얻다 -> losing 잃다, 8. impossible 불가능한 -> imperative 긴급한, 필수적인
- 12) 2. uncautious 의식하지 않는 -> cautious 의식하는, 조심하는,
- 13) 3. asked 묻다 -> phrased 표현하다, 쓰여지다,