

대한민국 탑 EBS 영어 선별 자료, KISS EBS ESSENCE!

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★ **자료 소개**

반갑습니다 선티입니다. 대한민국 최고의 수능영어 EBS 선별 분석 자료를 지향하는, 거의 다다랗다 생각하는, **KISS EBS ESSENCE 159**입니다. KISS EBS ESSENCE란, 올해 세 권의 연계교재(영어, 영독, 완성)에서 수능에 **직접연계** 될 수 있는 지문을 150여개로 선별한 후, 이 모든 지문을 수능에 가장 가까운 형태로 **‘변형문제’**화 하고, 저자가 직접 **모든 어휘, 직독직해, 요약**까지 작성한, EBS 연계교재 **‘완벽 선별 문제&분석서’**입니다. 문제편과 분석편, 두 권으로 이루어져있으며 문제편에는 이번 **9평 영어 완벽 분석서**가 포함되어 있습니다. (6평 분석서는 주간 KISS 수능완성 첫 주차에 들어있습니다.)

2019년 1년 간 선티의 시간, 노력, 능력, 지식, 집념, 열정, 모든 것을 담은, 어느 사설 교재, 강의 하나 참고하지 않은(정말 한치의 부끄러움도 없이 당당하게 말할 수 있어 기쁩니다) **순수 자작 선별 변형 문항**이고, **분석서**입니다. 학원, 과외, 개인이 무단으로 PDF를 도용, 배포할 경우 적발 시 그저 아무 말 없이 **법의 조치**를 취하도록 하겠습니다. 학원, 과외 등에서 사용하고자 할 경우 sheanlee23@gmail.com으로 연락주시면 감사드리겠습니다. **소중히, 다뤄주세요.**

★ **자료 구성**(교재에 대한 상세 설명은 분석편 수록)

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2020 KISS EBS 수특영어

ESSENCE

Part 1: 어휘, 빈칸

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior ① independent of rules and codes. Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently ② prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. However, that is not always the case. Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior ③ necessarily criminalized. Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to ④ stop people from doing it. At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they ⑤ agree in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene. Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

* instill (사상·감정 따위를) 심어주다, 주입하다

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에 들어갈 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Repurposed clothing tells an even more complex tale than that of secondhand garments. Until recently, clothes that were (A) hardly / extensively altered from their original form were frequently overlooked in museum collections, as it was believed that their alterations rendered them inauthentic. Today, however, analyses of such objects by scholars like Alexandra Palmer, fashion curator at The Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, as well as the embrace of repurposing techniques by high-end fashion labels, have imbued altered objects with newfound (B) significance / imperfection. Such clothing is now used to provide insight on the high value placed on textiles in the past, as well as to how that value has diminished over time. Examining remade garments also highlights a resourcefulness and skill that is all but (C) lost / found in the contemporary fashion industry. In many ways, these garments acted as early models of sustainability.

*imbue ~ with ... ~에게 ...을 불어넣다

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① extensively | significance | lost |
| ② hardly | imperfection | found |
| ③ extensively | imperfection | lost |
| ④ hardly | significance | found |
| ⑤ extensively | imperfection | found |

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

Standards are prevalent in our modern world because they reduce the costs of interactions among the firms and people that subscribe to them. Hence, it is not unexpected to see standards ① coevolve with markets. Many people are surprised to learn that only a few centuries ago simple measures of weight and volume, such as the pound and the pint, were not standard. Even though the same word was used in different towns, the weight of a pound ② varied from town to town — sometimes by as much as a factor of four. But as cities began to trade with one another and governments began to impose their rule over larger areas, the use of standards ③ grew. The coevolution of standards and markets is ④ hard to understand, since anyone buying a bushel of corn from a vendor in another town would want that bushel to mean the same in both towns. So the possibility of trade created an ⑤ incentive for standardization, and helped the expansion of the governments that were keen on the use of standards.

* subscribe to ~에 동의하다

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The 2008 winners of the annual awards for sustainable tourism all demonstrate that best practice in tourism is (A) far-reaching / restricted, and extends beyond what was once understood to constitute tourism — mainly just planes, hotels, and beaches. As an example, the winner of the poverty reduction award was an initiative in which both local farmers and tourists benefit. The hoteliers in this award-winning nation have traditionally imported much of their food while (B) ignoring / supporting local farmers whose produce was going to waste. Now, 1,000 farmers, most of whom are women, have been helped to supply local hotels. At the same time, the country's travel foundation, one of the funding organizations, and the initiative have launched their own farmyard — to demonstrate best practice and to become a tourist attraction on its own merits. Taking tourists to the farmyard, for example, is one way in which they can see how their (C) damage / contribution to sustainability is working.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① restricted | supporting | damage |
| ② restricted | ignoring | contribution |
| ③ far-reaching | ignoring | contribution |
| ④ far-reaching | supporting | contribution |
| ⑤ far-reaching | supporting | damage |

2020 KISS EBS

수특영어

ESSENCE

Part 2:

순서, 문법

28. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Companies that inspire, companies that command trust and loyalty over the long term are the ones that make us feel we're accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar.

- (A) But we do. Every day. Because how we feel about something or someone is more powerful than what we think about it or them.
- (B) Whether we like to admit it or not, we are not entirely rational beings. If we were, no one would ever fall in love and no one would ever start a business. Faced with an overwhelming chance of failure, no rational person would ever take either of those risks.
- (C) That feeling of alliance with something bigger is the reason we keep wearing the jersey of our hometown sports team even though they have not made it to the playoffs for ten years. It's why some of us will always buy products from a certain brand over other brands, even if the brand isn't always the most affordable choice.

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

30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many thought that Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic engineer, had hit his head on a mental speed bump during his early years. Wouldn't the lack of signs, markings, and barriers cause destruction and death?

- (A) Few would listen; however, Monderman was patient. By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there.
- (B) Yet the engineer persisted in his belief that traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines painted down the middle of the road are not just annoying, but downright dangerous to drivers and pedestrians alike. He proposed integrating vehicle and foot traffic, in order to create a more holistic driving environment.
- (C) The data astonished skeptics. Within several years, he showed statistically significant reductions in accidents and lost lives, causing his revolutionary ideas to reverberate around a traffic-clogged world.

* reverberate 반향을 불러일으키다

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

29. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Solar power and wind power are considered alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which predominate worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century. Both of them solve what is seen as the most prevalent negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution.

- (A) They can be placed on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations that can be subject to largescale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other centralized vulnerabilities.
- (B) They are also domestic sources of energy production and so are not dependent on imports from what may be hostile countries. Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability to be distributed, meaning they are what is sometimes referred to as decentralized energy generation sources.
- (C) This includes air pollution from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions that lead to climate change. Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are renewable sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of diminishing supplies.

* particulate matter 입자상 물질(대기 중에 떠다니는 고체 또는 액체 상태의 미세 입자) ** vulnerability 취약성

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

31. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Dr. Davidson and his colleagues have shown that there is asymmetry in the prefrontal cortex reflecting our affective style.

- (A) Developing a greater ability to recover, then, should show up as a shift in the relative activity between the two sides of the prefrontal cortex: the left side ought to become more active as the right side calms down. In fact, that happened with a group that practiced mindfulness meditation for eight weeks.
- (B) When there is more activity in the right side of the prefrontal cortex, it correlates with negative emotions such as worry, sadness, and anger. If the left side is more active, we tend to be in a positive emotional state, with a sense of well-being, enthusiasm, even joy.
- (C) They had greater activity in the left side, reported a stronger sense of well-being, and even showed a positive change in immune system function, as measured by influenza antibody titers. Those who had the most activity in the left prefrontal cortex had the strongest immune system response, suggesting a connection between overall well-being and the health of the immune system.

*asymmetry 비대칭성 ** prefrontal cortex 전전두엽 피질 *** antibody titer 항체 역가 (항체의 효력을 표시하는 값)

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

2020 KISS EBS

수특영어

ESSENCE

Part 3:

어법, 흐름

44. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails ① requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or ② build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's ten unaided fingers ③ what produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical 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 ④ cannot. Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a(n) human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and ⑤ so misrepresent achievement.

* virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) ** forgery 위조

45. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One facet of the nominal fallacy, the error of believing that the label carries explanatory information, is the danger of using common words and ① giving them a scientific meaning. This has the often disastrous effect of leading an unwary public down a path of misunderstanding. Words like "theory," "law," "force" do not mean in common discourse ② what they mean to a scientist. "Success" in Darwinian evolution is not the same "success" as ③ taught by Dale Carnegie. "Force" to a physicist has a meaning quite different from ④ it used in political discourse. The worst of these, though, may be "theory" and "law," which are almost polar opposites — theory being a strong idea in science while vague in common discourse, and law ⑤ being a much more muscular social than scientific concept. These differences lead to sometimes serious misunderstandings between scientists and the public that supports their work.

* discourse 담화,담론 ** muscular 강력한 *** unwary 부주의한

46. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Peoplepleasing is the opposite of the self-sabotaging behavior coming from the thought that others should make you happy. If you believe that your job in life is to make others happy or at least to impress them, you suffer from the attitudes and behaviors of always trying to please others. If at first you do not accomplish this, you try longer and harder. ① Then if you get unsatisfactory responses, you become frustrated and even depressed. ② You shoulder the negative emotions of others, as if you are able to flip the inner switch that is under their control. ③ The inability to control the attitudes and behaviors of others is enough to drive a people-pleaser insane. ④ You realize that living life for your own self is not the ultimate purpose of life, and the devotion to the happiness of others becomes your life goal. ⑤ The need to make people happy appears selfless, but it destines a person to a life filled with anxiety and disappointment.

* mortgage (목숨·명예 등을) 내걸고 덤비다, 저당 잡히다

** self-sabotaging 자기 태만

47. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There are some renewable energy technologies that are only controversially considered alternative, and they include nuclear power and hydropower. Both nuclear power and hydropower are emission-free, and so alleviate the most common negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy production, air pollution. ① However, they suffer from other environmental problems that make them unattractive to some advocates of alternative energy solutions. ② Wind power and solar power are expected to solve the problems because they are considered more ecofriendly. ③ Nuclear power produces highly radioactive wastes that must be stored and safely disposed of for long periods of time, and hydroelectric power traditionally comes from large dams that block free-flowing rivers and disturb natural riverine ecosystems. ④ Newer forms of smaller, run-of-river hydroelectric plants avoid the negative consequences of large dams and reservoirs, but their potential physical implementation is limited and so they will never serve as the predominant solution to worldwide energy needs. ⑤ Nuclear power and hydropower therefore, as with most alternative energy sources, solve some problems but not others.

*alleviate 경감하다, 완화하다

** run-of-river (저수지 없이) 흐르는 물을 이용하는

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수특영독

ESSENCE

Part 4:

어휘, 빈칸

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Hindsight bias has a particular way in which it manifests. Some people refer to hindsight bias as the “I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon.” When you hear someone say, “I knew it all along” or “I knew that they would,” they are ① demonstrating hindsight bias. When this happens we are ② selectively recalling an experience that supports the facts we have just learned, and, in actuality, we didn’t know; we were simply emboldened by the recently revealed facts to believe that we did. For instance, when a new hire is doing a good job it is ③ unlikely for us to tell our coworkers that we knew that person was going to do well, when, in fact, we did not know; we were just hoping. Likewise, if that same person starts performing poorly we are likely, without any critical ④ reflection of our previous comments, to say, “I knew they weren’t going to work out.” Hindsight bias ⑤ allows us to think that we are better at predicting than we really are.

* embolden 대담하게 만들다

55. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

By creating artworks artists offer views of the world and their unique responses to the world. The community (audience/group) responds to the products of an artist’s efforts by attempting to ① comprehend the uniqueness of the artist. The artist creates, the community responds, the artist makes again, the community attends, and so on. In a broad sense, art making may be considered to always be a group ② enterprise. Shaun McNiff, an author and artist, said, “Life is always created from interplay among different participants who make contact, influence one another, exchange their essential natures, merge, and generate new forms.” Creating art is a ③ self-contained process. The vast majority of artists are very interested in the reactions their work inspires in others. This interest is motivated by the desire for human ④ contact. A central healing quality of art therapy is the capacity to promote the development of relationships. Although some artists state that they must be left alone to do their work, still most intend that someday others will ⑤ acknowledge their creative work.

54. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Defining a strict upper depth boundary for deep-sea fishes is problematic. Below 1000 m, the oceans are totally devoid of solar light, the temperature is generally less than 4°C and there is no ① doubt that fishes living in these cold dark conditions can be considered to be deep-sea species. However, between 200 and 1000 m there is a transition zone where, although there may be sufficient light for vision using highly sensitive specially adapted eyes, life is more or less ② sustainable for normal surface-dwelling fishes. This zone contains some of the most interesting deep-sea fishes that are obviously different from shallow species. Despite living deep, many species have eggs that float to the surface so that larvae can develop in the ③ plentiful food supply in the surface layers. In the open ocean many deep-sea fishes migrate towards the surface at night and ④ descend again at dawn to pass the day in darkness and the cold waters below. Thus deep-sea fishes do not necessarily pass their entire life cycle in the deep sea, and adults may not be ⑤ restricted entirely to depths greater than 200 m.

* devoid of ~이 없는 ** transition zone 전이대(轉移帶)
*** larva 자어(仔魚, 갓 부화한 물고기)

56. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many pleasures are not a response to need or deprivation. I can be perfectly comfortable, yet pleased by the warmth of the sun as it breaks the clouds and comes streaming through the bay window. A light snack does away with hunger pangs; yet I am still seduced by the smell of garlic gently sizzling in olive oil. These pleasures are the bonus of life because they ① transcend need. We experience them as pleasures even though we aren’t ② suffering from their deprivation. Thus, the enjoyment of food when chosen, rather than forced, turns eating into something more than acquiring ③ nutrition. Pleasure rather than the satisfaction of needs is the point of the experience. Such freely chosen enjoyment ④ disregards an excess of time, attention, and usually some resources — it is a dimension of life that is not bound up with necessities, despite being part of everyday existence. It is a surplus, a form of grace, and thus has meaning that is not ⑤ reducible to a function and serves no purpose other than the enjoyment.

* pang 극심한 고통 ** seduce 매혹하다, 유혹하다
*** sizzle (기름 등이) 지글거리다

2020 KISS EBS

수특영독

ESSENCE

Part 5:

순서, 문법

73. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Because all evidence of the past can only be found in the present, creating a story about the past inevitably implies interpreting this evidence in terms of processes with a certain history of its own.

- (A) This also means that the study of history cannot offer absolute certainties, but only approximations, of a reality that once was. In other words, true historical accounts do not exist. This may sound as if there is endless leeway in the ways the past is viewed.
- (B) In my opinion, that is not the case. Just as in any other field of science, the major test for historical reconstructions is whether, and to what extent, they accommodate the existing data in a concise and precise manner.
- (C) We do so, because we experience both the surrounding environment and our own persons to be such processes. As a result, all historical accounts are reconstructions of some sort, and thus likely to change over time.

* approximation 근사치 ** leeway 자유재량의 여지

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

75. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In filmmaking, the benefits of using professionals are obvious. They have the experience to provide useful suggestions and solutions to creative or practical dilemmas; and they work quickly, efficiently, and reliably.

- (A) In this case, the leaderless project loses its rudder and everyone starts making a different film — their own film. Faced with people who have much more experience, a young director must remain an active and confident leader who knows what they want at every moment (even if it feels like a bit of a performance at the beginning).
- (B) If the newbie director maintains the courage of their convictions and communicates ideas clearly and convincingly, the professional will respond by being a team player. If the young director becomes insecure, the professional crew member or actor may take matters into their own hands and call the shots.
- (C) They deliver what they say they can deliver and they rarely make stupid mistakes. However, seasoned veterans can become a challenge for the director-in-training because many professionals feel that their experience excels the instincts of the inexperienced director.

* newbie 초보자 ** rudder (배의) 키

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

74. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A recent thorough record was made by the anthropologist Polly W. Wiessner of the talk around the campfire of the most famous of Earth's hunter-gatherers, the Ju'hoansi (!Kung Bushmen) of the Kalahari Desert. Wiessner found differences between "daytime talk" and "firelight talk" that were even more striking than imagined previously.

- (A) In the evening the mood relaxes. In the firelight the talk turns to storytelling, which drifts easily into singing, dancing, and religious ceremonies. Storytelling, especially among the men, turns frequently to successful hunts and epic adventures, their dominant daytime activity.
- (B) The subject matter is highly personal. Given the stringent quality of Ju'hoansi existence, their talk is imbued with life-and-death choices. The conversation is also practical. It doesn't stray far, or play on the imagination and fantasies that are possible in periods of leisure.
- (C) Daytime talk is focused on practical aspects of travel and the search for food and water. People working together talk about the food they seek. They also gossip back and forth in a manner that helps to stabilize their social networks.

* stringent 절박한 ** imbue 가득 채우다

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

76. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One reason that some apparent sunk cost ventures may not be irrational is that the decision makers are choosing actions to project and preserve their reputations for being decisive or for not being wasteful.

- (A) The auto maker who abandons an unpopular model may be ridiculed for making a "gutless" decision and lose future authority and actual power within his or her organization. The skier who gives up after having already paid \$90 may be regarded not just as financially wasteful, but as confused or silly, and lose his or her friends' respect.
- (B) Just as the person who orders too much food might be labeled a poor judge of his or her own appetite and wasteful, these decision makers might be trying to protect their future reputations as morally consistent individuals or good decision makers. If, indeed, abandonment of a sunk cost negatively affects future reputation, then it may be wise not to do it.
- (C) Such future reputational costs are perfectly reasonable factors to consider in determining whether or not to abandon a particular course of action. So long as other people believe in honoring sunk costs, the person who does not may be regarded as weird.

* sunk cost 매몰 비용(이미 지출해서 회수할 수 없는 비용)

** gutless 배짱 없는

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

2020 KISS EBS

수특영독

ESSENCE

Part 6:

어법, 흐름

91. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The quality of a decision cannot be determined unambiguously by its outcome. For example, most of us believe it would be foolish ① to accept a bet that the next time we throw a pair of dice we will roll “snake eyes.” (The actual chance of throwing two ones, “snake eyes,” is 1/36). Moreover, we would regard the person who accepted such a bet as a poor decision maker — even if he or she happened to roll snake eyes. On the other hand, if that person were in danger of physical harm or death at the hands of a loan shark, and that bet ② were the only way to raise enough money to avoid harm, then the person might not seem so foolish. ③ That this example illustrates is that it is the potential outcomes, their probabilities, and their values to the decision maker *at the time the decision is made* that lead us to judge a particular choice to be wise or foolish. A general who is losing a war, for example, is much wiser to engage in a high-risk military venture than ④ is a general who is winning a war. The failure of such a venture might not reflect ⑤ unfavorably on the decision-making ability of the losing general; it is more “rational” for the losing general to take a risk.

* snake eyes 두 개의 주사위를 던졌을 때 두 개 모두 1이 나오는 것
** loan shark 악덕 사채업자

92. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Peter Norvig, an artificial intelligence expert, likes to think about big data with an analogy to images. First, he asks us to consider the iconic horse from the cave paintings in Lascaux, France, which ① date to the Old Stone Age some 17,000 years ago. Then think of a photograph of a horse — or better, the dabs of Pablo Picasso, which do not look much dissimilar to the cave paintings. In fact, when Picasso was shown the Lascaux images he remarked that, since then, “We have invented nothing.” Picasso’s words were true on one level but not on ② another. Recall that photograph of the horse. ③ Where it took a long time to draw a picture of a horse, now a representation of one could be made much faster with photography. That is a change, but it may not be the most essential, since it is still fundamentally the same: an image of a horse. Yet now, Norvig asks, consider capturing the image of a horse and ④ speeds it up to 24 frames per second. Now, the quantitative change has produced a qualitative change. A movie is fundamentally different from a ⑤ frozen photograph. It’s the same with big data: by changing the amount, we change the essence.

* dab 붓으로 쓱 그린 그림

93. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Citizenship education is usually associated with educational institutions, ① where it is often implemented as a subject matter, but sometimes as cross-curricular approaches, as extracurricular programs or as a broader institutional project that shapes most activities. Although schools are important sites of citizenship learning, the acquisition of (and reflection on) citizenship knowledge, skills, attitudes and values ② constitutes a complex process that spans from cradle to grave, and includes a broad variety of settings. For instance, the family, media, community associations, workplaces and social movements are ③ powerful socialization agencies for the development of citizenship values and political competencies. The ‘cradle to grave’ metaphor may suggest a chronological sequence, but lifelong citizenship learning is ④ seldom a continuous, uninterrupted and linear accumulation of learning experiences. It is a messy complex of learning experiences that complement and contradict each other, ⑤ challenge some of our prior assumptions and creating significant tensions in our consciousness.

94. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

An entrepreneur can come up with her “big idea” — and in social enterprise, it can be big across the profit or the social-good dimension, or both — and pour her savings and personal credit into it. But this bootstrapping has obvious limits. ① Depending on the entrepreneur’s personal network, friends and family may provide additional investment to help her get up and running, produce early proof of concept, or operate a single location. ② Other than for the independently wealthy and exceedingly well connected, though, a successful business will reach a point where it requires outside investment. ③ Not only money-wise, a successful business also depends on recruiting and retaining talent for the human aspect of an enterprise. ④ When this moment arrives will depend on the industry in which a business operates as well as the entrepreneur’s own balance sheet. ⑤ Whether an entrepreneur needs to find investors to support prototype development, geographic expansion, increasing market share, or some other strategy, seeking scale requires access to capital.

* bootstrapping 자력으로 해결하기 ** balance sheet 대차 대조표

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ESSENCE

Part 7: 어휘, 빈칸

100. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

As true professionals, scientists should feel ① accountable to their clients, the public. In turn, the public as responsible citizens should pressure the scientists to keep them informed as this acts as an important control against any unethical practice that might ② discredit the profession. By promoting good communication and transparency between both parties, the ③ integrity and image of science as a profession of upright, trustworthy scholars will be promoted. Keeping the public well informed is not only a moral issue; it is also a ④ selfless issue. If politicians, business people and the media become more familiar with a scientist's work, they are more likely to receive good research funding for projects and ⑤ improve their chances of things like promotion in their careers.

102. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Interactions between people and environmental features have spatial dimensions that are often ① overlooked. Our impact on resource supplies, such as forests, fish stocks, and the various minerals and metals used to make the things that we consume, happens in ② original places. Often the environmental impacts of our consumption and waste generation are ③ distanced from us, and we do not experience them directly. The demand for diamonds as a symbol of love in North America, Europe, and Japan is linked to negative and violent impacts in diamond-producing, former European colonies of West Africa. Similarly, although we may ④ fault China for its unabated greenhouse gas emissions, the industrial productivity there, enabled in part by low environmental standards, provides inexpensive goods to consumers around the world. Consumption in richer parts of the world is often both spatially and cognitively distant from its ⑤ negative impacts, whether it is the mining of materials for batteries in hybrid cars or the dumping of toxic electronic waste in poor countries desperate for a source of income. If we can't see it, we don't think about it.

* unabated 조금도 수그러들지 않는

101. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The major changes in eating patterns since the early twentieth century have been toward an ① increase in the consumption of heavily processed foods containing highly refined, extracted, chemically transformed, and reconstituted ingredients. It is only during the past decade that some of these processed ingredients and foods have begun to be studied in a more ② systematic manner. It was not until the early 1990s, for example, that researchers began to pay serious attention to chemically reconstituted *trans*-fats. Until recently, the study of the precise metabolic consequences of high sugar consumption — beyond its caloric value — has similarly been ③ emphasized. There are also few studies that examine specific highly processed food products. Instead, nutrition scientists have primarily evaluated highly processed foods on the basis of the ④ relative quantities of the so-called good or bad nutrients they contain, such as their vitamin content or lack of fiber. But this ignores the way processing techniques may also ⑤ substantially transform and damage the original “food matrix” — that is, the unique combination of food components and the way they are all held together in a whole food.

* metabolic 신진대사의

103. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Let us now consider the behaviour of normal people with low intelligence. We tend to call such people stupid — unless, of course, they ① occupy a higher position than we do! They ② deserve our attention because of the influence they sometimes exert on the course of vital events, and also because one can only fully recognize and appreciate the most valuable qualities of the mind against a background of its deficiencies. Besides, even a man with a high level of general intelligence will sometimes behave in an ③ unintelligent way under the influence of such factors as fatigue or violent emotion. It is also known that the development of various primary abilities, which make up the intelligence, is largely ④ identical. Thus a person rated as intelligent on account of his eloquence and ingeniousness may not prove to be so clever in dealing with numerical, or perceptual, material, and vice versa. That is why an understanding of typical “unintelligent” behaviour may be of real ⑤ importance in education and self-education.

* ingeniousness 재치가 있음, 독창성

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ESSENCE

Part 8: 순서, 문법

123. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why should a plant need to manufacture a large, nutritious fruit? The cost of producing a huge sapote fruit or a crop of fat figs must be considerable. It would clearly be much simpler and cheaper for the tree to drop its seeds rather than making a nutritious, fleshy envelope for them.

- (A) Any seedling that tries to grow in the shadow of its parent might have to face high risks of predation and disease. By dispersing, a juvenile tree has a chance to get beyond the cluster of predators and pathogens that may attend its parent.
- (B) These plants may require the abundance of light provided by a tree fall or forest edge to survive. Only by dispersing will they find such light gaps. Parent trees also provide a resource base for herbivores and pathogens.
- (C) However, an infant tree attempting to grow near its parent is subject to severe competition for light and soil, both from its parent and from its siblings, and the parent tree must minimize this wasteful competition. Many seedlings do not do well in deep shade.

* sapote 진달래목(目)에 속하는 속씨식물과(科)의 한 종류
 ** herbivore 초식 동물 *** pathogen 병원균

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

125. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Typically, as you travel around, your guide will focus on the physical characteristics or history of the city. He or she will point out buildings, monuments, sculptures, shopping centers, and parks.

- (A) Think of yourself as a visiting anthropologist or a traveler from another planet who has come to see what life in this new and unique place is really like, and you will see any city in a new, more in-depth, unforgettable way.
- (B) Often they can be subtle and hard to define, especially for someone who is a part of that culture. But as a tourist, you stand apart and can observe such characteristics. You only need to look closely, and begin to contrast and compare your observations with your own cultural background and other cities you have visited.
- (C) But what about the character or culture of the city, reflected in the day-to-day life of the people, their values and outlook on life? These aren't the sort of topics city guides talk about.

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

124. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In surveys about which sense a person would rather lose, your sight, your hearing, or your sense of smell, our chemical senses are almost universally chosen as the first sense to lose.

- (A) Yet, as much as chemical signals are really a background sense for most of our daily lives, a simple trip into any bathroom might tell a different story as a glance around the room would reveal scented soaps, shampoos, perfume, flavored toothpaste, mouthwash, and air freshener.
- (B) This is only if the creators of the survey even include the sense of smell. Even when paired with the sense of touch as in "would you rather lose your sense of touch or smell," olfaction comes in a close second. These informal surveys reflect a common thinking that olfaction is a secondary sense to living our daily lives in a modern world.
- (C) Walking into a kitchen would reveal shelves full of spices such as salt, pepper, cinnamon, or garlic. Without our sense of smell and taste, a potato and an apple are perceived as identical to the consumer. * olfaction 후각

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

126. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Successful prediction is usually considered stronger support for a hypothesis than the explanation of an equal quantity of observation known to the creator of the hypothesis at the time of its creation.

- (A) But if the investigator knows that his hypothesis is going to be tested in the near future by experiments based on its predicted consequences, he will probably be much more careful to see if it does fit the known facts than will be the case if he does not expect an immediate test of this sort.
- (B) This is not hard to justify on purely logical grounds and appears valid as a result of experience. Perhaps an additional explanation is as follows: A hypothesis not only should fit the facts which brought about its creation but should also be compatible with the rest of the body of science.
- (C) This is a very hard condition to satisfy because of the scope and complexity of modern science. It is laborious to ascertain whether a given hypothesis is in fact compatible with everything already known.

* ascertain 확인하다

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

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ESSENCE

Part 9: 어법, 흐름

147. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Psychologists have talked a lot about the “black box,” that
 ① being a metaphor for any internal part of an organism that
 you cannot see into or that seems forbiddingly complex to
 look into. Or that stops ② living whenever you cut it open to
 see what makes it live. Some psychologists, perhaps chiefly
 the sensory and the physiological psychologists, have wanted
 to look into the tiny parts of the human body that might carry
 the internal events that ultimately cause a muscle to contract
 and ③ act upon the outside world. Other psychologists have
 disdainfully called that strategy “reductionism” and have
 claimed ④ that action cannot be understood by looking at its
 tiny components. They say that we can understand action only
 by observing whole actions, and we should not only leave the
 black box unopened, but we should not even speculate about
 ⑤ which goes on in there.

* disdainfully 경멸적으로

149. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

We often think that our ethical missteps are just small ①
ones that don't really affect anyone else. We are not
 thinking through the consequences of our actions when we
 rationalize rather than ② analyze ethical issues in this
 manner. For example, it is probably true that one person
 who misrepresents his or her income on a mortgage
 application is not going to undermine the real estate market.
 However, if everyone believes his or her misrepresentation
 on a mortgage application is singular and ③ isolated, we
 end up with a great many mortgages in default, a glut of
 foreclosures, and a collapsed housing market. We lived
 through these systemic effects, ④ began in 2007, as the
 mortgage market collapsed. In analyzing ethical issues, we
 turn to Kant and other schools of thought and ask, “What if
 everyone behaved this way? What would the world be ⑤
like?” Good ethical analysis requires a look at the impact of
 collective individual behaviors on the system.

* in default 채무 불이행 상태의 ** glut 과잉

*** foreclosure 담보권 행사

148. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Priority ① given to human health raises an ethical dilemma
 if “health for all” conflicts with protecting the environment.
 Two extreme positions may be envisaged. The first stresses
 individual rights, societal good ② being seen as the
 aggregate of everyone's personal preferences and any
 controls over the individual's use of resources as an
 infringement of the individual's freedom. The other extreme
 — a response to increasing environmental degradation —
 gives priority to the environment and to the maintenance of
 the ecosystem. All species are seen as having rights as people
 ③ are, environmental welfare thus coming before human
 welfare. A middle ground between these extremes can be
 found by distinguishing between first-order and second-order
 ethical principles. Priority to ④ ensuring human survival is
 taken as a first-order principle. Respect for nature and control
 of environmental degradation is a second-order principle, ⑤
 which must be observed unless it conflicts with the first-order
 principle of meeting survival needs.

* envisage 예상하다 ** aggregate 총합 *** infringement 위배

150. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Contractual arrangements often required the artist to submit
 a drawing (in the case of painting and sculpture) or a model
 (in the case of sculpture and architecture) to give the patron a
 clear idea of ① what he or she could expect for the finished
 product. Presentation drawings, as they are called, are
 significantly different from the sketches that an artist might
 make ② preliminary to a finished compositional scheme.
 They had the weight of a legal document, as ③ did models.
 Sculptural and architectural models were often subcontracted
 to a professional craftsman, so that ④ their detailing would
 be accurate. Comparison of presentation drawings to finished
 products, as in Taddeo Gaddi's *Presentation of the Virgin in
 the Temple* and Lorenzo Vecchietta's full-scale drawing for
 the building committee of the Ospedale della Scala in Siena
 of the bronze tabernacle which he proposed to make for the
 altar of the hospital chapel, ⑤ showing that the designs of
 presentation drawings were expected to be adhered to rather
 closely.

* tabernacle 성합(성체를 담은 전례 용구) ** altar 제단

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빠른 정답

2020 KISS EBS 수특영어

ESSENCE

어휘, 빈칸

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
⑤	④	①	③	②	④	④	④	③	⑤
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
⑤	③	③	⑤	②	④	②	⑤	②	⑤
21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
⑤	②	③	④	③	②	②			

순서, 문삽

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
⑤	⑤	②	②	④	④	②	④	③	⑤
38	39	40	41	42	43				
⑤	④	④	⑤	④	④				

어법, 흐름

44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
③	④	④	②	④	③	③	③	③	

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ESSENCE

어휘, 빈칸

53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
③	②	③	④	④	②	③	②	④	④
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
④	①	⑤	⑤	①	⑤	①	①	⑤	⑤

순서, 문삽

73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
④	⑤	⑤	②	③	⑤	⑤	②	④	④
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90		
⑤	①	③	④	⑤	④	④	⑤		

어법, 흐름

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
③	④	⑤	③	②	③	③	②	③	

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ESSENCE

어휘, 빈칸

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
④	③	②	④	④	⑤	③	③	③	④
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
④	③	③	④	①	①	④	①	②	④
120	121	122							
①	①	③							

순서, 문삽

123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
⑤	②	⑤	③	③	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	④
133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
②	⑤	③	③	⑤	③	⑤	④	⑤	④
143	144	145	146						
③	④	①	②						

어법, 흐름

147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
⑤	③	④	⑤	⑤	④	③	④	④	③
157	158	159							
②	④	④							

KISS Logic

2020 9평 해설

by Shean.T

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will **get the most out of** this **rewarding** sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns(P). We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing(S). The rental service is always **available** for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,

John B. Snyder

- ① 일시적으로 통제되는 등반 구간을 공지하려고
- ② 암벽 등반의 긍정적인 효과에 대해 설명하려고
- ③ 암벽 등반을 위한 장비 대여에 대해 알려주려고
- ④ 암벽 등반 클럽의 회비 납부 방법을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 암벽 등반에 필요한 안전 교육 일정을 안내하려고

Shean.T's

1. **Logic:** 무난한 PS 친구. 목적 문제는 PS가 많다. 등산 초보자들이 등산 장비에 대해 걱정(concern)이 있는데, 이것 우리가 렌탈 서비스로 해결(S)해준다는 얘기. S가 답이겠지요. **그대로 3번!**

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. get the most out of		1. ~을 최대한 활용하다
2. rewarding		2. 보람찬
3. in anticipation of		3. ~을 기대하여, 예상하여
4. climbing equipment		4. 등반 장비
5. bother oneself with		5. ~로 자신을 괴롭히다
6. concern(n)		6. 걱정, 우려
7. available		7. 이용가능한
8.		8.
9.		9.
10.		10.
11.		11.
12.		12.
13.		13.
14.		14.
15.		15.

Dear New Members,

Welcome to Rock Climbing Club and hope you will get the most out of this rewarding sport. As beginners, you may be nervous in anticipation of your first climb. Many of you have asked about what climbing equipment to buy, such as boots, ropes, helmets, and gloves. You don't have to bother yourself with these concerns. We offer a special service that will rent you all the equipment you will ever need for climbing. The rental service is always available for our members. Just come on Saturday, ask for the rental service, and be ready to have a fun climb. I look forward to seeing you all this Saturday at 9 a.m.

Sincerely,

John B. Snyder

새 회원님들에게,
 암벽등반 동호회에 오신 것을 환영합니다 / 그리고 이 보람찬 스포츠 활동에서 많은 것을 얻어가시길 바랍니다. / 초심자로서, 불안하실 수 있습니다 / 첫 등반을 기대하면서. / 많은 분들이 어떤 등반 장비를 사야하는 지 물어보셨습니다, / 신발, 밧줄, 헬멧, 장갑과 같은. / 이런 걱정들로 스트레스 받으실 필요가 전혀 없습니다. / 저희는 특별 서비스를 제공합니다 / 여러분들에게 모든 장비를 대여해드리는 / 등반을 위해 필요하게 될. / 이 대여 서비스는 항상 이용 가능합니다 / 저희 회원님들에게. / 그냥 토요일에 오셔서, 대여 서비스 요청하시고, / 재밌게 등반할 준비를 하시면 됩니다. / 모두 뵙기를 기대하고 있겠습니다 / 토요일 아침 9시에.
 Snyder 드림.

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Rachel의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she **was confined to** the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting(A). She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the **dull** tick-tock of the clock, her phone **vibrated**. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile **spread** across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds **lifted her spirits** and made her day more **pleasant(B).**

* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

Shean.T's

1. **Logic:** 심경 변화이므로 앞에 1/3에서 심경을 찾고 뒤 1/3에서 심경을 찾아 변화를 체크한다. '아무것도 노잼(A)' → '기분이 좋아짐(B)'이라는 변화이니 그대로 1번 ☺

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. be confined to N		1. ~에 한정되다
2. dull		2. 무딘, 따분한
3. vibrated		3. 진동하다
4. spread		4. 퍼지다
5. lift one's spirit		5. 기운을 돋우다
6. pleasant		6. 기분, 들뜬
7.		7.
8.		8.
9.		9.
10.		10.
11.		11.
12.		12.
13.		13.
14.		14.
15.		15.

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

* wren: 굴뚝새

레이첼은 숲 속의 새들 보는 것을 좋아했다. / 하지만, 레이첼은 집에 갇혀 있었다 / 다리가 부러져서. / TV를 켜지만 아무것도 흥미롭지 않았다. / 책을 읽으려 했지만 전혀 재밌지 않았다. / 레이첼이 할 수 있는 것은 그저 앉아서, / 부러진 다리를 보며, / 시계를 보는 것 뿐이었다. / 시계의 지루한 째깍째깍 소리를 듣는데, / 폰이 울렸다. / 아버지가 보낸 오디오 파일로 된 메시지였다. / 이를 열자, 큰 미소가 레이첼의 얼굴에 번졌다. / 레이첼의 아버지는 작은 굴뚝새의 녹음을 보냈다 / 레이첼이 가장 좋아하는 새 노래인. / 이 밝고 따뜻한 소리를 듣는 것은 / 레이첼의 기분을 좋게 만들었고 / 그 날을 더 기쁘게 만들었다.

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't **assume** those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be **too aggressive**. **Too** direct(P). Maybe even a little **mean(P)**. Perhaps they **are bad at giving feedback** because **no one ever taught them how**. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback(P부연). **Try to brush aside** the stuff that **offends** or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time(S). And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then **work** to **figure out** what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. **Preparing to solve a problem** for next time(B,S) feels **better than** getting upset **about our failure to solve it this time(A)**.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.(off)
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.(반)
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.(off)
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높으려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.(매)
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌(A)해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후(B) 힘써야 한다.

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

Shean.T's

1. Logic: 알흠다운, PS와 AB의 결합.

- 첫 문장: 아 피드백 아무거나 믿으면 안 되는군.
- 1/3 지점: 이것들은 P이기 때문에. S 나오는가 생각.
- P 부연
- Try라는 '명령문'을 통해 S 등장. 그것들 떨쳐버리고(brush aside), 다음에 잘할 수 있는 걸 들어라(B,S). 이 문장이 답과 직결됨을 체크.
- S 부연
- 마지막 문장에서 not A but B로 다시 한 번 제대로 된 S 언급. 마무리.

답은 5번!

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. assume		1. 가정하다, 추정하다
2. aggressive		2. 공격적인
3. mean(형)		3. 비열한, 나쁜
4. be bad at		4. ~을 못하다
5. brush aside		5. ~을 털어내다, 무시하다
6. offend		6. 화나게 하다
7. figure out		7. 알아내다
8.		8.
9.		9.
10.		10.
11.		11.
12.		12.
13.		13.
14.		14.
15.		15.

여러분의 회사가 수업을 제공하지 않는 한 / 피드백을 주고 받는 방식에 대해, / 추정하지 마라 / 여러분의 상사를 포함한 주변인들이, / 부정적인 피드백을 주는 방법을 안다고. / 이들은 너무 공격적일 수 있다. / 너무 직접적일 수도 있고. / 약간 고약할 수도 있다. / 아마 이들은 피드백을 잘 못 줄 것이다 / 아무도 그 방법을 가르쳐주지 않았기에. / 혹은 피드백을 주는 걸 잘 못하는 상사가 있었을 수도 있다. / 불쾌하게 하거나 화나게 하는 일을 털쳐내려 노력하라 / 그들이 다음에는 잘할 수 있을 거야 라고 말하는 것을 듣기 위해서. / 만약 이들이 "다시는 그런 일 없도록 하세요,"와 같은 얘기만 한다면, / 알아내려 노력하라 / 다음에 무엇을 잘할 수 있는지, / 정말 다시는 그 일이 발생하지 않도록. / 다음을 위한 문제 해결을 준비하는 것이 / 더 기분이 낫다 / 화나는 것보다 / 이번에 해결하지 못한 것에 대해.

2019 KISS EBS ESSENCE

문제

‘작년(2019학년도)’ KISS EBS 변형문제 빈칸, 순서, 문삽
총 70문항을 추가 자료로 드립니다. (쪽수는 무시해주세요 ㅎㅎ)
N수생이거나, 고3이어도 익숙한 친구들이 있을 것입니다만,
아마 ‘익숙’한 정도이고
답이 기억나거나 하진 않은 경우가 대부분일 것입니다.
혹 기억이 나더라도, 한 번 ‘비연계다’ 생각하고
‘논리를’ 느껴보며 풀어보세요.

작년 제 153제에서 6문제가 나왔습니다.
32번 빈칸은 그대로였고,
31번은 제 빈칸 두 줄 아래가 수능 빈칸이었어요.
제 순서가 수능에서 문삽이었고,
제 문삽이 수능에서 순서였습니다.
즉, 이 지문들이 익숙하지 않은 친구들에게는
정말 질 좋은 ‘비연계’가 된다는 얘가지요.
수능에 연계된 문제도 그대로 넣었으니,
올해 제 KISS도 ‘이런 느낌으로’ 연계되겠구나 느끼시고요.
또한 예년 EBS 지문들의 소재는 들고 돌아
수능에도 왕왕 보입니다.
자신의 ‘스키마’를 늘리는 용도로 사용하세요.

제가 드릴 것은 다 드렸습니다.
부디 이 교재를 통해
여러분의 소중한 목표가 이루어지기를.
선티 드림.

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)

[55~74] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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

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	④							

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							

의미&빈칸 오답 선지 해설(51~58)

51.

- ② 의심하는 사람은 믿는 사람을 노력 부족으로 비판할 수 있다. → 증거 유무, 책임이라는 글의 주제와 관련이 없는 비판.
- ③ 새스콰치의 존재에 대한 증거는 발견될 수 없다. → 밑줄의 의미는 여전히 발견될 가능성이 있다는 것. 반대!
- ④ 새스콰치가 상상 속에서만 존재한다고 가정하는 것은 합리적이다. → 3번과 같은 이유로 반대 선지!
- ⑤ 새스콰치의 존재를 주장하는 사람들은 입증 책임을 질 필요가 없다. → 가능성이 있으므로 여전히 책임이 있다.

52.

- ① 비언어적 요소는 속력 측면에서 언어적 요소보다 뛰어나다. → 매력적 오답. 비교 대상이 잘못되었다. 비언어적 요소와 '사고 속도'이다.
- ② 아무것도 신경 세포의 처리 속도를 이길 수 없다. → 처리 속도보다 비언어적 요소가 빠르다.
- ③ 비언어적 단서를 인지하는 것은 상호작용(의사소통)의 핵심이다. → 완전 헛소리!
- ④ 대인 접촉은 의식적 수준에서 발생하지 않는다. → 의식 속도가 비언어적 요소보다 느리다 뿐이지 당연히 발생한다.

53.

- ② 연구자들은 맹목적으로 사전 결과를 추구한다. → 밑줄 의미의 반대.
- ③ 제 3자는 실험에 연관되어서는 안 된다. → 매력적 오답. 무언가 선입견을 없애는 것처럼 보이지만, 오히려 지문에선 연구자의 선입견을 없애기 위해 제 3자가 개입한다.
- ④ 연구자와 참여자의 의사소통이 향상된다. → 그냥 헛소리.
- ⑤ 연구자의 참가자와의 인맥은 무시된다. → 그럴싸해 보이지만 지문에서 언급하는 편견은 둘 사이의 인맥 얘기가 아니다.

54.

- ① 체온은 아내가 화를 낸 것과 관련이 없다. → 실험 결과 관련이 아주 많다.
- ② 아내가 비정상적으로 짜증이 난 것은 감정적인 이유가 있었다. → 과학적이고 합리적인 이유였음.
- ③ 아내의 빠른 생체 시계는 과학적 실험으로 정당화되지 않았다. → 정당화되었다.
- ⑤ 생물학과 아내의 반응 사이에 과학적으로 의미있는 관계는 없다. → 아주 많이 있다.

55.

- ② 자동차 사용자의 이동 비용을 과대 평가한다. → 이 경우 또 다른 문제가 발생한다.
- ③ 사회적 비용의 총량을 감축한다. → 정책 요금을 부과해 민간 비용을 늘리는 것이 해결책이지 사회적 비용을 줄이는 게 해결책이 아니다. 매력적 오답.
- ④ 사용자에게 내부 비용에 대한 부담을 줄여준다. → 정책 요금을 부과해 오히려 늘리는 것이다.
- ⑤ 과도한 자동차 사용자로부터 세입을 증가시킨다. → 다른 선지를 논리적으로 어렵게 한 거 같아 그냥 넣은 헛소리다.

56.

- ② 같은 양을 나타낸다 → 그러면 이동을 할지 안 할지 알 수 없다.
- ③ 상대적인 부족을 암시한다 → 이익이 비용보다 적으므로 이동을 안 한다.
- ④ 극적으로 합계를 줄인다 → 이익이 줄면 이동을 안 한다.
- ⑤ 결과적인 과소평가이다 → 이익을 과소평가하면 이동을 안 한다.

57.

- ① (앞의 not과 결합하여) '사용자들의 수단'이 아니라 '목적'이다 → 글의 주제(균일성이나 다양성)와 상관이 없을뿐더러, 굳이 따지자면 컴퓨터는 여전히 사용자들의 '수단'이다.
- ② (앞의 not과 결합하여) '복제품의 원인이 아니라 결과'이다 → '조지 오웰'의 관점에서 컴퓨터가 원인이 되어 결과 복제품이 나오는 것이며, 이 문장은 이러한 조지 오웰 관점에서도 인과 관계가 틀렸으며, 필자의 의견과는 관련이 없다.
- ④ (앞의 not과 결합하여) '균일성을 반대하는 것이 아니라 도와 주는 것이다' → 필자의 반대
- ⑤ (앞의 not과 결합하여) '민주주의의 기반이 아니라 종말'이다 → 필자의 반대

58.

- ① 선생님을 존중하는 데 동의한다. → 그럴듯한 헛소리 -
- ③ 학교 생활의 다양성에 익숙하다. → 근거없는 헛소리 -
- ④ 항상 다양한 긴급상황에 준비되어 있다. → 그냥 헛소리 -
- ⑤ 다른 사람들을 위한 배려에 우선순위를 둔다. → 마지막 헛소리. 오답 선지를 다 가벼운 off 선지로 구성.