

# 영어영역

5. Sybilla Masters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sybilla Masters was the wife of a prominent Philadelphia merchant. She was also America's first female inventor. In 1712, she invented a new way to grind corn into meal. Figuring that this was going to be the next big thing, she was determined to protect her idea. The State of Pennsylvania didn't offer patents at the time, so she set sail for England. It took Sybilla several years to get what she came for. In the meantime, she opened a hat store to support herself in London. What Londoners thought of this energetic female inventor is largely unrecorded. But in November of 1715, the British government issued a patent to Thomas Masters for 'a new invention found out by Sybilla, his wife.' Even though it was *her* idea, and *her* years of effort that got the patent, the law required that it be issued in her husband's name.

- ① 옥수수를 분쇄하는 새로운 방법을 고안했다.
- ② 펜실베이니아 주가 특허권을 주지 않아 영국으로 갔다.
- ③ 런던에서 생계를 유지하기 위해 모자 가게를 열었다.
- ④ 그녀에 대한 런던 사람들의 생각이 기록으로 많이 남아있다.
- ⑤ 영국 정부는 그녀의 남편에게 특허권을 발행했다.

6. Dozens of studies have demonstrated the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs—such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer—were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as "Don't think of a white bear"; and many, many others. [3점]

- ① nurturing      ② hesitating
- ④ misleading    ⑤ exhausting

연극이나를 정리하는 부분이  
핵심적 내용

③ rewarding

자극성  
시뮬레이션  
다양한 상황 → 통제력 ↓  
2) 빈칸 의미 파악  
'자극성'의 특성  
3) 같은말 찾기  
통제력 ↓ = 자기감동 ↓  
= 자기감동  
신뢰권

7. If you stand still in vertical rain, you will only get wet on top of your head, but once you start to move, your front starts getting wet as well. But, crucially, \_\_\_\_\_! Think about it this way: in every volume of space, there is a certain density of raindrops. Your front will meet that density of drops when you get to it no matter what your speed, so going more slowly does not help. It turns out that real-world effects do give runners a small increase in dampness—maybe the air currents caused by running suck in more rain than they repel, or heavier footsteps cause more splashing—but that is a drop in the bucket, so to speak, compared to the wetness you will prevent by getting to shelter quicker. [3점]

- ① there is no way for you to get to shelter
- ② you have to consider the direction of the wind
- ③ the density of raindrops affects walking speed
- ④ you don't hit fewer raindrops by moving slower
- ⑤ wetness will be prevented by careful footsteps

뒤부분이 중요하겠구나  
앞부분 이해안되도 괜찮음

사건과정  
인간관계(2차)  
앞부분이(1차)  
핵심내용이(3차)  
이론 / 결론  
이론이해  
- 속도감 X  
↓  
인정된 관조의  
문장을 만들  
↓ 결론 (So)  
현재의 것은 것이  
도저히 않더라

8. We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don't see a third thing called causation. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could never be read out of our experience and must therefore be \_\_\_\_\_ to attribute such a connection. [3점]

- ① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind
- ② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination
- ③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities
- ④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition
- ⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

사건과정  
1) 원인(원인) - 인과관계니까  
등장하는 부분을 쓴(관제) 보니까  
2) 인과(인과) 관계에 대해서  
'concept of causation'  
3) 관찰(해)  
인과관계(인) → 우리의 경험 해석  
4) 같은말 찾기  
인간관계 - 이전에 미리 알고있음  
경험을 해석 = 경험으로 가져간다

# 영어영역

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One of the most famous highway illusions, "motion parallax," puzzled psychologists long before the car was invented. This phenomenon can be easily glimpsed when you look out the side window of a moving car.

(A) Obviously, we cannot make them move, no matter how fast we may drive. What is happening is that as we fixate on an object in that landscape, our eyes, to maintain their fixation, must move in a direction opposite to the way we are going.

(B) The foreground moves past very quickly, while trees and other objects farther out seem to move by more slowly, and things far in the distance, like mountains, seem to move in the same direction as us.

(C) Wherever we fixate in that view, the things we see before the point of fixation are moving quickly across our retina opposite to the direction we are moving in, while things past the point are moving slowly across our retina in the same direction as we are traveling.

\* retina: 망막

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

○ 필드인 원  
 상황에서  
 (C)의  
 '그 풍경'은  
 (A)에 등장하는  
 '우리가 시선을  
 고정시킨 풍경'

(B)에 등장하는 대상들

가산의 점  
 ②번 많은 양(+) 계속해서 받아낼 수 있음  
 첫음강(-) 속도가 느려짐

소위 주저에 대해  
 (+)로 서둘러진 것인지  
 (-)로 서둘러진 것인지  
 파악하여 읽기

11. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research done for *Sesame Street* reveals that children do not actually watch television continuously, but in bursts. They tune in just enough to get the gist and be sure it makes sense. In one key experiment, half the children were shown the program in a room filled with toys. As expected, the group with toys was distracted and watched the show only about 47 percent of the time as opposed to 87 percent in the group without toys. But when the children were tested for how much of the show they remembered and understood, the scores were exactly the same. The researchers were led to the conclusion that the 5-year-olds in the toys group were attending quite strategically, distributing their attention between toy play and viewing so that they looked at what was for them the most informative part of the program.

신중하게  
 선택함  
 가장  
 유용한  
 것(들)

In an experiment, children with distracting toys showed a(n) (A) level of retention and comprehension of a TV program compared with the ones without toys, which implies that children get information (B).

- (A)                      (B)  
 ① identical ..... selectively  
 ② identical ..... accidentally  
 ③ distinct ..... passively  
 ④ proper ..... thoroughly  
 ⑤ distinct ..... purposely

사건처럼  
 1) 정체를 나타낼 표현이 있으므로  
 핵심적인 내용인 것을 ↑

2) 문장이해  
 전략적 주의 분배  
 ↓  
 필요한 정보 선택

다. 풀림

so that [목적 (~하기 위해서)  
 결과 (~결과 ~하다)]

하지만,  
 수능영역에서 구별할 필요 X  
 모두 '절단'으로 생각하면 문제없음

3) 갈릴말 찾기  
 전략적 = 선택적인  
 ↓ = 정보를  
 필요한 정보 받아낼 수 있음

EX)  
 1번 공부했다 → 100점을 맞기 위해서 (목적)  
 → 그래서 100점을 받았다 (결과)

해설은  
 '공부 → 100점'이라는 인과관계이다.  
 목적과 결과는 구분하는 것이 아니다

## 수능특강 [영어] 11강 7번

## 핵심 요약

1.A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship.

1.'이끼'는 대개 상호 의존적인 관계에서 함께 살아가는 균류와 조류로 구성된 생물이다.

2.These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment.

2.이 강인한 종은 대기 오염의 좋은 생물학적 지표인데 왜냐하면 그것들은 자양분의 원천으로 끊임없이 공기를 흡수하기 때문이다.

3.A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all.

3.산업 공장 주변의 매우 오염된 지역은 단지 회녹색의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 있거나 아니면 이끼들이 전혀 없을 수 있다.

4.An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens.

4.중간 정도로 공기가 오염된 지역은 오렌지 빛깔의 껍질이 딱딱한 이끼들만 살게 할 수 있다.

5.In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens.

5.이와는 대조적으로 공기가 깨끗한 지역은 더 다양한 이끼들을 살게 할 수 있다.

6.Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals.

6.어떤 이끼 종들은 공기를 오염시키는 특정한 화학 물질에 민감하다.

7.Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), even if the pollutant originates far away.

7.예를 들어 소나무겨우살이과의 이끼와 노란 Evernia 이끼는 과도한 이산화황이 존재하면 그 오염 물질이 아주 멀리서 비롯된 경우라도 병이 나서 죽을 수 있다.

8.For this reason, scientists discovered SO<sub>2</sub> pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed.

8.이런 이유 때문에 과학자들은 Superior 호에 있는 Michigan 주의 Isle Royale에서, 즉 자동차나 높은 공장 굴뚝이 존재한 적이 없는 섬에서 이산화황 오염을 발견했다.

9.They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

9.그들은 Evernia 이끼를 이용하여 북서쪽에 있는 Ontario 주의 Thunder Bay라는 캐나다 도시 안과 그 도시 주변에 있는 석탄을 태우는 시설을 (그 원인으로) 지목했다.

\*lichen 이끼, 지의류 \*\*alga 조류, 말

이끼들이 자양분의 원천으로 공기를 흡수하기 때문에 공기 오염의 좋은 지표임



공기가 오염된 지역과 그렇지 않은 지역에 있는 이끼들의 종이 서로 다름



공기를 오염시키는 특정한 화학 물질에 민감한 이끼 종들도 있음

organism 생물, 유기체 fungus 균류 hardy 강인한, 내한성의 indicator 지표 nourishment 자양분, 영양 crusty 껍질이 딱딱한 moderate 중간의, 적당한 sensitive 민감한 specific 특정한, 구체적인 chemical 화학 물질 old man's beard 소나무겨우살이과의 이끼 presence 존재, 참석 excessive 과도한, 지나친 sulfur dioxide 이산화황 pollutant 오염 물질 originate 비롯되다, 유래하다 isle 섬 chimney 굴뚝 point the finger 지목하다, 비난하다 facility 시설

제시문

1.A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship.

이 지문에서 이끼를 한번에 표현할 수 있는 핵심 단어이므로 한단어 빈칸 나올 확률 up up!

2.These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment.

제시문에서 이끼가 공기 오염의 지표라고 했으므로

(A) 이끼를 보고 공기가 얼마나 오염된지를 알 수 있다고 구체적으로 설명하는 3번, 4번이 와야한다.

3.A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all.

4.An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens.

5번의 areas with clean은 3번, 4번의 상황과 대조되므로

(B) in contrast로 자연스럽게 연결할 수 있다.

5.In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens.

6.Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals.

7번은 특정한 화학물질에 반응하는 이끼의 구체적 예시이므로 6번 뒤에 와야 한다.

6번 앞까지는 지역에 따라 서로 다른 이끼종이 산다는 이야기와 그에대한 예시이다.

7.Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO2), even if the pollutant originates far away.

(C) 8번의 'this reason'은 '오염물질이 멀리서 왔더라도 이끼가 죽을 수 있다는 ' 7번의 내용이다.

8.For this reason, scientists discovered SO2 pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed.

8번이 없다면 9번에 They가 받을 수 있는 사람이 없다.

9.They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

\*lichen 이끼, 지의류 \*\*alga 조류, 말

빈칸완성

문장삽입

순서배열

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