

**2021학년도 EBS
수능특강 영어**

**UNIT 05
WORKBOOK**

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제
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한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. ¹⁾
2. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. ²⁾
3. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. ³⁾
4. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. ⁴⁾
5. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. ⁵⁾
6. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. ⁶⁾
7. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. ⁷⁾
8. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature versus nurture. ⁸⁾
9. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature through nurture. ⁹⁾
10. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.¹⁰⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor ¹¹[does everyone leave / everyone leaves] the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency ¹²[that / what] qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture ¹³[are / is], however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context ¹⁴[providing / provided] by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically ¹⁵[programmed / programming]" to be moral ¹⁶[has / have] an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make ¹⁷[this / it] nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can ¹⁸[be discussed / discuss] in terms of nature versus nurture. Developmental biologists now know ¹⁹[that / what] it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species ²⁰[are / is] a very long way off.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor ²¹[everyone leaves] the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency ²²[what] qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture ²³[are], however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context ²⁴[providing] by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically ²⁵[programming]" to be moral ²⁶[have] an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make ²⁷[this] nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can ²⁸[discuss] in terms of nature versus nurture. Developmental biologists now know ²⁹[what] it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species ³⁰[are] a very long way off.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Human beings do not enter the world as ³¹[competitive / competent] moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of ³²[moral / immoral] agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly ³³[complex / simple], and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are "genetically programmed" to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it ³⁴[nonsensical / sensical] to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature versus nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

35)

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state.

- (A) Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature versus nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.
- (B) The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work.
- (C) But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

36)

Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert.

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. ❶ Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. ❷ The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. ❸ Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. ❹ Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature versus nurture. ❺ Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. ³⁷⁾ _____
 _____³⁸⁾ somewhere in between, most people ³⁹⁾ _____
 _____ them for membership in the community of ⁴⁰⁾ _____. Genes, development, and
 learning all contribute to ⁴¹⁾ _____. The interaction
 between nature and nurture is, ⁴²⁾ _____, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just
 beginning to grasp just how complex it is. ⁴³⁾ _____ cells, organisms,
 social groups, and culture, DNA is ⁴⁴⁾ _____. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be
 moral has an ⁴⁵⁾ _____. Genes and environment ⁴⁶⁾ _____
 _____ in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature versus
 nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature through nurture. A complete
 scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a ⁴⁷⁾ _____
 _____.

인간은 유능한 도덕적 행위자로서 세상에 오지 않는다. 또한 모든 이가 그 상태로 세상을 떠나지도 않는다. 하지만 (태어나서 죽는) 그 사이의 어딘가에서, 대부분의 사람들은 그들에게 도덕적 행위자로 이루어진 공동체의 구성원이 될 자격을 주는 얼마간의 예의를 습득한다. 유전자, 성장, 학습은 모두 예의 바른 인간이 되는 과정에 기여한다. 하지만 본성과 양육 사이의 상호작용은 매우 복잡하며, 발생 생물학자들은 그것이 얼마나 복잡한지를 그저 간신히 이해하기 시작하고 있을 뿐이다. 세포, 유기체, 사회 집단, 문화에 의해 제공되는 환경이 없으면, DNA는 비활성 상태이다. 사람들은 도덕적이 되도록 ‘유전적으로 프로그램이 되어 있다’고 말하는 사람은 어느 누구든 유전자가 작동하는 방식에 대해 지나치게 단순화된 견해를 가지고 있다. 유전자와 환경은 아이들의 도덕적 성장 과정, 또는 다른 어떤 성장 과정도, 본성 ‘대’ 양육이라는 견지에서 논의될 수 있다고 생각하는 것이 말이 안 되게 하는 방식으로 상호작용한다. 발생 생물학자들은 이제 그것이 진정 둘 다임을, 즉 양육을 ‘통한’ 본성이라는 것을 안다. 인류의 도덕적 진화와 성장에 대한 완전한 과학적 설명은 매우 요원하다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. ¹⁾
2. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing. ²⁾
3. Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. ³⁾
4. Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. ⁴⁾
5. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be avoided. ⁵⁾
6. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. ⁶⁾
7. Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

8)[Find / Finding] an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and 9)[being / be] aesthetically 10)[pleasing / pleased]. Ideally, a piano should 11)[place / be placed] on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. Moreover, it should not 12)[be placed / place] next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also 13)[be avoided / avoid] . Instruments that 14)[place / are placed] directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should 15)[protect / be protected] with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also 16)[includes / include] acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

17)[Find] an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and 18)[being] aesthetically 19)[pleased]. Ideally, a piano should 20)[place] on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. Moreover, it should not 21)[place] next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also 22)[avoid] . Instruments that 23)[place] directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should 24)[protect] with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also 25)[include] acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often 26)[easy / difficult]. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing. Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. 27)[Moreover / Otherwise], it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be 28)[avoided / placed]. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. Finding the 29)[best / worst] location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

30)

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing.

- (A) Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be avoided. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage.
- (B) Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.
- (C) Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

31)

Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun.

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. ❶ In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing. ❷ Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. ❸ Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be avoided. ❹ Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. ❺ Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들 을 채우시오.
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³²⁾ _____ for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should ³³⁾ _____, be acoustically ³⁴⁾ _____, and be ³⁵⁾ _____. Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, ³⁶⁾ _____. ³⁷⁾ _____, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be ³⁸⁾ _____. Instruments that are ³⁹⁾ _____ water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected ⁴⁰⁾ _____. Finding the best location for a piano also includes ⁴¹⁾ _____; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

피아노를 놓을 이상적인 위치를 찾는 것은 흔히 어렵다. 중요도 순서에 따라 (위치의 조건을 말하자면) 그 위치는 악기를 보호하는데 도움이 되어야 하고, 음향적으로 만족스러워야 하며, 미적으로 매력적이어야 한다. 이상적으로 피아노는 태양의 직사광선으로부터 떨어져서 안쪽 벽에 붙여 놓여야 한다. 또한 그것은 난방기, 난로, 에어컨 옆이나 열 덕트나 냉풍 순환 덕트 근처에 두어서는 안 된다. 열린 창문이나 문 옆의 외풍이 있는 장소도 또한 피해야 한다. 수도관이나 비상 스프링클러 소화 장치 바로 아래에 놓인 악기는 방수 덮개로 덮어서 일어날 수도 있는 물에 의한 피해로부터 보호되어야 한다. 피아노를 놓을 최적의 위치를 찾는 것은 또한 음향 고려 사항을 포함하는데, 대개 피아노는 바닥 전면을 덮는 두꺼운 깔개나 소리를 흡수하는 두꺼운 긴 커튼이 없는 방에서 소리가 가장 좋다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Power, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not necessary for sadness. ¹⁾
2. Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. ²⁾
3. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more submissive. ³⁾
4. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. ⁴⁾
5. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. ⁵⁾
6. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront challenges. ⁶⁾
7. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. ⁷⁾
8. Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. ⁸⁾
9. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling powerless to make change. ⁹⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Power, ¹⁰[considering / considered] by some theorists to be the "entrance requirement" for anger, ¹¹[is / are] not necessary for sadness. Anger is an "approach" emotion, while sadness is a "retreat" emotion. ¹²[Thinking / Think] of a person as sad makes us ¹³[to see / see] them as weaker and more submissive. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one's circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to ¹⁴[actively / active] make change and confront challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, ¹⁵[feel / feeling] that change is possible and ¹⁶[that / what] they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, ¹⁷[feel / feeling] powerless to make change.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Power, ¹⁸[considering] by some theorists to be the "entrance requirement" for anger, ¹⁹[are] not necessary for sadness. Anger is an "approach" emotion, while sadness is a "retreat" emotion. ²⁰[Think] of a person as sad makes us ²¹[to see] them as weaker and more submissive. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one's circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to ²²[active] make change and confront challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, ²³[feel] that change is possible and ²⁴[what] they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, ²⁵[feel] powerless to make change.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Power, considered by some theorists to be the "entrance requirement" for anger, is not ²⁶[necessary / unnecessary] for sadness. Anger is an "approach" emotion, while sadness is a "retreat" emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more ²⁷[assertive / submissive]. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one's circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront ²⁸[benefits / challenges]. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of ²⁹[lower / higher] status and respect. Like happy people, angry people are more ³⁰[pessimistic / optimistic], feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward ³¹[optimism / pessimism], feeling powerless to make change.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

32)

Power, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not necessary for sadness.

- (A) Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling powerless to make change.
- (B) Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more submissive. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership.
- (C) Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

33)

Like happy people, angry people are more optimistic, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes.

Power, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is not necessary for sadness. Anger is an “approach” emotion, while sadness is a “retreat” emotion. ❶ Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more submissive. ❷ Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one’s circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. ❸ Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront challenges. ❹ Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. ❺ Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling powerless to make change.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.
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Power, considered by some theorists to be the “entrance requirement” for anger, is ³⁴⁾ _____ . Anger is an “³⁵⁾ _____” emotion, while sadness is a “³⁶⁾ _____” emotion. Thinking of a person as sad ³⁷⁾ _____, Anger, not sadness, is ³⁸⁾ _____, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to ³⁹⁾ _____, _____, and _____. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and confront challenges. Anger, not sadness, ⁴⁰⁾ _____ . Like happy people, angry people are more ⁴¹⁾ _____, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward ⁴²⁾ _____, feeling ⁴³⁾ _____.

몇몇 이론가들에 의해 분노의 감정으로의 ‘진입 요건’이라고 여겨지는 힘은 슬픔의 감정에는 반드시 있어야 하는 것은 아니다. 분노는 ‘접근’ 감정인 반면 슬픔은 ‘후퇴’ 감정이다. 어떤 사람을 슬프다고 생각하는 것은 그들이 더 약하고 더 순종적이라고 보도록 만든다. 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 경쟁, 독립, 그리고 지도력과 같이 사람들의 상황을 통제하는 것과 연관되어 있다. 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 강한 자기주장, 끈기, 그리고 적극성과 연관되어 있다. 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 적극적으로 변화를 만들고 어려움에 맞서는 방식이다. 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 더 높은 지위와 존중에 대한 지각으로 이어진다. 행복한 사람처럼, 분노한 사람들은 더 낙관적이고, 변화가 가능하며 자신들이 결과에 영향을 줄 수 있다고 느낀다. 슬프고 두려움에 찬 사람들은 비관주의의 경향이 있으며, 변화를 만드는 데 무력하다고 느낀다.

- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 5강 - Gateway

- 1) 인간은 유능한 도덕적 행위자로서 세상에 오지 않는다.
- 2) 또한 모든 이가 그 상태로 세상을 떠나지도 않는다.
- 3) 하지만 (태어나서 죽는) 그 사이의 어딘가에서, 대부분의 사람들은 그들에게 도덕적 행위자로 이루어진 공동체의 구성원이 될 자격을 주는 얼마간의 예의를 습득한다.
- 4) 유전자, 성장, 학습은 모두 예의 바른 인간이 되는 과정에 기여한다.
- 5) 하지만 본성과 양육 사이의 상호작용은 매우 복잡하며, 발생 생물학자들은 그것이 얼마나 복잡한지를 그저 간신히 이해하기 시작하고 있을 뿐이다.
- 6) 세포, 유기체, 사회 집단, 문화에 의해 제공되는 환경이 없으면, DNA는 비활성 상태이다.
- 7) 사람들은 도덕적이 되도록 '유전적으로 프로그램이 되어 있다'고 말하는 사람은 어느 누구든 유전자가 작동하는 방식에 대해 지나치게 단순화된 견해를 가지고 있다.
- 8) 유전자와 환경은 아이들의 도덕적 성장 과정, 또는 다른 어떤 성장 과정도, 본성 '대' 양육이라는 견지에서 논의될 수 있다고 생각하는 것이 말이 안 되게 하는 방식으로 상호작용한다.
- 9) 발생 생물학자들은 이제 그것이 진정 둘 다임을, 즉 양육을 '통한' 본성이라는 것을 안다.
- 10) 인류의 도덕적 진화와 성장에 대한 완전한 과학적 설명은 매우 요원하다.
- 11) does everyone leave
- 12) that
- 13) is
- 14) provided
- 15) programmed
- 16) has
- 17) it
- 18) be discussed
- 19) that
- 20) is
- 21) does everyone leave
- 22) that
- 23) is
- 24) provided
- 25) programmed
- 26) has
- 27) it
- 28) be discussed
- 29) that
- 30) is
- 31) competent
- 32) moral
- 33) complex
- 34) nonsensical
- 35) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 36) ㉠
- 37) Nor does everyone leave the world in that state
- 38) But
- 39) acquire a bit of decency that qualifies
- 40) moral agents
- 41) the process of becoming a decent human being
- 42) however
- 43) Without the context provided by
- 44) inert
- 45) oversimplified view of how genes work
- 46) interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that

the process of moral development
47) very long way off

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 5강 - 01번

- 1) 피아노를 놓을 이상적인 위치를 찾는 것은 흔히 어렵다.
- 2) 중요도 순서에 따라 (위치의 조건을 말하자면) 그 위치는 악기를 보호하는 데 도움이 되어야 하고, 음향적으로 만족스러워야 하며, 미적으로 매력적이어야 한다.
- 3) 이상적으로 피아노는 태양의 직사광선으로부터 떨어져서 안쪽 벽에 붙여 놓여야 한다.
- 4) 또한 그것은 난방기, 난로, 에어컨 옆이나 열 덕트나 냉풍 순환 덕트 근처에 두어서는 안 된다.
- 5) 열린 창문이나 문 옆의 외풍이 있는 장소도 또한 피해야 한다.
- 6) 수도관이나 비상 스프링클러 소화 장치 바로 아래에 놓인 악기는 방수 덮개로 덮어서 일어날 수도 있는 물에 의한 피해로부터 보호되어야 한다.
- 7) 피아노를 놓을 최적의 위치를 찾는 것은 또한 음향 고려 사항을 포함하는데, 대개 피아노는 바닥 전면을 덮는 두꺼운 깔개나 소리를 흡수하는 두꺼운 긴 커튼이 없는 방에서 소리가 가장 좋다.
- 8) Finding
- 9) be
- 10) pleasing
- 11) be placed
- 12) be placed
- 13) be avoided
- 14) are placed
- 15) be protected
- 16) includes
- 17) Finding
- 18) be
- 19) pleasing
- 20) be placed
- 21) be placed
- 22) be avoided
- 23) are placed
- 24) be protected
- 25) includes
- 26) difficult
- 27) Moreover
- 28) avoided
- 29) best
- 30) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 31) ㉡
- 32) Finding an ideal location
- 33) help preserve the instrument
- 34) satisfactory
- 35) aesthetically pleasing
- 36) away from the direct rays of the sun
- 37) Moreover
- 38) avoided
- 39) placed directly beneath
- 40) with a waterproof cover from possible water damage
- 41) acoustical considerations

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 5강 - 02번

- 1) 몇몇 이론가들에 의해 분노의 감정으로의 '진입 요건'이라고 여겨지는 힘은 슬픔의 감정에는 반드시 있어야 하는 것은 아니다.
- 2) 분노는 '접근' 감정인 반면 슬픔은 '후퇴' 감정이다.
- 3) 어떤 사람을 슬프다고 생각하는 것은 그들이 더 약하고 더 순종적이라고 보도록 만든다.
- 4) 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 경쟁, 독립, 그리고 지도력과 같이 사람들의 상황을 통제하는 것과 연관되어 있다.
- 5) 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 강한 자기주장, 끈기, 그리고 적극성과 연관되어 있다.
- 6) 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 적극적으로 변화를 만들고 어려움에 맞서는 방식이다.
- 7) 슬픔이 아니라 분노가 더 높은 지위와 존중에 대한 지각으로 이어진다.
- 8) 행복한 사람처럼, 분노한 사람들은 더 낙관적이고, 변화가 가능하며 자신들이 결과에 영향을 줄 수 있다고 느낀다.
- 9) 슬프고 두려움에 찬 사람들은 비관주의의 경향이 있으며, 변화를 만드는 데 무력하다고 느낀다.
- 10) considered
- 11) is
- 12) Thinking
- 13) see
- 14) actively
- 15) feeling
- 16) that
- 17) feeling
- 18) considered
- 19) is
- 20) Thinking
- 21) see
- 22) actively
- 23) feeling
- 24) that
- 25) feeling
- 26) necessary
- 27) submissive
- 28) challenges
- 29) higher
- 30) optimistic
- 31) pessimism
- 32) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 33) ㉠
- 34) not necessary for sadness
- 35) approach
- 36) retreat
- 37) makes us see them as weaker and more submissive
- 38) associated with controlling one's circumstances
- 39) assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness
- 40) leads to perceptions of higher status and respect
- 41) optimistic
- 42) pessimism
- 43) powerless to make change