# 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습

# UNIT 06 WORKBOOK

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제 나무아카데미 www.namuacademy.com

1.	In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. 1)
2.	Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. 2)
3.	Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. 3)
4.	The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. 4)
5.	In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. 5)
6.	Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. 6)
<b>7</b> .	In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. 7)
8.	Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country. 8)

In the 1990s the Internet 9[became / has become] the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment 10[as well as / as long as] the neighbor down the street 11][set / to set] up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and 12][support / supported] each other. The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers 13][compressing / had compressed] from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings 14)[could write / could be written] to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if 15)[necessary / necessarily] and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and 16)[directed me / directed] by them 17)[were set / set] up across the country.

#### 어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

In the 1990s the Internet <sup>18</sup>[has become] the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment <sup>19</sup>[as long as] the neighbor down the street <sup>20</sup>[to set] up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and <sup>21</sup>[supported] each other. The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers <sup>22</sup>[compressing] from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings <sup>23</sup>[could be written] to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if <sup>24</sup>[necessarily] and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and <sup>25</sup>[directed me] by them <sup>26</sup>[set] up across the country.

#### 낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby <sup>27)</sup>[advice / complaint] field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents <sup>28)</sup> [look over / care for] their babies. Chat rooms brought mothers from <sup>29)</sup>[all around / unexpectedly] the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. The Internet meant that the speed of information <sup>30)</sup>[available / impossible] to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her <sup>31)</sup> [immediate / innocent] surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her <sup>32)</sup>[location / reason] and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if <sup>33)</sup>[necessary / prominent] and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and <sup>34)</sup> [inspected / directed] by them were set up across the country.

#### 문단 배열 – 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

35)

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies.

- (A) Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000.
- (B) In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.
- (C) In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks.

#### 문장 삽입 – 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

36)

Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks.

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. ① Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. ② The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. ③ In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. ④ In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. ⑤ Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.

# 낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

들도 인터넷을 받아들였고 그들에 의해 만들어지고 관리를 받는 웹사이트들이 전국에서 개설되었다.

In the 1990s the Internet became $^{37)}$
manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents
care for their babies. Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss,
question, and support each other. The Internet meant that 38)
in the early 1900s <sup>39</sup> )
by 2000. In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her
immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her location
and the post office this entire process might 40) In 2000 she could access the
Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and
pediatricians also 41)
were set up across the country.
1990년대에 인터넷은 육아 조언 분야에 가장 최근의 신입 회원이 되었다. 도로를 따라 이웃에 사는 사람뿐만 아니라 주요 유아용품 제조업체들이 부모들이 아이를 돌보는 데 도움을 주기 위해 웹사이트를 만들었다. 채팅방은 서로 논의하고, 질문하고, 응원하기 위해 전국의 엄마들을 온라인으로 모았다. 인터넷은 엄마들이 이용할 수 있는 정보의 속도가 1900년대 초의 몇 주와 몇 달에서 2000년에는 거의 즉시로 압축되었다는 것을 의미했다. 1910년대에는 자신의 가까운 이웃에서 답을 얻을 수 없는 육아 관련 질문이 있는 엄마가 아동국에 편지를 쓰고 답장을 기다릴 수 있었다. 엄마의 위치와 우체국에 따라 이러한 전 과정이 몇 주가 걸릴 수도 있었다. 2000년에는 필요하다면 새벽 2시에 가정의 컴퓨터에서 인터넷에 접속하여 몇 분 안에 해답을 찾을 수 있었다. 병원과 소아과 의사

1.	We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? 1)
2.	This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will. 2)
3.	To play a game is to take an emotional gamble. 3)
4.	The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards. 4)
<b>5</b> .	We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. 5)
6.	We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example. 6

We presumably play many games because they are 7[excited / exciting], but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is 8 [where / what] the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely 9[to result / result] in a worse mood than success will. To play a game is 100[taken / to take] an emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, 110[the higher / higher] are the potential losses and rewards. We make very rough estimates of this gamble, 120[factor / factoring] in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe 13)[whose / that] failure is a possibility, for example.

#### 어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

We presumably play many games because they are <sup>14</sup>[excited], but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is <sup>15</sup>[what] the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely <sup>16</sup>[to result] in a worse mood than success will. To play a game is <sup>17</sup>[taken] an emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, <sup>18</sup>[higher] are the potential losses and rewards. We make very rough estimates of this gamble, <sup>19</sup>[factor] in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe <sup>20</sup>[whose] failure is a possibility, for example.

#### 낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a(n) <sup>21)</sup>[positive / passive] or a negative mood? This is where the fundamental <sup>22)</sup>[unpredictability / predictability] of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a(n) <sup>23)</sup>[better / worse] mood than success will. To play a game is to take a(n) <sup>24)</sup>[bodily / emotional] gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public <sup>25)</sup>[acknowledgment / contradiction], and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards. We make very rough <sup>26)</sup>[estimates / secures] of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal <sup>27)</sup>[installment / investment] in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a(n) <sup>28)</sup>[reason / possibility], for example.

#### 문단 배열 – 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

29)

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will.

- (A) We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well.
- (B) To play a game is to take an emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards.
- (C) We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

#### 문장 삽입 – 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

30

This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will.

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? • To play a game is to take an emotional gamble. • The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards. • We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. • We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

# 낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will 31)
? This is 32)
, since 33)
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our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good a
doing the calculation — 37)
, for example.
우리는 아마도 흥미진진하기 때문에 많은 게임을 하지만, 특정한 게임을 하는 것이 긍정적이거나 부정적인 기분을 초래할까? 여기기 바로 게임의 근본적인 예측 불가능성이 나타나는 지점인데, 성공이 그리할 것보다는 실패가 더 나쁜 기분을 초래할 것 같기 때문이다. 게임을 하는 것은 정서적인 도박을 하는 것이다. 시간 투자, 대중의 인정, 개인적 중요성의 관점에서 걸려 있는 것이 더 많을수록, 잠재적인 손실과 보상은 더 높아진다. 우리는 요구되는 시간 투자, 우리의 솜씨를 보는 관중, 그리고 게임을 잘하는 데 들이는 기인적 투자와 함께 실패의 가능성을 고려하여, 이런 도박의 결과를 매우 대략적으로 추산한다. 아마도 우리는 그런 계산도 그다지 잘하지 못할 터인데. 예를 들어 낙관주의자들은 실패할 가능성이 있다고 믿지 못할지도 모른다.

1.	Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. 1)
2.	For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. 2)
3.	In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. 3)
4.	They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. 4)
<b>5</b> .	On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. 5)
6.	They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. 6
<b>7.</b>	Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management. 7)

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how 8 [good / well] they adapt to the environment, so too 9 [doing / do] humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation 10 [are / is] no less palpable. They might have trouble 11 [adjusting / to adjust] their behaviour once they 12 [enter / enter to] the workforce, which ultimately might deprive 13 [them / it] of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by 14 [shield / shielding] individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do 15 [adapt / to adapt] to the demands of higher 16 [education / educate] might enter high-stress careers that 17 [calling / call] for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

#### 어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how <sup>18)</sup>[good] they adapt to the environment, so too <sup>19)</sup>[doing] humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation <sup>20)</sup>[is] no less palpable. They might have trouble <sup>21)</sup>[to adjust] their behaviour once they <sup>22)</sup>[enter to] the workforce, which ultimately might deprive <sup>23)</sup>[it] of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by <sup>24)</sup>[shield] individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do <sup>25)</sup>[to adapt] to the demands of higher <sup>26)</sup>[educate] might enter high-stress careers that <sup>27)</sup>[calling] for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

### 낱말 선택 – [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Just as other living <sup>28)</sup>[creatures / captivities] thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational <sup>29)</sup>[institutions / intuitions]. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties <sup>30)</sup>[irrespective of / associated with] this maladaptation are no less palpable. They might have trouble <sup>31)</sup>[compensating / adjusting] their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. <sup>32)</sup>[Similarly / On the other hand], more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might <sup>33)</sup>[deduce / induce] lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the <sup>34)</sup>[stocks / demands] of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

#### 문장 삽입 – 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

35)

On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways.

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

#### 낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

다른 생물이 환경에 얼마나 잘 적응하는가에 따라 번성하거나 사라지는 것과 똑같이, 그 결과가 대개 그렇게 극적이지는 않더라도, 인간도 그러하다. 예를 들어, 학생들은 자신의 주의력과 학습 습관을 교육기관의 요구에 맞추는 데 자주 실패한다. 단기적으로는 그들의 성적이 나빠지지만, 이러한 부적응과 관련된 장기적 어려움도 그만큼 명백하다. 그들은 직장에 일단 들어가면 자신의 행동을 적응시키는 데 어려움을 겪을지도 모르고, 궁극적으로는 그것이 그들에게서 승진과 금전적인 보수를 빼앗아 갈지도 모른다. 반면, 더느긋한 학습 습관은 다른 방식으로 적응이 가능할 수 있다. 그것들(더 느긋한 학습 습관)은 일과 생활의 균형에 지나친 긴장을 주는 특정한 일자리로부터 개인을 보호함으로써 스트레스(그리고 이와 관련된 건강상의 위험)의 유발 수준이 더 낮을 수도 있다. 고등 교육의 요구에 정말로 적응하는 사람들은 명상이나 효과적인 시간 관리와 같은 자신만의 적응 기법이 필요한, 스트레스 수준이 높은 직장에 들어갈지도 모른다.

1.	Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. 1)
<b>2</b> .	Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. 2)
3.	Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. 3)
4.	He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number." 4)
<b>5</b> .	The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. 5)
6.	He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. 6)
<b>7</b> .	The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. 7)
8.	The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors. 8)

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney <sup>9</sup>[near / nearly] died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, <sup>10</sup>[wanted / who wanted] to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note <sup>11</sup>[express / expressing] his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself <sup>12</sup> [available / availably]. Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned <sup>13</sup>[what / that] the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was <sup>14</sup>[done / doing]. He knew that they would probably <sup>15</sup> [forbid / have forbidden] him to contact the patient, <sup>16</sup>[because of / because] acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kenneys were deeply <sup>17</sup> [moved by / moving] the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not <sup>18</sup>[pursue / pursuing] a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families <sup>19</sup>[deal / dealing] with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

# 어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney <sup>20</sup>[near] died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, <sup>21</sup>[who wanted] to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note <sup>22</sup>[express] his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself <sup>23</sup>[availably]. Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned <sup>24</sup>[what] the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was <sup>25</sup>[done]. He knew that they would probably <sup>26</sup>[forbid] him to contact the patient, <sup>27</sup>[because of] acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kenneys were deeply <sup>28</sup>[moving] the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not <sup>29</sup>[pursue] a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families <sup>30</sup>[dealing] with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

#### 낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was <sup>31)</sup>[admired / administered] to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and <sup>32)</sup>[grief / rejoicing]. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself <sup>33)</sup>[available / commercial]. Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not <sup>34)</sup>[disguise / inform] the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the <sup>35)</sup>[personnel / patient], because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more <sup>36)</sup>[pressed / impressed] when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families <sup>37)</sup>[deal with / wait on] the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

#### 문단 배열 – 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

38)

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly.

- (A) The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.
- (B) Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number."
- (C) The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued.

#### 문장 삽입 – 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

39)

The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness.

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. 1 Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. 2 He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number." 3 The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. 4 He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. 5 The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

#### 낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation,
anesthesia was 40) Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the
doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a 41)
. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, 42)
Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not 43)
because 45)
The
Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and
begged forgiveness. The couple 46), and instead, in
conjunction with the doctor, started a group to 47)
몇 년 전, 미국에서 Linda Kenney라는 여자는 수술 전에 마취제가 부적절하게 투여되었을 때 거의 죽을 뻔했다. 그녀의 남편이 그의사와 병원을 고소하고 싶어 한 것은 이해할 만했다. 그때 그 마취과 의사는 후회와 슬픔을 표현하는 짧은 편지를 그 부부에게 썼다. 그는 그녀에게 "저에게 말씀하시고 싶으실 때마다 제가 시간을 내겠습니다. 제 전화번호를 알려드립니다."라고 전했다. 나중에

몇 년 전, 미국에서 Linda Kenney라는 여자는 수술 전에 마취제가 부적절하게 투여되었을 때 거의 죽을 뻔했다. 그녀의 남편이 그의사와 병원을 고소하고 싶어 한 것은 이해할 만했다. 그때 그 마취과 의사는 후회와 슬픔을 표현하는 짧은 편지를 그 부부에게 썼다. 그는 그녀에게 "저에게 말씀하시고 싶으실 때마다 제가 시간을 내겠습니다. 제 전화번호를 알려드립니다."라고 전했다. 나중에 Kenney씨 부부는 그 의사가 무슨 일을 하고 있는지를 병원이나 병원 측 변호사에게 알리지 않았다는 것을 알게 되었다. 그는 자신의 책임을 매우 솔직하게 인정하면 환자가 고소할 경우 자신과 병원을 큰 위험에 처하게 할 것이기 때문에 그들이 아마 자신이 환자에게 연락하는 것을 금했을 것이라는 점을 알고 있었다. Kenney씨 부부는 그 의사의 편지에 깊이 감동했고 그가 자신들의 집에 와서용서를 빌었을 때 훨씬 더 감명을 받았다. 그 부부는 결국 의료 과실 소송을 계속하지 않기로 했고 그 대신 그 의사와 함께 의사와가족 모두가 의료 및 수술상의 실수라는 충격적인 경험을 다루는 것을 돕는 단체를 설립했다.

<b>1.</b>	Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be surprised to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." 1)
2.	This term was coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") in applying Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. <sup>2)</sup>
3.	The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. 3)
4.	First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." 4)
<b>5</b> .	In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. 5)
6.	They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on whatever was in their genes. 6)
<b>7</b> .	This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did to Darwin's idea of natural selection. 7
8.	A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe. 8)

9.	That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources was taken as evidence that they were not as "fit," nor deserving. 9)
10	This Social Darwinism helped define as "natural" the hierarchy of races that had been constructed an classified through the discourses of science. 10)

Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be 11)[surprised / surprising] to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." This term 12)[coined / was coined] by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") in 13)[applying / application] Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know 14)[that / if] a mutation 15)[has been taken / has taken] place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. They are simply born, 16) [had lived / live], and die, and pass on 17)[however / whatever] was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were 18) [occurred / occurring] in Britain than it 19 [was / did] to Darwin's idea of natural selection. A second and related effect was <sup>20</sup>[justified / to justify] genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and 21) [undermining / to undermine] any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe. That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources <sup>22)</sup>[was taken / taken] as evidence <sup>23)</sup>[that / which] they were not as <sup>24)</sup>[fit / fit into]," nor deserving. This Social Darwinism helped define as 25 [natural / naturally]" the hierarchy of races that 26 [had been constructed / had constructed] and classified through the discourses of science.

#### 어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be 27)[surprising] to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." This term <sup>28)</sup>[coined] by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") in <sup>29</sup>[application] Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know 30 [that] a mutation 31 [has been taken] place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. They are simply born, 32) [had lived], and die, and pass on 33) [however] was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were 34 [occurred] in Britain than it 35] [was] to Darwin's idea of natural selection. A second and related effect was 30[justified] genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and <sup>37</sup>[undermining] any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe. That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources 38 [taken] as evidence 39 [which] they were not as 40 [fit into]," nor deserving. This Social Darwinism helped define as 41)[naturally]" the hierarchy of races that 42)[had constructed] and classified through the discourses of science.

#### 낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

43)[Therefore / Because] the phrase is so well known, some readers may be surprised to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." This term was coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first 44 [used / used to] the term "evolution") in applying Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. First, it naturalized 45)[competition / confrontation] as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously 46 [stake / struggle]" in this way — they do not know if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become 47 [widespread / finite] in their species. They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on whatever was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did to Darwin's idea of 48 [natural / synthetic] selection. A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to <sup>49</sup>[chop / carve] up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans <sup>50</sup>[set / sat] around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe. That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources was taken as evidence that they were not as "fit," nor 51)[deserving / declaring]. This Social Darwinism helped 52)[define / destroy] as "natural" the hierarchy of races that had been constructed and classified through the discourses of science.

#### 문단 배열 – 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

53)

Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be surprised to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." This term was coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") in applying Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence."

- (A) A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe.
- (B) That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources was taken as evidence that they were not as "fit," nor deserving. This Social Darwinism helped define as "natural" the hierarchy of races that had been constructed and classified through the discourses of science.
- (C) In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way they do not know if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on whatever was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did to Darwin's idea of natural selection.

#### 낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be surprised to know that Darwin never wrote "54)
." This term was coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who,
incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") 55)
Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know
58)
to Darwin's idea of natural selection. A second and related effect was to 61)
1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the
"taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to 62)
in Europe. That people were 63)
(whites) with the most resources was taken as 64) ","

'적자생존'이라는 어구가 매우 잘 알려져 있기 때문에 다윈이 그 어구를 쓴 적이 없다는 것을 알면 어떤 독자들은 놀랄지도 모른다. 이 용어는 영국의 철학자인 Herbert Spencer(우연히도 이 사람은 '진화'라는 용어도 처음으로 사용했다)에 의해 다윈의 생각을 다윈 자신이 다루지 않은 주제에 적용하면서 만들어졌다. '적자생존' 이라는 개념은 몇 가지 영향을 미쳤다. 먼저, 그것은 경쟁을 '생존을 위한 투쟁'의 일부로서 자연스러운 것으로 보았다. 그 과정에서 그것은 다윈의 생각에서 벗어났는데, 생명체는 이런 식으로 의식적으로 '투쟁'을 하지 않으며 그들은 자기 종 사이에 널리 퍼지는 데 수천 년이 걸릴지 모르는 돌연변이가 발생했는지의 여부를 모른다. 그들은 단지 태어나고 살고 죽고 자신의 유전자 속에 있었던 것은 무엇이든지 전달할 뿐이다. 경쟁이라는 이런 개념은 영국에서 발생하고 있었던 급증하는 산업화와 계급 문화에서 나왔으며, 다윈의 자연선택이라는 개념에 적용된 것보다 거기(산업화와 계급 분화)에 더 많이 적용되었다. 두 번째 및 관련 영향으로는 집단 학살과 식민지화(서둘러 아프리카를 분할하려는 움직임이 유럽인들이 협상 테이블에 앉아 '자신들의' 소유물의 범위를 정하기 위해 지도 위에 선을 그었던 1884년의 베를린 회의에서 절정에 달했고, 같은 시기에 미국 서부의 '길들이기' 현상이 발생했다.)를 정당화하려 한 것과 유럽의 가난한 사람들을 위한 사회 복지에 대한 어떤 제안도 약화한 것이었다. 사람들이 대부분의 자원을 가지고 있는 (백인) 사람들만큼 잘 살지 못했다는 것은 그들이 그만큼 '적합하지' 않고 그럴 자격도 없다는 증거로 받아들여졌다. 이러한 사회적 다윈주의는 과학적 담론을 통해 만들어지고 분류되었던 인종의 서열을 '자연스러운' 것이라고 규정하는 데 도움을 주었다.

#### - Answer Sheet -

#### 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 06 - 01번

- 1) 1990년대에 인터넷은 육아 조언 분야에 가장 최근의 신입 회원이 되었다.
- 2) 도로를 따라 이웃에 사는 사람뿐만 아니라 주요 유아용품 제조업체들이 부모들이 아이를 돌보는 데 도움을 주기 위해 웹 사이트를 만들었다.
- 3) 채팅방은 서로 논의하고, 질문하고, 응원하기 위해 전국의 엄마들을 온라인으로 모았다.
- 4) 인터넷은 엄마들이 이용할 수 있는 정보의 속도가 1900년대 초의 몇 주와 몇 달에서 2000년에는 거의 즉시로 압축되었다 는 것을 의미했다.
- 5) 1910년대에는 자신의 가까운 이웃에서 답을 얻을 수 없는 육아 관련 질문이 있는 엄마가 아동국에 편지를 쓰고 답장을 기다릴 수 있었다.
- 6) 엄마의 위치와 우체국에 따라 이러한 전 과정이 몇 주가 걸 릴 수도 있었다.
- 7) 2000년에는 필요하다면 새벽 2시에 가정의 컴퓨터에서 인터넷에 접속하여 몇 분 안에 해답을 찾을 수 있었다.
- 8) 병원과 소아과 의사들도 인터넷을 받아들였고 그들에 의해 만들어지고 관리를 받는 웹사이트들이 전국에서 개설되었다.
- 9) became
- 10) as well as
- 11) set
- 12) support
- 13) had compressed
- 14) could write
- 15) necessary
- 16) directed
- 17) were set
- 18) became
- 19) as well as
- 20) set
- 21) support
- 22) had compressed
- 23) could write
- 24) necessary
- 25) directed
- 26) were set
- 27) advice
- 28) care for
- 29) all around
- 30) available
- 31) immediate
- 32) location
- 33) necessary
- 34) directed
- 35) (A) (C) (B)
- 36) 4
- 37) the newest entrant in the baby advice field
- 38) the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months
- 39) to near instantaneous
- 40) take several weeks
- 41) embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them
- 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 06 02번

- 1) 우리는 아마도 흥미진진하기 때문에 많은 게임을 하지만, 특정한 게임을 하는 것이 긍정적이거나 부정적인 기분을 초래할까?
- 2) 여기가 바로 게임의 근본적인 예측 불가능성이 나타나는 지점인데, 성공이 그리할 것보다는 실패가 더 나쁜 기분을 초래할 것 같기 때문이다.
- 3) 게임을 하는 것은 정서적인 도박을 하는 것이다.
- 4) 시간 투자, 대중의 인정, 개인적 중요성의 관점에서 걸려 있는 것이 더 많을수록, 잠재적인 손실과 보상은 더 높아진다.
- 5) 우리는 요구되는 시간 투자, 우리의 솜씨를 보는 관중, 그리고 게임을 잘하는 데 들이는 개인적 투자와 함께 실패의 가능성을 고려하여, 이런 도박의 결과를 매우 대략적으로 추산한다.
- 6) 아마도 우리는 그런 계산도 그다지 잘하지 못할 터인데, 예를 들어 낙관주의자들은 실패할 가능성이 있다고 믿지 못할지도 모른다.
- 7) exciting
- 8) where
- 9) result
- 10) to take
- 11) the higher
- 12) factoring
- 13) that
- 14) exciting
- 15) where
- 16) result
- 17) to take
- 18) the higher19) factoring
- 20) that
- 21) positive
- 22) unpredictability
- 23) worse
- 24) emotional
- 25) acknowledgment
- 26) estimates
- 27) investment
- 28) possibility
- 29) (B) (A) (C)
- 30) 🛈
- 31) playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood
- 32) where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in
- 33) failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will
- 34) The higher the stakes
- 35) the higher are the potential losses and rewards
- 36) factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required
- 37) optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility

#### 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 06 - 03번

- 1) 다른 생물이 환경에 얼마나 잘 적응하는가에 따라 번성하거나 사라지는 것과 똑같이, 그 결과가 대개 그렇게 극적이지는 않더라도, 인간도 그러하다.
- 2) 예를 들어, 학생들은 자신의 주의력과 학습 습관을 교육기관의 요구에 맞추는 데 자주 실패한다.
- 3) 단기적으로는 그들의 성적이 나빠지지만, 이러한 부적응과

관련된 장기적 어려움도 그만큼 명백하다.

- 4) 그들은 직장에 일단 들어가면 자신의 행동을 적응시키는 데 어려움을 겪을지도 모르고, 궁극적으로는 그것이 그들에게서 승 진과 금전적인 보수를 빼앗아 갈지도 모른다.
- 5) 반면, 더 느긋한 학습 습관은 다른 방식으로 적응이 가능할 수 있다.
- 6) 그것들(더 느긋한 학습 습관)은 일과 생활의 균형에 지나친 긴장을 주는 특정한 일자리로부터 개인을 보호함으로써 스트레 스(그리고 이와 관련된 건강상의 위험)의 유발 수준이 더 낮을 수도 있다.
- 7) 고등 교육의 요구에 정말로 적응하는 사람들은 명상이나 효과적인 시간 관리와 같은 자신만의 적응 기법이 필요한, 스트레스 수준이 높은 직장에 들어갈지도 모른다.
- 8) well
- 9) do
- 10) are
- 11) adjusting
- 12) enter
- 13) them
- 14) shielding
- 15) adapt
- 16) education
- 17) call
- 18) well
- 19) do
- 20) are
- 21) adjusting
- 22) enter
- 23) them
- 24) shielding
- 25) adapt
- 26) education
- 27) call
- 28) creatures
- 29) institutions
- 30) associated with
- 31) adjusting
- 32) On the other hand
- 33) induce
- 34) demands
- 35) 4
- 36) depending on how well they adapt to the environment
- 37) although the consequences are not usually so dramatic
- 38) For example
- 39) adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions
- 40) long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable
- 41) have trouble adjusting their behaviour
- 42) deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration
- 43) On the other hand
- 44) adaptable in other ways
- 45) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance
- 46) do adapt to the demands of higher education
- 47) call for adaptive techniques of their own

#### 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 06 - 04번

- 1) 몇 년 전, 미국에서 Linda Kenney라는 여자는 수술 전에 마취제가 부적절하게 투여되었을 때 거의 죽을 뻔했다.
- 2) 그녀의 남편이 그 의사와 병원을 고소하고 싶어 한 것은 이해할 만했다.
- 3) 그때 그 마취과 의사는 후회와 슬픔을 표현하는 짧은 편지를 그 부부에게 썼다.
- 4) 그는 그녀에게 "저에게 말씀하시고 싶으실 때마다 제가 시간 을 내겠습니다. 제 전화번호를 알려드립니다."라고 전했다.
- 5) 나중에 Kenney씨 부부는 그 의사가 무슨 일을 하고 있는지 를 병원이나 병원 측 변호사에게 알리지 않았다는 것을 알게 되었다.
- 6) 그는 자신의 책임을 매우 솔직하게 인정하면 환자가 고소할 경우 자신과 병원을 큰 위험에 처하게 할 것이기 때문에 그들이 아마 자신이 환자에게 연락하는 것을 금했을 것이라는 점을 알고 있었다.
- 7) Kenney씨 부부는 그 의사의 편지에 깊이 감동했고 그가 자신들의 집에 와서 용서를 빌었을 때 훨씬 더 감명을 받았다.
- 8) 그 부부는 결국 의료 과실 소송을 계속하지 않기로 했고 그 대신 그 의사와 함께 의사와 가족 모두가 의료 및 수술상의 실 수라는 충격적인 경험을 다루는 것을 돕는 단체를 설립했다.
- 9) nearly
- 10) wanted
- 11) expressing
- 12) available
- 13) that
- 14) doing
- 15) have forbidden
- 16) because
- 17) moved by
- 18) pursuing
- 19) deal
- 20) nearly
- 21) wanted
- 22) expressing
- 23) available
- 24) that
- 25) doing
- 26) have forbidden
- 27) because
- 28) moved by
- 29) pursuing
- 30) deal
- 31) administered
- 32) grief
- 33) available
- 34) inform
- 35) patient
- 36) impressed
- 37) deal with
- 38) (B) (C) (A)
- 39) 6
- 40) administered to her improperly
- 41) note expressing his regrets and grief
- 42) I will make myself available
- 43) inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing
- 44) would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient
- 45) acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued
- 46) ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit
- 47) help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of

#### 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 06 - 05~06번

- 1) '적자생존'이라는 어구가 매우 잘 알려져 있기 때문에 다윈이 그 어구를 쓴 적이 없다는 것을 알면 어떤 독자들은 놀랄지도 모른다.
- 2) 이 용어는 영국의 철학자인 Herbert Spencer(우연히도 이 사람은 '진화'라는 용어도 처음으로 사용했다)에 의해 다윈의 생각을 다윈 자신이 다루지 않은 주제에 적용하면서 만들어졌다.
- 3) '적자생존' 이라는 개념은 몇 가지 영향을 미쳤다.
- 4) 먼저, 그것은 경쟁을 '생존을 위한 투쟁'의 일부로서 자연스 러운 것으로 보았다.
- 5) 그 과정에서 그것은 다윈의 생각에서 벗어났는데, 생명체는 이런 식으로 의식적으로 '투쟁'을 하지 않으며 그들은 자기 종 사이에 널리 퍼지는 데 수천 년이 걸릴지 모르는 돌연변이가 발생했는지의 여부를 모른다.
- 6) 그들은 단지 태어나고 살고 죽고 자신의 유전자 속에 있었 던 것은 무엇이든지 전달할 뿐이다.
- 7) 경쟁이라는 이런 개념은 영국에서 발생하고 있었던 급증하는 산업화와 계급 문화에서 나왔으며, 다윈의 자연선택이라는 개념에 적용된 것보다 거기(산업화와 계급 분화)에 더 많이 적용되었다.
- 8) 두 번째 및 관련 영향으로는 집단 학살과 식민지화(서둘러 아프리카를 분할하려는 움직임이 유럽인들이 협상 테이블에 앉아 '자신들의' 소유물의 범위를 정하기 위해 지도 위에 선을 그었던 1884년의 베를린 회의에서 절정에 달했고, 같은 시기에 미국 서부의 '길들이기' 현상이 발생했다.)를 정당화하려 한 것과 유럽의 가난한 사람들을 위한 사회 복지에 대한 어떤 제안도 약화한 것이었다.
- 9) 사람들이 대부분의 자원을 가지고 있는 (백인) 사람들만큼 잘 살지 못했다는 것은 그들이 그만큼 '적합하지' 않고 그럴 자 격도 없다는 증거로 받아들여졌다.
- 10) 이러한 사회적 다윈주의는 과학적 담론을 통해 만들어지고 분류되었던 인종의 서열을 '자연스러운' 것이라고 규정하는 데 도움을 주었다.
- 11) surprised
- 12) was coined
- 13) applying
- 14) if
- 15) has taken
- 16) live
- 17) whatever
- 18) occurring
- 19) did
- 20) to justify
- 21) to undermine
- 22) was taken
- 23) that
- 24) fit
- 25) natural
- 26) had been constructed
- 27) surprised
- 28) was coined
- 29) applying
- 30) if
- 31) has taken
- 32) live
- 33) whatever
- 34) occurring
- 35) did

- 36) to justify
- 37) to undermine
- 38) was taken
- 39) that
- 40) fit
- 41) natural
- 42) had been constructed
- 43) Because
- 44) used
- 45) competition
- 46) struggle
- 47) widespread
- 48) natural
- 49) carve
- 50) sat
- 51) deserving
- 52) define
- 53) (C) (A) (B)
- 54) survival of the fittest
- 55) in applying Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address
- 56) naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence
- 57) detoured from
- 58) if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species
- 59) whatever was in their genes
- 60) grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did
- 61) justify genocide and colonization
- 62) undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor
- 63) not as well off as those
- 64) evidence that they were not as "fit," nor deserving
- 65) hierarchy of races that had been constructed and classified through the discourses of science