

**2021학년도 EBS
수능특강 영어**

**UNIT 20
WORKBOOK**

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

1. In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. ¹⁾

2. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galatea* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. ²⁾

3. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is in from who is out, separating the participants from the ostracized. ³⁾

4. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. ⁴⁾

5. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down. ⁵⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with The Courtier by Baldassare Castiglione, The Galatea by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others ⁶[producing / produced] in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments ⁷[intended / intend] to define or distinguish who is in from who is out, ⁸[separation / separating] the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant ⁹[with whom / who] behaves badly, who ¹⁰[doesn't / don't] know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of ¹¹[breaking them down / breaking down them].

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with The Courtier by Baldassare Castiglione, The Galatea by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others ¹²[producing] in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments ¹³[intend] to define or distinguish who is in from who is out, ¹⁴[separation] the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant ¹⁵[with whom] behaves badly, who ¹⁶[don't] know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of ¹⁷ [breaking down them].

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there ¹⁸[appreciated / appeared] the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with The Courtier by Baldassare Castiglione, The Galatea by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in ¹⁹[dimensional / different] European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is in from who is out, separating the ²⁰[spectators / participants] from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" ²¹[modified / addressed] to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is ²²[excluded / involved] from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the ²³[impossibility / prospect] of breaking them down.

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

24)

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats.

- (A) It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.
- (B) In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is in from who is out, separating the participants from the ostracized.
- (C) It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galatea* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a ²⁵⁾ in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galatea* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are ²⁶⁾

....., ²⁷⁾

..... ²⁸⁾

.....

....., who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and ²⁹⁾

..... Food etiquette ³⁰⁾

.....

12세기부터 13세기에 귀족의 자녀에게 '식탁 예절'을 가르치는 최초의 교범이 등장했다. 그것은 그 이후 Baldassare Castiglione가 쓴 *The Courtier*, Monsignor Della Casa가 쓴 *The Galatea* 및 유럽의 여러 나라에서 제작된 많은 다른 책들과 함께 근대 초기에 큰 성공을 거둔 장르였다. 다양한 방식과 의미로, 이 책들은 모두 (식탁에) 참여하는 자들을 (식탁에서) 추방되는 자들과 구분 지으면서, 누가 '내부자'이고 누가 '외부자'인지를 규정하거나 구별하기 위하여 의도된 도구들이다. 귀족 계층에 초점이 맞춰진 '좋은 예절'의 교범이 예의범절이 좋지 않은 소작농을 항상 부정적으로 언급하는 것은 바로 이런 이유에서인데, 그런 소작농은 규칙이 무엇인지를 '알지 못하며', 이런 이유로 귀족의 식탁에서 배제되는 것이다. 식사 예절은 사회 장벽, 그리고 그 장벽 타파의 불가능성에 대한 표시가 되어 버렸다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. ¹⁾
2. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. ²⁾
3. Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. ³⁾
4. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. ⁴⁾
5. In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe. ⁵⁾
6. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and those that the farmers could not utilize. ⁶⁾
7. By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. ⁷⁾
8. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history. ⁸⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups ⁹⁾[gather / gathering] their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, ¹⁰⁾[when / whenever] they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. Then, in a ¹¹⁾[relative / relatively] short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones ¹²⁾[growing / grown] on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had ¹³⁾[been spread / spread] around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and ¹⁴⁾[those / that] that the farmers could not utilize. By the twentieth century only ¹⁵⁾[a little / a few] groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and ¹⁶⁾[recorded / recording] human history.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups ¹⁷⁾[gather] their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, ¹⁸⁾[whenever] they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. Then, in a ¹⁹⁾[relative] short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones ²⁰⁾[growing] on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had ²¹⁾[been spread] around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and ²²⁾[that] that the farmers could not utilize. By the twentieth century only ²³⁾[a little] groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and ²⁴⁾[recording] human history.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups ²⁵⁾[gathering / assembling] their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources ²⁶⁾[committed / permitted], they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to ²⁷⁾[stability / change]. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and ²⁸⁾[replace / reproduce] gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. In less than ten thousand years this new, ²⁹⁾[industrial / agricultural] way of life had spread around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and those that the farmers could not ³⁰⁾[inquire / utilize]. By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and ³¹⁾[recollected / recorded] human history.

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

32)

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary.

- (A) In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and those that the farmers could not utilize.
- (B) Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated.
- (C) By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

33)

In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe.

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. ❶ Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. ❷ Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. ❸ Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas and those that the farmers could not utilize. ❹ By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. ❺ The adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. ³⁴⁾ _____, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became ³⁵⁾ _____. Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and ³⁶⁾ _____ while a few animals were also ³⁷⁾ _____. In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they ³⁸⁾ _____ and those that the farmers could not utilize. By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people ³⁹⁾ _____. The ⁴⁰⁾ _____ was ⁴¹⁾ _____ in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history.

백만 년이 넘는 동안 인간은 야생에서 식량을 채집하고 동물을 사냥하면서 작은 규모의 이동하는 무리를 이루어 살았다. 물자가 허락되면 더 큰 집단으로 합쳤고, 때때로 특히 풍부한 식량원에 의존할 수 있을 때는 반정착민 생활을 했다. 그러다가, 기원전 약 10,000년경, 마지막 빙하기가 끝나고 비교적 짧은 기간에 이 안정적이고 균형 잡힌 생활 방식이 변하기 시작했다. 전 세계적으로 인간은 서서히 한곳에 정착하여 채집한 식물을 특정한 작은 땅에서 기른 것으로 대체하기 시작했고, 몇몇 동물들 또한 사육되었다. 만년이 안 되어서 이러한 새로운, 농경 생활 방식이 전 세계로 퍼져 나갔다. 사냥하고 채집하는 집단들이 살아남았지만 그들은 점차 더 변두리 지역과 농부들이 활용할 수 없는 지역으로 밀려났다. 20세기 무렵 그러한 사람들의 아주 소수 집단만이 살아남아서 인류학자들에 의해 연구되었다. 농업의 채택은 인류역사에서 가장 근본적인 변화였고, 우리가 문명이라고 부르는 모든 것과 기록된 인류 역사로 이어졌다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes that I ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health. ¹⁾
2. In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science. ²⁾
3. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day. ³⁾
4. In Descartes's orderly division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly fell into the latter domain. ⁴⁾
5. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization could rescue them. ⁵⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes ⁶[that / who] I ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health. In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that ⁷[was / were] to become the founding principles of modern science. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day. In Descartes's orderly division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease ⁸[clear / clearly] fell into the latter domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization ⁹[rescuing / could rescue] them.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes ¹⁰[who] I ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health. In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that ¹¹[was] to become the founding principles of modern science. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day. In Descartes's orderly division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease ¹²[clear] fell into the latter domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization ¹³[rescuing] them.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes that I ¹⁴[ushered / apprehended] in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health. In his ¹⁵[restriction / reaction] to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes ¹⁶[concealed / formulated] the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science. In that era, ¹⁷[erosions / emotions] seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day. In Descartes's ¹⁸[calamitous / orderly] division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly fell into the latter domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization could ¹⁹[resent / rescue] them.

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

20)

Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes that I ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health.

- (A) In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science.
- (B) In Descartes's orderly division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly fell into the latter domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization could rescue them.
- (C) In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Most historians and philosophers agree that ²¹⁾ _____

In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes ²²⁾ _____

_____. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and undefinable in the framework of the science of the day.

In Descartes's ²³⁾ _____ — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly ²⁴⁾ _____

_____. And there they remained ²⁵⁾ _____

대부분의 역사가들과 철학자들은 근대적 사고가 시작되게 하고 감정과 건강 사이의 아주 오래된 관계를 풀기 시작한 것은 바로 17세기 프랑스 철학자인 Rene Descartes의 가르침이었다는 것에 동의한다. 종교 전쟁과 그로 인한, 그의 성인기 대부분의 기간 동안 유럽 전역에 퍼진 혼란에 대한 반응으로, Descartes는 근대 과학의 기본 원칙이 될 합리주의라는 개념과 가시적 증거의 필요성이라는 개념을 만들어 냈다. 그 시대에, 감정은 마법과도 같은 것이어서 그 당시의 과학의 체계에서는 순식간에 지나가 정의할 수 없는 것처럼 보였다. Descartes가 세상을 합리적인 것과 비합리적인 것으로, 즉 입증할 수 있는 것과 입증할 수 없는 것으로 질서 정연하게 나누었을 때, 감정과 그것의 건강과 질병에 대한 관계는 분명히 후자의 영역에 있게 되었다. 그리고 그러한 범주화에 이의를 제기할 정도로 충분히 강력한 과학 도구가 그것들(감정과 그것의 건강과 질병에 대한 관계)을 구출할 수 있을 때까지 그것들은 거기(비합리적이고 입증할 수 없는 영역)에 그대로 남아 있었다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Fashions and social pressures shift. ¹⁾
2. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. ²⁾
3. As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. ³⁾
4. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. ⁴⁾
5. These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage. ⁵⁾
6. Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. ⁶⁾
7. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Fashions and social pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, ⁸⁾[considered / were considered] to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to ⁹⁾[mask / masking] earlier log construction. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure ¹⁰⁾[relaxing / relaxed]. These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out ¹¹⁾[hiding / hidden] log buildings, to remove the siding, and ¹²⁾[enjoys / to enjoy] the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage. Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest ¹³⁾[maintained / to maintain] their position as societal leaders. ¹⁴⁾[As a result / However], the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Fashions and social pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, ¹⁵⁾[considered] to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to ¹⁶⁾[masking] earlier log construction. However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure ¹⁷⁾[relaxing]. These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out ¹⁸⁾[hiding] log buildings, to remove the siding, and ¹⁹⁾[enjoys] the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage. Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest ²⁰⁾[maintained] their position as societal leaders. ²¹⁾[However], the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Fashions and ²²⁾[social / sociable] pressures shift. Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were ²³⁾[dismissed / considered] to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. ²⁴⁾[As a consequence / On the other hand] , weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. ²⁵⁾[Moreover / However], in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions ²⁶⁾[changed / continued] and social pressure relaxed. These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to ²⁷⁾[remedy / remove] the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its ²⁸⁾[hedge / heritage]. Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to ²⁹⁾[maintain / reject] their position as societal leaders. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, ³⁰⁾[regardless of / in reference to] the ethnic background of its original builders.

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

31)

Fashions and social pressures shift.

- (A) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.
- (B) Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction.
- (C) However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

32)

Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders.

Fashions and social pressures shift. ❶ Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. ❷ As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. ❸ However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. ❹ These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage. ❺ As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

33) _____, Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. 34) _____, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. 35) _____, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a 36) _____, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. These changes encouraged persons who wished 37) _____, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and 38) _____, 39) _____, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but 40) _____, 41) _____, the log house reasserted its position as an 42) _____, 43) _____.

유행과 사회적 압력은 바뀐다. 20세기의 거의 처음 세 분기에 해당하는 기간 내내 미국의 통나무집들은 노르웨이에서와 마찬가지로 대충 만들어지고, 원시적이며, 하류 계층의 주택으로 여겨졌다. 그 결과 비막이 판자가 이전의 통나무 건축물 구조를 가리기 위해 널리 사용되었다. 그러나 많은 사람들이 현재 상태에의 도전을 추구하고 있었던 변영의 1960년대에 유행은 바뀌었고, 사회적 압력은 완화되었다. 이런 변화들은 변화하는 유행으로 성공을 구가하기를 바라던 사람들을 고무해서 숨겨져 있던 통나무 건물을 찾아내게 했고, 외장용 자재를 제거하게 했으며, 사회가 자신의 유산을 재발견하는 것을 자신들이 시각적으로 확인하는 만족감을 누리게 했다. 말할 필요도 없이, 이것은 널리 추구된 혁신적인 것이 아니었지만, 충분한 수의 부유한 사람들이 사회 지도자로서의 자신들의 지위 유지를 추구해서 정말로 그렇게 했다. 그 결과 통나무집은 그것을 원래 지어던 사람들의 인종적 배경에 상관없이 미국의 상징으로서의 자기 위치를 다시 분명히 했다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the metaphor of a palimpsest — the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed. ¹⁾

2. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. ²⁾

3. These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). ³⁾

4. In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. ⁴⁾

5. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. ⁵⁾

6. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be. ⁶⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes ⁷⁾[does / is] the metaphor of a palimpsest — the term ⁸⁾[using / used] by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink ⁹⁾[scraped / scraping] off to allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be ¹⁰⁾[read / reading] using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras ¹¹⁾[persisting / persist] in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is ¹²⁾[held / to hold] in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes ¹³⁾[does] the metaphor of a palimpsest — the term ¹⁴⁾[using] by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink ¹⁵⁾[scraping] off to allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be ¹⁶⁾[reading] using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras ¹⁷⁾[persisting] in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is ¹⁸⁾[held] in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

A suitable way to ¹⁹⁾[discipline / describe] how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the ²⁰⁾[satire / metaphor] of a palimpsest — the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and ²¹⁾[traces / provisions] of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most ²²⁾[unimportant / important] writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of ²³⁾[earlier / later] eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to a(n) ²⁴⁾[optical / optimal] device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only ²⁵⁾[visible / invisible] at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

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

26)

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the metaphor of a palimpsest.

- (A) The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.
- (B) The term was used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived.
- (C) These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

27)

In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written.

- ① A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the metaphor of a palimpsest.
 ② The term was used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. ③ These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). ④ The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. ⑤ To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

A suitable way to describe ²⁸⁾ _____ is the metaphor of a palimpsest — the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, ²⁹⁾ _____. Invariably, the erasure was imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). ³⁰⁾ _____, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras ³¹⁾ _____, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is ³²⁾ _____, ³³⁾ _____ is ³⁴⁾ _____.

지질학자들이 암석과 지형을 인지하는 방식을 묘사하는 적절한 방법은, 새로운 문서가 새겨질 수 있게 하기 위해 이전의 잉크를 긁어낸 채로, 한 번 이상 사용된 양피지를 묘사하기 위해 중세 학자들이 사용한 용어인 'palimpsest'와의 비유이다. 언제나, 지워 없애는 것은 불완전했고 이전 글의 흔적이 남았다. 이 남은 부분들은 엑스레이와 다양한 조명 기술을 사용해 읽을 수 있는 데, 몇몇 경우에는 이것들이 (아르키메데스의 가장 중요한 저작물 몇 개를 포함해서) 매우 오래된 문서의 유일한 자료이다. 같은 방식으로, 지구상의 모든 곳에서 새로운 장이 쓰여지고 있을 때에도, 이전 시대의 흔적들이 지형의 윤곽과 그 밑에 있는 암석에 남아 있다. 지질학이라는 학문은 지구라는 문서를 모든 차원에서 바라보기 위한 광학 장치와 유사하다. 지질학적으로 생각한다는 것은 표면에서 보이는 것뿐만 아니라 지표면 아래에 존재하는 것을, 지금까지 그랬던 것과 앞으로 그럴 것들을 마음의 눈에 담는 것이다.

- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 20강 - Gateway

- 1) 12세기부터 13세기에 귀족의 자녀에게 '식탁 예절'을 가르치는 최초의 교범이 등장했다.
- 2) 그것은 그 이후 Baldassare Castiglione가 쓴 The Courtier, Monsignor Della Casa가 쓴 The Galatea 및 유럽의 여러 나라에서 제작된 많은 다른 책들과 함께 근대 초기에 큰 성공을 거둔 장르였다.
- 3) 다양한 방식과 의미로, 이 책들은 모두 (식탁에) 참여하는 자들을 (식탁에서) 추방되는 자들과 구분 지으면서, 누가 '내부자'이고 누가 '외부자'인지를 규정하거나 구별하기 위하여 의도된 도구들이다.
- 4) 귀족 계층에 초점이 맞춰진 '좋은 예절'의 교범이 예외범절이 좋지 않은 소작농을 항상 부정적으로 언급하는 것은 바로 이런 이유에서인데, 그런 소작농은 규칙이 무엇인지를 '알지 못하며', 이런 이유로 귀족의 식탁에서 배제되는 것이다.
- 5) 식사 예절은 사회 장벽, 그리고 그 장벽 타파의 불가능성에 대한 표시가 되어 버렸다.
- 6) produced
- 7) intended
- 8) separating
- 9) who
- 10) doesn't
- 11) breaking them down
- 12) produced
- 13) intended
- 14) separating
- 15) who
- 16) doesn't
- 17) breaking them down
- 18) appeared
- 19) different
- 20) participants
- 21) addressed
- 22) excluded
- 23) impossibility
- 24) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 25) genre that subsequently had a great success
- 26) all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is in from who is out
- 27) separating the participants from the ostracized
- 28) It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly
- 29) for this reason is excluded from the lordly table
- 30) had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 20강 - 01번

- 1) 백만 년이 넘는 동안 인간은 야생에서 식량을 채집하고 동물을 사냥하면서 작은 규모의 이동하는 무리를 이루어 살았다.
- 2) 물자가 허락되면 더 큰 집단으로 합쳤고, 때때로 특히 풍부한 식량원에 의존할 수 있을 때는 반정착민 생활을 했다.
- 3) 그러다가, 기원전 약 10,000년경, 마지막 빙하기가 끝나고 비교적 짧은 기간에 이 안정적이고 균형 잡힌 생활 방식이 변하기 시작했다.
- 4) 전 세계적으로 인간은 서서히 한곳에 정착하여 채집한 식물을 특정한 작은 땅에서 기른 것으로 대체하기 시작했고, 몇몇

동물들 또한 사육되었다.

- 5) 만 년이 안 되어서 이러한 새로운, 농경 생활 방식이 전 세계로 퍼져 나갔다.
- 6) 사냥하고 채집하는 집단들이 살아남았지만 그들은 점차 더 변두리 지역과 농부들이 활용할 수 없는 지역으로 밀려났다.
- 7) 20세기 무렵 그러한 사람들의 아주 소수 집단만이 살아남아서 인류학자들에 의해 연구되었다.
- 8) 농업의 채택은 인류역사에서 가장 근본적인 변화였고, 우리가 문명이라고 부르는 모든 것과 기록된 인류 역사로 이어졌다.
- 9) gathering
- 10) when
- 11) relatively
- 12) grown
- 13) spread
- 14) those
- 15) a few
- 16) recorded
- 17) gathering
- 18) when
- 19) relatively
- 20) grown
- 21) spread
- 22) those
- 23) a few
- 24) recorded
- 25) gathering
- 26) permitted
- 27) change
- 28) replace
- 29) agricultural
- 30) utilize
- 31) recorded
- 32) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 33) ㉓
- 34) When resources permitted
- 35) semi-sedentary
- 36) replace gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land
- 37) domesticated
- 38) were increasingly pushed into more marginal areas
- 39) survived to be studied by anthropologists
- 40) adoption of farming
- 41) the most fundamental change

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 20강 - 02번

- 1) 대부분의 역사가들과 철학자들은 근대적 사고가 시작되게 하고 감정과 건강 사이의 아주 오래된 관계를 풀기 시작한 것은 바로 17세기 프랑스 철학자인 Rene Descartes의 가르침이었다는 것에 동의한다.
- 2) 종교 전쟁과 그로 인한, 그의 성인기 대부분의 기간 동안 유럽 전역에 퍼진 혼란에 대한 반응으로, Descartes는 근대 과학의 기본 원칙이 될 합리주의라는 개념과 가시적 증거의 필요성이라는 개념을 만들어 냈다.
- 3) 그 시대에, 감정은 마법과도 같은 것이어서 그 당시의 과학의 체계에서는 순식간에 지나가 정의할 수 없는 것처럼 보였다.
- 4) Descartes가 세상을 합리적인 것과 비합리적인 것으로, 즉 입증할 수 있는 것과 입증할 수 없는 것으로 질서 정연하게 나누었을 때, 감정과 그것의 건강과 질병에 대한 관계는 분명히 후자의 영역에 있게 되었다.

- 5) 그리고 그러한 범주화에 이의를 제기할 정도로 충분히 강력한 과학 도구가 그것들을 구출할 수 있을 때까지 그것들은 거기에 그대로 남아 있었다.
- 6) that
7) were
8) clearly
9) could rescue
10) that
11) were
12) clearly
13) could rescue
14) ushered
15) reaction
16) formulated
17) emotions
18) orderly
19) rescue
20) (A) - (C) - (B)
21) it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher Rene Descartes that I ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health
22) formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science
23) orderly division of the world into rational and irrational
24) fell into the latter domain
25) until scientific tools powerful enough to challenge the categorization could rescue them

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 20강 - 03번

- 1) 유행과 사회적 압력은 바뀐다.
2) 20세기의 거의 처음 세 분기에 해당하는 기간 내내 미국의 통나무집들은 노르웨이에서와 마찬가지로 대충 만들어지고, 원시적이며, 하루 계층의 주택으로 여겨졌다.
3) 그 결과 비막이 판자가 이전의 통나무 건축물 구조를 가리기 위해 널리 사용되었다.
4) 그러나 많은 사람들이 현재 상태에의 도전을 추구하고 있었던 변영의 1960년대에 유행은 바뀌었고, 사회적 압력은 완화되었다.
5) 이런 변화들은 변화하는 유행으로 성공을 구가하기를 바라던 사람들을 고무해서 숨겨져 있던 통나무 건물을 찾아내게 했고, 외장용 자재를 제거하게 했으며, 사회가 자신의 유산을 재발견하는 것을 자신들이 시각적으로 확인하는 만족감을 누리게 했다.
6) 말할 필요도 없이, 이것은 널리 추구된 혁신적인 것이 아니었지만, 충분한 수의 부유한 사람들이 사회 지도자로서의 자신들의 지위 유지를 추구하고서 정말로 그렇게 했다.
7) 그 결과 통나무집은 그것을 원래 지었던 사람들의 인종적 배경에 상관없이 미국의 상징으로서의 자기 위치를 다시 분명히 했다.
8) were considered
9) mask
10) relaxed
11) hidden
12) to enjoy
13) to maintain
14) As a result
15) were considered

- 16) mask
17) relaxed
18) hidden
19) to enjoy
20) to maintain
21) As a result
22) social
23) considered
24) As a consequence
25) However
26) changed
27) remove
28) heritage
29) maintain
30) regardless of
31) (B) - (C) - (A)
32) ㉞
33) Fashions and social pressures shift
34) As a consequence
35) However
36) challenge to the status quo
37) to ride the crest of changing fashion
38) to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage
39) Needless to say
40) enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders
41) As a result
42) American icon
43) regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 20강 - 04번

- 1) 지질학자들이 암석과 지형을 인지하는 방식을 묘사하는 적절한 방법은, 새로운 문서가 새겨질 수 있게 하기 위해 이전의 잉크를 긁어낸 채로, 한 번 이상 사용된 양피지를 묘사하기 위해 중세 학자들이 사용한 용어인 'palimpsest'와의 비유이다.
2) 언제나, 지워 없애는 것은 불완전했고 이전 글의 흔적이 남았다.
3) 이 남은 부분들은 엑스레이와 다양한 조명 기술을 사용해 읽을 수 있는 데, 몇몇 경우에는 이것들이 (아르키메데스의 가장 중요한 저작물 몇 개를 포함해서) 매우 오래된 문서의 유일한 자료이다.
4) 같은 방식으로, 지구상의 모든 곳에서 새로운 장이 쓰여지고 있을 때에도, 이전 시대의 흔적들이 지형의 윤곽과 그 밑에 있는 암석에 남아 있다.
5) 지질학이라는 학문은 지구라는 문서를 모든 차원에서 바라보기 위한 광학 장치와 유사하다.
6) 지질학적으로 생각한다는 것은 표면에서 보이는 것뿐만 아니라 지표면 아래에 존재하는 것을, 지금까지 그랬던 것과 앞으로 그럴 것들을 마음의 눈에 담는 것이다.
7) is
8) used
9) scraped
10) read
11) persist
12) to hold
13) is
14) used

- 15) scraped
- 16) read
- 17) persist
- 18) to hold
- 19) describe
- 20) metaphor
- 21) traces
- 22) important
- 23) earlier
- 24) optical
- 25) visible
- 26) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 27) ④
- 28) how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes
- 29) with old ink scraped off to allow a new document to be inscribed
- 30) In the same way
- 31) persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath
- 32) similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions
- 33) To think geologically
- 34) to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also present in the subsurface, what has been and will be