S I G N A T U R E

3.0

This is the last time

시그니처 수능영어 마지막 3일 최종 기출정리



마지막 핵심 기출

수능 전 마지막 월, 화, 수는 무엇을 봐야할까요? 당연히 기출을 봐야만합니다. 그것이 진리죠. 피날레 수업중에 제가 강조했던 기출들 중심으로, 그것들을 주제별로 다시 편찬해 보았습니다. 잘 정리하고 마무리 잘합시다. 분명 해낼 수 있을 것입니다. 마지막까지 집중하세요. 그럼 분명 풀 수 있을것입니다. S I G N A T U R E

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

(1) G-S 구조에서 G와 S를 분리해서 독해를 하여, S가 혼자 놀 가능성이 높은 지문

수업시간에도 늘 반복해서 강조했었던 부분이죠? G-S의 형태가 등장하면 기본적으로 우리가 같은 내용이라고 생각하고 대응시키며 독해를 해야만 한다고요. 그렇지 않으면 어느순간 뭔가 예시가 그냥 이 얘기를 지금 왜하고있지? 라는 생각이 들면서 멍때리게 됩니다. 그러지 않도록 조심합시다!

01

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of ________. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

* shiver: 떨다

- 1) a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands
- ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering
- 3 a biologically significant improvement of circumstances
- 4 judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially
- (5) a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability

02

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes in ways that may seem unfair. For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now acknowledge that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime. Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince - remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of damage? How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

* punctuation: 구두점 ** infinitive: 부정사

- 1 reveal your hidden intention
- 2 distort the meaning of the sentence
- 3 prejudice your audience against you
- 4 test your audience's reading comprehension
- ⑤ create fierce debates about your writing topic

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O3

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Flip-flops occur, for example, when a coach makes a transition from one activity to a second activity and then switches back to the first activity, as though he has changed his mind. For example, a gymnastics coach tells his players that Tuesday will be beam and bar day, but when his athletes arrive on Tuesday prepared to practice beam and bar, he tells them they will be working on floor and vault. Then, midway through practice he . It is important to avoid flipflops, because it can interfere with the flow of practice activity and convey to the athletes that the coach is unsure of what to do. However, if it becomes necessary to make such a reversal, it is advisable that the coach explain to his athletes why the switch is occurring. For example, the gymnastics coach might gather his athletes for a brief meeting and say, "I know I told you yesterday that we would be practicing beam and bar today, but we won't be able to use the spring floor tomorrow, so we are going to work on our floor routines today."

- ① stay on floor and vault
- 2 go to beam and bar
- ③ take a break for a few minutes
- (4) choose which course they want for training
- (5) stop the training for players' health

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

(2) 선택지의 말바꿈이 심한 지문

선택지의 말바꿈이 심하면, 순간적으로 내가 뭘 잘못 읽었나? 라는 생각을 할 수 있습니다. 그렇지만 그런 경우에도 내가 정확히 읽었다는 확신이 있다면, 처음부터 다시 읽는 것이 아니라, 기본적으로 어떻게 내가 이해한 근거를 선택지와 연결시킬 것인가라는 생각을 해봐야만합니다.

04

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To make plans for the future, the brain must have an ability to take certain elements of prior experiences and reconfigure them in a way that does not copy any actual past experience or present reality exactly. To accomplish that, the organism must go beyond the mere ability to form internal representations, the models of the world outside. It must acquire the ability to _______. We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, depends on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a readymade form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made. The neural machinery for creating and holding 'images of the future' was a necessary prerequisite for tool-making, and thus for launching human civilization.

- 1) mirror accurate images of the world outside
- 2 manipulate and transform these models
- 3 visualize the present reality as it is
- 4 bring the models back from memory
- ⑤ identify and reproduce past experiences faithfully

O5

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① the higher your expectations are, the more you will achieve
- 2 self-esteem can be increased by lowering actualities
- 3 success divided by pretensions equals self-esteem
- 4 early failures in life may lead to happiness later in life
- ⑤ more supposed potentialities increase chances of happiness

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

(3) 근거를 찾기가 까다로운 지문 (지엽적이거나, 잘 보이지 않거나)

뭔가 명확하게 근거가 잘 잡히지 않는 경우도 분명 있습니다. 이 경우에는 정확히 지칭하는 것이 무엇인지에 대해서 이해할 수가 없거나, 아니면 잘 근거가 보이지 않거나, 아님 지엽적인 경우가 많습니다. 하지만 이 경우에도 대응을 시켜서라도 근거를 잡아내아만 합니다. 아래의 기출들을 풀어보면서 정리해보도록 합시다.

06

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Enabling animals to universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

[3점] * innately: 선천적으로

[Comment] 빈칸에 Learning이 어디에 대응되는지를 생각해보시오

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- 2 plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- 4 operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- (5) monitor the surrounding area regularly

O7

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Finkenauer and Rimé investigated the memory of the unexpected death of Belgium's King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens. The data revealed that the news of the king's death had been widely socially shared. By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event. At the same time, they consolidated their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as "flashbulb memory." The more an event is socially shared, the more it will be fixed in people's minds. Social sharing may in this way help to counteract some natural tendency people may have. Naturally, people should be driven to "forget" undesirable events. Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to deny what happened. The ______ social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.

* consolidate: 공고히 하다

- 1) biased
- ② illegal
- 3 repetitive
- 4 temporary
- (5) rational

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

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08

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Contentment is not supposed to be the same thing as apathy. Contentment is emotionally accepting your present as being what it is, without being filled with resentment, frustration, or irritation at anything you are undergoing. But that is thoroughly compatible with _________. You aspire to be better or to accomplish more. You are not satisfied to stay where you are existentially, with no further growth and no further effects for good on your world. You want to be and do more. This is the dissatisfaction of aspiration. It can be a very healthy goad to personal growth and fulfillment. As Saint Augustine put it, "Be always displeased at what you are, if you desire to attain to what you are not." [3점]

*goad: 자극

- 1 refusing to let negative emotions out
- ② acknowledging what you have achieved
- 3 wanting the future to be quite different
- (4) abandoning our efforts to make progress
- (5) recalling a pleasant moment from the past

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2022학년도 수능대비 (4) 인괴추론 Bstyle (2022 06,09월 평가원 모두 출제) 마지막 최종기출 정리

인과추론 B style! 피날레 수업시간에 그만큼 강조한 스타일입니다. 6,9평에 출제되었다고해서 꼭 나오는 것은 아니 지만, 여타 스타일보다 강조점을 두고 있는 것은 사실입니다! 꼭 정확하게 원인과 결과를 따지면서 해석합시다.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that ___, but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important. [3점]

* robin: 울새 ** territory: 영역

- 1) variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
- 2 song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
- 3 the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
- 4 the robins associate locality with familiar songs
- (5) the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

10

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals. [3점]

* corpus: 집적(集積) ** simultaneously: 동시에

- 1 are outgrowths of previous ideas
- 2 stem from abstract reasoning ability
- 3 form the basis of cultural universalism
- 4 emerge between people of the same age
- (5) promote individuals' innovative thinking

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11

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In Belding's ground squirrels, males leave home and females mature in their natal area. This male-biased dispersal creates an imbalance in the way males and females are related to those individuals around them — females find themselves surrounded by relatives, while males are generally in areas with complete strangers. This asymmetry translates into females who warn close kin by emitting alarm calls, while males generally do not emit calls since their dispersal from their natal areas means their blood kin typically do not benefit from such a warning. Further support for the kinship-based alarm-calling hypothesis includes Sherman's finding that in the rare instances when females do move away from their natal groups and into groups with far fewer relatives, they _

- 1) end up acquiring the alarm calls of the new group
- 2 make constant attempts to bring their blood kin along
- 3 display a tendency to become more active and cooperative
- 4 emit alarm calls less frequently than do native females
- (5) adopt a more elaborate defense mechanism than alarm calls

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Like speech, most forms of nonverbal communication are symbolic behaviors: A particular body motion or distance does not inherently convey a certain message but does so only because of conventions, or common understandings. Because much nonverbal communication is arbitrary and conventional, there is great potential for misunderstanding when people do not share the same meanings for nonverbal messages—that is, when people have learned different conventions. Probably the potential for misunderstanding is even greater with nonverbal messages than with spoken language. When two people from different cultures converse, both generally know that they do not understand the other's language, so at least each person is aware of his or her own ignorance. However, both are more likely to think they understand nonverbal messages, sothey _

- 1) have to focus on verbal messages more carefully
- 2) might give or take offense when none is intended
- 3 might end communication by clarifying the other's intention
- 4 will make their feelings clear to each other verbally
- (5) will be better at communicating with each other

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

(5) 순서 - 글의 구획

제가 피날레 수업에서 계속 강조했습니다. 최근 순서문제중 구획을 나누어서 글의 일부분이 겹치게 만들며 순서를 정하게끔 만드는 문제들이 계속 출제되고 있습니다. 가시적인 근거가 아니라 내용적인 흐름에 기반을 두고 출제되기 때문에 이 글의 구획을 나눌 수 있어야만 한다는 것을 기억하시길 바랍니다.

13

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products.

- (A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high-volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.
- (B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision.
- (C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

* segment: 조각 ** cannibalize: 잡아먹다 *** procurement: 조달

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

4 (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

14

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable.

- (A) There is a "good" outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shippard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a "bad" outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.
- (B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they'll make money if there's a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes what economists call "multiple equilibria."
- (C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company's decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don't invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region. [3점]

* equilibrium: 균형

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

4 (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리

(5) 순서 - 글의 구획

제가 피날레 수업에서 계속 강조했습니다. 최근 순서문제중 구획을 나누어서 글의 일부분이 겹치게 만들며 순서를 정하게끔 만드는 문제들이 계속 출제되고 있습니다. 가시적인 근거가 아니라 내용적인 흐름에 기반을 두고 출제되기 때문에 이 글의 구획을 나눌 수 있어야만 한다는 것을 기억하시길 바랍니다.

15

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A classic positivesum game in economic life is the trading of surpluses.

- (A) One infrastructure that allows efficient exchange is transportation, which makes it possible for producers to trade their surpluses even when they are separated by distance. Another is money, interest, and middlemen, which allow producers to exchange many kinds of surpluses with many other producers at many points in time.
- (B) If a farmer has more grain than he can eat, and a herder has more milk than he can drink, both of them come out ahead if they trade some wheat for some milk. As they say, everybody wins. Of course, an exchange at a single moment in time only pays when there is a division of labor.
- (C) There would be no point in one farmer giving a bushel of wheat to another farmer and receiving a bushel of wheat in return. A fundamental insight of modern economics is that the key to the creation of wealth is a division of labor, in which specialists learn to produce a commodity with increasing cost-effectiveness and have the means to exchange their specialized products efficiently.

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

(4) (C) - (A) - (B)

(S) (C) - (B) - (A)

16

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Through what stage does love progress and how can it be understood? At the most basic level, love is a submission strategy aimed at producing an implicit exchange.

- (A) Without it, there could be no families, no religions, no science, and no countries, because the loyalty of those who love is part of what keeps families together, soldiers loyal, scientists truth-seekers, and the religious faithful.
- (B) Of many examples, that of the child is perhaps easiest to see in this framework: a weak infant starts to love the parents who provide for his needs, and starts to see himself as part of the family. The consequences of this basic mechanism are immense for any human organisation.
- (C) Someone who starts to love begins by desiring something from some outside entity. This entity can be a girlfriend, a parent, "society", a god, or any other person or abstract notion. From a position of relative weakness, the loving person tries to gain control over this entity by incorporating the entity into his own sense of self.

$$\bigcirc$$
 (A) - (C) - (B)

$$\Im(B) - (C) - (A)$$

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(6) 순서 - 나열된다면 그 요소대로 생각할 것

우리가 엄밀하게 독해를 해야하는 부분중에 제가 생각하기에 반복적으로 출제되고 있는 부분중 하나입니다. 어떤 것에 대해서 어떤 요소나 특징을 나열해서 두가지 이상을 이야기한다면 그것에 대한 각각 언급이 이어질 가능성이 높으니 꼭 기억하시길 바랍니다.

17

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break the problem of Antigone in Sophocles' tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

4 (C) - (A) - (B)

(5) (C) - (B) - (A)

18

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Clearly, schematic knowledge helps you—guiding your understanding and enabling you to reconstruct things you cannot remember.

- (A) Likewise, if there are things you can't recall, your schemata will fill in the gaps with knowledge about what's typical in that situation. As a result, a reliance on schemata will inevitably make the world seem more "normal" than it really is and will make the past seem more "regular" than it actually was.
- (B) Any reliance on schematic knowledge, therefore, will be shaped by this information about what's "normal." Thus, if there are things you don't notice while viewing a situation or event, your schemata will lead you to fill in these "gaps" with knowledge about what's normally in place in that setting.
- (C) But schematic knowledge can also hurt you, promoting errors in perception and memory. Moreover, the types of errors produced by schemata are quite predictable: Bear in mind that schemata summarize the broad pattern of your experience, and so they tell you, in essence, what's typical or ordinary in a given situation.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

4 (C) - (A) - (B)

(5) (C) - (B) - (A)

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(7) 삽입 - 남음 (문장삽입 A style)

작년 수능에서는 문장삽입 A stlye로써 방향성과 남음이 섞인 문제가 출제되었었는데요 (Maddy지문). 이번에 역시 6,9평에서 남음이 출제되었기 때문에 이번 수능에서도 한문제 정도는 이런 남음 스타일이 출제될 가능성이 있습니다.

19

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 기장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

Note that copyright covers the expression of an idea and not the idea itself.

Designers draw on their experience of design when approaching a new project. This includes the use of previous designs that they know work - both designs that they have created themselves and those that others have created. (1) Others' creations often spark inspiration that also leads to new ideas and innovation. (2) This is well known and understood. (3) However, the expression of an idea is protected by copyright, and people who infringe on that copyright can be taken to court and prosecuted. (4) This means, for example, that while there are numerous smartphones all with similar functionality, this does not represent an infringement of copyright as the idea has been expressed in different ways and it is the expression that has been copyrighted. (⑤) Copyright is free and is automatically invested in the author, for instance, the writer of a book or a programmer who develops a program, unless they sign the copyright over to someone else. [3점]

* infringe: 침해하다 ** prosecute: 기소하다

20

글의흐름으로보아, 주어진문장이들어가기에 가장적절한곳을 고르시오

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy's character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. (①) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. (2) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. (3) The word 'wicked' is more specific than 'bad'. (@) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. ((5)) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.person Maddy is.

* connotation: 함축

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(8) 삽입 - 부분을 쪼개서, 같은말은 붙어있어야한다

문장삽입 B style중 출제될 것 같은 스타일은, 문장삽입의 문장이 A//B로 쪼개질 수 있고, 그 정답이 되는 부분 앞에는 A의 이야기가, 정답이 되는 부분의 뒤에는 B의 이야기가 나와있어서 A와 B를 이어주는 역할로써 주어진 문장이 역할을 하는, 즉 같은말은 붙어있어야한다라는 원칙에 적합한 스타일이 출제될 것 같습니다. 요 문항들에 대한 연습을 제대로 해놓도록 합시다.

21

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 기장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. (1) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. (2) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. (3) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. (4) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. (⑤) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices.

[3점] * fragmentation: 파편화 ** repository: 저장소

22

글의흐름으로보아, 주어진문장이들어가기에 가장적절한곳을 고르시오

Scientists and laypeople will conjure up new stories using the data, and they will argue, but the data will not budge.

The people who came before you invented science because your natural way of understanding and explaining what you experience is terrible. When you have zero evidence, every assumption is basically equal. (①) You prefer to see causes rather than effects, signals in the noise, patterns in the randomness. (②) You prefer easy-to-understand stories, and thus turn everything in life into a narrative so that complicated problems become easy. (③) Scientists work to remove the narrative, to boil it away, leaving behind only the raw facts. (④) Those data sit there, naked and exposed, so they can be reflected upon and rearranged by each new visitor. (⑤) They may not even make sense for a hundred years or more, but thanks to the scientific method, the stories, full of biases and fallacies, will crash against the facts and recede into history.

* conjure up ~을 생각해 내다 ** budge 조금 움직이다 *** recede (서서히) 물러나다

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(9) 대의파악 - 선택지에서 엥 이 내용도 있지않았나? 싶으면 완벽하게 문장 해석해볼것. 의미추론 - 글의 흐름을 잘 잡고, 지문의 연결을 조심할 것.

올해 9평에서 대의파악과 의미추론이 약간 어렵게 출제되었는데, 대의파악은 왠지 어떤 선택지가 언급된적이 있는 것 같으면 그 부분의 문장을 정확히 읽고 과연 그 내용이 맞는지에 대해서 판단해야만합니다. 의미추론은 글의 흐름을 정확히 짚을 수 있어 야만 한다라는 것을 명심해야만 합니다.

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다음글의요지로가장적절한것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

- * autonomy: 자율성 ** privilege: 특권 *** premise: 전제로 말하다
- ① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
- ② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
- ③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
- ④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
- ⑤전문직의업무성과는일정수준의자율성과특권이부여될때높아진다.

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밑줄 친 Flicking the collaboration light switch가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Flicking the collaboration light switch is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be - or appear to be - isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse - if not quite mature — ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

* intermittent: 간헐적인

- (1) breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
- 2) having people stop working together and start working individually
- (3) encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
- 4 shaping environments where higher productivity is required
- ⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

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푸시고 난 다음에 나름대로 머릿속에 정리가 되셨나요? 아주 훌륭합니다. 분명 수능날 3교시에서 1등급을 받을 자격이 충분하 다라고 생각합니다. 이제 당신의 꿈을 이룰 수 있는 곳으로 가세요. 이 대한민국에서 수험생으로 살아남기위해 안간힘을 쓰신 당 신, 참 수고 많이 하셨습니다. 저는 수능영어를 가르치는 시그니처, 김현철이었습니다. 감사합니다.

2022학년도 수능대비 마지막 최종기출 정리 정답표

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3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	4	1	4	2
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
(5)	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	1	2

수고했습니다! 잘치고 오세요!