

(1강)

01 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

As such, it only comes into full meaning when joined with others in a continuity of time.

Through light and shade, shape, size, and angle, the filmmaker can synchronize detail and assign a purpose and cohesion to the screen image. (①) But the film image, no matter how well composed and pleasing to the eye, is not meant to be an isolated thing or self-sufficient as is a painting or photograph. (②) Its sole justification is its contribution to other images that precede and follow it. (③) This affects the choices and decisions as to how images are to be shaped, molded, and composed, for they must be considered not just individually but in association, in sequence. (④) Thus the designed and arranged interplay of compositional devices becomes the means of pointing up such relationships and uniting the images in a continuous flow. (⑤) Because of this, movement is a vital factor in image composition.

(2강)

02 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In colonial America, newspapers were a driving force behind anti-British feeling long before the first shots of the War of Independence in 1775. By the 1760s, there were over 45 newspapers. The press had come a long way from the small, ①regulated colonial press of the first decades of the century. In mid-century, more and more papers in the American colonies ②joined in protest against British taxes on newspapers, tea, glass, and paper. The papers resented the fact that the colonies, which lacked representation in the British Parliament, ③to have to pay taxes to finance Britain's wars and expanding debt. Serious unrest arose in 1773, when Britain allowed the East India Company ④to market tea directly to the colonies, with a price advantage over local merchants. The Boston Tea Party was planned in the house of Benjamin Edes, editor of the *Boston Gazette*. Britain's retaliatory Coercive Acts of 1774, ⑤called the "Intolerable Acts" by colonialists, only increased resentment.



(3강)

03 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The motivated employees stay with the company longer and get to know their customers better, which leads to better service, builds greater customer satisfaction, and further improves the relationship and the company's results.

As customers get more awareness about a business firm, they learn themselves to behave in an efficient manner. (①) They don't waste time requesting services that the company does not provide. (②) The familiarity with the company's products makes them less dependent on its employees for information and advice. (③) In most industries, the cost benefits of loyalty spiral directly from the way the long-term customers and the long-term employees interact and learn from one another. (④) The repeat customers tend to be pleased with the value they receive, and their satisfaction is a source of pride and energy for employees. (⑤) This human factor, the personal loyalty, is a powerful element in customer relationship.

(4강)

04 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

In Japan there is an important crucial distinction between *hon-ne*, which roughly translated means 'honest feeling', and *tatemae*, which means 'polite face'. One Japanese blogger, reflecting on the origins of this distinction, speculates that in a nation 70 percent covered by mountainous terrain, agricultural workers had to ①cooperate in order to produce sufficient food from very limited fertile land. Strong self-expression or self-assertion would have been ②productive to survival. Yet despite this ③distrust of unguarded emotional display, citizens of Japan can expect on average to live up to the age of 75 in full health according to the World Health Organization. Perhaps other factors are ④muddying the picture, but we should reflect on how this ⑤fits with the apparently strong connection between emotional repression and systemic illness in the West.



(5강)

05 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But not all farm plots were the same; regional variations in sunshine, soil, and other conditions meant that one farmer might grow particularly good onions while another grew especially good apples.

Humans have been around for 200,000 years.

(①) For the first 99% of our history, we didn't do much of anything but procreate and survive. (②) This was largely due to harsh global climatic conditions, which stabilized sometime around 10,000 years ago. (③) People soon thereafter discovered farming and irrigation, and they gave up their nomadic lifestyle in order to cultivate and tend stable crops. (④) This eventually led to specialization; instead of growing all the crops for his own family, a farmer might grow only what he was best at and trade some of it for things he wasn't growing. (⑤) Because each farmer was producing only one crop, and more than he needed, marketplaces and trading emerged and grew, and with them came the establishment of cities.

(6강)

06 다음 빈칸 (A),(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises is false. The acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be true. For example, it is known that penguins live close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. ____ (A) ____, the premise Because polar bears hunt penguins ... is not acceptable because it contradicts two pieces of common knowledge. Another important factor is the variability of the data underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be many alternate explanations of your data. You may be amazed by the coincidence and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that allows you to arrive at this conclusion. ____ (B) ____, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is wrong.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ① Therefore | Therefore |
| ② Therefore | However |
| ③ On the other hand | In contrast |
| ④ For example | Therefore |
| ⑤ For example | However |



5회 답안

EBS 인터넷 수능 영어독해 (2)

1. 3
2. 3
3. 5
4. 2
5. 4
6. 2

