

(1강)

**01** 다음 빈칸 (A),(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In real life one's perceptual mechanism takes all sorts of liberties with colors. Often it tones them down: one doesn't normally much notice colors unless they are unfamiliar or unexpected. Even colors that must be noticed — functional colors like traffic lights — are seen in a generalized way: one doesn't observe whether the red tends to orange or crimson, or the green to lemon or turquoise, one simply registers red and green. At other times the brain changes the colors reported by the eyes, or even creates colors where none are reported. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, an object will take on different colors in daylight, lamplight, sunlight filtering through foliage, etc., but the brain sees it as its "normal" color at nearly all times. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the brain grasps a black-and-white image of a familiar object as if it were in color; so that even with an effort of will it is almost impossible to see a black-and-white portrait as a faithful record of an ashen face! In real life, one generally sees the colors one expects to see.

(A)

- ① Thus
- ② Thus
- ③ However
- ④ For example
- ⑤ For example

(B)

- Moreover
- Conversely
- That is
- Moreover
- Conversely

(2강)

**02** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One way to boost one's status through intelligence-indicating products is \_\_\_\_\_. Typically this has involved hiring craftsmen of very rare, very high intelligence to create custom works of exquisite complexity and novelty. For example, medieval Muslim rulers, priests, and traders competed for status partly by commissioning architecture with very complex abstract ornamentation, especially girih (geometric star-and-polygon) patterns. There was apparently a runaway competition in the complexity of girih- design, such that by the fifteenth century AD, Muslim master builders were constructing almost perfect quasicrystalline Penrose tiling patterns. These patterns were so complex and required such intelligence to design that they were not rediscovered in European mathematics until the 1970s by Roger Penrose. Complicated, inventive, custom products bring status to the purchaser, because the bell curve of intelligence guarantees that in any given culture, the genius required to design such products is rare, is in great demand, and hence is very expensive. The wealthy have always recognized the value of commissioning works from the greatest geniuses they can patronize.

- ① to hire many mathematicians
- ② to rent the intelligence of others
- ③ to recognize products' value
- ④ to construct perfect patterns
- ⑤ to have a cruel competition



(3강)

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

In this way, girls are torn between their past childhood selves and their emerging adult selves.

In studying symbolic consumption, it is critical to take into account the dynamic nature of the self-concept. (①) Girls adjust their props and costumes to mirror the characters they want to display. (②) For instance, a teenager who once enjoyed shopping at Justice, a fashion retailer catering to young girls, may now view the store as immature and childish as she takes on a more mature identity. (③) The store itself does not change, but her evaluation of the store changes to reflect her emerging identity. (④) Their mobile uploads reflect this state of liminality. For example, many of the informants posted mobile photos of old photographs taken during childhood, thus incorporating their past selves into their emerging identities. (⑤) Mobile upload albums reveal an oscillation between a childlike identity and a more mature, adult identity.

(4강)

**04** 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In America, you might innocently say “I made a presentation to the board today and bombed, and then when I got home I found a notice from my bank that I had a large overdraft.”

(A) But in the United Kingdom just the opposite reaction would result. “Oh, grand!” they would say. “You went like a bomb. Splendid. And then a large overdraft. Congratulations.”

(B) Most Americans would interpret that to mean you failed, miserably, at your presentation, and at the bank you had overdrawn your account. Both circumstances would deserve sympathy in the United States.

(C) The reason for these opposing reactions would be that to “bomb” in Britain means to succeed. And an overdraft (spelled “overdraught”) at a bank means a line of credit, which every businessperson covets.

- ① (A)–(C)–(B)
- ② (B)–(A)–(C)
- ③ (B)–(C)–(A)
- ④ (C)–(A)–(B)
- ⑤ (C)–(B)–(A)



(5강)

**05** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

What “Bartleby, the Scrivener,” the short story by Herman Melville, captured, as other descriptions of office life at the time ①were, was the sense ②that office work was *unnatural*. In a world ③in which shipping and farming, building and assembling, were the order of work, the early clerical worker didn't seem to fit. The office clerk in America at the high noon of the nineteenth century was a curious creature, an unfamiliar figure, an unexplainable phenomenon. Even by 1880, less than 5 percent of the total workforce, or 186,000 people, ④was in the clerical profession, but in cities, ⑤where the nation's commentariat was concentrated (who themselves tended to work in office-like places), clerks had become the fastest-growing population. In some heavily commercial cities, such as New York, they had already become ubiquitous: the 1855 census recorded clerks as the city's third largest occupational group, just behind servants and laborers.

(6강)

**06** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Music has been called a language, though whether it actually is or not has been the subject of sometimes ①heating philosophical debate. It depends on the definition that is used. If one takes ‘language’ to mean a medium ②through which concepts can be symbolized and conveyed, then, for sure, music fails the test. Music cannot express the thought ③that ‘The house on the hill has three bedrooms’. However, it can evoke a more or less consistent emotional response in those who compose, perform and listen to it. Hence there is, broadly speaking, common ground in the sense that both language and music are human forms of communication ④that occur through streams of sound. And in both instances, these streams are ‘chunked’ in cognition: in the case of language, into distinct events at different hierarchical levels (phonemes, words, phrases and sentences); while in music, the sonic continuum is ⑤heard as notes, ‘motifs’ (short patterns of notes), longer phrases (the first line of any national anthem, for example) and complete melodies.



### 9회 답안

EBS 인터넷 수능 영어독해 (2)

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

