

(1강)

**01** 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the hit movie *Big*, a boy is transformed into an adult in looks only — inside he is still that small boy. He gets a job in a toy company where he is responsible for concept development. In one telling scene, he is highly critical of a competitive colleague's new toy because \_\_\_\_\_. He tells the company president that kids like toys they can do things with; in other words, that give opportunity for independent thought and action. Toys that limit those possibilities get boring fast. Children are most absorbed by situations in which they can express themselves and discover something about the world. That is why pots and pans and everyday things in drawers can engross a child for hours as they come up with new uses for mundane objects — the function of which they may not even know.

- ① it is boring
- ② it does things
- ③ it is old
- ④ it takes things easy
- ⑤ it is practical

(2강)

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

Consumers' satisfaction evaluations tend to be tied to ①specific consumption situations — we may be satisfied (or not) with the offering as we are using it at the current time. Even if we are satisfied now, however, we may not be satisfied the next time we use it. Thus, satisfaction differs from an attitude, which is relatively enduring and less ②dependent on the specific situation. In addition, research shows that feelings tend to have more influence on satisfaction judgments early on, but this influence ③decreases over time. Conversely, thoughts have ④less influence on satisfaction judgments as time goes on. Note that a post-decision evaluation can differ from a pre-decision evaluation in that after using the product, a consumer may judge different attributes than he or she did before. For example, after trying frozen microwave pizza, you might decide that you like the taste ⑤less than you thought you would.



(3강)

**03** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

One of the techniques for getting behind the conscious veil people like to keep in front of themselves, particularly ①where you suspect that they are putting on a show for your benefit, ②is to switch the focus of the conversation from them to “other people.” On the basis that what people see in others reflects their own perspective, asking consumers what they think other people’s motives are can be enlightening. Customers who are unwilling to reveal their own confusion with a product display will often be happy to point out that “other people” would find it ③confusing. One word of warning though: it’s important to distinguish those responses that are the result of you ④having been asked the respondent to represent the views of others from when they voluntarily do so. The latter can be a form of social politeness, for example when they think something is hopeless but they try to ⑤soften the blow by suggesting that someone else (who isn’t present) would think it was terrific.

(4강)

**04** 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The future school would consist of a series of teaching-learning stations that would permit access to anything anyone wanted to learn, ①which would or could include not only all of the subjects presently ②including in common school curricula, but a good deal more that are not. Moreover, the stations would permit the student to have access to the information wanted ③whenever he wanted to try to learn it. The schools would be ④scattered about local neighborhoods and would be open twenty-four hours a day. If, for example, someone who wanted to learn algebra couldn’t sleep at 2:00 a.m. on Thursday, he could go ⑤do algebra to his heart’s content. Not only could anybody who wanted to learn anything try to learn it whenever he wanted, he could redo lessons as many times as necessary, without failing any tests or being subject to ridicule from teachers or other students.



(5강)

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

In addition to the problems of individual resources, there are increasing links among energy, food, and water. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, problems in one area can spread to another, creating a destructive cycle of dependence. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, Uganda experienced a prolonged drought in 2004 and 2005, threatening the food supply. The country was using so much water from massive Lake Victoria that the water level fell by a full meter, and Uganda cut back on hydroelectric power generation at the lake. Electricity prices nearly doubled, so Ugandans began to use more wood for fuel. People cut heavily into forests, which degraded the soil. The drought that began as a threat to food sources became an electricity problem and, eventually, an even more profound food problem. Cycles like these can end in political unrest and disasters for whole populations.

(A)

- ① In other words
- ② In other words
- ③ For instance
- ④ As a result
- ⑤ As a result

(B)

- For instance
- Thus
- Moreover
- Thus
- For instance

(6강)

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

At some later time, a year with normal or below-normal rainfall will reduce the amount of vegetation, triggering a reduction in prey numbers, followed by a proportional drop in predator populations.

Out on the vast grassland plains of Africa, zebra and many species of antelope and gazelle graze the vegetation, migrating to new pastures as the seasonal rains bring forth fresh growth. (①) Lions, cheetahs, and other predators hunt the grazing animals. (②) If in a particular year the rainfall is heavier than usual, plants will grow bigger and the grazers will have more to eat. (③) Consequently, more of their offspring will survive, so their numbers will increase. (④) More grazers mean more food for the predators, so their numbers will also increase. (⑤) Thus, as the years pass, the climate regulates the amount of plant growth, the availability of plant foods regulates the number of grazing animals, and the number of grazing animals regulates the size of predator populations.



### 11회 답안

EBS 인터넷 수능 영어독해 (2)

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

